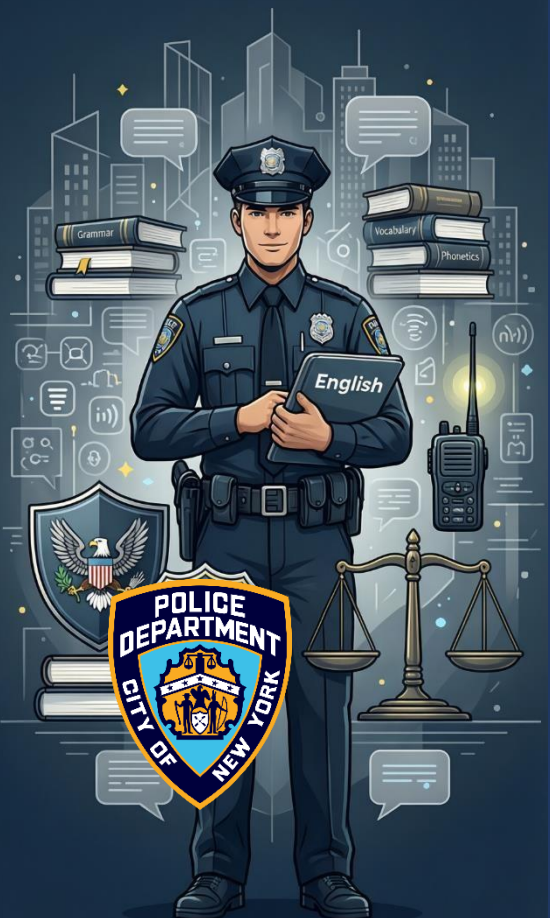


English for Law Enforcement Students



Міністерство освіти і науки України
Запорізький національний університет

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ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА (АНГЛІЙСЬКА)

Практикум
для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
спеціальності «Правоохоронна діяльність»
освітньо-професійної програми «Правоохоронна діяльність»

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Іваненко С.В., Васильченко О.І., Дерев'янко Ю.М. Іноземна мова (англійська) : практикум для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра спеціальності «Правоохоронна діяльність» освітньо-професійної програми «Правоохоронна діяльність». Запоріжжя : Запорізький національний університет, 2025. 110 с.

Навчальне видання призначене для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра освітньо-професійної програми «Правоохоронна діяльність». Основною метою навчального видання є формування і розвиток у майбутніх фахівців готовності до іншомовної професійної комунікації. Структурно видання складається з 7 тематичних блоків, зміст яких уніфіковано: словник-мінімум до тексту, автентичний текст професійної тематики, післятекстові вправи, спрямовані на засвоєння професійної лексики та розвиток мовленнєвих умінь у професійно-орієнтованому спілкуванні.

Практикум також включає блок для закріплення навчального матеріалу та самоперевірки. Запропоноване видання забезпечує аудиторну, позааудиторну, самостійну та індивідуальну роботу студентів під час очного, дистанційного та змішаного навчання. Тематика, складність та обсяг завдань відповідають силабусу навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова (англійська)» підготовки здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра освітньо-професійної програми «Правоохоронна діяльність».

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Розвиток правової держави неможливий без ефективно функціонуючої системи правоохоронних органів, діяльність яких спрямована на забезпечення законності, правопорядку, захисті прав і свобод громадянина, а також на охорону національної безпеки. В Україні питання організації та функціонування правоохоронної системи набули особливої актуальності у зв'язку з масштабними реформами після 2014 року, євроінтеграційними процесами, трансформацією інституційної моделі державного управління та необхідністю протидії внутрішнім і зовнішнім загрозам, зокрема, в умовах повномасштабної збройної агресії.

У сучасному правничому дискурсі зростає потреба у фахівцях, які не лише досконало знають державне законодавство, а також здатні працювати з професійною юридичною інформацією англійською мовою, аналізувати діяльність правоохоронних органів у порівняльному та міжнародному контекстах, здійснювати міжінституційну та міждержавну правову комунікацію. Саме тому професійно-орієнтоване навчання іноземної мови для студентів юридичних спеціальностей має бути тісно пов'язане зі змістом фахових дисциплін і відображати реальні структури, функції та правові механізми правоохоронної діяльності.

Практикум розроблений з метою вивчення системи правоохоронних органів України з урахуванням її історичного становлення, сучасного стану та нормативно-правових засад функціонування. У посібнику послідовно розкривається роль ключових інституцій у забезпеченні правопорядку: Національної поліції України, Служби безпеки України, органів Міністерства внутрішніх справ, антикорупційних органів, органів досудового розслідування, прикордонної та міграційної служб, а також інших суб'єктів, наділених правоохоронними або суміжними повноваженнями. Окрему увагу приділено розмежуванню компетенції між органами досудового розслідування відповідно до Кримінального процесуального кодексу України та принципам парламентського й судового контролю за правоохоронною діяльністю.

Практикум містить сім розділів (Units): LAW ENFORCEMENT IN UKRAINE; POLICE OF THE USA. FUNCTIONS AND TASKS; FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION; METROPOLITAN POLICE OF LONDON; INTERPOL. AIMS AND ITS STRUCTURE; INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

У цьому розділі подані тестові завдання для самоперевірки знань (Unit 7. TEST YOURSELF).

Практикум має список використаних інформаційних джерел англійською мовою, список рекомендованої літератури за фахом та список інформаційних ресурсів, які можуть використовуватись як під час аудиторної, так і самостійної роботи студентів.

Кожний розділ включає фахові професійно спрямовані автентичні тексти та комплекс вправ для опрацювання поданої інформації для збагачення лексичного запасу, для розвитку усного та письмового мовлення за фахом.

Структура практикуму вибудована з урахуванням дидактичних принципів системності, наступності та професійної спрямованості. Кожен тематичний блок поєднує лексику за фахом, автентичні або адаптовані фахові тексти, а також комплекс вправ і завдань, спрямованих на формування навичок читання, аналізу та використання фахової термінології у професійному мовленні. Запропоновані матеріали сприяють розвитку у студентів умінь інтерпретувати правові явища, аргументовано висловлювати позицію, працювати з нормативними джерелами та здійснювати переклад у сфері правоохоронної діяльності.

Практикум орієнтований на використання в освітньому процесі закладів вищої освіти для опанування дисципліни іноземна мова професійного спрямування під час очної, дистанційної та змішаної форм навчання, як для аудиторної так і самостійної роботи студентів, підготовки до практичних занять, заліків і іспитів. Матеріали видання також можуть бути використані магістрантами, аспірантами, викладачами юридичних дисциплін, а також практичними працівниками, які прагнуть удосконалити професійний рівень володіння англійською мовою у сфері права та правоохоронної діяльності.

Запропонований практикум сприятиме підвищенню якості професійної підготовки майбутніх фахівців, формуванню їхньої правової культури, аналітичного мислення та готовності до ефективної діяльності в національному й міжнародному правовому середовищі.

UNIT 1





LAW ENFORCEMENT IN UKRAINE

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the words and word combinations

Vocabulary

law enforcement bodies	правоохоронні органи
government bodies	державні органи
maintain public order	підтримують громадський порядок
integrity of the law and inevitability of punishment	цілісність закону та невідворотність покарання
break the law	порушення закону
Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine	Міністерство внутрішніх справ України
counter-intelligence	контррозвідка
misdemeanor	проступок
municipal guard forces	муніципальні варти
law framework	правова база
to be enforced	потрібно дотримуватись (виконувати)
National Guard of Ukraine	Національна гвардія України,
State Border Guard Service of Ukraine	Державна прикордонна служба України,
Security Service of Ukraine	Служба безпеки України
State Security Administration	Управління державної охорони
special tactical team	спеціальна тактична група
hostage rescue	рятування заручників
to apprehend	затримувати
procedures	процедури
pillars	опори, стовпи
judiciary	судова влада
to condition	обумовлювати
to be disbanded	бути розформованим
special police force "Berkut"	спеціальний підрозділ поліції "Беркут"
checks and balances	система стримувань і противаг
legislation	законодавство
legal framework	правова база
law enforcement agency	правоохоронний орган
bylaws	підзаконні акти
amend laws	вносити зміни до законів
parliamentary oversight	парламентський контроль
Committee of the Verkhovna Rada on law enforcement	Комітет Верховної Ради з питань правоохоронної діяльності

	<p>DOZOR - The 10th Mobile Border Detachment, also known as the 10th Separate Operational Response Detachment, is a state border protection body that directly fulfills the tasks assigned to the State Border Service to ensure the inviolability of the state border of Ukraine.</p>
	<p>KORD - Корпус Оперативно-Раптової Дії – the Rapid Operational Response Unit, is a special purpose unit of the National Police of Ukraine.</p>
	<p>Alpha – Special Operations Center «A» of the Security Service of Ukraine - Центр спеціальних операцій «А» Служби безпеки України.</p>
	<p>Omega – Special Operations Center "Omega"(Ukrainian: Центр Спеціального Призначення «Омега»), also known as Omega group, is a special forces unit that is part of the National Guard of Ukraine. Originally intended for counterterrorism and bodyguard missions.</p>

Reading

1. Read, translate the text and identify the key words and terms.

Text 1

Law enforcement, History and Legislation

Law enforcement in Ukraine is a set of activities carried out by a system of dedicated government bodies, aimed at maintaining public order and internal security, ensuring integrity of the law and inevitability of punishment for breaking the law, guarding the national security as well as safety of people and their property. Most of law enforcement operations are carried out by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, but also by a number of independent agencies and agencies from other ministries.

The primary law enforcement agency in the country is the *National Police of Ukraine*, which is subordinate to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Other prominent agencies include *Security Service of Ukraine* (an independent agency, responsible for national security, anti-terrorism, counter-intelligence and fighting organized crime), *National Guard of Ukraine* (part of MIA) and *State Bureau of Investigation* (an independent agency, investigating misdemeanors and crimes committed by other law enforcement officers, judges, and high-ranking officials).

Ukraine is a unitary state, so the law enforcement is centralized at the national-level and is carried out by national level bodies. All law enforcement officers, although usually attached to a certain territory and working primarily inside that territory, retain their powers anywhere in the country. Local governments do not have their own forces,

except municipal guard forces, which have limited scopes and powers. The law framework in Ukraine is also national level only, territorial subdivisions do not have their own legislation, unlike in federated states. However, local governments can issue limited scope decrees that are enforced by the law enforcement bodies.

Some of the Ukrainian law enforcement agencies are also military formations, in particular National Guard of Ukraine, State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, Security Service of Ukraine and State Security Administration, which apart from their law enforcement activities are also tasked with purely military activities, and they are considered to be an integral part of the defence forces of Ukraine.

For the period spanning the late 2010s to early 2020s, Ukraine had roughly 300 000 active law enforcement personnel, servicing the population of approximately 40 million.

Each law enforcement body tends to have its own special tactical team for such sensitive tasks as hostage rescue or apprehending well-armed criminals. For example, *DOZOR* in the Border Guard, *KORD* in the National Police, *Alpha* in the Security Service or *Omega* in the National Guard.

History from 1991 – 2014

When Ukraine proclaimed independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, the Ukrainian government just took over all Soviet law enforcement bodies operating on the Ukrainian territory, without reforming them any further than just renaming them. Soviet laws, procedures, practices, philosophy and society-government relations carried on, just under a different flag. This state of affairs remained pretty much unchanged until massive reforms began in 2014.

During this period, the two pillars of law enforcement in Ukraine were the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Security Service, doing the absolute majority of the law enforcement activity in the country. There were not many other law enforcement bodies, and those that were present were much smaller and had much narrower scopes. At that time, the word "militsiya" was used instead of the word "police".

From 2014 onward

In aftermath of the Euromaidan and the following Revolution of Dignity in 2014, radical reforms of law enforcement and judiciary began in Ukraine, driven by the firm demand from the society, which would no longer tolerate the old flawed system, and by political pressure from the European Union, United States and other western partners. They usually conditioned their economic support on the progress of reforms in Ukraine, including reforms of law enforcement and judiciary.

A new anticorruption law enforcement system was created from scratch in the mid-2010s, pushed by the western partners and by the civic society.

In 2014 it was decided to restore the National Guard of Ukraine, that existed before, but was disbanded in 2000. It was created on the basis of Internal Troops of Ukraine.

Another force that was disbanded in 2014 in aftermath of Euromaidan was the special police force "Berkut".

Another aspect of reforming the law enforcement system is the deconsolidation of functions from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Security Service to other agencies, most of which were created from scratch, like SBI or ESBU. For example, corruption investigation was transferred from SSU to NABU, guarding courts from police to Court Security Service, economic crimes investigation from police and SSU to the ESBU. The intent of this is to lower the immoderate influence that MIA and SSU used to have and make the system more balanced by introducing more checks and balances.

Legislation

Law enforcement in Ukraine operates within a legal framework defined by the Constitution of Ukraine, national legislation and international obligations. Criminal Code of Ukraine, Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses, Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine and Law on the operational and investigative activities are the most important pieces of the legal framework.

Each law enforcement agency has a law or a regulation dedicated to them, like the Law on the National Police or Regulations on the State Bureau of Investigation. Those laws and regulations, together with resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, orders of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other bylaws, regulate how the law enforcement bodies work, what their powers and duties are.

The national legislature, Verkhovna Rada, and its dedicated Committee of the Verkhovna Rada on law enforcement, develop and amend laws concerning law enforcement, and also conduct parliamentary oversight over law enforcement bodies.

Ex. 2. Find in the text the answers to the following questions:

1. What is Law enforcement in Ukraine ?
2. What are the aims of Law enforcement in Ukraine ?
3. Are all law enforcement operations carried out only by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine ?
4. What is the primary law enforcement agency in Ukraine ?
5. Which Ministry is police subordinate to ?
6. Can you give the names of other prominent enforcement agencies in Ukraine ?
7. Why is it so that the law enforcement centralized at the national-level and carried out by national level bodies ?
8. Do local governments have their own enforcement forces ?
9. What Ukrainian law enforcement agencies are also military formations ?
10. Does each law enforcement body tend to have its own special tactical team and what for ?
11. Can you give any examples of special tactical teams within any law enforcement body ?
12. When did massive reforms of law enforcement begin ?
13. When was a new anticorruption law enforcement system created from scratch?
14. What enforcement force was disbanded in 2014 ?

15. What documents are a legal framework which define activity of Law enforcement in Ukraine ?

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the words and word-combinations in brackets:

(integrity of the law, are carried out, municipal guard forces, special tactical team, apprehending, was created from scratch, deconsolidation, Criminal Code of Ukraine, parliamentary oversight, maintaining public order, law enforcement, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, law framework, hostage rescue, was disbanded, a legal framework, Criminal Procedure Code, amend laws)

1. in Ukraine is a set of activities carried out by a system of dedicated government bodies, aimed at and internal security, ensuring and inevitability of punishment for breaking the law.

2. Most of law enforcement operations by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

3. The primary law enforcement agency in the country is the National Police of Ukraine, which is subordinate to

4. Local governments do not have their own forces, except

5. The in Ukraine is also national level only, territorial subdivisions do not have their own legislation, unlike in federated states.

6. Each law enforcement body tends to have its own for such sensitive tasks as or ... well-armed criminals.

7. A new anticorruption law enforcement system in the mid-2010s, pushed by the western partners and by the civic society.

8. Another force that in 2014 in aftermath of Euromaidan was the special police force "Berkut".

9. Another aspect of reforming the law enforcement system is the ... of functions from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Security Service to other agencies

10. Law enforcement in Ukraine operates within a defined by the Constitution of Ukraine, national legislation and international obligations.

11., Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses, of Ukraine and Law on the operational and are the most important pieces of the legal framework.

12. The national legislature, Verkhovna Rada, and its dedicated Committee of the Verkhovna Rada on law enforcement, develop and concerning law enforcement, and also conduct over law enforcement bodies.

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the words and word combinations.

Vocabulary

to supersede	замінити
scratch	з нуля, повністю
court police	судова поліція
tax police	податкова поліція

<p>the Court Security Service the Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine law enforcement body law enforcement operation to be assigned to TOR ("Tactical operative reaction") riot control assist Criminal Police investigative branch to investigate murder violent crime human trafficking drug trafficking grand theft cyberpolice to be responsible for online bullying illegally selling weapons handle apprehension of dangerous (criminals) well-armed criminals hostage rescue armed resistance Security Police paid security services panic buttons burglar trespasser troublemaker guard bodyguarding escorting valuable item cash-in-transit to operate for profit "Rage" Brigade <i>(The Liut Brigade is an assault brigade of the National Police of Ukraine formed on January 13, 2023.)</i></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <p><i>Sleeve patch of the Brigade</i> <i>Colors</i></p>	<p>Служба судової безпеки Бюро економічної безпеки України правоохоронний орган правоохоронна операція бути призначеним ТОР («Тактико-оперативне реагування») контроль за масовими заворушеннями сприяння кримінальна поліція слідчий відділ розслідувати вбивство насильницький злочин незаконна торгівля людьми незаконна торгівля наркотиками крадіжка у великих розмірах кіберполіція відповідати за онлайн-булінг незаконний продаж зброї займатися затриманням небезпечних (злочинців) добре озброєні злочинці порятунок заручників збройний опір Поліція безпеки платні послуги безпеки тривожні кнопки зломщик порушник порядку порушник спокою охоронець тілоохоронець супровід цінних предметів перевезення готівки діяти з метою отримання прибутку Бригада "Лють" <i>Департамент поліції особливого призначення «Об'єднана штурмова бригада Національної поліції України „Лють“»</i></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;">  <i>flag</i> </div> <p><i>Motto "Turn your rage into a weapon" (Перетвори свою лють на зброю)</i></p>
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to combat	боротися
warfare	військові дії
to be subdivided into	підрозділяється на
directorate	управління
district department	районний відділ
detective	детектив
operative	оперативник
to investigate crime	розслідувати злочин
to commit	скоювати (злочин)
Precinct officers ("Дільничні")	Дільничні інспектори ("Дільничні")
conduct primary enforcement and prevention	здійснюють первинні правоохоронні профілактика (попередження)
minor wrongdoings	незначні правопорушення
settle conflicts between neighbours	врегулювати конфлікти між сусідами
released from prison to reintegrate	звільнені з в'язниці для реінтеграції
to conduct oversight	здійснювати нагляд
domestic violence	домашнє насильство
violent behaviour	насильницька поведінка
criminal record	судимість
juvenile police	поліція у справах неповнолітніх
to prevent	запобігати
offence	правопорушення
reckless parenting	безрозсудне батьківство
forced labour	примусова праця
school bullying	шкільний булінг
sexual crimes	сексуальні злочини
troubled teens	проблемні підлітки
drag into crime	втягнути у злочинність
drug abuse	зловживання наркотиками
victim of a crime	жертва злочину
get into a difficult life situation	потрапляти у складну життєву ситуацію
to deal with other authorities	спілкування з іншими органами влади
"dialogue police" (officially "department of preventive communication")	"поліція діалогу" (офіційно "відділ превентивної комунікації")
To facilitate peace and order	сприяти миру та порядку
to resolve all conflicts	вирішувати всі конфлікти
to prevent and stop violations of the law by verbal methods	запобігати та припиняти порушення закону вербальними методами
to make sure	переконатися
law enforcement duties	виконання обов'язків правоохоронців
municipal forces	муніципальні сили
dedicated to them specifically	спеціально призначені для них

Reading

1. Read, translate the text and identify the key words and terms

Text 2 National Police

Police reform

In 2015 the National Police of Ukraine was established as a new organisation to supersede the militsiya as the primary law enforcement body in the country. The very first unit of the newly reformed police, Kyiv patrol police, took oath on 4 July 2015. Several years later, this date, 4 July, was established as the Police Day to be celebrated annually.

It was decided to create a new patrol police from scratch, with foreign experts participating in the process of recruiting new officers, and foreign policemen participating in training them. Some functions were taken away from the police to be given to new separate law enforcement agencies. For example, court police and tax police were disbanded for the Court Security Service and the Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine, respectively, to take their place.

The National Police of Ukraine is the biggest law enforcement body in Ukraine, both by number of personnel and by range of its tasks and powers. They carry out all law enforcement operations in the country that are not specifically assigned to other law enforcement bodies. The National Guard often help them in carrying out their duties. The National Police is one of five organisations in the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The National Police of Ukraine has such specialised branches:

- *Patrol Police* patrol the streets in settlements, patrolling highways, enforcing traffic rules and registering traffic accidents, responding to emergency calls. They are the most visible part of the police and the law enforcement in general.
- *TOR* ("*Tactical operative reaction*") is a special unit of patrol police dedicated to ensuring public safety during mass events and protests (including physically isolating opposing camps of protesters or fans of opposing football teams from each other), riot control, assisting patrol police officers in dangerous situations (e.g. mass fights).
- *Criminal Police* is an investigative branch which investigate serious crimes, such as murders, violent crimes, human trafficking, drug trafficking, grand theft, and so on.
- *Cyberpolice* is a unit responsible for dealing with all sorts of crime committed on the internet, from online bullying to illegally selling weapons through the internet.
- *KORD* ("*Rapid Operational Response Unit*") is a special tactical unit whose purpose is to deal with a wide range of dangerous situations, that usual police officers can not handle. This includes apprehension of dangerous and well-armed criminals, hostage rescue, supporting operations of other units when armed resistance is expected.
- *Security Police* is a unit which provides paid security services: reacting to alarms going off or panic buttons being pressed (arriving to the scene to arrest a burglar, trespasser or troublemaker), guarding objects, body-guarding individuals, guarding and

escorting valuable items, including cash-in-transit, maintaining order at events, etc. It is the only unit of law enforcement which operates for profit.

- *"Rage" Brigade* and other consolidated brigades are combat units participating in the warfare together with the Armed Forces and other military formations. They were created with intent to give police officers an opportunity to participate in protecting their country from an invasion.

Apart from those specialised branches, the police force is subdivided into territorial divisions. There are 26 regional directorates, one for each region of Ukraine (except Crimea and Sevastopol, which have a joint one). Those directorates are subdivided further into district departments, each of which operates one or more police stations. Those police stations usually have such units:

- *Detectives* and *operatives* who work on investigating crimes that were committed in the area overseen by the police station.

- *Precinct officers* ("дільничні"). Each of them is assigned a certain piece of territory, their "precinct", which takes up a neighbourhood or a couple of them in cities, or a village or a couple of them in rural areas, where they conduct primary enforcement and prevention. Most of their work consists of dealing with minor wrongdoings, settling conflicts between neighbours, helping people recently released from prison to reintegrate, conducting oversight over problematic families (e.g. those which have problems with domestic violence), over people of violent behaviour or with criminal record, over people who have problems with alcohol.

- *Juvenile police* has to prevent and deal with situations and offences that harm children, their rights, safety and wellbeing, but also deal with offences committed by them. That includes dealing with domestic violence, reckless parenting, forced labour, school bullying, sexual crimes, as well as working with troubled teens, trying to prevent them from being dragged into crime or drug abuse. Juvenile police also provides psychological, social and other help to children who became a victim of a crime or got into a difficult life situation, accompanies them when they have to deal with other authorities.

In Kyiv and other big cities of Ukraine there is "dialogue police" (officially "department of preventive communication") which facilitates peace and order during mass events, such as protests, demonstrations, marches, political meetings, sports games, concerts or religious gatherings. Their task is to resolve all conflicts that may occur, peacefully through communication, prevent and stop violations of the law by verbal methods, before force is applied. They cooperate with event organisers and other authorities to make sure the event goes as peacefully as possible.

Law enforcement duties on transport infrastructure are carried out by the National Police, often helped by the National Guard and municipal forces. Some major transport infrastructure objects have police units dedicated to them specifically, for example Kyiv police has special departments for Kyiv Metro and for Kyiv-Pasazhyrskyi railway station, and Kyiv Oblast police likewise for Boryspil International Airport. The national railway operator, JSC Ukrainian Railways (UZ), unlike those in many other European countries, does not have its own police force.

Practice

Ex. 2. Find in the text the answers to the following questions:

1. When was the National Police of Ukraine established as a new organisation?
2. Do the National Police of Ukraine carry out all law enforcement operations in the country that are not specifically assigned to other law enforcement bodies ?
3. What specialised branches has the National Police of Ukraine ?
4. What are the tasks of Patrol Police ?
5. Which special unit of patrol police dedicated to ensuring public safety during mass events and protests ?
6. What crimes do Criminal Police investigate ?
7. What are responsibilities of Cyberpolice ?
8. What are the tasks of "Rapid Operational Response Unit" ?
9. What are the tasks of Security Police ?
10. What was the reason to create "Rage" Brigade ?
11. What are the functions of detectives and operatives ?
12. What are the main tasks of precinct officers ?
13. What are the tasks of juvenile police ?
14. Does juvenile police provide psychological, social and other help to children who became a victim of a crime or got into a difficult life situation ?
15. What is "dialogue police" ?

Ex.3. Complete the sentences using the words and word-combinations in brackets:

(were disbanded, drug trafficking, enforcing traffic rules, investigative branch, are carried out, apprehension of dangerous and well-armed criminals, operates for profit, participating in the warfare, to resolve all conflicts, released from prison to reintegrate, was established, ensuring public safety, carry out, riot control, human trafficking, a victim of a crime, took oath, online bullying)

1. In 2015 the National Police of Ukraine ... as a new organisation to supersede the militsiya.
2. Kyiv patrol police, on 4 July 2015.
3. Court police and tax police for the Court Security Service and the Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine, respectively, to take their place.
4. They ... all law enforcement operations in the country.
5. Patrol Police patrol the streets in settlements, patrolling highways, and registering traffic accidents.
6. "Tactical operative reaction" is a special unit dedicated to during mass events and protests, , assisting patrol police officers in dangerous situations.
7. Criminal Police is an which investigate serious crimes, such as murders, violent crimes, , , grand theft.

8. Cyberpolice is a unit responsible for dealing with all sorts of crime committed on the internet, from to illegally selling weapons through the internet.

9. Their purpose includes , hostage rescue, supporting operations of other units when armed resistance is expected.

10. It is the only unit of law enforcement which

11. "Rage" Brigade is combat units together with the Armed Forces.

12. Law enforcement duties on transport infrastructure by the National Police, often helped by the National Guard and municipal forces.

13. Juvenile police also provides psychological, social and other help to children who became

14. Their task is that may occur, peacefully through communication, prevent and stop violations of the law by verbal methods, before force is applied.

15. Most of their work consists of helping people recently

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the words and word combinations.

Vocabulary

The Security Service of Ukraine independent law enforcement agency domestic intelligence agency law enforcement body to be responsible for national security counter-intelligence <i>(Counterintelligence (CI) is the broad discipline of protecting an organization's personnel, information, and facilities from foreign intelligence, sabotage, and subversion.)</i> counter-espionage <i>(Counterespionage (CE) is a specialized subset focusing specifically on detecting, neutralizing, and preventing espionage, or spying, by hostile entities.)</i> to fight organized crime organised cybercrime human trafficking weapons and drugs trafficking defence forces covert intelligence rescue and sabotage operations subordinate units	Служба безпеки України незалежний правоохоронний орган внутрішня розвідувальна служба правоохоронний орган відповідати за національну безпеку контррозвідка <i>(Контррозвідка (КР) – це широка дисципліна захисту персоналу, інформації та об'єктів організації від іноземної розвідки, саботажу та підривної діяльності.)</i> контррозвідка <i>(Контррозвідка (КР) – це спеціалізований підрозділ, що зосереджений саме на виявленні, нейтралізації та запобіганні шпигунству з боку ворожих організацій.)</i> боротись з організованою злочинністю організована кіберзлочинність торгівля людьми нелегальний обіг зброї та наркотиків сили оборони прихована розвідка рятувальні та диверсійні операції підпорядковані підрозділи
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<p>Anti-Terrorist Center terrorism threat law enforcement agency counterterrorism prevention termination of terrorist acts against state officials act that threaten life and health Joint coordination center for prisoners of war and illegally detained people</p> <p>to keep track of to facilitate the return of Ukrainian combatants detained or forcefully deportated hostage rescue apprehension or elimination enemy spy networks assault protection of witnesses</p> <p>trial <i>(the hearing of statements and showing of objects, etc. in a law court to judge if a person is guilty of a crime or to decide a case or a legal matter)</i></p> <p>court <i>(a place where trials and other legal cases happen, or the people present in such a place, especially the officials and those deciding if someone is guilty)</i></p> <p>sensitive and black operations</p> <p>special reconnaissance <i>(Special Reconnaissance (SR) involves small, highly trained, elite teams conducting clandestine surveillance, target acquisition, and reconnaissance deep behind enemy lines to provide critical, real-time battlefield awareness).</i></p> <p>elimination</p>	<p>Антитерористичний центр загроза тероризму правоохоронний орган контртероризм запобігання припинення терористичних актів проти державних службовців дія, що загрожує життю та здоров'ю Спільний координаційний центр для військовополонених та незаконно утримуваних осіб відстежувати сприяти поверненню українських бійців, затриманий або примусово депортований порятунок заручників затримання або ліквідація ворожі шпигунські мережі напад захист свідків</p> <p>судовий процес (розгляд) <i>(заслуховування заяв та пред'явлення предметів тощо в суді для визначення вини особи у злочині або для вирішення справи чи юридичного питання)</i></p> <p>суд <i>(місце, де відбуваються судові процеси та інші юридичні справи, або люди, присутні в такому місці, особливо посадові особи та ті, хто вирішує, чи є хтось винним)</i></p> <p>чутливі та таємні операції</p> <p>спеціальна розвідка <i>(Спеціальна розвідка (СР) передбачає залучення невеликих, висококваліфікованих елітних команд, які проводять таємне спостереження, вилучення цілей та розвідку глибоко в тилу ворога, щоб забезпечити критично важливу інформацію про стан поля бою в режимі реального часу).</i></p> <p>ліквідація</p>
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Reading

Ex.1. Read and translate the text, identify the key words and terms.

Text 3

Security Service of Ukraine

The *Security Service of Ukraine* (SSU, a.k.a. SBU if abbreviated from Ukrainian) is an independent law enforcement agency and domestic intelligence agency, the biggest and most powerful law enforcement body not under the MIA, which is responsible for national security, constitutional order, counter-intelligence, anti-terrorism and fighting organized crime of all kinds (including organised cybercrime, human trafficking, weapons and drugs trafficking). It is also an important part of the defence forces of Ukraine, tasked with covert intelligence, rescue and sabotage operations on the occupied territories of Ukraine and on the Russian territory, as well as counter-espionage.

It has such notable subordinate units:



Anti-Terrorist Center is a unit that monitors for terrorism threats, coordinates the activity of different law enforcement agencies and their subdivisions in the field of counterterrorism. Its tasks are the prevention and termination of terrorist acts against state officials, objects of critical infrastructure and objects of increased danger, as well as acts that threaten life and health of a significant number of people. It also coordinates counterterrorism activities of Ukrainian law enforcement agencies with similar activities of foreign and international law enforcement, informs population on the incoming terrorist threats when needed.

- *Joint coordination center for prisoners of war and illegally detained people.* It's a unit which coordinates the activity of different government institutions in the field of locating, keeping track of and facilitating the return of Ukrainian combatants who were taken as prisoners of war by the enemy, as well as Ukrainian civilians (especially children) who were detained or forcefully deported by the enemy. It also facilitates the return of bodies of Ukrainian citizens, who died as a result of Russian aggression and those bodies are located on the enemy-controlled territories.

- *Alpha* is an elite special operations team, which is used for such high-risk tasks as hostage rescue, apprehension or elimination of very dangerous and well-armed criminals, apprehension of members of organised crime or enemy spy networks, assault on well-fortified or hard to reach premises, protection of witnesses and judges during dangerous trials, etc. At the time of Russian invasion it is also used as an elite combat unit for direct action, sensitive and black operations, special reconnaissance, high-value targets capture or elimination and so on.

Practice

Ex. 2. Answer the questions using information from text 3.

1. What are responsibilities of the Security Service of Ukraine ?
2. Why is the Security Service of Ukraine an important part of the defence forces of Ukraine ?
3. Do you know any subordinate units of the Security Service of Ukraine ?
4. What are the main tasks of Anti-Terrorist Center ?
5. What are the main tasks of Joint coordination center for prisoners of war and illegally detained people ?
6. What is the name of an elite special operations team ?

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the words and word-combinations in brackets:

(termination of terrorist acts, hostage rescue, protection of witnesses, counter-intelligence, domestic intelligence agency, facilitates the return, apprehension or elimination, covert intelligence)

1. The Security Service of Ukraine is an independent law enforcement agency and
2. It is responsible for national security, constitutional order,, anti-terrorism.
3. It is also an important part of the defence forces of Ukraine, tasked with, rescue and sabotage operations on the occupied territories of Ukraine and on the Russian territory, as well as counter-espionage.
4. Its tasks are the prevention and against state officials.
5. It also of bodies of Ukrainian citizens, who died as a result of Russian aggression and those bodies are located on the enemy-controlled territories.
6. Alpha is used for high-risk tasks as, of very dangerous criminals, and judges during dangerous trials.

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the words and word combinations.

Vocabulary

Ministry of Internal Affairs	Міністерство внутрішніх справ
National Guard of Ukraine	Національна гвардія України
gendarmerie	жандармерія
law enforcement duties	правоохоронні обов'язки
guarding government facilities	охорона державних установ
guarding embassies	охорона посольств
escorting prisoners and detainees	супроводження ув'язнених та затриманих
operating checkpoints	діючі блокпости
maintaining order	підтримка порядку

public safety	громадська безпека
combat zone	зона бойових дій
State Border Guard Service of Ukraine	Державна прикордонна служба України
integrity of the state border	цілісність державного кордону
counteracting contraband	протидія контрабанді
illegal migration through the border	нелегальна міграція через кордон
exercising migration	здійснення міграції
customs control	митний контроль
land border crossings	наземні пункти перетину кордону
Ukrainian Sea Guard	Морська охорона України
the maritime border	морський кордон
prevent contraband	запобігання контрабанді
search and rescue operation	пошуково-рятувальна операція
counteracting enemy military provocations against ...	протидія ворожим військовим провокаціям проти ...
State Migration Service of Ukraine	Державна міграційна служба України
enforcing citizenship and migrational policy	забезпечення виконання політики громадянства та міграції
counteracting illegal immigration	протидія нелегальній імміграції
managing immigrants and refugees	управління іммігрантами та біженцями
issuing passports and residence permits	видача паспортів та дозволів на проживання
State Emergency Service of Ukraine	Державна служба з надзвичайних ситуацій України
fire and rescue operations	пожежно-рятувальні операції
enforce fire safety laws and regulations	забезпечення дотримання законів та правил пожежної безпеки
driving exam	іспит з водіння
driver license	посвідчення водія
register vehicles	реєстрація транспортних засобів
issue number-plates	видача номерних знаків
to provide administrative service	надання адміністративних послуг

Reading

Ex 1. Read, translate the text and identify the key words and terms.

Text 4

Ministry of Internal Affairs

Apart from the police force, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MIA) consists of four other bodies:

- *National Guard of Ukraine (NGU)* is the national gendarmerie, a military formation under the MIA which has both defence and law enforcement duties. It has a wide range of functions, such as guarding government facilities and important infrastructure objects, guarding embassies and other diplomatic facilities, escorting prisoners and detainees, operating checkpoints, maintaining order and public safety in

areas close to a combat zone, etc. The National Guard, in cooperation with the Armed Forces of Ukraine, takes part in defending the country from the military aggression.

- *State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGSU, ukr. DPSU)* is a law enforcement agency and a military formation responsible for ensuring integrity of the state border, counteracting contraband and illegal migration through the border, exercising migration and customs control at land border crossings.

- *Ukrainian Sea Guard* is a subdivision of the State Border Guard Service which is responsible for guarding the maritime border of Ukraine in the Black Sea, the Azov Sea, the Danube River and other water bodies, preventing contraband and illegal migration through the sea, conducting search and rescue operations at the sea, counteracting enemy military provocations against Ukraine at sea.

- *State Migration Service of Ukraine (SMSU, ukr. DMS)* is responsible for enforcing citizenship and migration policy, counteracting illegal immigration, managing immigrants and refugees, issuing passports and residence permits, etc.

- *State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU, ukr. DSNS)* is a body responsible for fire and rescue operations. Despite being a part of the MIA, it is not a law enforcement agency, however it has fire inspectors who enforce fire safety laws and regulations.

The ministry also operates a network of service centers which organise driving exams and issue driver licenses, register vehicles and issue number-plates, provide other administrative services.

Pactice

Ex.2 Answer the questions using information from text 4.

1. What are functions of National Guard of Ukraine ?
2. Does National Guard cooperate with the Armed Forces of Ukraine ?
3. What body is responsible for ensuring integrity of the state border ?
4. Is State Migration Service of Ukraine responsible for enforcing citizenship and migration policy, counteracting illegal immigration, managing immigrants and refugees, issuing passports and residence permits ?
5. What are the tasks of fire inspectors ?

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the words and word-combinations in brackets:

(*counteracting contraband and illegal migration, issue driver licenses, escorting prisoners and detainees, issue number-plates, guarding the maritime border, counteracting illegal immigration*)

1. National Guard of Ukraine has a wide range of functions, such as guarding government facilities and important infrastructure objects, guarding embassies and other diplomatic facilities,

2. State Border Guard Service of Ukraine responsible for ensuring integrity of the state border, through the border, exercising migration and customs control at land border crossings.

3. Ukrainian Sea Guard is responsible for of Ukraine.

4. State Migration Service of Ukraine is responsible for enforcing citizenship and migration policy, , managing immigrants and refugees.

5. The ministry also operates a network of service centers which organise driving exams and , register vehicles and , provide other administrative services.

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the words and word combinations

Vocabulary

Ministry of Justice of Ukraine To have law enforcement function Department of the sanctions policy to implement to enforce sanctions to impose by ... the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine to confiscate assets of entities	Міністерство юстиції України Мати правоохоронну функцію Департамент санкційної політики впроваджувати забезпечувати виконання санкцій накладати шляхом ... Рада національної безпеки і оборони України конфісковувати активи суб'єктів господарювання
Office for counteracting corporate raids counteract maliciously acquiring ownership stealing exploiting loopholes in the law utilising malicious court orders or state registers transactions	Управління протидії рейдерству протидія зловмисне придбання права власності розкрадання використання лазівок у законодавстві використання зловмисних судових наказів або транзакцій у державних реєстрах
Department of the State Executive Service mandatory obey on time State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine	Департамент державної виконавчої служби виконувати своєчасно Державна пенітенціарна служба України
execution of criminal sentences the system of penitentiary, correctional and detention facilities to maintain order	виконання кримінальних покарань система пенітенціарних, виправних та місць ув'язнення підтримувати порядок

Reading

Ex 1. Read, translate the text and identify the key words and terms.

Text 5

Ministry of Justice

Some of the departments and subordinate agencies of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine have law enforcement functions:

• *Department of the sanctions policy* is responsible for implementing the national sanctions policy, enforcing sanctions imposed by the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine on organisations and persons, both domestic and foreign, and on foreign governments. It can find and confiscate assets of entities on which the sanctions are imposed, assess the effectiveness of those sanction and put forward propositions on how to improve them.

• *Office for counteracting corporate raids* is a ministry department that counteracts cases of maliciously acquiring ownership (stealing) over property of corporate entities by exploiting loopholes in the law or systemic defects of the government institutions, or by utilising malicious court orders or state registers transactions.

• *Department of the State Executive Service* is responsible for enforcement of decisions of courts and other authorities, whose decisions are mandatory, making sure that those decisions are obeyed on time, efficiently, and to the full extent.

• *State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine* is tasked with execution of criminal sentences, operating the system of penitentiary, correctional and detention facilities, maintaining order in them.

Practice

Ex.2. Answer the questions using information from text 5.

1. What are responsibilities of the Department of the sanctions policy?
2. What do Office for counteracting corporate raids counteract?
3. What for is Department of the State Executive Service responsible?
4. What are the task of State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine?

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the words and word-combinations in brackets:

(*maliciously acquiring ownership, confiscate assets of entities, loopholes, enforcement of decisions, correctional and detention facilities, implementing the national sanctions policy*)

1. Department of the sanctions policy is responsible for , enforcing sanctions imposed by the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine on organisations and persons.

2. Department of the sanctions policy can find and on which the sanctions are imposed, assess the effectiveness of those sanction.

3. Office for counteracting corporate raids counteracts cases of over property of corporate entities by exploiting ... in the law or systemic defects of the government institutions.

4. Department of the State Executive Service is responsible for of courts and other authorities.

5. State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine is tasked with execution of criminal sentences, operating the system of penitentiary, , maintaining order in them.

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the words and word combinations

Vocabulary

anticorruption	боротьба з корупцією
to counter corruption crimes	протидіяти корупційним злочинам
illicit enrichment	незаконне збагачення
National Agency on Corruption Prevention	Національне агентство з питань запобігання корупції
implementing anti-corruption policy	реалізація антикорупційної політики
preventing corruption	запобігання корупції
exercising corruption monitoring	здійснення моніторингу корупції
the Unified State Register of Declaration	Єдиний державний реєстр декларацій
corruption risk	корупційний ризик
to file declaration	подавати декларацію
to verify the veracity	перевіряти достовірності
to make them public (for)	зробити їх публічними (оприлюднити)
discrepancy	розбіжності
abovementioned group of people	вищезазначена група осіб
official income	офіційний дохід
running the register of people caught on corruption	ведення реєстру осіб, викритих у корупції
conflicts of interest	конфлікт інтересів
financial activities of political parties for malicious transactions (e.g. violations of donations rules)	фінансова діяльність політичних партій для здійснення зловмисних операцій (напр. порушення правил пожертвувань)
corruption risk	корупційний ризик
identified risk	виявлений ризик
lawmaker	законодавець
Asset recovery and management agency	Агенство з розшуку та менеджменту активів
legal procedure	юридична процедура
to confiscate in favor of the state	конфіскувати на користь держави
asset which was acquired by means of corruption	актив, набутий корупційним шляхом
money laundering	відмивання грошей
real estate	нерухомість
corporate rights	корпоративні права
bank accounts	банківські рахунки
to be under jurisdiction of	бути під юрисдикцією

to send revenue to the state budget	перераховувати доходи до державного бюджету
National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine	Національне антикорупційне бюро України
law enforcement agency	правоохоронний орган
to investigate crime related to bribery	розслідувати злочини, пов'язані з хабарництвом
abuse of power	зловживанням владою
usage of authority for personal benefit	використання влади для особистої вигоди
illicit enrichment	незаконне збагачення
to declare false information	декларувати неправдиву інформацію
misuse of budget funds	нецільове використання бюджетних коштів
illegally acquiring ownership over government property	незаконне набуття права власності на державну власність
whistle-blower	інформатор, викривач
Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office	Спеціалізована антикорупційна прокуратура
the Prosecutor General of Ukraine	Генеральний прокурор України
to indict suspect with criminal corruption charges	висунути підозрюваному звинувачення у корупційному злочині
High Anti-Corruption Court of Ukraine	Вищий антикорупційний суд України
court of first and appeal instances	суд першої та апеляційної інстанцій
criminal corruption case against indicted individual	кримінальна справа про корупцію проти обвинуваченої особи
appellate chamber	апеляційна палата
the decision of the court can be appealed	рішення суду може бути оскаржене
the Supreme Court of Ukraine	Верховний Суд України
investigative journalism media	ЗМІ журналістських розслідувань

Reading

Ex 1. Read, translate the text and identify the key words and terms.

Text 6 Anticorruption

There is a separate law enforcement and judiciary system dedicated specifically to counter corruption crimes (including illicit enrichment), with its own intelligence, operatives, detectives, prosecutors and judges. The Committee of the Verkhovna Rada on anticorruption policy conduct Parliamentary oversight over this system.

It consists of such bodies:

• *National Agency on Corruption Prevention (NACP, ukr. NAZK)* is responsible for shaping and implementing anti-corruption policy. Its main focus is on preventing corruption and exercising corruption monitoring. It operates the Unified State Register of Declarations. Once a year, all government servants in positions with high corruption risk and all top and middle-level government officials file declarations into this register, where they specify their income and property. The agency must collect those declarations, verify their veracity and make them public for the society and media. Every declaration is checked, and if any anomalies, discrepancies or lies are found in it, it is referred to the NABU for investigation. The agency also monitors the way of life of the abovementioned group of people at all times to see if it matches their official income. Other tasks of this agency include:

- running the register of people caught on corruption,
- monitoring government officials for conflicts of interest,
- monitoring financial activities of political parties for malicious transactions (e.g. violations of donations rules),
- analysing draft laws for corruption risks and delivering reports of the identified risks to the lawmakers,
- collecting statistics and making research about corruption in Ukraine, etc.

• *Asset recovery and management agency (ARMA)* is tasked with locating and then using legal procedures to confiscate in favor of the state all assets, which were acquired by means of corruption or some other crimes (such as money laundering). Those assets can have different forms: real estate, corporate rights, bank accounts, works of art, vessels and vehicles, etc. When such assets are located in or are under jurisdiction of a foreign state, the agency has to work with the relevant authorities of this state to recover those assets. And vice versa, it helps foreign authorities when they need to recover assets which are under the Ukrainian jurisdiction. The agency, after confiscating some assets, may organize an auction to sell them and send revenue to the state budget, or choose to leave them as state property.

• *National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU)* is a law enforcement agency which investigates crimes related to corruption, committed by high-ranking officials or concerning very valuable assets or large amounts of money. Those crimes are bribery, abuse of power, usage of authority for personal benefit, illicit enrichment, declaring false information in a declaration or failing to file it at all, misuse of budget funds, illegally acquiring ownership over (stealing) government property, money laundering, etc. Its duties also include anticorruption background checks of candidates for high government positions, working with and providing protection to corruption whistleblowers.

• *Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office (SAPO, ukr. SAP)* is an autonomous subdivision of the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine which has functions of representing corruption cases, investigated by the NABU, in courts, representing the state in court cases related to corruption, indicting suspects with criminal corruption charges, supporting and overseeing NABU investigations.

• *High Anti-Corruption Court of Ukraine (HACC, ukr. VAKS)* is a specialised court of first and appeal instances, that hears criminal corruption cases against indicted

individuals, investigated by the NABU. This court has its own appellate chamber, where the decisions of this court can be appealed. In the Ukrainian judicial system only the Supreme Court of Ukraine is higher in hierarchy than this court.

Also, in Ukraine there is a wide network of investigative journalism media, dedicated specifically to investigating corruption. The most popular of them are “Skhemy” and “Bihus.Info”. Quite often their journalistic investigations give start to official criminal investigations.

Practice

Ex. 2. Answer the questions using information from text 6.

1. Has Ukraine a separate law enforcement and judiciary system dedicated specifically to counter corruption crimes?
2. What Committee conducts oversight over this system?
3. What is responsibility of National Agency on Corruption Prevention?
4. What is the main focus of National Agency on Corruption Prevention?
5. What document does it operate?
6. What are other tasks of National Agency on Corruption Prevention?
7. What is the task of Asset recovery and management agency?
8. What are the main forms the asserts?
9. Does Asset recovery and management agency organize auctions and what for?
10. What does National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine investigate?
11. What are the crimes that National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine investigates?
12. What are other duties of National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine?
13. What is Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office and what are its functions?
14. What cases does High Anti-Corruption Court of Ukraine hear?
15. Do we have investigative journalism media in Ukraine?
16. Have you ever heard about any journalistic investigation that gave start to official criminal investigation?

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences:

assets, court, corruption, criminal, register, high-ranking, prevent, NABU, income, Parliament

1. Ukraine has a special system to fight _____.
2. This system is controlled by a committee of the Ukrainian _____.
3. The National Agency on Corruption Prevention (NACP) works to _____ corruption.
4. Government officials must every year submit information about their _____ and property.
5. These declarations are kept in a special state _____.

6. If an official lies in a declaration, the case is sent to the _____ for investigation.
7. The Asset Recovery and Management Agency (ARMA) finds and takes _____ gained by corruption.
8. The National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU) investigates corruption by _____ officials.
9. Corruption cases investigated by NABU are heard in the High Anti-Corruption ____.
10. Journalists from projects like “Skhemy” and “Bihus.Info” often help start official _____.

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the words and word combinations

Vocabulary

State Bureau of Investigation misdemeanors internal investigation to investigate treason case	Державне бюро розслідувань проступки внутрішнє розслідування розслідування справи про державну зраду
malfeasance /mal'fi:zn(t)s/ to abuse of power police brutality or racketeering deserting or refusing to obey an order	посадовий злочин зловживати владою жорстокість або рекет поліції дезертирство або відмова від виконання наказу
Economic Security Bureau to prevent, discover and investigate financial and economic crimes tax evasion counterfeiting money organising illegal gambling financial and banking fraud trademark misuse market manipulation misuse of government funds	Бюро економічної безпеки запобігати, виявляти та розслідувати фінансові та економічні злочини ухилення від сплати податків підробка грошей організація незаконних азартних ігор фінансове та банківське шахрайство зловживання товарним знаком маніпуляція ринком зловживання державними коштами
State Security Administration Court Security Service subordinate to the judiciary branch of the government court proceeding court contempt to maintain law and order theft	Управління державної безпеки Служба судової охорони підпорядкований судовій гілці влади судове провадження неповага до суду підтримувати закон і порядок крадіжка

military installations to prevent acts of sabotage or terrorism	військові об'єкти запобігати актам саботажу або тероризму
to counteract enemy sabotage squads	протидіяти ворожим диверсійним загонам
to enforce curfews at the garrison	забезпечувати дотримання комендантської години в гарнізоні
Fish patrol of the State agency of fisheries of Ukraine	Органи рибоохорони Державного агентства рибного господарства України
enforcing regulations on fishing, fishing licenses	забезпечення дотримання правил рибальства, ліцензій на рибальство
penalising poaching	покарання за браконьєрство
to catch poachers	ловити браконьєрів
municipal guard forces	сили муніципальної варти
to unload the police from ... "municipal guards"	розвантажити поліцію від ... "муніципальна варта"
to prevent and stop cases of hooliganism, vandalism, pickpocketing, drinking in public, incorrect parking	запобігати та припиняти випадки хуліганства, вандалізм, кишенькові крадіжки, вживання алкоголю в громадських місцях, неправильне паркування
nonlethal weapons	нелетальна зброя
pepper spray	перцевий балончик

Reading

Ex 1. Read, translate the text and identify the key words and terms.

Text 7

Other law enforcement bodies

State Bureau of Investigation (SBI, ukr. DBR) is an independent agency, investigating crimes and misdemeanors committed by other law enforcement officers, judges and high-ranking officials, as well as by military servicemen. It acts as some sort of internal investigations body for all other law enforcement and military organisations. For example, it investigates all cases of serious crimes, such as murder or rape, committed by aforementioned group of people, regardless of whether they were committed on or off duty. It also often investigates treason cases when they are committed by aforementioned group of people. Most of the bureau investigations are related to malfeasance and abuse of power, minor corruption and crimes committed while on duty, for example related to police brutality or racketeering. It also functions as an investigative body for the military, investigating such cases as deserting or refusing to obey an order.

Economic Security Bureau (ESBU, ukr. BEB) is an agency responsible for preventing, discovering and investigating financial and economic crimes, such as tax evasion, counterfeiting money, organising illegal gambling, financial and banking fraud, trademark misuse, market manipulation, misuse of government funds, etc. It also carries out analytical functions: collecting and analyzing data about economic and financial crimes to find the best ways to prevent and to stop them, identifying and assessing risks for the economy of Ukraine, developing strategies to address those risks. It was created in 2021 to consolidate in one agency economic and financial law enforcement functions.

State Security Administration (SSA, ukr. UDO) is an independent agency which provides personal security to the top government officials and their families (including the President of Ukraine), both in Ukraine and during their official visits abroad, and guards buildings of the top government bodies.

Court Security Service (CSS, ukr. SSO) is a body subordinate to the judiciary branch of the government, tasked with guarding court facilities, maintaining order during court proceedings, reacting to instances of court contempt and providing personal security to judges, court employees and participants of court cases. It was created in 2019.

Military Service of Law Enforcement (MSLE, ukr. VSP) is the national military police force tasked with maintaining law, order and discipline in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, preventing, stopping and punishing (but not investigating) crimes and misdemeanors in the Armed Forces. Its duties include searching for deserters, combating alcoholism among servicemen, ensuring traffic safety for military vehicles, protecting military property from theft, patrolling military installations to maintain order and to prevent acts of sabotage or terrorism, operating military prisons to house convicted servicemen. At the times of war this service is also tasked with handling prisoners of war, detecting and counteracting enemy sabotage squads and enforcing curfews at the garrisons. Inside it functions the Military inspection of traffic safety, which escorts military cargo on public roads, clearing the way for them when needed, and also regulates traffic in military installations.

Fish patrol of the State agency of fisheries of Ukraine is a body which is tasked with enforcing regulations on fishing, enforcing fishing licenses, preventing, stopping and penalising poaching and misuse of water resources. They spend most of their time catching poachers, confiscating their illegal catch and issuing citations to them.

Numerous *municipal guard forces*, which have limited scopes and powers, are created by and subordinate to the local governments in big cities. They can be classified as auxiliary police by their type of activity and their purpose is to unload the police from dealing with minor offences and disturbances, so that they can focus on dealing with bigger crimes. Those forces are usually called "municipal guards", but sometimes their title can vary: "city guard", "municipal security", "municipal squad". Some of those forces started off as non-governmental initiatives, often by war veterans, but at some point were incorporated as local government institutions. Their tasks usually include patrolling together with the police, guarding public schools and clinics, maintaining peace and order in crowded areas or during mass events, preventing and stopping cases of hooliganism, vandalism, pickpocketing, drinking in public, incorrect parking, etc. They do not have firearms, but may have nonlethal weapons such as batons or pepper sprays.

Practice

Ex.2. Answer the questions:

1. What categories of individuals fall under the investigative jurisdiction of the State Bureau of Investigation (SBI)?
2. What types of crimes are most commonly investigated by the SBI, and does it matter whether they were committed on or off duty?
3. What kinds of economic and financial crimes are handled by the Economic Security Bureau (ESBU)?
4. Why was the ESBU created in 2021, and what additional non-investigative functions does it perform?
5. What are the main responsibilities of the State Security Administration (SSA)?
6. How does the Court Security Service (CSS) differ from other law enforcement bodies in terms of subordination and duties?
7. What are the key functions of the Military Service of Law Enforcement (MSLE), and which important function does it *not* perform?
8. What roles do municipal guard forces play, and how do their powers and equipment differ from those of the regular police?

Ex. 3. Use the correct prepositions from the table in word-combination given below and translate them into Ukrainian. You can use prepositions more than one time. Use these word-combinations in the sentences:

<i>out, during, from, in, with, by, on, off, of, for, to</i>
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- to investigate crimes and misdemeanors committed ... other law enforcement officers
- they were committed ... or ... duty.
- are related ... malfeasance and abuse ... power
- an investigative body ... the military
- an agency responsible ... preventing
- to carry ... analytical functions
- assessing risks ... the economy of Ukraine
- to provide personal security ... the top government officials
- during their official visits abroad
- a body subordinate ... the judiciary branch ... the government
- maintaining order ... court proceedings
- providing personal security ... judges
- searching ... deserters
- ensuring traffic safety ... military vehicles
- protecting military property ... theft
- to prevent acts ... sabotage or terrorism

- the Military inspection ... traffic safety
- misuse ... water resources
- subordinate ... the local governments ... big cities
- to unload the police ... dealing ... minor offences and disturbances
- they can focus ... dealing ... bigger crimes
- patrolling together ... the police
- stopping cases ... hooliganism, vandalism, pickpocketing, drinking ... public, incorrect parking

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the words and word combinations.

Vocabulary

<p>cybercrime</p> <p>Cyberpolice (full name is the Department of Cyberpolice of the National Police of Ukraine</p> <p>illegally selling drugs or weapons</p> <p>distributing child pornography</p> <p>propagating terrorism and extremism</p> <p>inciting violence</p> <p>cyberbullying</p> <p>online doxing</p> <p>online stalking</p> <p>phishing or voice phishing</p>	<p>кіберзлочинність</p> <p>Кіберполіція (повна назва – Департамент кіберполіції Національної поліції України)</p> <p>незаконний продаж наркотиків або зброї</p> <p>розповсюдження дитячої порнографії</p> <p>пропаганда тероризму та екстремізму</p> <p>підбурювання до насильства</p> <p>кібербулінг</p> <p>онлайн-ДОКСИНГ (це збір та публікація в мережі приватної чи ідентифікуючої інформації про людину або організацію без їхньої згоди. Це форма кібербулінгу, шантажу чи помсти, що передбачає оприлюднення реальних імен, адрес, телефонів або особистих документів, часто з метою залякування або цькування).</p> <p>онлайн переслідування (кіберсталкінг, кіберпереслідування) — це нав'язливе, неодноразове переслідування людини в інтернеті з метою залякування, контролю, погроз або приниження. Це форма психологічного насильства, що включає стеження через соцмережі, зламування акаунтів, спам-повідомлення, поширення персональних даних (доксинг) та використання шпигунських програм.</p> <p>фішинг або голосовий фішинг (це вид інтернет-шахрайства, метою якого є виманювання у користувачів конфіденційних даних (паролів, номерів карток) через підроблені листи, сайти або повідомлення. Зловмисники</p>
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<p>credit card fraud cryptocurrency identity theft illegal distribution of personal data</p> <p>online piracy cyberthreats digital hygiene Department of cybersecurity of SSU – full name the Department of Counterintelligence Protection of State Interests in the Field of Information Security of the Security Service of Ukraine. cyberterrorism cyber espionage the Dark Web</p> <p>CERT-UA (Computer Emergency Response Team of Ukraine)</p> <p>the State Cyber Protection Centre of the State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine in responding to technically sophisticated cyberattack to eliminate the consequences</p>	<p><i>маскуються під відомі бренди чи установи, щоб змусити жертву самотійно передати особисту інформацію. Основні методи включають фішингові листи (email), SMS, повідомлення в месенджерах та копії сайтів).</i></p> <p>шахрайство з кредитними картками криптовалюта крадіжка особистих даних незаконне розповсюдження персональних даних онлайн-піратство кіберзагрози цифрова гігієна Департамент кібербезпеки СБУ – повна назва – Департамент контррозвідувального захисту державних інтересів у сфері інформаційної безпеки СБУ.</p> <p>кібертероризм кібершпигунство Темна мережа (прихована частина інтернету, яка не індексується пошуковими системами (Google, Bing) і потребує спеціального програмного забезпечення (наприклад, Tor, I2P) для доступу. Вона є сегментом глибокої мережі (Deep Web), призначеним для максимальної анонімності, забезпечення приватності, обходу цензури, а також, часто, для незаконної діяльності (торгівля зброєю, наркотиками, даними).</p> <p>CERT-UA (Група реагування на комп'ютерні надзвичайні ситуації України) Державний центр кіберзахисту Державної служби спеціального зв'язку та захисту інформації України у відповідь на технічно складна кібератака ліквідувати наслідки</p>
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Reading

Ex 1. Read, translate the text and identify the key words and terms.

Text 8 Cybercrime

Cyberpolice (full name is the Department of Cyberpolice of the National Police of Ukraine) is a unit which deals with crimes committed on the internet or using computers or using telecommunication networks. Their field of work includes:

- illegally selling drugs or weapons,
- distributing child pornography through the internet,
- propagating terrorism and extremism,
- inciting violence or other crimes in the internet,
- cases of cyberbullying,
- online doxing or stalking,
- phishing or voice phishing,
- credit card fraud (including skimming),
- financial crimes involving cryptocurrency,
- identity theft in the internet,
- illegal distribution of personal data through the internet,
- online piracy and so on.

It also cooperates with cyber law enforcement agencies of other countries. Other tasks are collecting and systematising data about cyberthreats, informing the society about the incoming cyberthreats, educating general public on digital hygiene, counteracting Russian cyberattacks and informational operations against Ukraine on the internet.

Department of cybersecurity of SSU – full name is the Department of Counterintelligence Protection of State Interests in the Field of Information Security of the Security Service of Ukraine. This unit is responsible for preventing, discovering and investigating cases of cyberterrorism, cyber espionage, serious cybercrime and crimes against national security committed in the cyberspace, fighting serious organised crime operating in the cyberspace (in particular, in the Dark Web), counteracting Russian operations in the cyberspace and social media.

CERT-UA (Computer Emergency Response Team of Ukraine) is a unit of the State Cyber Protection Centre of the State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine which specializes in responding to technically sophisticated cyberattacks and cybercrimes against the Ukrainian government, companies or individuals. They deal with hacking attacks, DDoS attacks (*A DDoS – Distributed Denial-of-Service attack is a cybercrime – розподілена відмова в обслуговуванні*), malicious software (viruses, spyware, ransomware). They make technical analysis (but not criminal investigations) of cybercrimes and help to eliminate their consequences. It is not a law enforcement body, but it works in close conjunction with the two aforementioned law enforcement bodies.

Practice

Ex. 2. Answer the questions using information from text 8.

1. What is the full name of Cyberpolice?

2. With what kinds of crimes does Cyberpolice deal?
3. What does its field of work include?
4. What are other tasks of Cyberpolice?
5. What is the full name of Department of cybersecurity of SSU?
6. What are the responsibilities of Department of cybersecurity of SSU?
7. What does it mean - the Dark Web?
8. What are the tasks of CERT-UA?
9. What is DDoS attack and why is it very dangerous?
10. Does CERT-UA provide criminal investigations of cybercrimes?

Ex.3. Give English for:

Кіберзлочинність, пропаганда тероризму та екстремізму, незаконне розповсюдження персональних даних, онлайн переслідування, криптовалюта, кібербулінг, підбурювання до насильства.

Ex. 4. Retell the text using key words and terms.

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the words and word combinations.

Vocabulary

Investigative jurisdiction The Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine to be assigned to malfeasance (the fact of someone in a position of authority intentionally doing something dishonest or illegal)	Слідча юрисдикція Кримінально-процесуальний кодекс України підлягати до, бути призначеним посадовий злочин
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Reading

Ex 1. Read, translate the text and identify the key words and terms.

Text 9

Investigative jurisdictions

The Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine assigns five law enforcement agencies to have investigative powers:

- National Police,
- Security Service,
- State Bureau of Investigation,
- Economic Security Bureau
- National Anti-Corruption Bureau.

Article 218 sets out the territorial jurisdictions, and article 216 sets out jurisdictions by subject, i.e. which crimes are investigated by which agency. The criminal

cases are assigned to law enforcement agencies for investigation at the discretion of a relevant prosecutor.

For each of the five investigative agencies, except the National Police, the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine gives a list of Criminal Code of Ukraine articles that fall under jurisdiction of this agency:

- national security, terrorism and some other crimes to the Security Service,
- economic and financial crimes to the Economic Security Bureau,
- malfeasance and military crimes, any crimes committed by law enforcement officers, judges, and high-ranking officials to the State Bureau of Investigation,
- corruption crimes to the National Anti-Corruption Bureau.

All crimes that are not explicitly given into jurisdiction of some agency, fall into jurisdiction of the National Police. However, there are a lot of conditions and details that make it much more complicated than that.

According to the Code, a crime should be investigated by the territorial unit of the investigative agency responsible for the area where the crime took place.

Practice

Ex. 2. True or False:

1. The Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine assigns four law enforcement agencies to have investigative powers.

2. Article 218 sets out the territorial jurisdictions, and article 216 sets out jurisdictions by subject, i.e. which crimes are investigated by which agency.

3. The criminal cases are assigned to law enforcement agencies for investigation at the discretion of a relevant investigator.

4. All crimes that are explicitly given into jurisdiction of some agency, fall into jurisdiction of the National Police.

5. According to the Code, a crime shouldn't be investigated by the territorial unit of the investigative agency responsible for the area where the crime took place

Ex. 3. Answer the questions:

1. How many law enforcement agencies have investigative powers under the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine?

2. Which five agencies are given investigative powers by the Code?

3. What do Articles 216 and 218 of the Criminal Procedure Code regulate?

4. Who decides which law enforcement agency will investigate a конкретний criminal case?

5. Which types of crimes are investigated by the Security Service of Ukraine?

6. What kinds of crimes fall under the jurisdiction of the State Bureau of Investigation?

7. Which agency investigates crimes that are not explicitly assigned to any other investigative body?

8. According to the Code, which territorial unit should investigate a crime and what determines this choice?

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the words and word combinations

Vocabulary

massacre	різанина, масове вбивство
the Prosecutor General of Ukraine	Генеральний прокурор України
to take testimonies from	брати свідчення з
refuge	притулок, прихисток
dispatching forensic experts	направлення судово-медичних експертів

Reading

Ex 1. Read, translate the text and identify the key words and terms.

Text 10

International cooperation

Ukrainian law enforcement widely cooperates with the law enforcement of foreign states, especially with European. It frequently takes part in joint investigations and operations, most commonly in those related to human trafficking, drug trafficking and contraband.

Ukraine has been a member of Interpol since 1992, elected to the Interpol European Committee in 2021 for a four-year term, and re-elected for another term in 2025. Ukraine also closely cooperates with Europol, with which it has a cooperation agreement, and with NATO in the area of cybersecurity.

There are some notable instances when Ukrainian law enforcement works jointly with law enforcement of other countries:

- A Joint investigation team to investigate Russian war crimes in Ukraine, in particular the Bucha massacre, was established in 2022 by the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine, International Criminal Court, Eurojust, Europol and European Commission. Its work includes both collecting evidence outside Ukraine, especially taking testimonies from Ukrainian witnesses, who arrived to the EU countries as refugees, and dispatching forensic experts from the EU to analyse crime scenes in Ukraine and collect material evidence.

- Due to the intergovernmental agreement, there is a joint border and customs control at some of the border crossings at the Moldova-Ukraine border, exercised jointly by the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine and the Moldovan Border Police. It means that when crossing the border, a person or a cargo is checked only once by either of the two border agencies.

- From 1994 to 2022 Ukrainian law enforcement officers took part in the UN peacekeeping missions around the globe, especially in Kosovo, together with law enforcement officers of other UN member states.

Practice

Ex. 2. True or False:

1. Ukrainian law enforcement doesn't cooperate with the law enforcement of foreign states, especially with European.
2. Ukrainian law enforcement frequently takes part in joint investigations and operations, most commonly in those related to human trafficking, drug trafficking and contraband.
3. Ukraine has been a member of Interpol since 1993.
4. Ukraine doesn't cooperate with Europol.
5. A Joint investigation team to investigate Russian war crimes in Ukraine, in particular the Bucha massacre, was established in 2022 by the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine, International Criminal Court, *Eurojust* (*European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation*), Europol and European Commission.
6. There is a joint border and customs control at some of the border crossings at the Moldova-Ukraine border, exercised jointly by the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine and the Moldovan Border Police.
7. From 1990 to 2024 Ukrainian law enforcement officers took part in the UN peacekeeping missions around the globe.

Ex. 3. Match 1–4 with A–D.


1. Interpol
2. Europol
3. Joint investigation team (2022)
4. Joint border control with Moldova
 - A. Investigates war crimes committed in Ukraine
 - B. International police organisation Ukraine joined in 1992
 - C. Border checks done once by one of two countries
 - D. European law enforcement cooperation body

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the words and word combinations.

Vocabulary

to enforce curfew	забезпечувати дотримання комендантської години
to detect and detain collaborators	виявляти та затримувати колаборантів
to protect the scenes from looting	захищати місця подій від мародерства
to demine land	розмінувати територію
enemy combatants	ворожі бійці
to deploy general law enforcement activities from scratch	розгортати загальну правоохоронну діяльність з нуля

<p>"Offensive Guard" <i>(new assault brigades within the National Guard, National Police, and Border Guards. The main objective of this project is to strengthen the country's security and defense capabilities by creating units capable of responding to various threats and challenges).</i> to create new assault brigades</p>	<p>"Гвардія наступу" </p> <p>створювати нові штурмові бригади</p>
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Reading

Ex 1. Read, translate the text and identify the key words and terms.

Text 11

Law enforcement agencies during the war

During the ongoing Russo-Ukrainian War, especially during the period of the Russian full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the police and other law enforcement bodies had to carry out functions that are not typical for law enforcement bodies at times of peace: participating in defence and counter-sabotage, providing humanitarian aid, investigating war crimes, catching collaborators, enforcing curfews, assisting in carrying out mobilization.

At the very beginning of the full-scale invasion, the State Border Guard Service was one of the first to engage with the invading forces. When they moved deeper into the Ukrainian territory, the police was likewise one of the first to stand in their way. Apart from that, police together with other law enforcement units were busy with detecting and neutralising enemy sabotage squads, detecting and detaining collaborators, organising evacuation of civil population, closing the roads for the Ukrainian military to move around faster, shooting down enemy drones and so on.

Throughout the full-scale invasion, police was participating in evacuating people from territories which were becoming close to the warfare zone, delivering humanitarian aid to those who were unable or unwilling to evacuate. Police and other law enforcement take part in responses to cases when Russian missiles or drones hit civilian housing or infrastructure: gathering and documenting evidence, protecting those scenes from looting.

Another big task for the National Police, National Guard and Security Service are the so-called "stabilisation measures", which are initiated on the territories just left by the Russian forces. Law enforcement units enter those territories right after combat units, and start to demine land, buildings and infrastructure objects, search for remaining hiding enemy combatants, search for local collaborators, start to document crimes that happened in period of absence of Ukrainian authorities, detect and detain those who committed crimes during that period, deploy general law enforcement activities from scratch.

At the beginning of the Russo-Ukrainian War in 2014, people who volunteered to protect the country from the invading forces, started to assemble into battalions under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which were legally established as special patrol police forces (but, in fact, were combat units), for example battalions "Kyiv-1", "Kyiv-2", "Dnipro-1", "Azov" or "Lviv". This process resumed during the full-scale invasion with an initiative titled "Offensive Guard" which was launched by the Minister of Internal Affairs in 2023 to create new assault brigades for purely military tasks, not law enforcement ones. Within it, new brigades started to appear, for example the brigades of "Rage" in the police, "Charter" in the National guard or "Steel Border" in the border guard.

Another big domain of work for the Ukrainian law enforcement during this period is investigating Russian war crimes. All of those investigations are coordinated by the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine, namely by its Department of war crimes. The investigations are carried out by the National Police, Security Service, State Bureau of Investigations and National Anti-Corruption Bureau, with help from law enforcement agencies from other countries, international law enforcement organisations, which help to search for witnesses and interview them, document crimes and gather evidence.

Practice

Ex. 2. Answer the questions using information from the text:

1. What functions not typical for law enforcement bodies at times of peace do they carry out during the ongoing Russo-Ukrainian War?
2. Was police participating throughout the full-scale invasion in evacuating people from territories which were becoming close to the warfare zone, delivering humanitarian aid to those who were unable or unwilling to evacuate.
3. What is "Offensive Guard"?
4. What department of the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine investigates Russian war crimes?
5. What law enforcement bodies are carried out investigations?
6. How do law enforcement agencies from other countries help our law enforcement bodies to investigate the war crimes?

Ex.3. Complete the sentences

1. During the war, Ukrainian law enforcement carried out tasks not typical for times of _____.
2. Police and border guards took part in defence and _____ operations.
3. Law enforcement units helped organise the _____ of civilians from dangerous areas.
4. After missile strikes, police gather and _____ evidence at the scene.
5. "Stabilisation measures" are started on territories just _____ by russian forces.
6. Volunteer battalions created in 2014 were formally established as special _____ police units.
7. The "Offensive Guard" initiative aims to create new _____ brigades.

8. Investigations of russian war crimes are coordinated by the Office of the _____ General.



Ex. 4. Match 1–5 with A–E.

1. Stabilisation measures
2. Collaborants
3. Offensive Guard
4. Volunteer battalions (2014)
5. War-crime investigations
 - A. People who cooperate with occupying forces
 - B. Law enforcement actions on liberated territories
 - C. Initiative to create assault brigades for military tasks
 - D. Units formed by volunteers under the Ministry of Internal Affairs
 - E. Investigations coordinated by the Prosecutor General's Office

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the words and word combinations.

Vocabulary

<p>ranks insignia laurel wreaths national coat of arms</p>  <p>Brunswick star <i>The Brunswick star is an emblem which in outline is an eight-pointed or sixteen-pointed star, but which is composed of many narrow rays. The name Brunswick refers to the German Duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg.</i></p>  <p>cossack cross <i>(is a type of the Templar cross used by the Ukrainian Ground Forces. It is frequently used in Ukraine as a memorial sign to fallen soldiers and as military awards. Historically it was used by Cossacks, most prominently the Zaporozhian Host. In modern times cross has been adapted as part of the emblems).</i></p>	<p>звання знаки розрізнення лаврові вінки національний герб</p> <p>Брауншвейгська зірка</p> <p>козацький хрест</p>
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Reading

Ex 1. Read the text and identify the key words and terms

Text 12

Ranks

Regarding the ranks in law enforcement, those law enforcement bodies that are also military formations have the same system of ranks as the army, with the same insignia. Police and some other bodies have systems of ranks derived from the military. The difference is that some army ranks are omitted (e.g. senior private, staff sergeant, master sergeant or brigadier general) and some may have a different title (e.g. army junior sergeant becomes law enforcement corporal).

Law enforcement may use visual elements to show ranks on their insignia that are different from those used in the military.







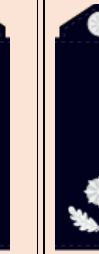
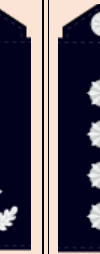
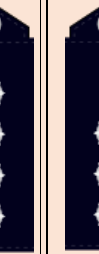
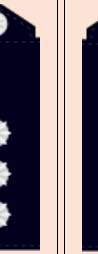

In general, the averaged sequence of ranks used in Ukrainian law enforcement agencies is as follows: private (blank), corporal, sergeant, senior sergeant (chevrons), junior lieutenant, lieutenant, senior lieutenant (stars), major, lieutenant colonel, colonel (stars and laurel wreaths), general (star and national coat of arms).

Logos of law enforcement bodies

The Ministry of Internal Affairs together with the National Police and National Guard use Brunswick star in their logo. Some of those law enforcement bodies, which are also military formations, use cossack cross as a basis for their logos, all in one form, but with different colors. Law enforcement bodies created in recent years tend to have logos with simple geometrical shapes and text.

Ranks

Senior officers

Rank group	General / flag officers			Senior officers			Junior officers			
	Staff officers			Supervisory officers			Senior officers			
 National Police of Ukraine										
	Генерал поліції 1-го рангу <i>Henerál políciji 1-ho rángu</i>	Генерал поліції 2-го рангу <i>Henerál políciji 2-ho rángu</i>	Генерал поліції 3-го рангу <i>Henerál políciji 3-ho rángu</i>	Полковник <i>Polkovnyk</i>	Підполковник <i>Pidpolkovnyk</i>	Майор <i>Maior</i>	Капітан <i>Kapitan</i>	Старший лейтенант <i>Starshyi leitenant</i>	Лейтенант <i>Leitenant</i>	Молодший лейтенант <i>Molodshyi leitenant</i>
	General 1st rank	General 2nd rank	General 3rd rank	Colonel	Lieutenant colonel	Major	Kapitan	Senior lieutenant	Lieutenant	Junior lieutenant

Junior officers

Rank group	Senior NCOs	Junior NCOs	Enlisted	
	Junior officers			
 National Police of Ukraine¹				
	Старший сержант <i>Starshyi serzhant</i>	Сержант <i>Serzhant</i>	Капрал <i>Kapral</i>	Рядовий <i>Rjadoviy</i>
	Senior sergeant	Sergeant	Corporal	Private

Logos of law enforcement bodies

The Ministry of Internal Affairs together with the National Police and National Guard use Brunswick star in their logo. Some of those law enforcement bodies, which are also military formations, use cossack cross as a basis for their logos, all in one form, but with different colors. Law enforcement bodies created in recent years tend to have logos with simple geometrical shapes and text.

 Ministry of Internal Affairs	 National Police	 National Guard	 State Border Guard Service
 State Migration Service	 Security Service	 National Agency on Corruption Prevention	 Asset recovery and management agency
 National Anti-Corruption Bureau	 Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office	 State Bureau of Investigation	 Economic Security Bureau
 State Security Administration	 Court Security Service	 Military Service of Law Enforcement	 State Penitentiary Service

Practice

Ex. 2. Using information from Text 12 and the tables above speak about ranks and logos of law enforcement bodies of Ukraine.

UNIT 2

POLICE OF THE USA. FUNCTIONS AND TASKS

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the active vocabulary to the text:

Vocabulary

- to inherit [inh'erit] – успадковувати, запозичити, переймати
common law [ˌkɒmən'lɔː] – загальне право
watch [wɒtʃ] – патруль, сторож
constable ['kɒnstəb(ə)l] – констебль (нижчий поліцейський чин)
able-bodied – [ˌeɪb(ə)l'bɒdɪd] міцний, здоровий, придатний (до служби)
pay [peɪ] – плата, зарплата,
mayor [meə] – мер
in charge of [ɪn'tʃɜːdʒ] – відповідальний за
originate [ə'ri:dʒineɪt] – давати початок, породжувати, створювати, відбуватися, виникати
quasi-military [ˌkwɑːzi'milit(ə)rɪ] – напіввійськовий
prevention [pri'venʃ(ə)n] – запобігання, попередження
to attach [ə'tætʃ] – прикріплювати, зв'язувати, приєднувати
Federal Bureau of Investigation ['fed(ə)rəl 'bjʊərəʊ əv ɪn'vestɪ'geɪʃ(ə)n] – Федеральне бюро розслідувань
marshal ['mɑːʃ(ə)l] – начальник поліцейської дільниці
Bureau of Internal Revenue ['bjʊərəʊ əv ɪn'tɜːnl 'revənjuː] – податкове управління (у США)
tax evasions [tæks ɪ'veɪz(ə)n] – ухилення від сплати податків
Drug Enforcement Administration [drʌg ɪn'fɔːsmənt əd'mɪnɪ'streɪ ʃ(ə)n] – управління боротьби з наркотиками
US Postal Inspection Service [pəʊstl ɪn'spekʃ(ə)n sə:vɪs] – поштова служба (у США)
to enforce [ɪn'fɔːs] – примушувати, змушувати, втілювати у життя

commissioner superintendent – [kə'mi ʃ(ə)nə s(j)u:p(ə)rin'tendənt] комісар,
 суперінтендант (старший поліцейський)
 to preserve [pri'zɜ:v] – зберігати, оберігати
 deputy ['dep(j)u:ti] – помічник, заступник
 employ [im'plɔi] – наймати на роботу
 staff [st'a:f] – штат співробітників
 jail [dʒeɪl] – в'язниця
 townships ['taʊnʃɪp] – містечко, ділянка, муніципалітет
 borough ['bʌrə] – містечко, населений пункт
 incorporated [in'kɔ:pəreitɪd] – отримав статус міста (про населений пункт)
 attach [ə'tætʃ] – прикріплювати, приєднувати
 authority [ə:'θɔ:ri:ti] – влада
 parkway ['pa:kweɪ] – паркова дорога, розділова смуга із зеленими
 насадженнями
 fire protection ['faɪə prə'tekʃn] – протипожежний захист
 soil conservation ['soɪl ,kɒnsə'veɪʃn] – охорона та правильне використання
 ґрунтів
 supervision [ˌs(j)u:pə'vɪz(ə)n] – нагляд, контроль, спостереження, керівництво
 custody of prisoners ['kʌstədi əv prɪznə] – утримання обвинуваченого під
 вартою

Reading

Ex 1. Read, translate the text and identify the key words and terms.

Text 1

Police in the United States

The United States inherited England's common law and its system of policing. The colonists had the night watch under constables, with all able-bodied men over 16 serving without pay. Most cities and towns used this system well into the 19th century.

The use of daytime police started in Boston in 1838 with a force of 6 men. In Boston and New York, the old night watch and the day force continued, with the mayor in charge of day forces and the constable in charge of night watchmen. In 1844 New York City created the first police department in the United States, using the London Metropolitan Police as a model. Boston and Philadelphia followed. The model for American police originated in England: police were organized in a quasi-military command structure; there were no detectives; their task was prevention of crime and disorder.

There are five major types of police agencies:

1) the federal system, consisting of agencies attached to the Department of Justice (the Federal Bureau of Investigation, together with 700 U.S. marshals), the Bureau of

Internal Revenue (investigating tax evasions), the U.S. Secret Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the National Park Service, the Border Patrol, the Postal Inspection Service, and many others. Their task is to enforce federal laws;

2) the police forces and criminal investigation agencies established by each of the 50 states of the union. State police is headed by a commissioner superintendent who is usually appointed by the governor of the state. The mission of state police is to preserve law and order; to enforce criminal, traffic and regulatory laws; and to provide security and safety services;

3) sheriffs and deputy sheriffs in more than 3,000 counties, plus a few county police forces. The county sheriff is elected to office and employs a staff of deputies performing duties as uniformed policemen. The sheriff is also responsible for prisoners kept in the county jail;

4) the police forces of about 1,000 cities and more than 20,000 townships and New England towns. Town and city police are municipal agencies;

5) the police of some 15,000 villages, boroughs, and incorporated towns.

To this list must be added special categories, such as the police of the District of Columbia; various forces attached to authorities governing bridges, tunnels, parks and parkways; university police forces; and some units for policing special districts formed for fire protection, soil conservation, and other purposes.

The above mentioned police forces are controlled in different ways. The federal bodies are responsible to the federal authorities, and the state forces - to the governors of their states. At local levels there are variations. States are divided into counties, and every county has its sheriff with responsibilities for the investigation of crime and the supervision of the custody of prisoners. In some states there are county police forces under the control of county boards. In some places county police forces are completely independent of the sheriff's office.

Practice

Ex. 2. Translate the following word combinations:

common law, system of policing, the night watch, able-bodied men, without pay, daytime police, in charge of, police department, metropolitan police, to originate in, a quasi-military command structure, prevention of crime, tax evasions, to enforce federal laws, to be headed by, to be appointed by, to preserve law and order, to provide security, safety services, deputy sheriffs, to be elected to, to perform duties, to be responsible for, to keep in the county jail, to be divided into, to be independent of.

Ex. 3. Find the English equivalents to the following word combinations:

загальне право, система охорони, нічна варта, здорові чоловіки, старше шістнадцяти років, без оплати, денна поліція, відповідальний за, відділення поліції, столична поліція, напіввійськова структура, запобігання злочинам і безладдя, основні типи, агентства, прикріплені до, департамент правосуддя, Федеральне

бюро розслідувань, Податкове управління США, ухилення від сплати податків, забезпечувати виконання федеральних законів, Агентство карного розшуку, очолювати, бути призначеним, губернатор штату, охороняти закон і порядок, для забезпечення дотримання кримінального, дорожнього та нормативного законодавства, забезпечувати безпеку, для забезпечення безпеки та охорони, помічник шерифа, шериф округу, бути відповідальним за, тримати у окружній в'язниці, відповідальність за, розслідування злочинів, утримання під вартою, бути незалежним від.

Ex. 4. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false); correct the false ones:

1. The use of daytime police started in Washington.
2. Boston created the first police department.
3. The model for the London Metropolitan Police originated in the USA.
4. The task of police was prevention of crime and disorder.
5. The mission of state police is investigating tax evasions.
6. The police of village are responsible for prisoners kept in the county jail.
7. The federal police bodies are responsible to the governors of their states.

Ex. 5. Read the text again and underline any words that are connected with police.

Ex. 6. Answer the questions:

1. When did the use of daytime police start in Boston?
2. When did New York City create the first police department?
3. Where did the model for American Police originate?
4. What was the task of the first policemen?
5. How many types of police agencies are there in the US?
6. What special categories of police are there in the US?
7. How are the police forces controlled?

Ex.7. Retell the text.

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the active vocabulary to the text:

Vocabulary

plain-clothes officer – офіцер у штатському
vice squad – поліція нравів
gambling – азартні ігри
prostitution – проституція
illegal activities – незаконна діяльність
murder – вбивство

burglary – крадіжка зі зломом / пограбування
illegal sale of drugs – незаконний продаж наркотиків
bloodstains – плями крові
fingerprints – відбитки пальців
weapon – зброя
witness – свідок
suspect – підозрюваний
crime scene – місце злочину
evidence – докази
crime laboratory – криміналістична лабораторія
bullet – куля
patrol operations – патрульна служба
beat – дільниця патрулювання
squad car – поліцейський автомобіль
two-way radio – двостороння радіостанція
reasonable grounds – обґрунтовані підстави
traffic officer – інспектор дорожнього руху
pedestrian – пішохід
traffic accident – дорожньо-транспортна пригода
juvenile – неповнолітній
juvenile division – відділ у справах неповнолітніх
neglect – нехтування, зневага
abuse – жорстоке поводження, зловживання
testify in court – давати свідчення в суді

Reading

Ex 1. Read the text and identify the key words and terms

Text 2

Police Activities in the US

Investigations of crimes are conducted by detectives, who are sometimes called plain-clothes officers because they do not wear uniforms. In some police departments, the term “plain-clothes officers” refers to members of the vice squad. The vice squad investigates cases that involve gambling, prostitution, or other illegal activities considered to be immoral.

Detectives work in various specialized fields that deal with such crimes as murder, burglary, or the illegal sale of drugs. In a murder case, detectives may start their investigation by searching for bloodstains, fingerprints and weapon. They question any witnesses, suspects, or others who may have information about the crime.

Various technical units in a police department assist the detectives in an investigation. The photography unit takes pictures of the crime scene and the evidence. The crime laboratory collects and examines bloodstains, bullets, hair samples, fingerprints, weapons, and other evidence.

Experts in the laboratory may perform chemical tests to identify any unknown substance connected with the crime. Later, the reports of the detectives and technical units are used in court.

Patrol operations are foundation of police work. Patrol officers are assigned beats to cover on foot, in squad cars, or on motorcycles. In some cities, they patrol parks on horseback.

Patrol officers inspect their beats repeatedly. Foot patrol officers carry two-way pocket radios, and patrol cars are equipped with large two-way radios. The patrol officers may receive assignments over their radios to handle an auto accident, investigate a reported crime, or settle a family argument, they may call the police station for assistance in handling an assignment.

Patrol officers are often assigned to control crowds at parades, fairs (ярмарок), and other public events. Police officers may arrest a person they see committing a crime. They also may arrest a person if they have reasonable grounds to suspect that the person is committing a crime or is about to commit one.

Traffic operations. Traffic officers maintain public safety on streets and highways. They direct traffic, protect pedestrians, help drivers, and settle parking, speed and other traffic laws. Traffic officers also investigate traffic accidents and enforce safety and license regulations for motor vehicles. Some police departments use helicopters to inspect traffic.

Juvenile work. Officers in the juvenile division of a police department handle cases involving youths accused of breaking the law. In most states of the US, anyone under the age of 18 is considered a juvenile. Juvenile officers often refer (посилати) young people to social agencies rather than institute criminal proceedings against them. These officers try to help the young people and their parents with personal problems.

They also investigate crimes that involve the neglect or abuse of young children. The officer may testify in court to protect the rights of the youngsters.

Practice

Ex. 2. Find in the text the information about:

- the work of detectives;
- the functions of the technical units;
- the duties of patrol officers;
- types of the job of traffic officers;
- responsibilities of juvenile officers.

Ex. 3. Find out 10 new English words for you and make up your own sentences using them.

Ex. 4. Read and translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Every day she patrols the streets of the city.
2. They are investigating a serious crime now.
3. They are catching criminals.
4. Traffic police officers prevent crime by not allowing unqualified drivers to get license.
5. Police directs the traffic.
6. At the moment he is interrogating the criminal.
7. They help people on the streets.
8. Usually she detects from 5 to 7 criminal cases a month.
9. At present they are locating and apprehending the criminal.
10. The investigator tries to provide competent witnesses.
11. The investigation response team takes measures for search and seizure of stolen property.
12. Our officers of Economic Crimes Department reveal the criminal activity of those who commit embezzlement and other economic crimes and try to bring them to justice.

Ex. 5. Translate into English.

1. Цього тижня він займається кримінальною справою, пов'язаною з розкраданням.
2. Вона зрідка дає інформацію про свою роботу.
3. Він відчуває, що злочинець з'явиться зараз.
4. Офіцери кримінальної поліції часто збирають факти, що доводять невинність / вину особи.
5. На місце злочину зазвичай виїжджає оперативна група.
6. Скільки справ ви розкрили цього місяця?
7. Злочинність зростає.
8. Зараз ми розслідуємо шахрайство.
9. На цей час вони вистежують злочинців, які втекли з в'язниці.
10. Іноді їм доводиться виконувати обов'язки інших фахівців оперативної групи.

Ex. 6. Rewrite each sentence as positive, negative, or question, according to the instructions:

1. They establish everything connected with the last burglary. (*negative*)
2. These days the police officers are taking measures to detect the offender. (*question*)
3. They take measures for search. (*question*)
4. Today the investigator is preparing the documents for the trial. (*negative*)
5. Does this barrister specialize in criminal cases. (*positive*)

6. The investigator makes a record of the crime scene observation. (*question*)
7. A field-criminalist is packing the traces of the crime. (*question*)
8. Do you study many special subjects at the institute? (*positive*)
9. The operative interrogates suspects. (*negative*)
10. Does the operative conduct the primary investigation? (*positive*)
11. The divisional inspector prepares the documents for the trial. (*negative*)
12. An investigator is establishing eyewitnesses and witnesses of the crime.
(*question*)

Ex. 7. Read and translate the following word combinations. Use a dictionary if necessary.

Law enforcement agencies, headquarters of police, performance of duties, to enforce law, division, to bring a case before the court, to initiate a case, to charge (with), to know the police work, to protect constitutional rights, life, property, defendant, to arrest an offender, to represent defendant in court, trial, to sentence to imprisonment (fine), to violate law, to preserve peace, to commit a crime, to report a crime, to detect a crime, to prevent a crime, to apprehend a suspect, to identify a victim, to deal with a traffic accident, to use as an informer (undercover agent), during patrol duty, juvenile crime, to have a good reputation in the community, to accuse somebody of crime, correctional institution.

Ex. 8. Improve your word power. Look through the groups of words given below, observe the suffixes and their meaning, translate the words into Ukrainian:

municipal, special, technological, individual, national, postal, technical, inspectional, internal, federal, practical, criminal, medical, general, practical, political, illogical, illegal, theoretical, educational, identical, professional, central; selective, investigative, administrative, respective, prosecutive, instructive, communicative, defensive, detective, operative, negative, preventive, corrective, interrogative, exclusive, expensive, relative, elective, directive, attractive, effective; specific, domestic, scientific, economic, exotic, democratic, historic, basic, patriotic, aristocratic, atomic, academic, public, forensic, classic, tragic, academic, athletic.

Ex. 9. Reproduce the following dialogue:

Peter: Hello, Mike! How are you? Boris: Hi, Pete! I'm well. And you?

Peter: I'm fine. I have a new appointment (призначення).

Peter: Oh? And where do you work now? What's your new position?

Boris: I work in the district Patrol Department. I'm chief. I am responsible for public order protection in our district.

Peter: Do you have many subordinates?

Boris: Yes, I have 20 subordinates under my command.

Peter: What do they do?

Boris: They patrol streets and deal with the street crime.

Peter: What is the most typical street crime in your district?

Boris: I think it is a theft.

Peter: What do you do as a police manager?

Boris: I make administrative decisions and give orders and instructions to my subordinates.

Peter: What's your rank now?

Boris: I'm police major.

Peter: My congratulations! But I must go now.

Boris: Thank you. Bye.

Peter: Good-bye.

Ex. 10. Make up your own dialogues about police activities in the US.

UNIT 3

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the active vocabulary to the text:

Vocabulary

FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) – Федеральне бюро розслідуван

Department of Justice – Міністерство юстиці

investigation – розслідування

organized crime – організована злочинність

evidence – докази

conviction – обвинувальний вирок

fugitive – утікач

fingerprint – відбиток пальця

crime laboratory – криміналістична лабораторія

internal security – внутрішня безпека

jurisdiction – юрисдикція

espionage – шпигунство

fraud – шахрайство (*the crime of getting money by deceiving people*)

bank robbery – пограбування банку primarily – спочатку

to handle – керувати

headquarter – штаб-квартира

field-offices – периферійні відділення

to enforce – здійснювати, надавати законної сили, застосовувати

division – відділ

defendant – підсудний
employee – службовець
evidence – доказ
treason – зрада
espionage – розвідка, шпигунство
preservation – збереження
firearms – вогнепальна зброя
accounting – бухгалтерська справа

Reading

Ex 1. Read the text and identify the key words and terms

Text 1

General Investigation Division

The FBI, formally called the Bureau of Investigation, was created primarily investigations for the Department of Justice.

The FBI responsibilities continue to grow each year. The FBI handles over 180 different investigations including federal criminal violations¹, internal security matters and civil inquiries² in which the Government has an interest. Since 1945, over 95 percent of the cases investigated by its agents who came before the courts have resulted in convictions³.

Special Investigation Division

Organized crime is a lawless empire involved in gambling narcotics, prostitutions, extortion, etc. where easy money can be made. For years organized crime operated behind a nearly impenetrable wall⁴ built on fear, intimidation, bribery, and force.

Squads of highly trained FBI agents are devoting their full efforts to bringing the crime lords to justice⁵. The objective is to collect sufficient evidence to build a strong prosecutive⁶ case so gang leaders can be brought to justice swiftly. Cooperation is vital in the fight against organized crime.

The FBI works closely with state and local enforcement agencies. This Division also supervises investigations under the Security of Government Employees programme⁷. Fugitive investigations often involve a great deal of manpower.

In addition to FBI fugitives, this Division directs the efforts of FBI agents to locate and apprehend escaped federal prisoners, deserts from the Armed Forces.

Identification Division

The largest collection of fingerprints in the world is maintained in the Identification Division of the FBI. A dangerous fugitive, wanted in one state, may be located through fingerprint identification after his / her arrest in a minor charge under a different name by a police agency in another state. Fingerprints often are the only means of identifying victims of various crimes.

Laboratory Division

The FBI Laboratory is the greatest criminological laboratory in the world. During the first 35 years of its existence, this laboratory made approximately 4.000.000 scientific examinations. Today, this laboratory is a large complex of scientific equipment, staffed

with over 300 employees most of whom have technical training. Included in this group are over 100 special agents with specialized training in a wide range of scientific fields.

Many crimes are solved and many defendants convicted on the basis of material evidence submitted to the laboratory for examination. Laboratory examinations on many occasions have proved the innocence of persons suspected of having committed crimes.

Domestic Intelligence Division

The FBI fights against all elements which pose a threat⁸ to the security of the people in the United States, to the nation's security.

Files and Communications Division

Often some of the most valuable leads in an investigation result from information already contained in the files of law enforcement agencies. A teletype network provides constant twenty-four-hour contact between FBI headquarters and all Field Divisions. In addition, the FBI has a radio network, completely independent of commercial facilities.

Crime Record Division⁹

The personnel of the Crime Records Department have the task of carefully studying the information on crime poured into the Headquarters from the FBI's field officer¹⁰, local police agencies and other sources.

Training Division

All FBI agents are trained at facilities in Washington, D.C., and at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia. Today, the new Agents receive fourteen weeks of instruction. Two weeks retraining courses are held periodically for all agents. Although, the theory of the various Law enforcement arts and sciences it taught, the greater emphasis is placed on those practical skills and techniques demanded by day-to-day investigations.

The courses range from the Constitution and Federal Criminal Procedure to Investigative Techniques and the Collection, Identification and Preservation of Physical Evidence. Thorough training is given in firearms and defensive tactics in order that an agent may defend himself in those extreme situations where life may be in danger. The Training Division also provides instructors for thousand police schools conducted by local enforcement agencies in communities across the nation.

Administrative Division

The administrative division's major responsibilities are to see that the operations of the Bureau run smoothly and expenditures are kept within the limits of the annual appropriation granted by Congress. Another duty of this Division is to recruit and assign the personnel necessary to fulfill the various functions of the FBI.

Inspections Division

The staff is composed of experienced, competent men who periodically review, inspect the total work performance of each field office and the headquarters staff. The inspections have as their goal the improvement of management and investigative practices.

Jurisdiction

Following are the matters within the FBI jurisdiction¹¹:

Anti-Racketeering

Atomic Energy Act

Bank Robbery and Embezzlement

Bankruptcy
Bribery
Espionage
Extortion
Fraud against the Government
Internal Security
Theft of Government Property, etc.

¹ *Federal criminal violation* – порушення федеральних законів.

² *Civil inquiries* – розслідування цивільних справ.

³ *Have resulted in convictions* – закінчилися засудженням обвинувачених.

⁴ *Operated behind a nearly impenetrable wall* – діяла за майже непроникною стіною.

⁵ *Are devoting their full efforts to bringing the crime lords to justice* – спрямовують усі свої зусилля, щоб злочинних магнатів залучити до суду.

⁶ *To build a strong prosecutive case* – побудувати сильне обвинувачення.

⁷ *Security of Government Employees programme* – програма забезпечення безпеки урядовців.

⁸ *Which pose a threat* – які становлять загрозу.

⁹ *Crime Records Division* – кримінальний архів (відділ, де зберігаються звіти про скоєні злочини).

¹⁰ *The FBI's field officer*- співробітник ФБР, який курирує певний регіон або сферу діяльності

¹¹ *Following are the matters within the FBI jurisdiction*- ось питання (справи), що у межах юрисдикції ФБР

Practice

Ex. 2. Find in the text the answers to the following questions:

1. What does the FBI handle?
2. What are the main divisions of the FBI you can name?
3. What are the matters within the FBI jurisdiction?
4. In what way are the FBI agents devoting their efforts to the fight against organized crime?
5. Who directs the efforts to locate and apprehend fugitives, escaped federal prisoners, deserters from armed forces?
6. Where can valuable leads in an investigation be found very often?
7. Where is the largest collection of fingerprints in the world?
8. What is the value of fingerprints in a number of crimes?
9. On the basis of which evidence are many crimes solved and many defendants convicted?

Ex. 3. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following:

а) Федеральне бюро розслідування; має справу з; порушення федеральних законів; питання внутрішньої безпеки; призвести до засудження; організована злочинність, заснована на страху, залякуванні, хабарництві та силі; азартні ігри, наркотики, проституція, вимагання; загони висококваліфікованих агентів ФБР; зібрати достатньо доказів; побудувати сильне звинувачення; притягнути до суду;

боротися проти організованої злочинності; місцеві правозастосовні органи; здійснювати нагляд за розслідуванням; розслідування справ про втікачів; виявити місцезнаходження та затримати в'язнів, що втекли з в'язниці;

б) найбільша у світі колекція відбитків пальців; розшукуваний небезпечний втікач; за допомогою ідентифікації відбитків пальців; єдиний засіб пізнання потерпілого; наукові експертизи; спеціальні агенти з особливою підготовкою; розкрити злочини; засудити обвинуваченого; на основі матеріальних доказів; лабораторна експертиза; довести невинність особи; підозрювати у скоєнні злочину;

с) картотека; найцінніші версії; забезпечувати постійний зв'язок; кримінальний архів; вивчати інформацію про злочини; головне управління ФБР; курси перепідготовки; практичні навички та техніка; слідча техніка; збір, ідентифікація та збереження речових доказів; ретельна підготовка; самбо; вогнепальна зброя; екстремальна ситуація; у небезпеці;

д) основні обов'язки; набирати штат; виконувати різні функції ФБР; досвідчені компетентні люди; вдосконалення управління та практики розслідування; у межах юрисдикції ФБР; пограбування банку; розкрадання; хабарництво; шахрайство проти уряду; крадіжка урядового майна; вимагання; боротьба проти рекету.

Ex. 4. Write out only the words which are the names of crimes:

defendant, racketeering, embezzlement, extortion, deserter, victim, fugitive, fraud, prisoner, espionage, employee, theft, robbery, field officer, FBI agent, bribery, conviction, innocence.

Ex. 5. Complete the sentences using the words in brackets:

(bribery, intimidation, fugitive, identify, convicted, leads, organized crime, responsibilities, fingerprint, robbery, the collection, identification, preservation, to handle)

1. The FBI was created primarily ... criminal investigations for the Department of Justice.

2. The fight against ... involves a great deal of efforts in the work of the FBI Special Investigation Division.

3. To fight against a threat to the Nation's security is one of the ... of the FBI.

4. In a number of crimes some of valuable ... in an investigation result from information contained in the files of law enforcement agencies.

5. Many crimes are solved through ... identification.

6. The dangerous ... was located and arrested on the basis of the information of the witnesses.

7. Laboratory examination proved, the innocence of the defendant suspected of having committed

8. Laboratory examination of the fingerprints found on the murder victim helped ... the murderer.

9. The gang leaders were ... on the basis of sufficient evidence collected by the FBI Agents together with the officers of the local enforcement agency.

10. Practical skills and techniques are paid great attention to in the course of training and retraining FBI Agents. The courses involve ... and ... of physical evidence.

11. ... is built on fear and force.

Ex. 6. Give all possible word combinations:

crime (організована, скоїти, розслідувати, підозрювати, боротися проти, розкрити, довести);

to handle (злочини, кримінальні розслідування, відбитки пальців, інформація, внутрішня безпека);

fingerprints (цінні, ідентифікувати, поводитися з, зберігати);

fugitive (встановити місцезнаходження, затримати, розшукуваний, небезпечний, знайти, заарештувати);

evidence (матеріальні, речові, достатні, забезпечити, ідентифікація, зібрати, збереження);

to fight against (рекет, організована злочинність, розкрадання, хабарництво, порушення законності, азартні ігри, шахрайство, вимагання);

investigation (ретельний, мати справу, кримінальний, належний).

Ex. 7. Speak in a brief way on:

a) FBI, its composition and the matters within its jurisdiction.

b) Special Investigation Division.

c) Identification Division.

d) Laboratory Division.

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the active vocabulary to the text:

Vocabulary

to uphold the law – забезпечувати дотримання закону

Federal criminal law – федеральне кримінальне право

foreign intelligence – іноземна розвідка

law enforcement assistance – правоохоронна допомога

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) – Федеральне бюро розслідуван

Department of Justice (DOJ) – Міністерство юстиції США

Attorney General – Генеральний прокурор

bankruptcy fraud – шахрайство з фінансовими ресурсами (банкрутство як результат)

antitrust crime – антимонопольний злочин
Prohibition – сухий закон
kidnapping – викрадення людини
Headquarters (FBIHQ) – головне управління
field office – польовий (регіональний) офіс
Special Agent in Charge (SAC) – старший відповідальний агент
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) – Управління з боротьби з наркотиками
drug trafficking – незаконний обіг наркотиків
counterintelligence – контррозвідка
terrorism – тероризм
financial crime – фінансовий злочин
Legal Attaché – юридичний аташе
U.S. embassy – посольство США

Reading

Ex 1. Read, translate the text and identify the key words and terms.

Text 2

The Mission of the FBI

The Mission of the FBI is:

- to uphold the law through the investigation of violations of federal criminal law;
- to protect the United States from foreign intelligence and terrorist activities;
- to provide leadership and law enforcement assistance to federal, state, local and international agencies;
- to perform these responsibilities in a manner that is responsive to the needs of the public and is faithful to the Constitution of the United States.

History

The agency now known as the Federal Bureau of Investigation was founded in 1908 when Attorney General Bonaparte appointed an unnamed force of Special Agents to be the investigative force of the Department of Justice (DOJ). The first director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was J. Edgar Hoover.

By order of Attorney General Wickersham, the Special Agent force was named the Bureau of Investigation in 1909. Following a series of changes in name, the Federal Bureau of Investigation officially received its present title in 1935.

During the early period of the FBI's history, its Agents investigated violations of some of the comparatively few existing federal criminal violations, such as bankruptcy frauds, antitrust crime and neutrality violations.

The Gangster Era began after passage of Prohibition in 1920. Criminals engaged in kidnapping and bank robbery, which were not federal crimes at that time. This changed in 1932 with the passage of a federal kidnapping statute. In 1934, numerous other federal

criminal statutes were passed, and Congress gave Special Agents the authority to make arrests and to carry firearms. The FBI's size and jurisdiction during World War II increased greatly and included intelligence matters in South America.

Organization

The FBI is a field-oriented organization in which nine divisions and four offices at FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ) in Washington, D.C., provide program direction and support services to 56 field offices.

FBI field offices are located in 56 major cities. Of those, 55 are in the United States, and one is in Puerto Rico. The locations were selected according to crime trends, the need for regional geographic centralization, and the need to efficiently manage resources.

Each FBI field office is overseen by a Special Agent in Charge (SAC), except for those located in New York city and Washington D.C.

The FBI also work with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to combat drug trafficking through the DEA's El Paso Intelligence Center in El Paso, Texas.

Given the expanded extraterritorial responsibilities of the FBI and increasing international demands in drugs-organized crime, foreign counterintelligence, terrorism, and financial crime, the FBI establishes and maintains liaison with principal law enforcement and intelligence security services in many foreign countries. Liaison is maintained in accordance with Executive Orders, statutes, Attorney General guidelines, and FBI policy.

There are 23 Legal Attaché offices in countries around the world. They are located in the U.S. embassies in the countries to which they are accredited. The Special Agent representatives abroad carry the title of Legal Attaché, Deputy Legal Attaché, or Assistant Legal Attaché.

Practice

Ex. 2. Answer the following questions:

1. When was the FBI founded ?
2. Who was the first director of FBI ?
3. Where is the FBI's headquarters located ?
4. What's the Mission of the FBI ?
5. Where are Legal Attaché offices of the FBI located ?
6. Why does the FBI establish and maintain liaison with principal law enforcement and intelligence security services in many foreign countries ?

Ex. 3. Speak in a brief way on:

- a) The mission of FBI.
- b) The history of FBI.
- c) Organization of FBI.

Ex. 4. Retell the text using key words and terms

UNIT 4

METROPOLITAN POLICE OF LONDON

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the active vocabulary to the text:

Vocabulary

National police force – національна поліція
police force / police service – поліцейська служба
geographical area – територіальна зона
local government – місцева влада
Criminal Investigation Department (CID) – відділ кримінальних розслідувань
public order – громадський порядок
foot patrol – піше патрулюванн
patrol car – патрульний автомобіль
roll call – шиккування / перевірка особового складу
tour of duty / shift – чергування / зміна
crime prevention – профілактика злочинів
riot squad – загін для боротьби з масовими заворушеннями
tear gas – сльозогінний газ
water cannon – водомет
Metropolitan Police (the Met) – Столична поліція Лондона
Home Secretary – Міністр внутрішніх справ
constable – констебль (рядовий поліцейський)
Special Constabulary – спеціальна добровільна поліція
volunteer – доброволець
police rank – поліцейське звання
Chief Constable – головний констебль
Commissioner – комісар

Reading

Ex 1. Read the text and identify the key words and terms.

Text 1

The British Police Force

There is no national police force in Britain. All police officers work for one of the separate forces. Each separate police force has responsibility for a particular geographical

area. There are 52 police services in the United Kingdom. There are country police forces, city forces and special regional crime squads.

Police services are employed and paid by their local governments. The police services are completely independent of one another but they are always ready to help each other. Each police force has its Criminal Investigation Department (CID).

The duties of police in any country are to prevent crime, maintain public order and protect persons and property. A police officer usually works an eight-hour shift. He or she begins the tour of duty with a roll call, during which the superior officer gives the day's instructions, including information on wanted criminals.

If on foot patrol, officers will start their rounds, watching people, places of business, and motor vehicle traffic. If they are on patrol car duty, they will do almost the same things. The radio in the patrol car will bring them orders to go places where there is reported trouble. Such trouble may range from a bank robbery to stopping a fight or to picking up a stray dog from the street.

Besides regular patrol work, police duties also include crime prevention activities. In large cities the police are sometimes called in to control or break up large groups of political demonstrations. There are separate riot squads, especially trained and equipped with shields, water cannon, tear gas and other weapons.

The London police force, called the Metropolitan Police (the Met), is not controlled by the local authority. It is responsible to the Home Secretary, and its chief officers are appointed by the local government. The Metropolitan Police was established by act of Parliament in 1829 by then the Home Secretary, Sir Robert Peel. Originally two Commissioners of Police for the Metropolis were appointed, together with 895 constables, 88 sergeants, 20 inspectors and 8 superintendents. Within a year a force of 3,000 men had been organized into seven divisions policing the metropolitan area, excluding the City of London. The civilian nature of the force was emphasized in the uniforms, black stovepipe hats and blue swallowtail coats.

Men had to be under thirty-five, at least five feet seven inches tall, physically fit, literate and of good character. Many recruits were former soldiers or sailors, and came from outside London.

Besides the ordinary police forces there are various police forces which protect the security of the territories and properties of public authorities. They include the British Transport Police, Aviation Police, Manchester Dock Police and some others.

There are different kinds of police officers. The great majority are ordinary police officers, that is they usually serve for 25 years or more and retire on pension. In addition, there is a body of men known as Special Constabulary. It consists of volunteers who assist police services in their own time. A special constable has the powers and duties of an ordinary constable and is given almost identical uniform.

There are the following police ranks in Great Britain – chief constables, superintendents, inspectors, sergeants and constables. Intermediate ranks such as assistant

chief constable, chief constable, chief superintendent, chief inspector may be adopted with the Home Secretary's approval.

The structure of a police force generally depends upon its type, responsibilities and size. Each force has a senior chief officer usually called the Chief Constable thought in the two.

London forces – the Metropolitan Police and the City of London Police – the most senior officer is the Commissioner.

Practice

Ex. 2. Find the English equivalents in the text.

1. Поліція Лондона підпорядковується Міністру внутрішніх справ.
2. Кожен поліцейський підрозділ відповідає за певну територію.
3. Поліцейські служби повністю незалежні один від одного, але завжди готові надати взаємодопомогу.
4. Обов'язки поліції у будь-якій країні: запобігати злочинності, підтримувати громадський порядок та захищати людей та приватну власність.
5. Крім основних сил поліції, існують також різні поліцейські підрозділи, які здійснюють безпеку територій та власності органів місцевої влади.
6. Робота поліцейського зазвичай починається з переклички, на якій старший офіцер дає вказівки на день, включаючи інформацію про злочинців, що розшукуються.
7. У великих містах поліцію іноді викликають, щоб контролювати чи розганяти великі групи політичних демонстрантів.
8. Столична поліція не контролюється органами місцевої влади, а підпорядковується Міністру внутрішніх справ.

Ex. 3. Match the words from column A with the definitions from column B.

A	B
1) roll call	a) an unexpected and dangerous situation that must be dealt with immediately;
2) wanted	b) the act of reading out an official list of names to check who is there;
3) security	c) a serious crime such as murder;
4) felony	d) someone who has formally asked, usually in writing, for a job, university place, etc.
5) headquarters	e) a situation in which a large crowd of people are behaving in a violent and uncontrolled way;
6) emergency	f) someone, who is being looked for by police;
7) riot	g) the place from which military operations are controlled;
8) applicant	h) things that are done in order to keep someone or something safe.

Ex. 4. Fill the gaps in the sentences and translate them into Ukrainian.

- a. There is ... force in Britain.
- b. Each separate police force has responsibility for a
- c. The lowest police rank in the British police is
- d. There are ... police forces, ... forces and ... squads in Britain.
- e. Besides the ordinary police forces there are various police services which protect
- f. The duties of police in any country are ... crime, maintain ... and protect
- g. The ... consists of volunteers who assist police services in their own time and for no pay, except expenses.
- h. Each police force has a senior chief officer usually called the

Ex. 5. Make a list of various word combinations from the text and translate them.

Pattern: national police, particular geographical area, chief inspector, etc.

Ex. 6. Answer the following questions:

1. How many police services are there in the UK?
2. Who provides payments to all these police services?
3. Are police services interdependent?
4. Are they usually cooperating?
5. How is the London police force called?
6. Is it controlled by the local authority?
7. What are the other police forces which protect the security of territories and properties of public authorities?
8. What is the hierarchy of ranks in the British police?

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the active vocabulary to the text:

Vocabulary

- to possess – володіти
embankment – набережна
to originate – походити з
adjoining – межуючий, прилеглий
royalty – королівська родина
nobility – знатність, шляхетність
the force – підрозділ
branch – гілка
to deal with – мати справу з
subversive – підривний, антиурядовий, руйнівний

disorder – безлад
lost property – втрачене майно
apprehension – затримання, арешт
offender – злочинець

Reading

Ex 1. Read the text and identify the key words and terms.

Text 2 Scotland Yard

Scotland Yard is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police in London. The Metropolitan Police Force was created in 1829 by an Act of Parliament. It is the largest Police Force in Britain, policing an area of 742 square miles with the exception of the ancient City of London, which possesses its own separate Police force.

Scotland Yard is situated on the Thames Embankment close to the Houses of Parliament and the familiar clock tower of Big Ben. The name "Scotland Yard" originates from the plot of land adjoining Whitehall Palace where, in about the 14th century, the royalty and nobility of Scotland stayed when visiting the English Court.

The Force is controlled by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis under the general directions of the Home Secretary.

The Metropolitan Police is divided into two branches the Criminal Investigation Department and the informed branch. There are a number of specialists' branches in the Force such as the Dog branch, the River police, the Mounted branch and others. The Criminal Investigation Department consists of about 1500 detectives, of which 1300 do ordinary detective work. The remaining 200 detectives work in the Special Branch, which in many respects is national first, because, it has a staff at every airport and seaport, and secondly, because it is charged with protecting very important persons (VIPs) and dealing with actions which may be regarded as subversive to the state.

The main goal of policing includes prevention of crime and disorder, the apprehension of offenders, the recovery of lost property, and the protection life and personal liberties.

Practice

Ex. 2. Answer the following questions:

1. What is Scotland Yard?
2. What was Scotland Yard originally?
3. How many main branches of the Metropolitan Police Force are there?
4. How many detectives work for Special Branch?
5. Where is Scotland Yard situated?
6. How many detectives work for CID?

7. What is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police in London?
8. Who is the Force controlled by?
9. When was the Metropolitan Police Force created?
10. What is the main goal of policing?

Ex. 3. Give Ukrainian for:

to possess, royalty, offender, branch, apprehension, subversive, the Force, to originate, nobility, lost property, Criminal Investigation Department, dealing with actions, English Court.

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the active vocabulary to the text:

Vocabulary

police procedural (genre) – поліцейський процедурний жанр
 theft – крадіжка
 valuable diamond – коштовний діамант
 evidence – докази
 loft – горище
 thriller – трилер
 talkie (film) – звуковий фільм
 consultant – консультант
 comedy sketch – комедійна сценка
 fictional version – вигадана версія
 video game – відеогра
 detective constable – детектив-констебль
 senior ranks – вищі звання

Reading

Ex. 1. Read the text and identify the key words and terms.

Text 3

Scotland Yard in Literature and Cinematography

Scotland Yard has appeared in books, films, and television since the Victorian era when it featured in the Jack the Ripper cases and the stories of Sherlock Holmes.

Wilkie Collins's novel "The Moonstone" (1868), a tale of a Scotland Yard Detective investigating the theft of a valuable diamond, has been described as perhaps the earliest clear example of the police procedural genre.

In Robert Louis Stevenson's gothic novella "Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde" (1886), Inspector Newcomen, a Scotland Yard Detective, explores Hyde's *loft* (*горище*) in Soho and discovers evidence of his depraved life.

Alfred Hitchcock's 1929 thriller film "Blackmail" (widely considered the first British "talkie") features a Scotland Yard Detective Frank Webber (played by John Longden).

Scotland Yard appears in the 1972 episode of Columbo, “Dagger of the Mind”. Columbo visits Scotland Yard to study the investigative techniques they use in London before becoming involved as a consultant for a murder case.

In Monty Python’s 1969 comedy sketch “The Funniest Joke in the World”, Graham Chapman plays a Scotland Yard Inspector who leaves the house with the joke in hand before dying from laughter.

A fictional version of New Scotland Yard appears in the film V for Vendetta and in the video game “Watch Dogs: Legion”, where it is depicted as an Albion-controlled site.

Jeffrey Archer’s “William Warwick” series, starting with “Nothing Ventured” (a story about a detective) in 2019, follows William Warwick, the protagonist’s rise from a detective constable to senior ranks within Scotland Yard.

Practice

Ex.2. Answer the questions.

1. Which crime did the detective from Scotland Yard investigate in the novel “Moonstone” ?
2. In what novella did R.L. Stevenson mention Scotland Yard ?
3. What film by A. Hitchcock featured a Scotland Yard Detective ?
4. What was the reason of Colombo’s visit of Scotland Yard ?
5. What was the title of comedy sketch about a Scotland Yard Inspector ?
6. Was Scotland Yard mentioned in any video game ?
7. Were there any books with references to Scotland Yard after 2000 ?

Ex. 3. Comment on the following English proverbs and quotations. Do you agree or disagree? Give your reasons.

1. One law for the rich, and another for the poor.
2. Crime doesn’t pay.
3. Petty laws breed great crimes.
4. Law-makers should not be law-breakers.
5. The more corrupt the state, the more laws.

Ex. 4. Find the English equivalents to the following word combinations:

1. регулювати сімейні сварки;
2. забезпечувати виконання законів;
3. встановлювати особу підозрюваного у вчиненні злочину;
4. вимагати різноманітних умінь та здібностей;
5. бути правоохоронцем;
6. формувати репутацію поліції;
7. бути ввічливим;
8. мати широкі знання;
9. бути щиро зацікавленим у добробуті інших;
10. вступати у контакт.

Ex. 5. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1. It is a very easy task to be a policeman.
2. The policeman is only supposed to solve family disputes and enforce hundreds of laws.
3. The work of a policeman requires various skills and abilities.
4. A policeman should be a guardian of law and order but he doesn't have the greatest responsibility in the society.
5. It is easy to perform the work of a policeman and maintain the image of respect and friendliness.
6. The image of police is not good today.
7. It is not important for a police officer to be truly interested in the welfare of others.

**Ex. 6. Read, translate and reproduce the following dialogues, where F – Foreigner,
P – Policeman:**

I

F: Please, help me.

P: I am at your service.

F: I have lost my documents. Where is the Lost Property Office?

P: Lost Property Office? It's over there. What is your name and surname?

F: My name is Maurice Morgan.

P: What country are you from?

F: I am from Canada, Montreal.

P: Don't worry! We'll try to help you.

F: I am very obliged to you.

P: Don't mention it. It's my duty.

II

P: Excuse me, please. What's happened ?

F: I have left my bag in the stadium. Where can I enquire about my lost property?

P: Let's go to the police-station to report your lost property.

F: All right.

P: Please, write down a statement about what you have lost. When did you notice that you had lost your bag?

F: I have noticed it after the match.

P: I'll do my best to find your bag.

F: Thank you.

P: Not at all.

III

P: Will you show me your packet?

F: Here you are.

P: You have two bottles of wine in your packet. It's prohibited to use alcohol and to enter the stadium in a drunken state.

F: Really? Excuse me, I did not know.

IV

P: Ladies and Gentlemen, keep quiet, please.

F: You see, we are fans and our team has won the match.

P: My congratulations. But it's already late. You mustn't outside sing loudly.

F: Everything is all right.

V

F: Tell me, please, where can I buy a medicine?

P: What's the matter with you? (What's wrong with you? What's the trouble?)

F: I feel bad. I have a headache.

P: Do you need medical aid?

F: Yes, I do. Call an ambulance for me, please.

P: Just a minute, sir. An ambulance will be in a minute.

VI

P: Sir, can you testify ?

F: Yes, I can. I'm an eyewitness.

P: Will you show me your identity papers ?

F: Here you are.

P: Had you ever seen the criminal before ?

F: No, I had never seen him before.

P: How does he look like ?

F: He is old (young), short (tall) and fat (thin).

P: What was he dressed in ?

F: He was dressed in a coat (coat, jacket, shirt, T-shirt) and jeans

P.: What is his coat's color ?

F: His coat is grey (black, brown, striped, checked).

P: Has he any distinctive marks ?

F: Yes, he has moustache (beard, a scar). He is lame in the right leg.

P: Thank you for the information. Sign here, please.

F: Not at all, officer. That's my duty.

VII

P: Excuse me, sir ?

F: Yes ?

P: Is this your car ?

F: Yes, it's mine. What's the matter ?

P: It is not allowed to park the car here.

F: Really ? I am so sorry, I didn't know.

P: Your driving license, please.

F: Here you are. Where could I park the car ?

P: Parking is round the corner. I'm sorry, sir, but I'll have to fine you.

F: What for ?

F: It's prohibited to park here.

Ex. 7. Learn the following expressions, they will be useful in maintaining public order:

Don't worry about it. – Не турбуйтеся.

Don't cry. – Не плачте.

Don't do that. – Не робіть це.

Don't smoke! – Не куріть!

Don't litter. – Не насмічайте.

Don't drop bits of paper, please. – Не кидайте папір будь ласка.

Don't leave bottles, paper cups lying around. – Не залишайте по собі пляшки, паперові стаканчики.

Please sign the report (this document). – Підпишіть протокол (документ).

Please give a written explanation. – Надайте мені письмове пояснення.

Sign your name. – Підпишіть.

Please follow me for a medical examination. – Слідуйте за мною для проведення медичної експертизи.

Ladies and Gentlemen, you are disturbing the peace. – Пані та панове, ви порушуєте громадський порядок.

Please, stop it! – Прошу препинити!

What is going on here ? – Що тут відбувається ?

Who did it ? – Хто це зробив?

Is there an eye-witness ? – Хто свідок?

Where has the culprit gone ? – Куди пішов (утік) порушник?

Dropping litter is not allowed here. – Тут не дозволяється кидати сміття.

It is prohibited to smoke here. – Тут забороняється палити.

Please, show me your documents. – Прошу надати ваші документи.

You have committed a breach of the peace. – Ви порушили громадський порядок.

I must draw up a report. – Я мушу скласти протокол.

Please, sign it. – Прошу підписати його.

I must take you to the police station. – Я мушу доставити вас до відділку поліції.

Please, follow me. – Прошу йти за мною.

It's prohibited to enter the stadium in a drunken state. – Вхід на стадіон у нетверезому стані не дозволяється.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it's already late. – Панове, вже пізній час.

You mustn't outside (here) sing loudly. – На вулиці (тут) не можна голосно співати.

Keep quiet, please. – Дотримуйтесь тиші.

Don't shout, please. – Будь ласка, не кричіть.

Don't make so much noise! – Не галасуйте!

You cannot smoke here. – Тут не можна палити.

Don't drop cigarette-ends, please. – Не кидайте недопалки.

Keep the pavement tidy. – Не забруднюйте тротуари.
Use the litter-bins. – Використовуйте урни для сміття.
Be careful ! – Обережно !
Wait a minute ! – Зачекайте хвилину!
Call (for) an ambulance ! – Викликайте швидку допомогу !
Dial 112 for the emergency services. – Телефонуйте 112 для виклику екстрених служб.

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the active vocabulary to the text:

Vocabulary

unsolved murder mystery – нерозкрита таємниця вбивства
Jack the Ripper – Джек-Різник
murderer – убивця
victim – жертва
to terrorize – тероризувати
inhabitants – мешканці
panic – паніка
fear – страх
suspect – підозрюваний
identity – особа / особистість
evidence – доказ
DNA samples – зразки ДНК
investigation – розслідування
crime writer – письменник, який спеціалізується у детективному жанрі

Reading

Ex 1. Read, translate the text and identify the key words and terms

Text 4

Jack the Ripper – case closed

One of the great unsolved murder mysteries of all time is that of 'Jack the Ripper'. In the autumn of 1888 a brutal murderer walked the dark, foggy streets of London, terrorizing the inhabitants of the city. The victims were all women and the police seemed powerless to stop the murders. Panic and fear among Londoners was increased by a letter sent by the murderer to Scotland Yard. In the letter he made fun of the police's attempts to catch him and promised to kill again. It finished, 'Yours truly, Jack the Ripper'. This was the first of many letters sent to the police. The murders continued – seven in total. But in November, they suddenly stopped, three months after they had first begun.

Jack the Ripper was never caught and for more than a century historians, writers, policemen, and detectives have tried to discover and prove his identity. Hundreds of articles and books have been written and many films made about the murders. But the question 'Who was Jack the Ripper?' has remained unanswered. There have been plenty of suspects, including a doctor, a businessman, a painter, and even a member of the royal family.

Three years ago the American crime writer Patricia Cornwell left aside her fictional detective, Kay Scarpetta, and tried to solve the real-life murder mystery of Jack the Ripper. After spending a considerable amount of time and money on her investigation, and analyzing DNA samples.

Cornwell thinks she had proved who Jack the Ripper really was

Practice

Ex. 2. Answer the questions:

- 1) Where and when did the murders take place?
- 2) How did 'Jack the Ripper' get his name?
- 3) How many murders were there?
- 4) How long did the murders go on for?
- 5) Who do the suspects include?
- 6) What does Patricia Cornwell usually do?
- 7) How did she try to solve the mystery?

Ex. 3. Read the dialogue, translate it, try to retell the main idea:

- Good morning and thank you for coming, Mr. Morton - or should it be Inspector Morton - you were a detective with Scotland Yard, weren't you?

- Yes, that's right. For twenty-five years. I retired last year.

- People today are still fascinated by the identity of Jack the Ripper, more than a hundred years after the crimes were committed. It's incredible, isn't it? Well, it's not really that surprising. People are always interested in unsolved murders – and Jack the Ripper has become a sort of cult horror figure.

- Who are the main suspects? Well, there are a lot of them. But probably the best known are Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's grandson, the artist Walter Sickert, and a Liverpool cotton merchant called James Maybrick.

- Patricia Cornwell in her book 'Jack the Ripper - case closed' says that she has identified the murderer. 'Who does she think it was?' - Well, she's convinced that Jack the Ripper was Walter Sickert, the painter.

- What evidence did she discover? Well, she mainly used DNA analysis. She actually bought a painting by Sickert at great expense and she cut it up to get the DNA from it - people in the art world were furious.

- I can imagine. And then she compared the DNA from the painting with DNA taken from the letters that Jack the Ripper sent to the police. Patricia Cornwell says that she's 99% certain that Walter Sickert was Jack the Ripper.

- But you don't think she's right, do you? No, I don't. I don't think her scientific evidence is completely reliable and there's a lot of evidence which says that Sickert was in France not London when some of the women were killed.

- There's been another recent theory, hasn't there? About James Maybrick? Do you think he was the murderer? Well, somebody found a diary which is supposed to be his, where he admits to being Jack the Ripper. But nobody has been able to prove that the diary is genuine and, personally, I don't think he was the murderer.

- And Prince Albert, the Queen's grandson? This for me is the most ridiculous theory. I can't seriously believe that a member of the royal family could be a serial murderer. In any case, Prince Albert was in Scotland when at least two of the murders were committed.

- So, who do you think the murderer was? I can't tell you because I don't know.

- So you don't think we'll ever solve the mystery? No, I wouldn't say that. I think one day the mystery will be solved. Some new evidence will appear and we'll be able to say that the case of Jack the Ripper is finally closed. But at the moment it's still a mystery, and people like a good mystery.

UNIT 5

INTERPOL. AIMS AND ITS STRUCTURE

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the active vocabulary to the text:

Vocabulary

to adopt – приймати (що-н. офіційно – закон, постанову тощо); переймати, засвоювати

prior to – раніше, до

commission – довіреність; повноваження; комісія

to found – засновувати; створювати (оп / урон); обґрунтовувати, базувати

to declare – заявляти, оголошувати;

staff – штат службовців; службовий персонал; особовий склад; кадри; штати

facilities – (у цьому контексті) інфраструктура

to utilize – утилізувати, використовувати, витратити, вживати

to gather – збирати (ся)

the Gestapo – гестапо (нацистська таємна поліція; скор. від нім. *Geheime Staatspolizei*)

regime – режим; влада, система, лад

senior – старший (за віком або за соціальним станом; антонім – junior молодший); вищий; головний; користується перевагою, переважний
 to reorganize – реорганізувати, змінювати
 to headquarter – влаштовувати штаб, штаб-квартиру
 to locate – розташовувати у певному місці; призначати місце (для будівництва тощо); поміщати, розміщувати; поселяти(ся)
 vicinity – близькість, сусідство; околиці; район
 to forbid (минулий час – forbade; дієприкметник минулого часу – forbidden) – забороняти; не дозволяти; перешкоджати
 involvement – залученість; участь (у чому-л. – in; with)
 military – збройні сили; війська, військова сила
 religious – релігійний, церковний (що стосується релігії, церкви)
 racial – расовий
 organized crime – організована злочинність
 illicit drug production – незаконне виробництво наркотиків
 money laundering – відмивання грошей
 child pornography – дитяча порнографія
 corruption – корупція

Reading

Ex 1. Read, translate the text and identify the key words and terms.

Text 1

Interpol and its structure



INTERPOL

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) was created on September 7, 1923, in Vienna, Austria, initially established as the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC) to facilitate cross-border police cooperation, combat currency counterfeiting, and manage records. The organization was born out of the first International Criminal Police Congress in Monaco in 1914 and later adopted its current name in 1956.

INTERPOL is structured around a *Supreme General Assembly*, an elected *Executive Committee*, a daily-operating *General Secretariat*, and *National Central Bureaus (NCBs)* in each of its 196 member countries. The United States officially joined the organization known today as Interpol in 1938. Ukraine officially joined Interpol on November 4, 1992. This structure ensures international police cooperation, supported by specialized bodies like the *Commission for the Control of Files* and various *Advisers*.

Governance and management



Key Components of INTERPOL's Structure:

- **General Assembly:** The supreme governing body, meeting annually, where each member country has one vote to decide policy, resources and methods. It meets once a year and each session lasts around four days. Each member country may be represented by one or several delegates who are typically chiefs of police and senior ministry officials. Its purpose is to ensure that INTERPOL's activities correspond to the needs of the member countries. It does this by determining the principles and measures for the Organization to reach its objectives, and by reviewing and approving the programme of activities and financial policy for the coming year.

In addition, the *General Assembly* elects the members of the *Executive Committee*, the governing body which provides guidance and direction in between sessions of the Assembly.

On the agenda each year are also the major crime trends and security threats facing the world.

As the largest global gathering of senior law enforcement officials, the *General Assembly* also provides an important opportunity for countries to network and share experiences.

The *General Assembly* takes decisions in the form of Resolutions. Each member country represented has one vote. The decision-making process is made by either a simple or two-thirds majority, depending on the subject matter. These Resolutions are public documents and available from 1960 to the current date on the official site of INTERPOLE.



Police have been gathering to discuss international policing for 100 years – pictured here are delegates at the 2nd session of the General Assembly held in Berlin, Germany in 1924.

• ***Executive Committee:*** A 13-member team, including *the* President, elected by the General Assembly to supervise policy execution and *the* General Secretariat.

The Executive Committee is the governing body in charge of supervising the execution of the *General Assembly's* decisions and the administration and work of the *General Secretariat*. It meets three times a year. Its role is to:

- Supervise the execution of the decisions of the General Assembly;
- Prepare the agenda for sessions of the General Assembly;
- Submit to the General Assembly any programme of work or project which it considers useful;
- Supervise the administration and work of the Secretary General.
- Composition of the Executive Committee.

Elected by *the General Assembly*, *the Executive Committee* has 13 members comprising the President of the Organization, three vice-presidents and nine delegates. They are all from different countries and the geographical distribution is balanced.

The President is elected for four years, and vice-presidents and delegates for three. They are not immediately eligible for re-election either to the same posts or as delegates to *the Executive Committee*.

Current President (2025-2026) is Lucas PHILIPPE (France). *The President* of the Organization is elected by the General Assembly for a period of four years. Mr. Philippe

was elected at the 93rd General Assembly in Morocco in November 2025 and will serve as President until 2029.

INTERPOL's *Constitution* requires that the President:

- Preside at meetings of *the General Assembly* and *the Executive Committee* and direct the discussions;
- Ensure that the activities of the Organization are in conformity with the decisions of the *General Assembly* and the *Executive Committee*;
- Maintain, as far as possible, direct and constant contact with *the Secretary General* of the Organization.

The role of *the President* is part-time and unpaid, with the holder retaining their full-time post within their national authority.

- **General Secretariat** is located in Lyon, France, with offices worldwide, it operates 24/7, managed by *the Secretary General* to run daily international police cooperation.

- **National Central Bureaus (NCBs)**: The designated contact point in each member country's police force, facilitating cooperation between national law enforcement and the global network.

Each of the member countries hosts an INTERPOL *National Central Bureau (NCB)*. This connects their national law enforcement with other countries and with *the General Secretariat* via the secure global police communications network called I-24/7.

Many crimes today have an international aspect; think of cybercrimes, fugitives, or stolen or illicit goods that are driven by organized crime groups. When a crime goes beyond their national jurisdiction, a country needs international support to solve it.

NCBs are at the heart of INTERPOL. They seek the information needed from other *NCBs*. They help to investigate crimes or criminals in their own country, and they share criminal data and intelligence to assist another country.

As part of their role in global investigations, *NCBs* work with:

- Law enforcement agencies in their own country;
- Other *NCBs* and *Sub-Bureaus* around the world;
- *The General Secretariat's* offices worldwide.

NCBs can also develop training programmes for their national police to raise awareness on INTERPOL's activities, services and databases.

Sharing criminal data

NCBs contribute national crime data to global databases, in accordance with their respective national laws. This ensures that accurate data is in the right place at the right time to allow police to identify a trend, prevent a crime, or arrest a criminal. For example, *the Red Notices* alert police in all countries to wanted persons.

A *Red Notice* is a request to law enforcement worldwide to locate and provisionally arrest a person pending extradition, surrender, or similar legal action. A Red Notice is not an international arrest warrant.

The individuals are wanted by the requesting member country, or international tribunal. Member countries apply their own laws in deciding whether to arrest a person.

The majority of *Red Notices* are restricted to law enforcement use only.

Extracts of *Red Notices* are published at the request of the member country concerned and where the public's help may be needed to locate an individual or if the individual may pose a threat to public safety.

The Notices appearing on this website contain information that is subject to INTERPOL's rules and regulations, notably the Rules on the Processing of Data. The information provided in these notices may only be used for its designated purpose, namely to alert the public and / or seek information from the public in accordance with our rules. The information provided in this list and the individual notices cannot be used for any other purpose or any commercial purpose.

This list is regularly updated by the INTERPOL General Secretariat based on information provided by the countries that request the issuance of the notices and their publication on this website.

Total number of public *Red Notices* in circulation: **6469**.

The Yellow notices are issued to help locate missing persons, often minors, or to help identify persons who are unable to identify themselves. Total number of public Yellow Notices in circulation: **11190**.

———— Help us find them ...

 The button features the INTERPOL logo (a globe with a sword) on a red background. Below the logo, the text "INTERPOL" is written in white, and "RED NOTICE" is written in red on a white background.	<p>VIEW RED NOTICES</p> <p>View and search public Red Notices for wanted persons</p> <p>↳ See notices</p>	 The button features the INTERPOL logo (a globe with a sword) on a yellow background. Below the logo, the text "INTERPOL" is written in black, and "YELLOW NOTICE" is written in black on a white background.	<p>VIEW YELLOW NOTICES</p> <p>View and search public Yellow Notices for missing persons</p> <p>↳ See notices</p>
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Cooperating on investigations

NCBs cooperate on cross-border investigations, operations and arrests. To take investigations beyond national borders, they can seek cooperation from any other *NCB*.

Given the common issues faced within each region, *NCBs* work together increasingly on a regional basis. They combine resources and expertise in successful interventions against those crime areas which affect them the most.

Who works in an NCB?

The composition of an *NCB* varies from country to country, but they are usually part of the national police force, and are staffed by highly-trained police officers.

NCBs often sit structurally in a unit close to the national police chief and most of them have the authority to trigger law enforcement action in their own countries.

Heads of NCB Conference

NCB staff shape INTERPOL's activities and plans, coming together each year at the Heads of *NCB* Conference. This provides a unique forum for building relationships and working together to find joint solutions to common challenges. Many Heads of *HCB* also participate at the *General Assembly*.

Contact with the public

INTERPOL *NCBs* do not respond to requests from the general public. Anyone wishing to report a crime or provide information on an international investigation should contact their local or national police, who will in turn contact the *NCB*.

- ***Commission for the Control of Files (CCF)***: The *CCF* is an independent body that ensures that all personal data processed through INTERPOL's channels conforms to the rules of the Organization.

INTERPOL processes a large volume of personal data through the notices and databases on criminals and crimes, such as names, photos, identifying features and fingerprints. *The Commission for the Control of INTERPOL's Files (CCF)* is an independent, impartial body, officially responsible for ensuring that the processing of personal data by INTERPOL complies with the applicable rules.

The Commission has three functions:

- a supervisory role,
- an advisory role, and
- a processing role – in which it handles individual's requests for access to, correction of or deletion of data in the INTERPOL Information System.

While the Commission is an independent body of INTERPOL, cooperation with other governing bodies and members of the Organization is essential for it to operate effectively. To perform its functions, the Commission directly consults the INTERPOL General Secretariat, National Central Bureaus and other relevant entities.

- ***Advisers***: Experts who provide scientific or technical expertise to the organization. The organization maintains regional offices and representative offices, including ones at the United Nations and European Union, to facilitate cooperation.



INTERPOL



PMF IAS

International organisation that facilitates **cooperation** and **collaboration** among law enforcement agencies from different countries to combat transnational crime.

It is headed by the **Secretary-General**, appointed by the **General Assembly**.

World's largest international police organisation, established in **1923**



Headquarters
Lyon, France

Member Countries
196 Member countries (including India).



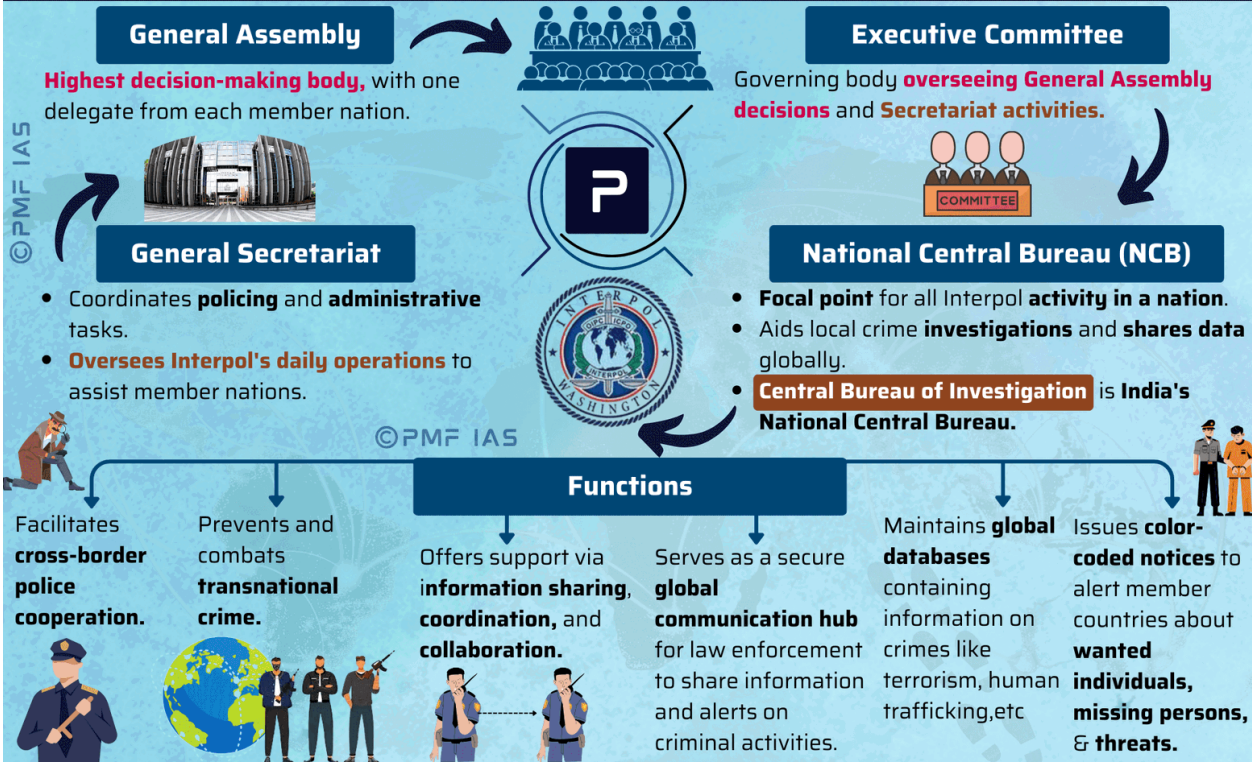
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Organisational Structure

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Major Interpol Notices

pmfias.com

 INTERPOL RED NOTICE Wanted Person	 INTERPOL GREEN NOTICE Warning and Intelligence	 INTERPOL YELLOW NOTICE Missing Persons	 INTERPOL ORANGE NOTICE Imminent Threat	 INTERPOL BLUE NOTICE Additional Information	 INTERPOL PURPLE NOTICE Modus Operandi
 INTERPOL BLACK NOTICE Unidentified Bodies	 INTERPOL - UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL SPECIAL NOTICE GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS SUBJECT TO UNSC SANCTIONS				

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Interpol is strictly forbidden by Article 3 of its Constitution from undertaking any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious, or racial character. As an international police cooperation organization, it must maintain strict neutrality and cannot engage in disputes over such matters.

Practice

Ex. 2. Answer the questions:

1. What is Interpol?
2. When was Interpol established?
3. What were the main purposes of Interpol creation?
4. What activity limitations does Interpol have?
5. When did the United States join Interpol?
6. When Ukraine join Interpol?
7. How many member countries are there in the organization at the moment?
8. What is forbidden for Interpol?
9. Where is the Organization headquartered?
10. What are the structural components of Interpol?
11. What is supreme governing body of Interpol?
12. What are the structural units of Interpol?
13. What does it mean – a Red Notice and a Yellow Notice?
14. How many members are there in the Executive Committee?
15. Who is the present day President of Interpol?
16. In what form does The General Assembly of Interpol take the decisions?

Ex. 3. Agree or disagree:

- I agree
- I disagree
- You are right
- You are wrong
- It's true
- It's false
- As far as I know...

According to the information from the text ...

- 1) The National Central Bureaus are the essential part of Interpol.
- 2) Interpol's enquiries are handled by the General Secretariat.
- 3) International notices are issued by participating countries.
- 4) International notices give very important information.
- 5) Interpol deals with various crimes.
- 6) But Interpol does not deal with counterfeit currency.

Ex. 4. Fill in the gaps with the suitable prepositions

Until, in, from, of, by, with

- 1) Further progress of the organization was postponed ... the end ... the First World War.
- 2) The next meeting was held ... 1923 ... Vienna, the capital ... Austria.
- 3) This time police officers ... 20 countries took part ... the work ... the meeting.
- 4) As a result the International Criminal Police Commission was established ... its headquarters ... Vienna.
- 5) ... 1938 police organizations ... 34 countries had joined the Commission.
- 6) ... 1938 the Commission was taken over ... the Nazis.

Ex. 5. Choose the right tense-form of the verbs given in.

- 1) The Commission (then held, was then held) ... in Brussels in 1946.
- 2) This meeting (attended, was attended) ... by delegates from 19 countries.
- 3) The meeting (decided, was decided) ... to establish permanent headquarters in Paris.
- 4) The organization (has influenced, has been influenced) ... by the French police and its first four Secretaries Generals were French.
- 5) The Commission (changed, was changed) ... its name in 1956.
- 6) Now it (calls, is called) ... the International Criminal Police Organization.
- 7) Its headquarters (is, are) ... in Paris.
- 8) The television series (entitling, entitled) ... Interpol Calling (was, were) ... very popular.

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the active vocabulary to the text:

Vocabulary

Article (of the Constitution) – стаття (Конституції)

mutual assistance – взаємна допомога

criminal police authorities – органи кримінальної поліції

within the limits of the law – у межах закону

Universal Declaration of Human Rights – Загальна декларація прав людини

prevention of crime – запобігання злочинам

suppression of crime – припинення злочинів

executive agency – виконавчий орган

international communications system – міжнародна система зв'язку

police forces – поліцейські служби

enquiry – запит / розслідування

political, military, religious or racial character – політичний, військовий, релігійний або расовий характер

Reading

Ex 1. Read the text and identify the key words and terms.

Text 2

The aims of INTERPOL

These are set in Article 2 of its Constitution:

- to ensure and promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities within the limits of the laws existing in different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- to establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute effectively to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes.

To meet these aims, Interpol undertakes a number of activities. Its central function remains that of handling enquiries. Despite the popular view, Interpol is not an executive agency with international detectives who can be „called in“ to investigate some international crimes, but rather it is an international communications system between different police forces.

Article 3 of the Constitution of Interpol forbids it to undertake any activities „of a political, military, religious or racial character“.

Practice

Ex. 2. Fill in the suitable article.

- 1) To meet these aims ... Interpol has undertaken ... number of functions.
- 2) ... central activity of ... Interpol remains the function of handling ... enquiries it gets from ... participating countries.
- 3) Despite ... popular opinion ... Interpol is not ... executive agency.
- 4) Rather it is ... international communications system.
- 5) ... article 3 of ... Constitution of ... Interpol forbids it to undertake ... political activities.
- 6) I don't know what exactly ... Article says.
- 7) I don't know how many ... Articles there are in ... Constitution of ... Organization.

Ex. 3. Find pairs of antonyms:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1) keen | a) apathetic |
| 2) eastern | b) slightly |
| 3) significantly | c) provincial |
| 4) central | d) sub-standard |
| 5) direct | e) western |

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 6) international | f) maximum |
| 7) minimum | g) indirect |
| 8) standard | h) impersonal |
| 9) personal | i) national |

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the active vocabulary to the text:

Vocabulary

bilateral contract / contact – двосторонній договір / контакт
 investigating police officer – слідчий поліцейський
 direct bilateral contact – прямий двосторонній контакт
 international enquiry / investigation – міжнародне розслідування
 expertise – експертиза / знання
 duplicate investigation – дублювання розслідування
 criminal justice system – система кримінального правосуддя
 channel (information) – передавати інформацію через
 offence – правопорушення / злочин
 local force – місцева поліція
 cooperate / work cooperatively – співпрацювати
 formal structures – офіційні структури

Reading

Ex 1. Read the text and identify the key words and terms

Text 3

INTERPOL and bilateral cooperation

To some extent, Interpol disapproves of direct bilateral contracts between investigating police officers which take place outside the Interpol system. Interpol says that it possesses considerable expertise and experience in international enquiries. Interpol stresses that officers using direct bilateral contacts run the danger of duplicating other investigations. They may deprive other police of information and possibly make errors by failing to understand other criminal justice systems. A number of countries expressly forbid direct bilateral contacts and insist that all the information should be channeled through Interpol.

For instance, in Germany it is an offence for an officer in a local force to make an inquiry abroad or to respond to such an inquiry from another country. On the other hand, Interpol has taken some steps to promote bilateral contacts. There is for example, a special agreement between Interpol, the German ВКА and the British Metropolitan Police which was signed in 1961. And Interpol does not deny the fact that the successful investigation of difficult cases, whether in one country or two, often depends upon the ability of detectives to develop personal contacts and work cooperatively outside formal structures.

Practice

Ex. 2. Agree or disagrees:

- I agree
- I disagree
- You are right
- You are wrong
- It's true
- It's false
- As far as I know...

According to the information from the text ...

- 1) Sometimes the time factor makes officers use direct contacts.
- 2) Direct contacts may sometimes result in errors.
- 3) Interpol can make errors as well.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions.

- 1) Does Interpol approve or disapprove of bilateral contacts between the police officers outside Interpol ?
- 2) What does it say about its own experience and expertise ?
- 3) What danger and errors is it warning the police officers in case of direct bilateral contacts ?
- 4) Do any countries forbid direct bilateral contacts ?
- 5) What did the special agreement between Interpol, the German police and the British police testify to ?

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the active vocabulary to the text:

Vocabulary

- the main priorities – основні пріоритети
- to make a significant contribution – вносити значний внесок
- an emphasis on targeting criminal organizations – акцент на боротьбі зі злочинними організаціями
- to entitle – надавати право
- providing support – надання підтримки
- to contribute to the executive measures – сприяти здійсненню заходів виконавчої влади
- can address a request – може адресувати запит
- the exchange of personal data – обмін особистими даними
- to require the fulfillment – вимагати виконання

Reading

Ex 1. Read, translate the text and identify the key words and terms

Text 4

EUROPOL

Europol is the European Union law enforcement organization that handles criminal intelligence. Its aim is to improve the effectiveness and cooperation between the competent authorities of the Member States in preventing and combating such international organized crimes as: illicit drug trafficking; weapons smuggling; illicit immigration network; terrorism, forgery of money and other means of payment; trafficking in human beings including child pornography; illicit vehicle trafficking; money laundering. In addition, other main priorities for Europol include crimes against persons, financial crime, computer crime and cybercrime. In short, the mission of Europol is to make a significant contribution to the European Union's law enforcement action against crime with an emphasis on targeting criminal organizations.

Europol (European Police Office) is the European Union's criminal intelligence agency. It is a support service for the law enforcement agencies of the EU member states. Europol has no executive powers. This means that Europol officials are not entitled to conduct investigations in the member states or to arrest suspects. In providing support, Europol with its tools – information exchange, intelligence analysis, expertise and training – can contribute to the executive measures carried out by the relevant national authorities. Europol helps to overcome the language barriers in international police cooperation. Any law enforcement officer from a member state can address a request to their Europol National Unit (ENU) in her / his mother tongue and receive the answer back in this language.

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

What is the difference between EUROPOL and INTERPOL?

There are various possibilities for international law enforcement cooperation. Interpol and Europol are two of them. Interpol is an excellent network of police agencies of countries worldwide, whereas Europol mainly supports the fight against organized crime and there is no competition between these organizations. In fact, a cooperation agreement was signed between the two organizations.

Practice

Ex. 2. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following words and expressions and translate:

- organized criminal groups;
- citizens' security;
- modern technology and enormous resources;
- to represent a threat;
- to handle criminal intelligence;
- to make a significant contribution;

- a multi-disciplinary agency;
- regular police officers;
- to overcome the language barriers;
- international police cooperation;
- to exchange information;
- border police;
- to conduct investigation;
- top level;
- data security.

Ex. 3. Find in the text above the names of following crimes:

- *незаконний обіг наркотиків;*
- *відмивання грошей;*
- *незаконна торгівля транспортними засобами;*
- *незаконна міграція;*
- *злочин проти особи;*
- *торгівля людьми;*
- *підробка грошей (фальшивомонетництво);*
- *контрабанда зброєю;*
- *комп'ютерна злочинність.*

Ex. 4. Make the sentences from the following words:

1. Europol, that, organization, the, Union, is, handles, European, intelligence, law, enforcement, criminal.
2. Boundaries, no, nowadays, criminal, for, groups, organized, there are.
3. Powers, Europol, executive, has, no.
4. Police, barriers, the language, in, cooperation, international, to overcome, Europol, helps.
5. Europol, is, of, the mission, crime, and, serious, combat, international, and, organized, terrorism.

Ex.5. Mark the statements T (true) or F (false) using the text A and B:

1. Europol is the European Union law enforcement organization that handles criminal intelligence.
2. The main priorities for Europol include crimes against persons, financial crimes and cybercrimes.
3. Europol is a multi-disciplinary agency, comprising regular police officers and staff members from the various law enforcement agencies of the member states.
4. There are no differences between Interpol and Europol.
5. Europol helps to overcome the language barriers in international police cooperation.

Ex. 6. Read and translate the following dialogue.

John: Hallo, Peter ! How are you ?

Peter: Hi, John ! I haven't seen you for ages !

John: Are you still working at the Europol department ?

Peter: You are right. I'm a Special Agent.

John: Sounds great ! And what does this organization deal with ?

Peter: Europol's aim is to improve the effectiveness and cooperation between the competent authorities of the member states. The workers of Europol are doing their best to prevent and combat international organized crimes such as illicit drug trafficking, weapons smuggling, human trafficking and so on.

John: Oh, I see. You have such a challenging job !

Peter: Really. It also requires patience, honesty, intelligence and courage.

John: That's true. It was nice to meet you. See you.

Peter: So long !

Ex. 7. Make up your own dialogues and reproduce it.

Ex. 8. Imagine that you are a police officer from Ukraine that visits an international seminar in Dallas on terrorism. Write a report about this problem and international organizations dealing with it.

Ex. 9. Read and translate the words and their derivatives.

to regulate – regulation – regulator – regularity

to environ – environs – environment – environmentalism – environmental

to involve – involved – involvement

to engage – engage – engagement – engaging

to govern – government – governmental – governor

to promote – promotion – promoter

to restrict – restriction – restrictive

to encourage – to discourage – encouragement – encouraging

to perform – performance – performer

to research – research – researcher

to grow – growth – grower

to expand – expansion – expansive.

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the active vocabulary to the text:

Vocabulary

law enforcement agency – правоохоронний орган

Eastern Europe / Central Europe – Східна / Центральна Європа
modernization programme – програма модернізації
National Central Bureau (NCB) – Національне центральне бюро
computer-to-computer communication – комп'ютерне спілкування
database – база даних
international crime – міжнародна злочинність
criminals – злочинці
equipment – обладнання
General Secretariat – Генеральний секретаріат
guidance – керівництво / поради
Drugs Liaison Officer – співробітник у справах наркоконтролю
drug offences – злочини, пов'язані з наркотиками

Reading

Ex 1. Read the text and identify the key words and terms.

Text 5

INTERPOL and Eastern Europe

Interpol is keen to provide assistance to the development of law enforcement agencies in Eastern Europe. Interpol has invested significantly in a modernization programme to ensure that all of its National Central Bureaus can be linked by computer-to-computer communications and have direct access to a database of information on international crime and criminals. Those countries that cannot afford to pay are provided with the equipment necessary to bring them up to a minimum standard free of charge. New National Central Bureaus in Central and Eastern Europe receive personal attention, including visits from the General Secretariat who provide guidance on how the Bureaus should be structured and operated. European Drugs Liaison Officers assigned to the General Secretariat have an important role to play in these developments. It has been suggested that up to 60 per cent of communications on the Interpol system relate to drug offences.

Practice

Ex. 2. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is Interpol doing about computerization of its National Central Bureaus?
- 2) What is the target in this respect ?
- 3) What is the Organization doing for those countries who cannot afford the expensive equipment ?
- 4) What are their special efforts about the new National Central Bureaus in Central and Eastern Europe ?

5) Why is the role of Drugs Liaison Officers singled out ?

Ex. 3. Translate sentences with the verb ‘to fail’.

1) He failed at the examination.

2) He failed to contact his chief.

3) We failed to provide any evidence for this case.

4) The jurors failed to understand him.

5) He failed to understand their system.

6) They could make errors because of failing to understand the system.

7) They may deprive other police of information and possibly make errors by failing to understand the system.

UNIT 6

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Pre-reading

Read and memorize the active vocabulary to the text:

Vocabulary

Seek (*v.*) to evade detection – намагатися уникнути виявлення

reluctance of law enforcement authorities to engage in complicated and expensive investigations – небажання правоохоронних органів займатися складними та дорогими розслідуваннями

to comply with new international standards – відповідати новим міжнародним стандартам

smuggling of migrants and money laundering – незаконне ввезення мігрантів та відмивання грошей

confiscation of criminal proceeds and asset recovery – конфіскація доходів та повернення активів

to encourage convergence and compatibility of national legislation – сприяти зближенню та сумісності національного законодавства

divergences in approaches and priorities – розбіжність, відмінність у підходах та пріоритетах

commitment to the rule of law – відданість верховенству права

an international notice – міжнародне повідомлення

the diversity of law enforcement structures – різноманіття правоохоронних структур

Reading

Ex 1. Read and translate the text, identify the key words and terms

Text 1 International Cooperation

The emergence and expansion of transnational crime confront all justice systems with some new difficulties. Criminal offences are mobile and often seek to evade detection, arrest and punishment by operating across international borders. That is why the international community now recognizes international cooperation in criminal matters as an urgent necessity.

Transnational organized crime is considered one of the main threats to the security of each individual, and it affects the social, economic, political and cultural development of people all over the world. This phenomenon is observed in different types of activity including: drug trafficking, human trafficking, the arms trade, smuggling of migrants and money laundering.

Transnational organized crime itself is by nature a global danger, posing a threat, not only to individual countries, but also to the global community. Therefore, the struggle against this evil requires international cooperation, and it is necessary to combine the efforts of all countries and international organizations. Cooperation with colleagues from both distant and nearby countries is one of the key objectives of international activity especially when it concerns joint action against international terrorism, religious extremism, drug trafficking, human trafficking and other dangerous types of transnational crime. Interaction is carried out both on a multilateral and a bilateral basis. The importance of having an organized means of cooperation is related to issues such as the search for people who are reasonably suspected of having committed crimes and are evading investigation, trial and extradition.

The main mechanisms supporting international cooperation are:

- mutual legal assistance,
- extradition,
- transfer of prisoners,
- transfer of proceedings in criminal matters,
- international cooperation for the purpose of confiscation of criminal proceeds and asset recovery as provided for in the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

Also there is a number of less formal measures, including measures in the area of international law enforcement cooperation. These mechanisms are based on bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements or, in some instances, on national law.

The main purpose of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime is to facilitate international cooperation precisely. In spite of the progress accomplished at the regional, trans-regional, and international levels, international cooperation in the

investigation and prosecution of serious crimes still needs considerable strengthening. Many obstacles still exist.

Whether a country is attempting to prevent organized crime activities, financial and economic crime, computer crime, corruption or terrorism the establishment of better legal bases for international cooperation is prerequisite. Developing stronger bilateral and multi-lateral agreements on mutual legal assistance is also part of the solution. In matters of international cooperation, criminal justice agencies must rely to a large extent on the treaty network developed by their country. To facilitate these efforts the General Assembly adopted a Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters. The country may require technical assistance in adopting measures to establish under their domestic law a number of offences called by the conventions and protocols relating to terrorism and other related form of crime, and to ensure that these offences are punishable by appropriate penalties that take into account the grave nature of the offences. Mutual Legal Assistance, as is the case with extradition, is based on bilateral and multilateral treaties as well as on national legislation that either gives full effect to the relevant treaties or enables mutual assistance in absence of a treaty.

Practice

Ex. 2. Read the text and find paragraphs that:

- a. to describe the ability of criminals to avoid arrest
- b. to prove that organized crime encompasses practically all spheres of human activity
- c. to stress the importance of international cooperation
- d. to show the mechanism of international cooperation.

Ex. 3. Translate the following word combinations from English into Ukrainian.

- 1. subject to penal sanctions
- 2. to evade investigation and extradition
- 3. to travel abroad surreptitiously
- 4. adherence to international human rights standards
- 5. to confiscate criminal proceeds and assets
- 6. commitment to the rule of law.

Ex. 4. Answer the following “what” questions.

- 1. In what way can criminals avoid being caught ?
- 2. What measures should be taken to prevent the expansion of transitional crime?
- 3. What types of activity are called transitional crime ?

Ex. 5. Match the words from the text with their definitions.

1. fugitive	a. involving two or more participants
2 compatibility	b. to go away from, not intending to return
3. multilateral	c. a poster put up to inform the public of criminals whom the authorities wish to apprehend
4. extradition	d. to able to exist together
5. to abandon	

6. a wanted notice	e. difficulty or problem that prevents you from achieving something
7. obstacle	f. someone who has done something illegal and is trying to avoid being caught by the police
	g. handing over from the state where he is a fugitive to the state where he has committed a crime

Ex. 6. Work in pairs. Discuss the answers with your group mate.

1. International community ... international cooperation in criminal matters as an urgent necessity

- a) realize
- b) appreciate
- c) recognizes

2. Therefore the struggle against this evil ... international cooperation.

- a) involve
- b) requires
- c) provide

3. These mechanisms are based on ... or multilateral agreements or arrangements or, in some instances, on national law.

- a) bilateral
- b) binding
- c) interstate

4. the considerable progress accomplished at the bilateral, regional, trans-regional, and international levels, international cooperation still needs considerable strengthening

- a) Whether
- b) As though
- c) In spite of

5. Measures to enforce ... and adherence to international human rights standards are also directly relevant in matters of extradition, mutual legal assistance, or joint investigations.

- a) the conflict of laws
- b) the rule of law
- c) the purpose of law

6. The treaties and laws should be reviewed periodically and amended ... in international cooperation.

- a) to ban peace
- b) to disturb peace
- c) to keep peace

7. Mutual Legal Assistance as is the case with extradition is based on bilateral and multilateral treaties as well as on ... that enables mutual assistance in absence of a treaty.

- a) an appropriate committee
- b) the Armed Forces
- c) national legislation

Ex. 7. Work in pairs. Read the text “Cooperation guiding principles” and label its parts with the appropriate headings from the box.

Flexibility of working methods, Universality, Respect for national sovereignty, Enforcement of ordinary criminal law, Co-operation with other agencies, Equality of all Members States

International police co-operation within Interpol has always been conducted in accordance with the guiding principles listed below:

_____. Co-operation is based on the actions taken by the police forces in the various member States, operating within their own national boundaries and in accordance with their own national laws.

_____. The Organization’s field of activities is limited to crime prevention and law enforcement in connection with ordinary criminal offences. This is the only basis on which there can be agreement between all member states.

_____. Any member state may cooperate with any other and co-operation must not be impeded by geographical or linguistic factors.

_____. All the member states are provided with the same services and have the same rights, irrespective of the size of their financial contributions to the Organization.

_____. Co-operation is extended through the National Central Bureaus to any Government agency concerned with combating ordinary criminal offences

_____. Although governed by principles designed to ensure regularity and continuity, working methods are flexible enough to take account of the wide variety of structures and situations in different countries. Respect for these principles means that Interpol cannot have teams of detectives with supranational powers who travel around investigating cases in different countries. International Police cooperation has to depend on coordinated action on the part of the member States’ police forces, all of which may supply or request information or services on different occasions.

Ex. 8. Match the word combinations on the left with their Ukrainian equivalents on the right.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. mutual aid and cooperation 2. to prevent and inhibit crime 3. to undertake any intervention 4. to travel abroad surreptitiously 5. to request an arrest of a fugitive 6. to ensure and promote mutual assistance to 7. predominant aspects of the offence 8. to operate within national boundaries 9. to extend cooperation 10. to oversee the implementation of decisions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. здійснювати контроль за виконанням рішень b. розширювати співпрацю c. діяти в межах національних кордонів d. основні аспекти злочину e. сприяти та забезпечувати взаємодопомогу f. подати запит про видачу злочинця-втікача g. таємно подорожувати країною h. здійснити інтервенцію i. запобігати та стримувати злочинність j. взаємодопомога та співпраця
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Ex. 9. Make up a plan of the text “International Cooperation” for rendering.

Ex. 10. Comment the following quotation.

“The world is a dangerous place, not because of the people who are evil, but because of the people who do not do anything about it”.

Albert Einstein

UNIT 7

TEST YOURSELF

TEST 1

- 1. The police in the town are working on a difficult ____ at the moment.**
 - A. base
 - B. case
 - C. vase
 - D. face
- 2. The ambulance drivers ____ on finishing their lunch break before answering an emergency call.**
 - A. insisted
 - B. exclaimed
 - C. said
 - D. told
- 3. The suspects managed to _____ from prison.**
 - A. escape
 - B. release
 - C. require
 - D. need
- 4. Young Ukrainians can vote until the age of 18.**
 - A. true
 - B. false
- 5. Ukrainian legislation does not recognize that young offenders are not adults and therefore, deals with them in a special manner that is most appropriate for their age and level of development.**
 - A. true
 - B. false

6. Young people need to be given an opportunity and the tools to become citizens who contribute to society, rather than pose a danger to their communities through further criminal activity.

A. true

B. false

7. Then he _____ down to the ground from a high branch on the other side. But he was too slow, and in the end the police caught him!

A. chased

B. jumped

C. climbed

D. escaped

8. There was a _____ at the bank yesterday.

A. robbery

B. robbing

C. robberism

D. robbed

9. There have been two _____ in our street this month.

A. burglarisms

B. burglarings

C. burglaries

D. burglared

10. Public buildings sometimes get damaged due to _____.

A. vandaling

B. vandalism

C. vandal

D. vandaled

11. Police often warn drivers about the problem of _____ from vehicles.

A. theftism

B. thefting

C. theft

D. thefted

12. If you break the law, you might end up in _____.

A. prison

B. court

C. police

D. hospital

13. If the court decides someone is _____, they can go free.

A. innocent

B. guilty

C. legal

D. illegal

14. The man was _____ to six months in prison.

A. sentenced

B. arrested

C. suspected

D. found

15. The criminals were _____ of stealing and the court _____ them guilty.

A. accused, didn't find

B. excused, found

C. accused, found

D. protected, decided

16. The judge _____ .

A. decides on the criminal's punishment.

B. protects the criminal in the court.

C. arrests the criminal.

D. investigate the criminal.

17. What should a lawyer do to reduce the sentence?

A. The lawyer should persuade the judge.

B. The lawyer should order the judge.

C. The lawyer should warn the judge.

D. The lawyer should convince the judge.

18. What kind of punishment can a person get for crossing the street when the traffic light is red?

A. A prison sentence

B. A warning

C. A fine

D. A verdict

19. Who works in the court?

A. Judges, the court officials, lawyers

B. Lawyers, the jury, journalists

C. Judges, IT-specialists and lawyers

D. Judges, criminals, the jury

20. What kind of punishment is the most serious ?

A. a community sentence

B. a death sentence

C. a prison sentence

D. imprisonment

21. A place for long-term incarceration for a crime is known as ____ .

A. prison

B. jail

C. probation

D. imprisonment

22. The most severe of all sentences: that of death. Also known as the death penalty. It is ____

A. concurrent sentence

B. capital punishment

C. binding over

D. killing

23. The actual use of illegal force on another person is known as ____ .

- A. battery
- B. assault
- C. fraud
- D. robbery

24. The unlawful taking of another's property using a dangerous weapon is ____ .

- A. armed robbery
- B. robbery
- C. burglary
- D. fraud

25. A kind of punishment given out as part of a sentence, which means that instead of jailing a person convicted of a crime, a judge will order that the person reports to an officer regularly and according to a set schedule is ____ .

- A. parole
- B. probation
- C. bond
- D. imprisonment

26. The sentencing of a criminal to a period of time during which they will be deprived of their freedom is known as ____ .

- A. prison
- B. imprisonment
- C. jail
- D. court

27. Violent, sudden or unnatural deaths are investigated by ____ .

- A. tribunals**
- B. magistrates' courts
- C. coroners' courts
- D. supreme court

29. If you get into trouble with the police, you will probably ask a ____ to help prepare your defence.

- A. solicitor
- B. barrister
- C. magistrate
- D. policeman

30. to set fire to a building illegally

- A. manslaughter
- B. mugging
- C. burglary
- D. arson

31. to use force to take control of a plane, a ship, train

- A. theft
- B. mugging
- C. hijacking
- D. pickpocketing

32. Stealing-usually secretly and without violence

- A. theft
- B. mugging
- C. burglary
- D. arson

32. _____ is an attempt to transform illegally acquired money into apparently legitimate money.

- A. fraud
- B. manslaughter
- C. money laundering
- D. homicide

33. The unlawful killing of a person without malicious intent and therefore without premeditation is known as ____ .

- A. homicide
- B. manslaughter
- C. sexual assault
- D. assassination

34. _____ physical or emotional force and energy

- A. revolution
- B. population
- C. fake
- D. violence

35. _____ the infliction of physical pain

- A. Corporal punishment
- B. Incarceration
- C. Capital punishment
- D. Full punishment

36. As a _____ to a crime, I had to describe to the police exactly what I had seen.

- A. accused
- B. criminal
- C. judge
- D. detective
- E. suspect
- F. victim
- G. witness
- H. robber

37. The police have arrested a _____ in the burglary, but he claims that he didn't commit the crime.

- A. accused
- B. criminal
- C. judge
- D. detective
- E. suspect
- F. victim

- G. witness
- H. robber

38. After being the ___ of an attack that left him with a broken arm, he was afraid to walk in the street at night.

- A. accused
- B. criminal
- C. judge
- D. detective
- E. suspect
- F. victim
- G. witness
- H. robber

39. She was found guilty, and the _____ told her how long she would be in prison.

- A. accused
- B. criminal
- C. judge
- D. detective
- E. suspect
- F. victim
- G. witness
- H. robber

TEST 2

1. Choose the correct translation - СУД

- A. a court
- B. a judge
- C. a warehouse
- D. a torture chamber

2. Choose the correct translation - АДВОКАТ

- A. a lawyer
- B. the law
- C. the witness
- D. the defendant

3. Choose the correct translation - ЗАЛІЗАТИ

- A. to chase
- B. to climb
- C. to catch up
- D. to prosecute

4. Choose the correct translation - ШТОВХАТИ, НАТИСНУТИ

- A. to push

- B. to pull
- C. to hide
- D. to catch

5. *Choose the correct translation - ЗАКОН*

- A. the law
- B. a court
- C. the code
- D. a lawyer

6. *Choose the correct translation - В'ЯЗНИЦЯ*

- A. prison
- B. a court
- C. jail
- D. reward

7. *Choose the correct translation - ВТІКАТИ, ВТЕКТИ*

- A. to trip (over)
- B. to escape
- C. to follow
- D. to search

8. *Choose the correct translation - ШТРАФ*

- A. a fine
- B. reward
- C. credit
- D. donate

9. *Choose the correct translation - ПОКАРАННЯ*

- A. to pull
- B. punishment
- C. punish
- D. jail

10. *Choose the correct translation - НЕ ЙТИ ДАЛІ*

- A. not to go any further
- B. to escape
- C. to catch
- D. to protect

11. *Choose the correct word according to transcription - [rɪ'wɔ:d]*

- A. realise
- B. reward
- C. remain
- D. recall

12. *Choose the correct word according to transcription - ['lɔ:jə]*

- A. lawyer
- B. law
- C. lawful

D. layer

12. Choose the correct word according to transcription - [dʒeɪl]

A. judge

B. jail

C. jam

D. junked

13. Choose the correct word according to transcription - [tʃeɪs]

A. cheese

B. chase

C. chaser

D. choose

14. **climb** Обери правильну транскрипцію

A. [klaɪmb]

B. [klaɪm]

C. [kliem]

D. [klam]

TEST 3

1. The police officer arrived _____ delay

A. in

B. without

C. out

D. from

2. A _____ is someone who saw what happened in a crime.

A. escape

B. lawyer

C. suspect

D. witness

3. The woman saw the _____ steal a tin of beans from the supermarket.

A. robber

B. burglar

C. shoplifter

D. vandal

4. Put the word or phrase under the correct area of law.

real estate

A. Employment law

B. Business law

C. Land law

D. Criminal law

5. The defence lawyer stood up to address the _____ .

- A. jury
- B. villains
- C. evidence
- D. witness

6. Has the jury reached _____ ?

- A. an account
- B. a verdict
- C. a sentence
- D. an agreement

7. Translate into English - ВИЛУЧЕННЯ; КОНФІСКАЦІЯ

- A. evidence
- B. sentence
- C. seizure
- D. taking

8. One _____ to the accident said the driver appeared to be drunk.

- A. hostage
- B. victim
- C. witness
- D. criminal

9. Police are looking for a man who _____ a gas station on Van Ness Avenue.

- A. blackmailed
- B. mugged
- C. witnessed
- D. robbed

10. Murrow's _____ was enough to convict Hayes of murder.

- A. proof
- B. evidence
- C. safety
- C. information

11. Henderson _____ guilty to burglary.

- A. admitted
- B. pled
- C. prevented
- D. proof

12. Choose correct option. People shouldn't _____ the law and _____ crimes.

- A. Break / commit
- B. Disturb / do
- C. Escape / accuse
- D. Commit / break

13. Choose correct option. The _____ received head injuries from which she died a week later.

- A. victim
- B. jury
- C. police
- D. pigeon

14. Ukrainian legislation does not recognize that young offenders are not adults and therefore, deals with them in a special manner that is most appropriate for their age and level of development.

true

false

15. You may go to prison if you _____ the law.

A. break

B. commit

C. delay

D. obey

16. _____ is an amount of money that you give in order to help someone.

A. Donation

B. Charity

C. Fine

D. Credit

17. Criminals must be given some kind of _____ for what they've done wrong.

A. commit

B. steals

C. prison

D. punishment

18. The _____ is the person who decides what happens to someone if they are found guilty.

A. judge

B. steals

C. prison

D. punishment

19. They lost him for a moment and thought he'd managed to _____.

A. jump

B. chase

C. climb

D. escape

20. "climb the career ladder" means -

A. to progress in a career or company by being promoted

B. to have too much work to do

C. to be in a job which provides no hope of progressing to a better position

D. to have opportunity at your job

21. Complete the following sentence.

The price of _____ in this part of the country increased a lot last year. It is very expensive to buy a house.

A. real estate

B. lease of land and buildings

C. landlord

D. tenant

E. conveyancing

22. Complete the following sentence.

My friend and I want to start a cleaning business together and we decided that the best thing to do is to create a _____.

- A. formation of a business
- B. partnership
- C. merger
- D. insolvent
- E. capital

23. Choose the correct translation - ЗАСУДЖЕНИЙ

- A. witness
- B. victim
- C. convict
- D. criminal

24. Choose the correct translation - ПДОЗРЮВАНИЙ

- A. suspect
- B. convict
- C. witness
- D. hostage

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ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА (АНГЛІЙСЬКА)

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для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
спеціальності «Правоохорона діяльність»
освітньо-професійної програми «Правоохорона діяльність»

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