

Міністерство внутрішніх справ України

Національна академія внутрішніх справ

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА
ДЛЯ ПРАВООХОРОНЦІВ

Навчальний посібник

II частина

Київ 2023

Автори: Василенко О.В., Галдецька І.Г., Степаненко О.І та ін.

Рецензенти:

Летуновська І.В. – доцент кафедри іноземних мов Навчально-наукового інституту філології Київського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка, кандидат філологічних наук, доцент.

Лук'янець-Шахова В.С. – помічник ректора з гендерних питань Національної академії внутрішніх справ, кандидат юридичних наук, доцент

Англійська мова для правоохоронців: Навч. посіб. в 3-х ч. Частина 2. / За заг. ред. Галдецької І.Г. – К: Національна академія внутрішніх справ, 2023. – 259 с.

Мета посібника розвинути у здобувачів вищої освіти вміння та навички читання, перекладу, реферування фахової літератури та усного мовлення Посібник розрахований на комплексне вивчення англійської мови (фонетика, граматики, лексики). Оригінальні тексти, велика кількість різних вправ сприяють успішному засвоєнню навчального матеріалу.

В кінці посібника додаються англо-український словник, тлумачний англо-український словник, словник скорочень, граматичний довідник та словник географічних назв.

Посібник рекомендовано для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти «бакалавр», «магістр» за спеціальностями «Право» та «Правоохоронна діяльність».

Комп'ютерний дизайн: Галдецька І.Г.
ISBN

Всі права даного видання захищені.
© Галдецька І.Г., 2023.

Передмова

Навчально-методичний посібник розрахований для вивчення англійської мови здобувачами вищої освіти в рамках навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова професійного спрямування».

Посібник складений згідно з вимогами Програми з іноземної мови для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра та магістра закладів вищої освіти МВС України.

Мета посібника:

- виробити навички активного володіння сучасною англійською поліцейською та юридичною термінологією;
- розвинути навички читання, усного мовлення, реферування на основі відібраного матеріалу з правоохоронної тематики, яку узгоджено з фахівцями профілюючих кафедр НАВС.

Посібник розрахований на комплексне оволодіння англійською мовою. Це означає, що на одному і тому ж тексті вивчається лексичний, фонетичний та граматичний матеріал, передбачений програмою.

В посібнику розглядаються такі тематичні розділи:

В 2 частині підручника розглядаються такі тематичні розділи:

- Класифікація злочинів
- Викрадення творів мистецтва
- Організована злочинність
- Крадіжки автотранспорту
- Наркобізнес
- Нелегальна міграція
- Торгівля людьми
- Білокорміцева злочинність
- Відмивання грошей
- Комп'ютерна злочинність
- Тероризм
- Зброя

UNIT 1

CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES

Vocabulary notes:

cover <i>v</i>	[ˈkʌvə]	<i>include, extend over</i>	(тут) охоплювати
commit <i>v</i>	[kəˈmit]	<i>perform (a crime)</i>	вчиняти (злочин)
lead to <i>v</i>	[li:d]	<i>follow to</i>	приводити до
disruption <i>n</i>	[ˈdisˈrʌpʃən]	<i>breaking down</i>	порушення
felony <i>n</i>	[ˈfələni]	<i>serious crime</i>	тяжкий карний злочин
treason <i>n</i>	[ˈtri:zən]	<i>betrayal of one's country</i>	зрада Батьківщини
misdemeanour <i>n</i>	[ˌmɪsdiˈmi:nə]	<i>offence that is less serious than a felony</i>	нетяжке правопоруше ння
overthrow <i>v</i>	[ˈoʊvəθrou]	<i>put an end to</i>	руйнувати, повалювати
destroy <i>v</i>	[disˈtrɔɪ]	<i>break down</i>	знищувати
guilty <i>adj</i>	[ˈgɪlti]	<i>having done wrong</i>	винуватий
loss <i>n</i>	[ˈlɒs]	<i>that which is lost</i>	втрати
punishment <i>n</i>	[ˈpʌnɪʃmənt]	<i>causing smb suffering or discomfort for doing wrong</i>	покарання
indictable crime	[ɪnˈdaɪtəbl]	<i>crime which must be proceeded in court</i>	злочин, що підлягає судовому переслідуван ню
offence <i>n</i>	[əˈfens]	<i>crime</i>	злочин; порушення закону
behaviour <i>n</i>	[biˈheɪvjə]	<i>way of acting</i>	поведінка

riot <i>n</i>	[ˈraɪət]	<i>violent outburst of lawlessness</i>	бунт, заколот
sedition <i>n</i>	[siˈdʃən]	<i>actions intendant to make people rebel against authority, disobey the government</i>	заклик до заколоту; підбивна діяльність
abuse <i>n</i>	[əˈbju:s]	<i>1.wrong use; 2.angry or violent attack in words</i>	1.зловживання; 2.образа, нецензурне висловлювання
obstruction <i>n</i>	[əbˈstrʌkʃn]	<i>smth that make (way, development) difficult</i>	перешкода, бойкотування
destruction <i>n</i>	[disˈtrʌkʃn]	<i>that which ruins</i>	руйнування, знищення
extortion <i>n</i>	[iksˈtɔ:ʃən]	<i>obtaining by violence, threats</i>	вимагання, здирство
blackmail <i>n, v</i>	[ˈblækmeil]	<i>force smb to make smth for not harming him</i>	шантаж (-увати)
bribery <i>n</i>	[ˈbraɪbəri]	<i>giving/taking of smth in order to influence a person</i>	хабарництво
perjury <i>n</i>	[ˈpə:dʒəri]	<i>making a false statement after taking an oath to tell the truth</i>	лжесвідчення
nuisance <i>n</i>	[ˈnju:sns]	<i>thing, person, act that causes trouble or offence</i>	порушення громадського спокою
homicide <i>n</i>	[ˌhɒmiˈsaɪd]	<i>killing of a human being</i>	убивство
assault <i>n</i>	[əˈsɔ:lt]	<i>violent and</i>	1.напад; 2.

		<i>sudden attack; beating or hitting a person</i>	образа словами і погроза фізичного наси́льства
rape <i>n</i>	[reip]	<i>forcing sexual intercourse on</i>	зґвалтування
abduction <i>n</i>	[æb'dʌkʃn]	<i>taking away unlawfully, by force or fraud</i>	викрадення силою, обманом
libel <i>n</i>	[ˈlaɪbəl]	<i>written statement that damages a person's reputation</i>	наклеп
robbery <i>n</i>	[ˈrɒbəri]	<i>taking property from (person/place) unlawfully by force</i>	грабіж, пограбування
forgery <i>n</i>	[ˈfɔ:dʒəri]	<i>making a copy of (banknote/will) in order to deceive</i>	підробка, фальшування
burglary <i>n</i>	[ˈbɜ:gləri]	<i>breaking into a house to steal</i>	крадіжка зі зломом
convict <i>v</i>	[kən'vɪkt]	<i>declare in a court that an accuse is guilty</i>	визнавати винним
sentence <i>n</i>	[ˈsentəns]	<i>statement by a judge about the result of a trial</i>	вирок; рішення (судове)
imprisonment <i>n</i>	[im'prɪznmənt]	<i>deprivation of freedom as punishment</i>	ув'язнення
pickpocket <i>n</i>	[ˈpɪk,pəkit]	<i>criminal who steals from pockets, purses etc. secretly</i>	кишеньковий злочин

Classification of Crimes

Crime is a committed act, injurious to the public welfare and for which punishment is prescribed by law.

Crimes may be classified in a number of ways. The English common law classified crimes into treasons, felonies and misdemeanours. (Old classification).

Treasons cover those crimes, which amount to an attempt to overthrow the monarch or to destroy the power of the state. They are regarded as the most serious of all crimes.

A felony is a serious crime but not as serious as treason. Commission of a felony involves the automatic loss of the guilty person's land and goods in addition to punishment handed out by the court. All other crimes are regarded as misdemeanours and are generally of a less serious nature.

In the modern context, the most valuable classification of crimes is into indictable and non-indictable offences.

Indictable offences are those, which are usually tried before a judge and jury with the jury responsible for determining the facts and the judge responsible for administering the law.

The indictable or more serious crimes may be classified further into six categories:

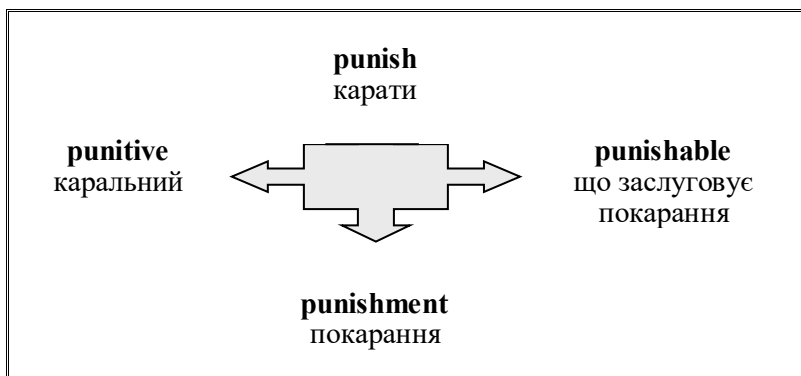
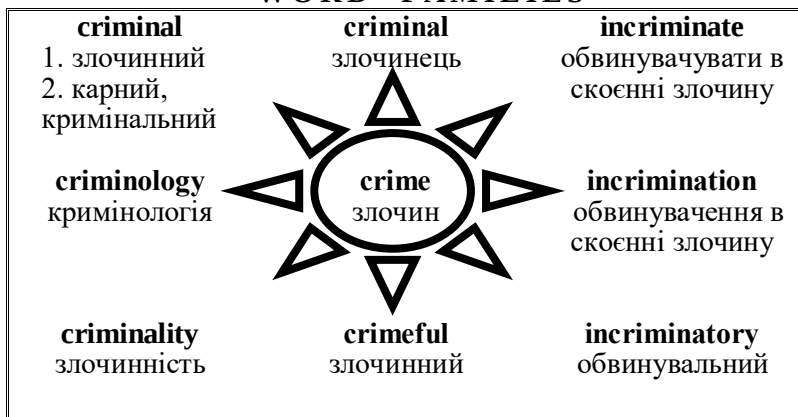
1. The most serious of them cover offences against society or the state. They broadly cover those offences, which were regarded as treason under the old common law classification. Specific examples are treason, riot and sedition.
2. Those, which involve abuses and obstructions of public authority. These are those offences, which would tend to prevent an organized society from functioning properly rather than lead to the destruction of the society itself. Examples are extortion, bribery and perjury.
3. Those regarded as offences, which will lead to injury of the public. These include offences against morality and offences, which create nuisance to the public.
4. Offences against a person. Examples of these would include homicide, assault, rape, abduction and libel.
5. Offences against property. Examples of these would be stealing, robbery, forgery and burglary.
6. The sixth group covers a variety of offences such as those connected with driving of motor vehicles.

In non-indictable offences, usually known as summary offences, the trial will take place in a Magistrates' Court without the jury.

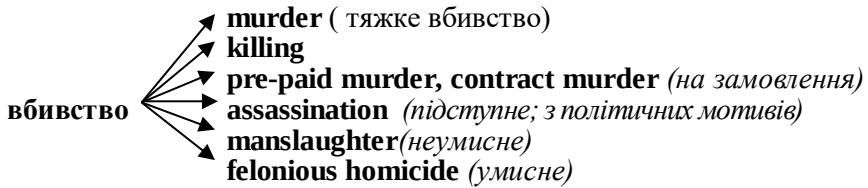
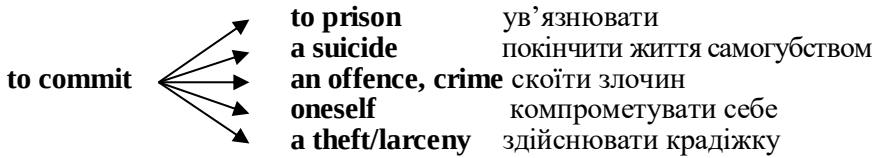
They are generally concerned with the regulation of behaviour in a society and the maintenance of good order. Traffic offences of various kinds make up a very large proportion of summary offences.

In accordance with the modern classification crimes are divided into arrestable and non-arrestable ones. An arrestable offence is any offence for which the sentence is fixed by law (murder) or for which a person, not previously convicted, may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for five years or more (all offences of theft). Otherwise, an offence is a non-arrestable one. The classification of arrestable and non-arrestable offences is not therefore synonymous with that of felonies and misdemeanours.

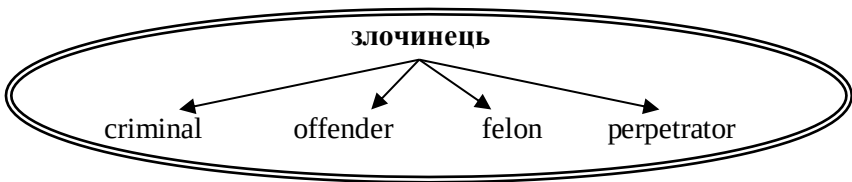
WORD- FAMILIES



REMEMBER



REMEMBER



DEFINITIONS OF CRIMINALS

Thief is a person who steals things secretly, usually without violence. When violence is used, especially out of doors, a word *robber* is preferred:

Thieves stole £ 1,000 from the post office last night.

Robber	is a person who steals something from a person or place, especially by violence or threat: <i>The robber stole £ 2,000 from a bank, by threatening people with a gun.</i>
Pickpocket	is a person who steals something out of your pocket in crowded places: <i>The pickpocket took the purse in a crowded train.</i>
Burglar	is a person who enters a building during the hours of darkness in order to steal. A person who enters a building in daylight to steal is a <i>thief</i> , or, if he breaks into a building by using force, is a <i>house-breaker</i> : <i>The burglars escaped through the window.</i>
Shoplifter	is a person who steals from the shops: <i>A security officer stopped the shoplifter who tried to leave the shop with unpaid goods.</i>
Bigamist	is a person who marries illegally, being married already.
Traitor	is a person who betrays his or her country to another state.
Forger	is a person who makes false money or signatures.
Smuggler	is someone who gets goods into or out of a country illegally without paying duties.
Spy	is a person who gets secret information from another country.
Kidnapper	is someone who takes away people by force and demands money for their return.
Drug dealer	is a person who buys and sells drugs illegally.
Terrorist	is a person who uses violence for political, economic and religious reasons.

Arsonist is a person who sets fire to property illegally.

Accomplice is a person who helps a criminal in a criminal act.

Murderer is a person who kills someone.

Gangster is a member of a criminal group.

CRIME	CRIMINAL	ACTION
murder	murderer	to murder
shoplifting	shoplifter	to shoplift
burglary	burglar	to burgle
smuggling	smuggler	to smuggle
arson	arsonist	to set fire to
kidnapping	kidnapper	to kidnap
killing	killer	to kill
assassination	assassin	to assassinate
theft	thief	to steal
mugging	mugger	to mug
robbery	robber	to rob
pickpocketing	pickpocket	to pickpocket
terrorism	terrorist	to terrorize
blackmail	blackmailer	to blackmail
drug-trafficking	drug-trafficker	to sell (to traffic) in drugs
forgery	forgery	to forge
assault	assaulter	to assault
rape	rapist	to rape
swindle/fraud	swindler/fraudster	to swindle/to cheat
perjury	perjurer	to violate an oath/to give false evidence

Ex. 1. Translate into Ukrainian:

crime, disruption, treason, felony, misdemeanour, to overthrow, sedition, forgery, guilty, punishment, court, summary offence, riot, robbery, rape, burglary, injury, bribery, extortion, abuse, nuisance, arrestable offence, a term of imprisonment.

Ex. 2. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents:

common law	зрада
to lead to the disruption	суд
treason	загальне право
riot	визнавати винним
to convict	призводити до руйнування
to lead to the disadvantage	призводити до збитків
offence	згвалтування
rape	здійснити крадіжку
to commit a larceny	злочин
court	бунт, заколот

Ex. 3. Explain in Ukrainian the meaning of the following words and expressions:

crime, to commit a crime, to lead to, common law, disruption, to be classified, treason, abduction, stealing, forgery, robbery, perjury, to prevent, abuse, homicide.

Ex. 4. Put the following words and word-combinations into three logical groups:

extortion, stealing, high treason, assault, bribery, abduction, riot, forgery, homicide, sedition, perjury, rape, trademark pirating, burglary, libel, abuse, smuggling, robbery, pickpocketing, kidnapping, counterfeiting, money laundering, drug trafficking, housebreaking.

crimes against state	crimes against person	crimes against property
-------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------

Ex. 5. Match the following verbs with the nouns:

to commit	the power of the state
to kill	suicide
to destroy	the destruction of the society
to prevent	the monarch
to lead to	a crime
to overthrow	the law
to break	a person

Ex. 6. Translate the following word-combinations with the word “crime” into Ukrainian:

to prevent	a crime
to charge with	
to commit	
to punish for	
to detect	
to deal with	
to disclose	
to investigate	

Ex. 7. Put the right form of either ROB or STEAL in the sentences below.

1. Last night an armed gang the post office.
2. They ... £2,000.
3. My handbag ... at the theatre yesterday.
4. Every year a large number of banks ...
5. Jane ... of the opportunity to stand for president.

Ex. 8. Complete the following sentences with the words in the box. Translate them:

treasons, summary, offences, crimes, felony, theft, indictable, shoplifters, law, gangster

1. Al Capone was a Chicago
2. Indictable ... are those which are usually tried before a judge and jury.
3. A ... was again a serious crime.
4. All other ... were regarded as misdemeanours.
5. The English common ... classified crimes into treasons, felonies and misdemeanours.
6. ... offences are generally concerned with the regulation of behavior in a society and the maintenance of public order.
7. The old classification of crimes involves ..., felonies and misdemeanours.
8. The two groups ... and non-indictable offences now overlap to some extent.
9. steal for various reasons, some just for excitement, some out of necessity or greed, and others do it as a “profession”.
10. Have you told the police about the ... of your bicycle?

Ex. 9. Choose the correct answers to the following questions:

1. What are the most serious crimes?

- a) Traffic offences are the most serious crimes.
- b) Originally treasons are regarded as the most serious of all crimes.
- c) Offences against property are the most serious crimes.

2. What are indictable and non-indictable offences?

- a) Indictable offences are known as summary offences, which are generally concerned with the regulation of behavior.
- b) Indictable offences are those, which are usually tried before a judge and jury, with the jury determining the facts and the judge being responsible for administering the law.
- c) In non-indictable offences, which are usually known as summary offences, the trial will take place in a Magistrates' Court without the jury.

Ex. 10. Give English equivalents for the following words and word-combinations from the text:

злочин, суддя, дорожній рух, вбивство, зґвалтування, крадіжка, грабіж, порушення громадського порядку, зрада, покарання, поведінка, лжесвідчення, хабарництво, винний.

Ex. 11. Translate the words from the box and use them to complete the following sentences:

грабіжник, кишеньковий злодій, магазинний злодій, контрабандист, порушення громадського порядку, пограбувати, підробка

- 1. This picture is not really by Picasso. It is a ...
- 2. In Britain, about 1, 7 million are caught every year.
- 3. stole \$20, 000 from a bank, by threatening people with a gun.
- 4. took the purse in a crowded train.
- 5. is a person who brings goods into a country illegally without paying duties.
- 6. A person is guilty of only if he intends to use violence or is aware that his conduct may be violent.
- 7. They the museum last Saturday.

Ex. 12. Answer the following questions:

1. What does the word "crime" cover?
2. In what way may the crimes be classified?
3. What is treason?
4. How can you explain indictable and non-indictable crimes?
5. What is the classification of indictable crimes?
6. What do non-indictable crimes cover?

Ex. 13. Give the definition for:

murder -	➤ use of violence and intimidation, especially for political purposes.
mugging -	➤ act of stealing, especially secretly and without violence.
rape -	➤ act of setting something on fire intentionally and unlawfully, e.g. another person's property or one's own with the purpose of claiming under an insurance policy.
vandalism -	➤ act of person who steals things from shops while pretending to be a customer.
terrorism -	➤ unlawful killing of a human being on purpose.
theft -	➤ to attack somebody violently and rob (e. g. in a dark street, in a lift, in an empty corridor).
arson -	➤ act of committing crime by forcing sexual intercourse (on a woman or girl).
football violence -	➤ act of destroying willfully works of art or public and private property, spoiling the beauties of nature.
drug dealing-	➤ act of breaking something, act contrary to what one's conscience tells one to do, especially during football matches.
illegal parking	➤ killing of many people at once, massacre; killing of people in road accidents.
manslaughter-	➤ unlawful placing a motor-vehicle.
shoplifting -	➤ distribution of drugs punishable by law.

Ex. 14. Translate into English:

1. Злочин – це протиправне суспільно-небезпечне діяння, за яке людина повинна нести покарання згідно закону. 2. Правоохоронні

органи повинні запобігати скоєнню злочинів. **3.** Англійське загальне право поділяє правопорушення на такі, які підлягають судовому переслідуванню та правопорушення, які не підлягають судовому переслідуванню. **4.** Правопорушення, які не підлягають судовому переслідуванню, відомі як “дисциплінарні”. **5.** Дисциплінарні правопорушення пов’язані з регулюванням поведінки в суспільстві та охороною правопорядку.

Ex. 15. Translate into Ukrainian using the vocabulary below:

A New Way to Fight Shoplifting

In Britain, about 1.7 million shoplifters are caught every year, but only about 150,000 less than 10 per cent, appear before the courts or receive a police caution. And only about 4,000, practically all of them repeat offenders, receive a prison sentence – like a 40-year-old career shoplifter, who in 25 years has come out of shops with unpaid-for merchandise about 18,000 times. Once he managed to steal nearly 200 bottles of whisky from a big supermarket in four hours, making various trolley trips.

One supermarket chain has cut shoplifting by half after taking civil action against thieves. They demand £150 plus legal costs from any thief who has been convicted or given a police caution. Those who refuse to pay face private prosecution and with it court costs, which could amount to thousands of pounds. Many American states are already operating such civil recovery procedures with great success.

career shoplifter	[kə'riə]	професійний магазинний злодій
legal costs (<i>pl</i>)	['li:gəl kɒsts]	судові витрати
merchandise <i>n</i>	['mɜ:tʃəndaɪz]	товар
civil recovery procedure	[sɪvl ri'kʌvəri prə'si: dʒə]	відшкодування збитків згідно цивільного права
caution <i>n</i>	['kɔ: ʃn]	попередження
prison sentence	['prɪzn 'sentəns]	покарання у вигляді позбавлення волі
trolley <i>n</i>	['trɒli]	візок для покупок

Ex. 16. Match the definition with the offence:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. A motorist kills a pedestrian after an evening's drinking. | terrorism |
| 2. A husband kills his wife after finding she has been unfaithful. | theft |
| 3. Two groups of rival football supporters start a battle and are all arrested. | arson |
| 4. A group of men kills five customers in a pub by leaving a bomb there. | shoplifting |
| 5. A group of young men takes a woman's handbag after threatening to attack her in a dark street. | murder |
| 6. A motorist parks in a no-parking area and obstructs the traffic so that an ambulance can't get past. | mugging |
| 7. A group of boys break all the windows in a telephone box and damage the telephone. | rape |
| 8. An office worker helps himself to pens and paper from his office for his own personal use. | vandalism |
| 9. A man attacks a girl in a park and has sex with her against her will. | football violence |
| 10. A well-off housewife takes a bottle of perfume from a department store. | manslaughter |
| 11. A woman sells heroin to young people in the street. | illegal parking |
| 12. A boy sets fire to a shop. | drug dealing |

Ex. 17. Retell the text using the following phrases:

The headline of the text is
The text speaks about ... in details.
The text provides much information on ...

Violence in the Restaurant

On Saturday morning, two intoxicated young men turned violent in a restaurant in Laboe and were thrown out by the owner. Shortly afterwards, they returned and started a brawl involving several guests. The brawl continued in the street, where one of the two hooligans drew a knife, stabbing one of the guests in the shoulder and in the thigh. The two hooligans, who were also carrying gas pistols, spent the day in the drying-out cell of the police station.

brawl <i>n</i>	[brɔ:l]	галаслива сварка; вулична бійка
intoxicated	[in'tɒksikeitid]	сп'янілий
draw a knife (<i>past drew</i>)	[drɔ: naɪf]	вийняти ніж
drying-out cell		витверезник

Ex. 18. Translate into Ukrainian using the vocabulary below:

Elements of Proof

In many legal systems, it is an important principle that a person cannot be considered guilty of a crime until the state proves he committed it. The suspect himself need not prove anything, although he will help himself if he can show evidence of his innocence. The state must prove his guilt according to high standards and there are elements that must be proved. In codified systems, these elements are usually recorded in statutes. In common law systems, the elements of some crimes are detailed in statutes; others, known as “common law crimes”, are still described mostly in case law.

There are usually two important elements of a crime: (1) the criminal act itself; and (2) the criminal state of mind of the person when he committed the act. In Anglo-American law, these are known by the Latin terms of (1) *Actus Reus* and (2) *Mens Rea*.

Vocabulary notes:

to find guilty	[ˈgɪlti]	визнати винним
innocence <i>n</i>	[ˈɪnəsəns]	невинуватість
innocent <i>adj</i>	[ˈɪnəsənt]	невинний
case law	[keɪs lɔ:]	прецедентне право
statute <i>n</i>	[ˈstætʃu:t]	законодавчий акт
to prove <i>v</i>	[pru:v]	доводити, доказувати
proof <i>n</i>	[pru:f]	доказ
<i>Actus Reus (lam.)</i>	[ˈæktʊs ˈreəs]	винна дія
<i>Mens Rea (lam.)</i>	[ˈmens reə]	стан волі при вчиненні злочину

Ex. 19. Find the hidden words across and down from the word field “types of crimes”. E.g.: 1 F: crime. There are 17 words altogether.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	w	f	a	t	p	c	r	i	m	e	m	v	e	z
2	i	k	i	d	n	a	p	p	i	n	g	c	k	l
3	s	p	e	r	j	u	r	y	m	o	r	v	h	r
4	h	d	f	j	l	a	r	s	o	n	o	l	o	c
5	o	s	z	r	a	p	e	j	k	f	b	a	p	o
6	p	v	f	r	a	u	d	b	m	o	b	r	i	r
7	l	m	u	g	g	i	n	g	o	r	e	c	a	r
8	i	p	k	i	l	l	i	n	g	g	r	e	x	u
9	f	c	o	r	m	u	p	y	f	e	y	n	u	p
10	t	q	u	t	h	e	f	t	i	r	j	y	v	t
11	i	z	d	a	g	i	p	l	t	y	e	f	t	i
12	n	s	m	u	g	g	l	i	n	g	k	a	m	o
13	g	c	o	t	h	m	r	a	c	k	e	t	i	n
14	p	j	a	s	s	a	u	l	t	m	l	e	t	i

Ex. 20. Put the following sentences into interrogative and negative forms. Translate them:

1. The activity of police is regulated both by legislative and departmental documents.
2. Non-indictable offences are known as summary offences.
3. Originally, treasons are regarded as the most serious of all crimes.
4. He was robbed of all his money yesterday.
5. Felony is regarded as a very serious crime.
6. The group of foreign policemen was shown the Museum of Ukrainian Art during their stay in Kyiv.
7. The indictable or more serious crimes may be classified into six categories.
8. The travelers have been attacked in the mountains and robbed of everything they had.

Ex. 21. Put the following sentences into the Passive Voice:

1. The policemen arrested this young boy for his crime yesterday.
2. A motorist killed the pedestrian after an evening's drinking.

3. A customs officer is checking the passenger's luggage.
4. Before the investigator came the militia officer had found the pistol in the room.
5. A murderer has killed a young girl.
6. They were selling drugs when the police officer came up to them.
7. He killed a young girl with a knife some days ago.
8. A policeman had arrested the criminal before the expert criminalist arrived.
9. The first-year cadets were reading many books on law during the first three months of their studies.
10. The builders have built a new church on the territory of the Central Hospital of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.
11. They spoke much about the report "Classification of crimes" at the International conference on Law.
12. They are discussing the report about the felonies in this district.
13. A group of men killed some customers in a pub by leaving a bomb there.

Ex. 22. Retell the story, using the Passive Voice:

Police constable Drake is sipping his usual dram of whisky after his late shift and tells his wife about the day.

"Today we stopped Mr. Merry from Beer in Devon in the pedestrian precinct. We asked him to show us his papers. As he seemed to be drunk, we breathalyzed him and then told him to get out of his car. Then we left his car where it was and escorted him on foot to the police station. There we called a doctor who took a blood sample. Finally we put him in our detention cell to sober up."

Two days later Mr. Merry tells his wife: "The day before yesterday I was stopped ..."

breathalyze someone	зробити комусь алкотест
blood sample	аналіз крові
detention cell	медвитверезник
dram	(тут) чарка
sip	пити маленькими ковтками
sober up	отверезіти

UNIT 2

THEFT OF WORKS OF ART

Vocabulary notes:

jealousy <i>n</i>	[ˈdʒeləsi]	<i>being as feeling unhappiness because of better fortune of others</i>	недовірливість, заздрість
collapse <i>v</i>	[kəˈlæps]	<i>lose mental power, get failure</i>	терпіти крах; зазнати невдачі
assume responsibility	[əˈsju:m]	<i>accept power and duties to do</i>	брати на себе відповідальність
thrust <i>n</i>	[θrʌst]	<i>push, drive</i>	поштовх, опора
incompatible <i>adj</i>	[ɪnkəmˈpætəbl]	<i>unsuited</i>	несумісний
tackle <i>v</i>	[ˈtækəl]	<i>get challenge</i>	енергійно братися за щось
antique <i>n</i>	[ænˈti:k]	<i>very old and valuable item</i>	антикварна річ
conduit <i>n</i>	[ˈkɒndjuɪt]	<i>channel</i>	канал, провідник
delay <i>n</i>	[diˈlei]	<i>postponement</i>	затримка, зволікання
accessible <i>adj</i>	[ækˈsesəbl]	<i>available</i>	доступний
insider <i>n</i>	[ɪnˈsaɪdə]	<i>member of a group, not stranger</i>	своя, не стороння людина, член організації
provenance <i>n</i>	[ˈprɒvɪnəns]	<i>source, origin</i>	походження, джерело

Ex. 1. Skim the text and decide which paragraph:

- 1) says about incompatibility of computerized databases in most countries;
- 2) informs about the problem for the FBI in the investigation of the theft of a number of old master painting;
- 3) says about organizations that help investigate art theft;
- 4) gives information about the Interpol database;
- 5) tells us why international thieves can get away with stealing old masters.

**POLICE PROBLEMS IN COMBATING STOLEN
WORKS OF ART**

A. The theft of cultural objects affects developed and developing countries alike. The illicit traffic in cultural heritage is a transnational crime that affects the countries of origin, transit and final destination. Because antiquities are often regarded by the country of origin as national treasures, there are numerous cases where artworks have become the subject of highly charged and political controversy. So political in-fighting and national jealousies appear to be letting international thieves get away with stealing old masters. In Europe, attempts to develop an internationally recognized database of stolen art have failed because of national jealousies. In America, the position is not much better. Therefore, there is an absence of international police intelligence in this area. A failure by law enforcement agencies to deal seriously with the issue of stolen works of art will result in a deeper involvement by elements of organized crime, particularly given the ready market that exists for stolen paintings within countries such as Russia and Japan. Concerns have been raised about the ease with which such offences can be committed.

B. FBI agents are co-operating with colleagues in several European countries in the investigation of the theft of a number of old master paintings and other valuable property from around the globe. The problem for the FBI is that although an increasing number of the world's art treasures pass through New York, the majority are of European origin.

It is also much easier for stolen works of art to be sold in the next state or even the next town because they are not as well known here as they are in Europe. The FBI has the only, nationwide, database of stolen works of art and while local police forces do have specialist officers, the main investigative thrust comes from the federal authority.

C. In the UK, Scotland Yard maintains a graphical database of stolen arts and antiques. In Europe, most countries have their own nationally based computerized databases but these are incompatible with one another and with those in America. Problems of language and the differing legal systems add to the difficulties. These are only now being tackled by an international focus group involving seven European countries and the US.

D. On the world stage, Interpol is strictly limited by international protocols and its function is principally that of a conduit between police forces of different countries. Its computer, linking the police forces of all member states, allows only a limited inquiry of the central processor in Lyon, France. “For a number of reasons there tends to be a delay of information about stolen property before it makes its way into the Interpol database. You cannot rely on information which is out of date”, said one insider who did not wish to be named.

E. For most officers engaged in the investigation of fine art theft, the real help comes from organizations like the Art Loss Register, whose database of stolen art treasures is directly accessible by computer link from Scotland Yard, the FBI and other law enforcement agencies. Investigators using this route are given access not only to the computer database but also to a team of art experts who can assist in the provenance of suspicious works of art and antiques in police possession.

Ex. 2. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents:

old masters paintings	викрадені антикварні речі
incompatible	коштовний, цінний
stolen antiques	картини стародавніх художників
valuable	несумісний
to assume responsibility	співробітничати з іншими країнами
to cooperate with other countries	брати на себе відповідальність

Ex. 3. Choose the antonyms from the box:

insider, valuable, high, old, failure, distrust

low	success
invaluable	trust
modern	stranger

Ex. 4. Encircle the suffixes and translate the following words:

value	response	recognize
valuer	responsible	recognition
valuation	responsibility	recognizable
valuable	responsive	recognizance
valueless		

Ex. 5. Complete the table and translate the words:

	-ion	-ive	-or
investigate			
cooperate			
distribute			

Ex. 6. Match the meaning in which the following words are used in the text:

assume

- удавати
- вважати
- брати на себе

intelligence

- розум
- кмітливість
- інформація

engaged

- зайнятий
- залучений

Ex. 7. Complete the following sentences with the words from the box:

старовинна річ, викрадені твори мистецтва, походження, крадіжка, картини стародавніх художників

1. FBI agents are cooperating with colleagues in several European countries in the investigation of the ... of a number of ... and other valuable property from around the globe.
2. The problem for the FBI is that although an increasing number of the world's art treasures pass through New York, the majority are of European
3. In the UK, Scotland Yard maintains a graphical database of ... and...

Ex. 8. Match the English and Ukrainian words and make up a few sentences of your own:

suspicious	зайнятий
main	цінний
valuable	підозрілий
stolen	головний
engaged	несумісний
incompatible	викрадений

Ex. 9. Translate the following word-families into Ukrainian:

engage	engaged	suspicion	suspicious
	engagement		suspiciously
	engager		suspiciousness

Ex. 10. Translate the sentences and define the tense forms:

1. Descriptive and photographic details of stolen works of art are given to local police.
2. These problems are only now being tackled by an international focus group involving seven European countries and the US.
3. Concerns have been raised about the ease with which such offences can be committed.

Ex. 11. Transform the sentences into the Passive Voice:

1. A team of art experts gives assistance to investigators.
2. Within 3 days, police recovered stolen paintings.
3. Now local police are investigating painting fraud.
4. The Art Loss Register gives the real help for most officers engaged in

the investigation of fine art theft.

5. Law enforcement agencies require a high level of international police cooperation to halt the rising tide of global thefts.

Ex. 12. Answer the following questions:

1. Why do international thieves have an opportunity to get away with stealing old masters?
2. Where does the ready market for stolen paintings exist?
3. What have you read about the attempts to develop an internationally recognized database of stolen art in Europe?
4. FBI agents are cooperating with colleagues in several European countries in the investigation of the theft of works of art, aren't they?
5. What problem do they have?
6. Does the FBI have the only, nationwide, database of stolen works of art?
7. What can you say about nationally-based computerized databases in most countries in Europe?
8. What information have you read about Interpol?
9. What organization gives the real help to officers engaged in the investigation of fine art theft?

Ex. 13. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. International thieves have no opportunity to get away with stealing old masters.
2. There is an absence of international police intelligence in this area.
3. In countries such as China and France, the ready market exists for stolen paintings.
4. In Europe, attempts to develop internationally recognized database of stolen art has failed because of national jealousies.
5. FBI agents are cooperating with several European countries in the investigation of stolen art and antiques.
6. The majority of stolen works of art are of American origin.

7. The FBI has the database of stolen works of art of most European countries.
8. In most European countries their own nationally-based computerized databases are incompatible with one another and with those in America.
9. Investigators can rely on the Interpol database.
10. For most officers engaged in the investigation of fine art theft, the real help comes from organisations like the Art Loss Register.
11. Investigators are given access not only to the computer database but also to a team of art experts.

Ex. 14. Translate the following terms into Ukrainian and retell the text using the key words:

1. stealing old masters and antiques
2. an absence of international police intelligence
3. internationally recognized database of stolen art
4. to fail
5. to cooperate with other countries in the investigation of stolen works of art
6. European origin
7. to have one's own computerized database
8. incompatible
9. to rely on the Interpol's database
10. a team of experts

Ex. 15. Review the article in Ukrainian:

The Theft of Arts and Antiques in the UK

The theft of arts is second only to drug dealing – and is more costly than the trade in stolen vehicles. And supporting the fight against this type of crime in the UK is Interpol London's arts and antiques desk – a formidable tool for identifying and recovering stolen property worldwide.

London is the Mecca for the sale of arts and antiques. As a result, stolen property is constantly shipped in and out of Britain.

So Interpol London and Interpol's headquarters in Lyon do their best to stamp out the illegal trade in art and antiques.

It is through the London arts and antiques desk that police have access to foreign authorities, intelligence and more recently the Automated Search Facility (ASF) database – administered by Interpol Lyon – of art stolen from around the world, wanted persons, stolen vehicles and other important data.

The database not only allows for the identification of recovered property but for the posting of information about stolen items as well. And it is fast becoming the first truly international police database in the world.

While most activities centre on London, an increasing amount of goods stolen in the UK are spirited abroad for sale in Paris, Amsterdam, and Brussels. On these occasions, Interpol London liaises with the national central bureau in each country in order to have items seized.

Restitution is a civil matter and all parties claiming title have to instruct solicitors in the UK. The courts ultimately decide who has the best case for title.

The pursuit of stolen art and antiques is such that Interpol London has also close links with private sector firms. These companies routinely conduct searches of auction houses' catalogues to identify stolen items and the best known in the UK are the Art Loss Register (ALR) and TRACE. Both companies have large databases.

However, the onus will always be firmly on individual police forces to take advantage of the expertise and willingness of Interpol to help. So the message is simple: give Interpol London a call on 0171 238 8115.

Vocabulary notes:

formidable <i>adj</i>	[ˈfɔːmɪdəbl]	грізний
Mecca <i>n</i>	[ˈmekə]	Мекка, місце паломництва
ship <i>v</i>	[ʃɪp]	перевозити
headquarters <i>n</i>	[ˌhedˈkwɔːtəz]	головне управління, центр
stamp out <i>v</i>	[stæmp]	знищувати
spirit <i>v</i>	[ˈspɪrɪt]	таємно викрасти
liaise <i>v</i>	[liˈeɪz]	підтримувати зв'язок
onus <i>n</i>	[ˈəʊnəs]	відповідальність, обов'язок

Ex. 16. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Політичні розбіжності стали серйозною перешкодою на шляху боротьби із крадіжками творів мистецтва.
2. Спроба створити міжнародний банк даних викрадених творів мистецтва зазнала невдачі.
3. Велика кількість творів мистецтва, викрадених у Європі, перепродується в США.
4. ФБР надає місцевій поліції штатів детальну інформацію (описову та фотографічну) розшукуваних творів мистецтва.
5. Поліція Об'єднаного Королівства та інших Європейських країн має комп'ютеризовані бази даних, але вони несумісні одна з одною.
6. Нажаль, Інтерпол отримує інформацію про крадіжки творів мистецтва протягом 3-6 місяців потому.
7. Існує нагальна потреба в обміні оперативними даними, щоб запобігти кримінальній діяльності організованих груп у цій сфері.

Ex. 17. Read the text and prepare a discussion with your group mates about art theft. Find more detailed information about reasons of it:

Why Do Thieves Steal Art?

Is it for the money, the thrill, or something darker? In many cases, the art thief's motive is purely monetary. In such cases, the fate of the art depends on a number of factors. If the stolen work is too famous, it is unmarketable and even a crooked dealer will not touch it. Such too-hot-to-handle pieces often end up as barter for weapons, drugs, or other black market contraband. Alternatively, the artworks can be held for ransom, with the thief attempting to sell the art back to the owner or the insurance company, which would rather buy back the art at a discounted rate than pay out a full claim.

While most dealers in stolen art are in it for the money, the most chilling art thief is the obsessed psychopath. Much like the stalker, this type of person has a sense of entitlement regarding art and is indifferent to the impact of his behaviour on the victims. The desire to possess a particular work, even one that cannot be sold or shared, comes from deep within the criminal psyche. The psychopathic art thief desires something that makes him feel sophisticated and refined, compensating for some personal deficiency. Perhaps the thief feels he is rescuing the art; perhaps

he is expressing contempt for the cultural “elite”; maybe he needs the high of getting away with the crime; perhaps he simply wants to complete his rare collection to show off to his clique or trade amongst other criminal collectors and dealers. Or his motive may be simpler: perhaps he steals art because he loves it. Such was the case with Stéphane Breitwieser.

Between 1999 and 2006, Breitwieser, a French waiter, stole \$1.4 billion (U.S.) in art. His method was to cut paintings from their frames and walk out with them under his coat while his girlfriend distracted officials. Like most psychopaths, Breitwieser was described as an outwardly ordinary person. He was caught and arrested at the Richard Wagner Museum in Switzerland in November 2006. His mother subsequently destroyed much of the evidence, throwing many of the artworks down the garbage disposal or into a river nearby. In the ensuing trial, Breitwieser explained that, when he was not stealing, he had a feeling of emptiness that made him feel ill.

Sometimes art is stolen on a lark by those who do not understand what is required to fence these creations through the criminal art chain and the frustrated thieves will simply dump the stolen pieces and walk away. With luck, the artwork is recovered before too much damage has occurred. Other categories include insurance fraud and organized crime, the latter being one of the reasons the FBI Art Crime Unit was established in 2005. Art theft is a multi-billion dollar trade for organized crime groups, almost as profitable as drug trafficking.

Vocabulary notes:

thrill <i>n</i>	[ˈθrɪl]	сенсаційність, нервові збудження
crooked <i>adj</i>	[ˈkruːkɪd]	безчесний
ransom <i>n</i>	[ˈrænsəm]	викуп
obsessed psychopath	[əˈbsest] [ˈsaɪkəpæθ]	одержимий психопат
stalk <i>v</i>	[stɔːk]	вистежувати
entitlement <i>n</i>	[ɪnˈtaɪlmənt]	право, належна норма
sophisticated and refined	[səˈfɪstɪkeɪtɪd]	витончений та вишуканий
clique <i>n</i>	[ˈkliːk]	угруповання

lark	[ˈla:k]	веселий жарт, витівка
fence (позм.)	[fens]	торгувати краденим
dump v	[ˈdʌmp]	викидати

Ex. 18. Retell the text in English using the following phrases:

The headline of the text (article) is...

At the beginning, it deals with...

Then the author goes on to say that...

It provides much information on...

The author focuses on...

The article speaks about ... in details.

To summarize the author writes...

Найгучніші викрадення з музеїв України

Викрадення полотна італійського живописця Караваджо "Взяття Христа під варту", приблизну вартість якого оцінюють у \$100 млн., стало далеко не першим випадком пограбування українських музеїв (щоправда, згодом його було знайдено). Маленькі ж сільські і районні музеї грабують майже щодня.

За роки незалежності в Україні викрадали картину Іллі Рєпіна "Український пейзаж" з Тернопільського художнього музею (згодом її також було знайдено і повернене музею), шаблю Богдана Хмельницького, подаровану йому польським королем, з Переяслав-Хмельницького історико-культурного заповідника, прижиттєве видання книги Миколи Коперника "Про обертання небесних сфер" з Національної бібліотеки України ім. Вернадського, роботи Марії Примаченко і Тетяни Яблонської.

Чи не найгучнішою та найбрутальнішою стала крадіжка зі Львівської картинної галереї, яка трапилась у 1992 році, коли з музею винесли роботи Артура Гротгера та Яна Матейка. Тоді, захищаючи цінності, загинули два працівники музею Дмитро Шелест та Ярослав Волчек. За словами фахівців, викрадення було

явно замовним. Минули роки, однак викрадачів та вбивць так і не знайшли, тому справу закрили за терміном давності.

Одним із найгучніших випадків в Україні стали крадіжки в Уманському краєзнавчому музеї (Черкаська область) та Ямпільському районному музеї образотворчого мистецтва (Вінницька область). У цих музеях за два роки вкрали 21 картину. Протягом 2016-2018 років роботи майстрів живопису підмінили на новісінькі копії. Таким чином із музеїв поступово зникли роботи Тетяни Яблонської, Сергія Шишка, Миколи Глуценка та Сергія Григор'єва. Роботи цих художників коштують на ринку немало.

Частину крадених робіт недосвідчені злочинці самі повертають до музеїв, або, зазвичай, просто викидають на смітник. Частина робіт на певний час залягає на дно - наприклад, їх продають недосвідченим колекціонерам і дилерам-початківцям. Викрадання витворів мистецтва стало прибутковим бізнесом у всьому світі. І гарантованим від нього не може бути жоден музей світу.

Vocabulary notes:

гучний	[ˈreznənt]	resonant
пейзаж	[ˈləndskeɪp]	landscape
шабля	[ˈsaɪdɑːmz]	side-arms
заповідник	[priˈzəːv]	preserve
краєзнавчий музей	[eθˈnɒgrəfi]	museum of ethnography
смітник	[ˈrʌbɪʃ] [hi:p]	rubbish heap

UNIT 3 ORGANIZED CRIME

Vocabulary notes:

counter v	[ˈkauntə]	<i>act in opposition</i>	протистояти
drug trafficking	[drʌg ˈtræfɪkɪŋ]	<i>buying and selling drugs illegally</i>	торгівля наркотиками
drug addiction	[əˈdɪkʃn]	<i>depending on using drugs</i>	вживання наркотиків
illegal weapon turnover	[ɪˈliːɡəl ˈwepən təːˈnuvə]	<i>weapon trafficking</i>	незаконний обіг зброї
laundering of assets (money)	[ˈləʊndərɪŋ əv ˈæsets]	<i>legalization of criminalized assets</i>	відмивання активів (грошей)
derive v	[diˈraɪv]	<i>get, obtain</i>	одержувати
pursuit of profit and power	[pəˈsju:t əv ˈprɒfɪt ənd ˈpaʊə]	<i>search for power, benefits and income</i>	прагнення до отримання прибутків і влади
intimidation n	[ɪntɪmiˈdeɪʃən]	<i>extortion</i>	заякування
destructive adj	[disˈtrʌktɪv]	<i>damaging</i>	руйнівний, шкідливий
disciplinary adj	[ˈdɪsɪpˈlɪnəri]	<i>punitive, corrective</i>	дисциплінарний, адміністративний
corruption n	[kəˈrʌpʃn]	<i>dishonesty, bribery</i>	корупція, продажність
facilities n	[fəˈsɪlɪtɪz]	<i>accommodation, premises</i>	(тут) приміщення
hostage taking	[ˈhɒstɪdʒ]	<i>taking persons away by force in order to get benefit for their</i>	захоплення заручників

		<i>returning</i>	
exert influence	[ig'zə:t]	<i>cause impact</i>	чинити вплив
delimit v	[di'limit]	<i>demarcate, delineate</i>	визначати, розмежувати
gambling business	[ˈgæmblɪŋ]	<i>betting, bookmaking</i>	ігорний бізнес
white-collar crime	[ˈwaɪtˈkɒlə kraɪm]	<i>financially motivated, non-violent crime committed by businesses and government professionals</i>	білокомірцева злочинність
penalty n	[ˈpenlti]	<i>punishment</i>	покарання

ORGANIZED CRIME

Organized crime which is a social and political phenomenon to be found in virtually all the leading nations of the world has also spread to the territory of Ukraine, and today it constitutes an extremely complex mechanism with a precise structure.

Ukraine, a young country in its development along the way of integration into European and World Community has felt such problems as effective countering drug-addiction and drug-trafficking, illegal weapons turnover, laundering of the assets derived from crime, destabilization of economy, embezzlement and problems of corruption existing in higher echelons of the state power.

Organized crime is defined as: *“The planned commission of criminal offences determined by the pursuit of profit and power which, individually or as a whole, are of considerable importance whenever more than two persons involved collaborate for a prolonged or indefinite period of time, each with their own appointed tasks by using commercial or business-like structures; by using violence or by other means suitable for intimidation or by exerting influence on politics, media, public administration, judicial authorities or economy”*.

Organized crime in its present form is characterised by an organic unity of offenders, the shadow economy and corruption. Corruption is

one of the most destructive phenomena. White-collar crimes, disciplinary and other offences are closely connected with corruption.

A source of great concern is the problem of preventing and solving crimes connected with the blowing up and arson in vital facilities, homes and means of transport, aircraft hijacking, hostage taking, attacks on guarded premises including arsenals, administrative buildings, facilities belonging to the authorities responsible for law and order, and the murder of people in positions of authority.

These terrorist actions are often committed with the aim of causing panic and fear and exerting influence on the organs of the state so that decisions are made which benefit extremist groups and the bosses of the syndicates of organized criminals.

Weapons are being used more and more frequently to achieve political aims with assistance of illegal armed squads.

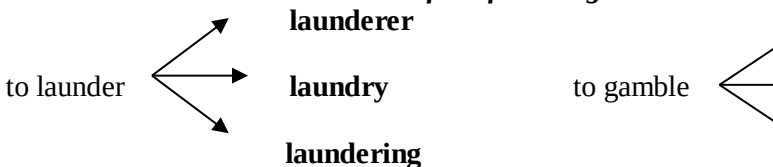
Organized crime today is fighting to delimit its spheres of influence and to achieve integration into the foreign Mafia. The mutual efforts of the foreign Mafia and the criminal structures in our country have led to powerful increase in the volume of smuggling. The problem of smuggling and the illegal transit of drugs through Ukraine has become more serious. The gambling business which is the most convenient way of laundering illegally acquired capital is tending to grow too.

The perfection and the distinctly conspirative nature of the activities of criminal structures require the use of specific and varied ways of combating them by the forces of law and order.

Ex. 1. Translate the following words and word-combinations into Ukrainian:

illegal weapon turnover, organized crime, blowing up, disciplinary offences, white-collar crime, murder, to legalize, drug trafficking, combating crime, gambling business, to delimit spheres of influence, arson, destructive phenomena, armed squads, pursuit of profit and power.

Ex. 2. Write down the derivatives of the following words:



to smuggle <

to corrupt <

Ex. 3. Write down as many word-combinations as possible and translate them into Ukrainian. Use the pattern:



Ex. 4. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. effective countering | a. законне регулювання |
| 2. drug trafficking | b. ігровий бізнес |
| 3. illegal weapons turnover | c. політичний підкуп і корупція |
| 4. money laundering | d. відмивання грошей |
| 5. political graft and corruption | e. нелегальний обіг зброї |
| 6. white-collar crime | f. ефективне протистояння |
| 7. legal regulation | g. білокомірцева злочинність |
| 8. gambling business | h. торгівля наркотиками |

Ex. 5. Tick the meaning in which the following words are used in the text:

profit → вигода
→ отримана сума
→ прибуток

to tend → мати тенденцію
→ турбуватися (про)
→ доглядати (когось)

launder → прасувати
→ прати білизну
→ “відмивати”

power → сила
→ влада
→ повноваження

blowing up → прорив
→ догана
→ вибух

squad → група
→ спортивна команда
→ чергова поліцейська машина

Ex. 6. Complete the sentences and translate them into Ukrainian:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organized crime today is fighting 2. The terrorist actions are often committed with the aim of ... 3. Organized crime is found virtually in ... 4. The shadow economy was able to survive in combination with ... 5. Organized crime began to penetrate into the structures of ... 6. White-collar crimes are closely connected with ... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ selfish white-collar crime. ➤ all the leading nations of the world. ➤ the corruption. ➤ to delimit its spheres of influence. ➤ the official economy. ➤ exerting influence on the organs of the state. |
|--|--|

Ex. 7. Give the English equivalents for the following word-combinations:

контрабанда, відмивання незаконно набутого капіталу, здійснювати вплив, визначати сфери впливу, тіньова економіка, сили правопорядку, захоплення заручників, терористичні акції, нелегальний перевіз наркотиків, повітряне піратство, незаконний прибуток, ігровий бізнес.

Ex. 8. Translate the words in the box and complete the following sentences:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| a) білокомірцева злочинність; | b) розкрадання, |
| c) організована злочинність; | d) прибутки |

1. ... involves offences committed by people at their jobs.
2. Maximum ... is predicated on public demand for illicit goods and services and efficient delivery of “products” through a formally organized system.
3. White-collar crime converts billions of dollars annually in tax evasion, price fixing, ..., swindling and consumer fraud.
4. ... reaps hundreds of millions in gambling, drug trafficking, prostitution.

Ex. 9. Answer the following questions in writing:

1. What problems has Ukraine faced in its development along the way of integration into European and World Community?
2. What is the definition of organized crime?
3. What is organized crime in its present form characterized by?
4. What problems are of great concern now?
5. What aim are the terrorist actions committed with?
6. What is the most convenient way of money laundering?
7. What forces are responsible for preventing and combating crime?

Ex. 10. Match the definitions with the terms:

1	prostitution	a	crime committed by guile, deceit, or concealment, typically by people in positions of trust.
2	white-collar crime	b	criminal conspiracies providing illicit goods or services, through the corruption of public officials and the use or threat of force.
3	fraud	c	engaging in or agreeing to engage in sexual acts for compensation.
4	organized crime	d	an act that involves obtaining the property of another, with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of the use of that property, by misrepresenting a material fact.

Ex. 11. Translate into English:

1. Корупція – одне з найбільш руйнівних явищ в суспільстві.
2. Такі терористичні акції, як вибухи та підпал життєво-важливих об'єктів, захоплення заручників виконуються злочинними угрупованнями з метою здійснення впливу на державні органи.
3. Організована злочинність бореться за визначення сфер свого впливу.
4. Проблема нелегального перевезення наркотиків через Україну стає все більш серйозною.
5. Кримінальний клас має свою власну ідеологію, структуру, закони, які не відповідають законам суспільства.
6. Щоб відмити незаконно отримані гроші, злочинці вкладали їх в кооперативний сектор економіки, в спільні підприємства.

Ex. 12. Translate the text into Ukrainian:

Organized Crime & Drug Trade

The international Mafia and its associated secret societies, such as the Chinese Triads and the Colombian drug cartels, exercise the malign and pervasive influence on the political, social and economic life not only in the countries in which they are based – Italy, USA, Pakistan, Hong Kong and Colombia – but also in other areas, especially in Western Europe and the Caribbean.

One of the greatest generators of terrorism and criminal violence in the world is the cocaine trade from the coca fields in Colombia to the drug addicts in Europe and the USA. The Colombian drug cartels have distribution centers in London, Amsterdam and other cities. Narcotics are very big business, with a turnover of \$ 500 billion per year of which \$ 300 million is a profit. Potential assets are in trillion-dollar range.

Worldwide, the distribution and marketing of drugs is run by organizations precisely modeled on commercial multinational organizations. As an indication of the enormous profits made down the line, the raw material (coca) needed to make one kilogram of pure cocaine costs about £14 in Colombia. By the time it has been smuggled into Europe, the wholesaler pays £35,000 for it – a gain of 250 to 1. Its street value, split into doses, is about £70,000 – a further gain of nearly 2 to 1 or a total gain of 500 times the production cost. With so much money to spend, these multinationals and their dealers have no difficulty in hiring willing smugglers, using speedboats or light aircraft, or simply concealing cocaine in the heels of their shoes, or in capsules which they swallow in Colombia or in a Caribbean Island and excrete intact after arrival in the USA. The barons can also pay whatever bribes may be needed by corrupt officials to turn a blind eye. And the distributors or the addicts themselves can convert cocaine into the higher-priced and more addictive “crack” simply by heating it with an easily obtainable chemical in microwave oven.

Vocabulary notes:

malign <i>adj</i>	[mə'lain]	шкідливий
violence <i>n</i>	['vaiələns]	1. сила; 2. насильство
drug addict <i>n</i>	['ædikt]	наркоман
wholesale <i>adj</i>	['houlseil]	1. у великих розмірах;

		2. оптовий
value <i>n</i>	[ˈvælju:]	вартість, ціна
gain <i>n</i>	[geɪn]	заробіток, прибуток
difficulty <i>n</i>	[ˈdɪfɪkəlti]	<i>p/</i> труднощі, перешкоди
swallow <i>v</i>	[ˈswɒləu]	ковтати
excrete <i>v</i>	[eksˈkri:t]	виводити
bribe <i>v</i>	[braɪb]	давати хабар
pay <i>n</i>	[peɪ]	платити
convert (<i>into</i>) <i>v</i>	[kənˈvɜ:t]	перетворювати у щось

Ex. 13. Say what you know about activities of organized crime in the world, using the information below:

Organized Crime In The Sphere Of Drug Trafficking

I. East Asia

Triads. Chinese Triads – location – Hong Kong.

Approximate number of members worldwide – 300,000, in Hong Kong – 100,000. The most important criminal organizations are:

Sunye On (Hong Kong) – 40,000 members;

Wo Group (Hong Kong) – 20,000 members;

United Bamboo Gang (Taiwan) – 20,000 members;

Big Circle Gang (China);

Japanese Yakuza – 87,000 members. “Families” Sumiyo Shi – Rengo (Tokyo) and Gumi (KOBE-OSAKA) also belong to the famous syndicates.

II. Middle East

Lebanon Connection is located in Bekaa Valley (the Syrian border). All cannabis and poppy straw are controlled by Ashaiya (clan) – 20,000 members, including Yaffa – 5,000 members.

III. Europe

Italian Mafia includes 450 clans with 17,000 members (soldati) and covers four regions in the South of Italy.

➤ Sicily – 186 Mafia clans – 5,000 active members.

➤ Calabria – 140 Norang-Heta-clans – 5,100 active members.

➤ Campagne (a large part of Naples) – 106 Camorra clans - 5,000 members.

➤ Apulla – 20 Nuova clans – 1,400 active members.

Russian And Caucasus “Mafiosi”, the so-called “Russian mafia”, “CIS mafia”. There are criminal groups of former soviet nomenclature (communist party and state bureaucrats, military officers, etc.), there are also criminal ethnic gangs from Caucasus region – Chechens, Georgians, Azerbaijanis. The latter specialize in drug trafficking. There are 3,500-5,000 organized crime groups in CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States).

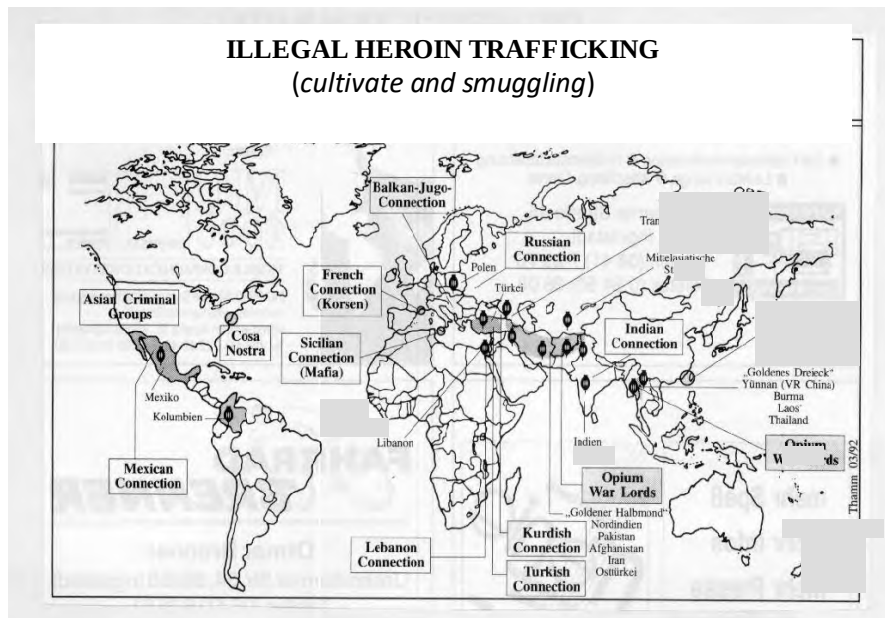
IV. North America (the USA)

La Cosa Nostra (Lcn) – 1,700-2,000 members and 20,000 associated. Location – Chicago; New York – Benanno, Genovere, Lucchese, Colombo (the so-called Pizza-Connection) Families.

Y. South America (Colombia)

Colombian Connection

There are 15,000 armed members in Medellin Cartel; 100,000 members are involved in drug trafficking. The strongest competition – Cali-Cartel – includes 80,000 members.



Ex. 14. Retell the text in English using the following phrases:

The headline of the text is

The text speaks about ... in details.

The text provides much information on

Боротьба з організованою злочинністю в Україні

Організована злочинність – найбільш руйнівне явище, що істотно позначається на соціальному, економічному і культурному розвитку будь-якої країни. Для України, яка переживає глибокі соціально-економічні реформи та об'єктивно послаблена ними, важливою стала проблема поширення впливу організованої злочинності на всі сфери суспільного життя. Організовані злочинні угруповання через свої структури намагаються привласнити право виконувати функції, аналогічні функціям державного управління, створити сприятливі умови для власного збагачення.

Відомо, що структура організованих злочинних формувань є складною та багатогранною, в них добре налагоджені певні правила поведінки, розподілені ролі учасників, які дотримуються правил конспірації.

За даними МВС України продовж останніх 5-ти років в Україні ліквідовано майже 1200 злочинних угруповань.

Ex. 15. Underline the participle phrases. Translate the sentences:

1. The ideology and rules of criminal class do not correspond to the laws established by society.
2. Penetrating into the structures of the official economy organized crime succeeds in legalizing criminal capital.
3. The primary tool of corruption is money offered as a direct bribe, kickback, or payoff.
4. Threatening by personal injury or property damage the racket systematically extorts money from private entrepreneurs.
5. Criminals often try to intimidate the public and exert influence on the organs of the state committing terrorist actions.
6. Criminal syndicates organized to get illegal profits resort to illicit sex, drugs, loansharking and gambling.
7. The gambling business, which is the most convenient way of washing illegally acquired capital, is tending to grow.
8. Forces of law and order will use varied ways of combating criminal structures taking into account the nature of the latter.

UNIT 4 MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Vocabulary notes:

accelerating <i>n</i>	[ək'seləreɪtɪŋ]	<i>hurrying, hastening</i>	прискорення
due to <i>adv</i>	[dju:]	<i>by reason of, caused by</i>	дякуючи, завдяки комусь (чомусь)
alert <i>n</i>	[ə'lɜ:t]	<i>watching out</i>	тривога
attribute <i>v</i>	[ə'tribju:t]	<i>explain, define</i>	пояснювати, з'ясовувати
chassis <i>n</i>	[ˈʃæsi]	<i>base frame of a wheeled vehicle</i>	шасі, рама
collate <i>v</i>	[kə'leɪt]	<i>analyze carefully, compare</i>	детально звіряти, порівнювати
comprise <i>v</i>	[kəm'praɪz]	<i>consist of</i>	складатися з
decline <i>n</i>	[di'klaɪn]	<i>weakening, decay</i>	падіння, зниження
estimate <i>v</i>	[ˈestɪmeɪt]	<i>evaluate</i>	оцінювати, цінувати
fund <i>v</i>	[fʌnd]	<i>supply, deposit</i>	фінансувати
identity <i>n</i>	[aɪ'dentɪti]	<i>uniqueness</i>	ідентичність
in circulation <i>n</i>	[sə:kju'leɪʃn]	<i>current</i>	діючий, в обігу
intensify <i>v</i>	[ɪn'tensɪfaɪ]	<i>increase, strengthen</i>	посилювати, збільшувати
long-term <i>a</i>	[lɒŋ 'tə:m]	<i>enduring, lasting</i>	перспективний
to perceive <i>v</i>	[pə'si:v]	<i>recognize, observe</i>	сприймати, осягати
pressure <i>n</i>	[ˈpreʃə(r)]	<i>force, influence</i>	тиск, вплив
proliferation <i>n</i>	[prə,lɪfə'reɪʃ(ə)n]	<i>expanding, spreading</i>	поширення, розповсюдження
prosperity <i>n</i>	[prɒ'sperɪti]	<i>becoming better, stronger</i>	процвітання
replacement <i>n</i>	[rɪ'pleɪsmənt]	<i>standby</i>	відшкодування, заміна

routinely <i>adv</i>	[ru:ˈti:nli]	<i>regularly, usually</i>	формально, регулярно
salvage <i>n</i>	[ˈsælviɔʒ]	<i>save, rescue</i>	страхування, рятування, порятунок
subsequent <i>adj</i>	[ˈsʌbsɪkwənt]	<i>following</i>	наступний
trend <i>n</i>	[trend]	<i>tendency</i>	тенденція

A BIG BREAK ON CAR CRIME

Car thefts in Hungary are at last on the decline. This could be the beginning of an accelerating long-term trend observed for the first time since the collapse of the communist administration and the subsequent proliferation of internationally-directed organized crime at the beginning of last decade.

The police registered the theft of 4,870 vehicles (in a country of just 10 million people) during the first quarter of 2003; down from 7,055 in the same period of 2002 and more than 16,000 during the whole of 2002.

The decline is significant because it follows several recent, successful anti-theft policing innovations, which have been adopted by Hungary's neighbors in East-Central Europe where a similar trend may now be expected.

Further innovations are on the way. The Hungarian Minister of the Interior, former national police chief hopes to achieve an additional 15-20 per cent decline a year in the volume of car thefts as a result of the introduction of new, supposedly forgery-proof, laser-printed vehicle registration documents.

The long-debated and much delayed process – linked to the current replacement of all Hungarian passports in circulation with new, high-security travel documents – has been practically completed.

Security gates routinely checking the identity of all vehicles passing through them and alerting the police to the presence of cars (or their drivers) on the wanted list are to be installed at strategic locations. Electronic unattended border crossing points are to control international commerce and collate personal information with sensitive police data.

Used car and salvage firms are being put under pressure to clean up their books and prevent the reintroduction of stolen cars or the sale of stolen car parts.

The decline in car thefts follows several international conferences organized by Interpol and the United Nations in Hungary, Poland and Russia since the global rise of the Russian Mafia, a major perpetrator of this enterprise, during the 1990s.

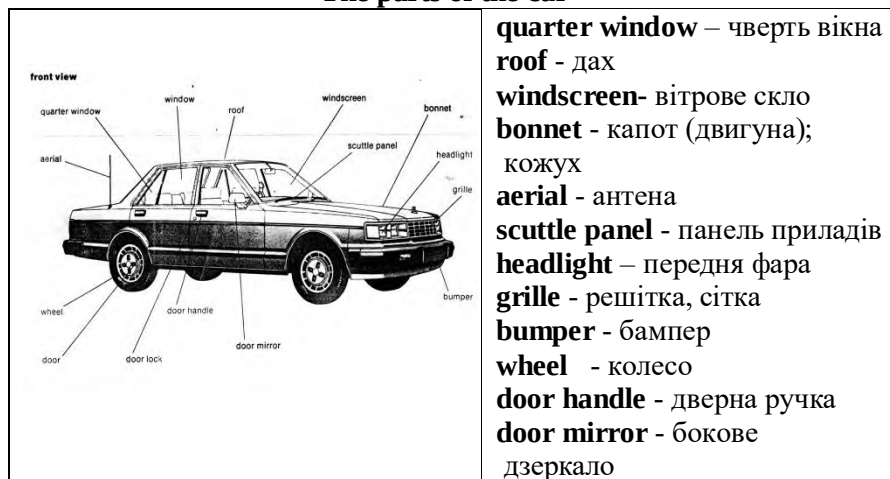
The trade involves the theft of more than one million luxury vehicles a year in the West and their export to countries of the former Soviet Union and the Balkans as well as the Middle East, Africa and Asia, causing annual losses conservatively estimated at tens of billions of dollars. Car thefts are most frequent in Germany.

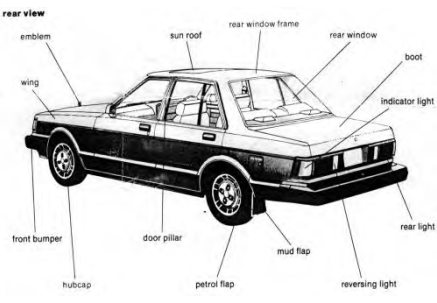
Hungary's car theft statistics comprise a significant part of the global picture because the country is a key transit zone.

Hungary's first major innovation in the fight against car thieves, which has become popular throughout the region, was the establishment two years ago of public information offices where prospective purchasers could check a databank for the license, chassis and motor numbers of used cars on offer.

The databank held information on thousands of stolen vehicles and led to the recovery of many of them.

Our Information **The parts of the car**



	door – двері, дверцята door lock - дверний замок
	rear window frame - несуча рама заднього скла emblem - емблема sun roof - люк rear window - заднє скло boot - багажник wing - крило кузова автомобіля indicator light – сигнальна лампа front bumper - передній бампер door pillar - дверна стійка mud flap - гумовий бризговик rear light - стоп-сигнал hubcap - ковпак, кришка petrol flap - заслонка бензобаку reversing light - ліхтар заднього ходу

Ex. 1. Translate the following words and word-combinations into Ukrainian:

volume, security gates, alert, perpetrator, curb, proliferation, collate, observe, decline, estimate, install, fund, prosperity, replacement, intensify, anti-theft policing innovations, border crossing points, car theft, violence, unattended, strategic, long-term, major, significant, key transit zone, loss.

Ex. 2. Write down from the text as many nouns as possible based on the following verbs:

to mobilize
to fund
to collate

Ex. 3. Give the derivatives of the following words as in the example. Translate them:

e.g. to attribute (v) – attribution (n) – attributive (adj)
to define to support to protect to prevent

Ex. 4. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents:

theft	формально, регулярно
trend	підприємство
source	злочинець
enterprise	джерело
routinely	тенденція
perpetrator	крадіжка

Ex. 5. Match the words and word-combinations:

the reintroduction	of stolen car parts
the sale	of this enterprise
a major perpetrator	of one million luxury vehicles
the theft	of stolen cars
high-security	of the security gates
a wide range	travel documents
the establishment	of modern alarm systems

Ex. 6. Group the following words and word-combinations into two logical groups:

anti-theft mechanism	cars
----------------------	------

anti-theft innovations, windscreen, bonnet, laser-printed vehicle documents, bumper, wheel, high-security travel documents, scuttle panel, security gates, mud flap.

Ex. 7. Insert the correct prepositions (of, on, from, in):

1. Car thefts ... England are at last ... the decline.
2. Further innovations are ... the way.
3. England is using every financial resource it can mobilize to protect its cars ... thieves.
4. The databank held information ... thousands ... stolen vehicles and led to the recovery ... many of them.

Ex. 8. Open the brackets using the correct tense form:

1. The police (*to register*) the theft of 4,870 vehicles during the first quarter of 1999.
2. The decline (*to be*) significant.
3. The decline in car thefts (*to follow*) several international conferences organized by Interpol and the United Nations.
4. Hungary's car theft statistics (*to comprise*) a significant part of the global picture because the country (*to be*) a key transit zone.

Ex. 9. Complete the sentences according to the text:

1. Car thefts are at last on ...
2. The police registered ... of 4,870 vehicles during the first quarter of 2003.
3. Hungary's car theft statistics comprise a significant part of
4. Security gates routinely checking the identity of
5. The databank held information on thousands of

Ex. 10. Give English equivalents to the following words from the text:

1. крадіжка транспортних засобів;
2. зменшення кількості викрадення транспортного засобу;
3. нововведення проти викрадення транспортних засобів;
4. підробка документів;
5. застосування лазерних технологій;
6. контрольні-пропускні пункти;
7. автомобіль на прокат;
8. перепродаж крадених автомашин;
9. продаж частин крадених автомашин;
10. розкішні автомобілі;
11. транзитна зона.

Ex. 11. Complete the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. Great Britain is using every financial resource it can mobilize to protect its cars from (крадіжка).
2. The establishment of the security gates searching for stolen vehicles is financed by the private security industry under (ділові контракти).
3. The databank held information on thousands of (крадені автомобілі) and led to the recovery of many of them.

Ex. 12. Answer the following questions:

1. How many car thefts were registered by the police during the first quarter of 1999?
2. Why is the decline of motor vehicle theft significant? What follows this process?
3. Why does the Hungarian Minister of the Interior hope to achieve an additional 15-20 percent decline a year in the volume of car thefts?
4. What are the main functions of security gates?
5. What is the first major innovation in the fight against car thieves in Hungary?

IT IS INTERESTING TO KNOW

The Facts about Auto Theft

- The National Insurance Crime Bureau (NICB) of the USA estimates that a vehicle is stolen every 20 seconds.
- In 2008, 1.45 million vehicles were stolen in the United States.
- Florida ranks second in the nation in the number of vehicle thefts.
- At least 21 percent of all automobile owners don't lock their car doors.
- Most of the cars stolen throughout the U.S. in 2016 were, on the average, more than 5 years old.
- The annual cost of vehicle theft to consumers, including insurance premiums, is approximately \$7.5 billion.
- In Florida, 46 percent of those arrested for auto theft are juveniles.

Recommendations to the drivers:



Close all windows, lock all doors and take the keys with you. (In Florida, 25 percent of stolen vehicles had the keys in them.)



Never hide a second set of keys anywhere in your car.



Never leave your car's engine running, even if you'll only be gone a minute. Vehicles are commonly stolen at convenience

stores, gas stations and ATMs.



Park in well-lighted areas. Over 50 percent of vehicle thefts happen at night.

Activate any anti-theft devices you have.



Don't leave your registration or title in your car. File the title at home and carry your registration in your purse or wallet. These two documents make your car easier to sell.

Park in attended lots.



Park your vehicle with wheels turned toward the curb— even when parking in driveways and parking lots. This makes your vehicle difficult to tow.



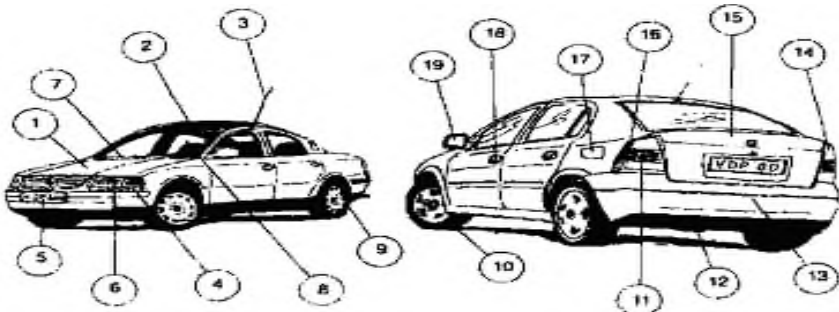
Don't become complacent because you drive an older model car. Older cars are often stripped for parts that are sold for two or three times the value of the vehicle.

Ex. 13. Check yourself naming the parts of the car from memory. Answer the question: “Which is which?”

Which is which?

aerial/antenna, bonnet, boot/trunk, brake lights, bumper, door handle, exhaust, fender, fog lights, fuel cap, headlights, hood, hub cap, indicators, licence plate/number plate, rear/tail lights, side mirror/wing mirror, sliding roof/sunroof, tyres, windscreen/windshield, wipers.

The motor car



Which is which?

cruise control, dashboard, fog light, fuel gauge, gas (pedal), gear lever, glove compartment, handbrake, hazard warning flashers, heater, horn, indicators, light switch, odometer, rear window demister, rear fog light, speed control, speedometer, steering and ignition lock, steering wheel, wipe-wash

Ex. 14. Read the dialogue, answer the questions after the text and then dramatize the dialogue.

The Stolen Car

Anthony Cook – AC – and his wife Jane – JC – from Kirkcudbright in Scotland are on holiday in Ukraine. Today they are in Kyiv. Returning to the multi-story car park, they are horrified to find that their car is no longer there. Mr. Cook calls the police from a telephone box. Police officer Stepan Mazur – SM –, who works the desk, takes the call and later sends officers Hryhorii Bondar – HB – and Iryna Vilchenko – IV – to the scene.

AC: Hello, my name is Cook, Anthony Cook. I'm a Scottish tourist. My car has been stolen. I left it in the car park here in Kyiv. Then we went on a sightseeing tour, and now the car's gone.

SM: Are you quite sure?

AC: Yes, can you help us?

SM: I'll send a patrol car to investigate the matter. Please go to the entrance of the car park and wait for the officers.

Some minutes later, officers Bondar and Vilchenko are on the spot. After having satisfied themselves that the car has in fact been stolen and after having written down the personal details like full name, date and place of birth, nationality, residence and occupation, the officers ask Mr. Cook some questions concerning his stolen car.

IV: Can you give me some details about your car?

AC: It's a VW Golf diesel, an estate car, metallic green. It's got five doors, you know. We bought it to have enough space when we go on holiday with the children. And it has lots of safety features; you see it's brand new; we've only had it for six weeks. It has side impact bars, seat belt pretensioners and dual airbags.

IV: What is the registration mark?

AC: It's V955GMY.

IV: Were there any important items inside the car?

AC: Yes, of course, all our luggage. Fortunately, we have all the important things with us: cash, documents, credit cards, and camera.

IV: Any other details about the car?

AC: It's equipped with dual automatic climate control, twin airbags, ABS and alloy wheels. The mileage is only 2,500 miles.

IV: Does the car have any extras?

AC: On the rear door, next to the number plate, there is a GB sticker and a Saltire, you know, the Scottish flag: a white St. Andrew's Cross on a blue background. Inside the car there's a radio-cassette player, and the upholstery is black leather. On the left rear window there's a Channel Tunnel sticker. You see, this time we took 'Le Shuttle' instead of the ferry.

IV: Well, I think I've got everything I need for the time being.

AC: How could the thieves get our car out of the car park? I've got the ticket.

HB: Oh, they have their methods.

JC: What shall we do now?

IV: First, you should inform your insurance about the theft.

JC: Oh my God, whatever are we going to do?

HB: Perhaps your car will have been found by tomorrow. Quite often youngsters steal cars for joyriding purposes and abandon them when the tank is empty.

AC: Sounds familiar, but why would speed-crazy joyriders steal a slow diesel?

HB: They'll steal anything, just for the thrill of it. Sometimes they even torch the vehicle when they've finished with it.

JC: Oh my God! Our new car! It took us years to save up for it.

HB: Please calm down. It's not that easy to set a diesel car on fire.

IV: I suggest you stay in town tonight. Do you want us to find a hotel for you?

AC: Good idea! I think we might take you up on that.

IV: Okay, we'll see what we can do. But first we need a list of your luggage and its contents as soon as possible.

JC: We'll do that immediately after we're settled in our hotel room.

Questions and discussion

1. How can thieves get a car out of the car park without being in possession of the ticket?
2. Explain and discuss the phenomenon of joyriding.

Ex. 15. Ask your colleague in English:

1. Коли сім'я помітила крадіжку?
2. О котрій годині було поставлено автомобіль на місце паркування?
3. Яка марка, колір та рік випуску краденого автомобіля?
4. Які особливі прикмети автомобіля?
5. Які предмети знаходилися в автомобілі?
6. Чи був автомобіль заправлений повністю бензином?
7. Чи бачили вони на місці паркування молодих людей або підозрілих осіб?

Ex. 16. Read and translate:

Protect yourself against auto theft Get the F.A.C.T.s

1. Over 100,000 vehicles were stolen throughout Florida in 1996. Now, the state ranks second in the U.S. in the number of auto thefts.
2. The Florida Anti-Car Theft Committee (F.A.C.T.) is aiming to put a dent in this costly crime.
3. «Get the F.A.C.T.s» is designed to educate the general public about the serious consequences of vehicle theft while offering tips and information.

Ex. 17. Read the text and answer the questions below:

Vehicle Security

A new security system protects vehicles and vehicle parts against theft. It consists of hundreds of microdots, which are painted on the car. Barely visible to the naked eye, each dot contains a unique PIN (personal identification number) number, which is only known to the owner. The system is highly effective and fitted as standard by many automakers.

Vintage and classic cars and their parts are particularly attractive to thieves. The microdot system is a very effective deterrent, especially if warning labels are used. The police only have to identify one microdot to bring the thief to justice and return the stolen vehicle or part to its rightful owner. The microdots are simple to apply, completely unobtrusive and will not deface or spoil your vehicle.

1. Vintage and classic cars seem to be becoming more and more popular with thieves these days. Why?
2. How are modern cars protected against theft?
3. What other precautions might a car owner take to prevent theft?

Ex. 18. Translate into Ukrainian using the vocabulary below:

We Are Conducting a Spot Traffic Inspection

Policeman: Good afternoon, sir. We are conducting a spot traffic inspection.

Foreigner: What's the matter? Have I done anything I shouldn't have done?

Policeman: No, not at all. It's just a spot check. We're checking vehicles. May I see your papers, your identity card, your driving licence and your vehicles registration papers.

Foreigner: I don't think I've got an identity card, but here are my driving licence and my insurance green card.

Policeman: Have you got a passport? Thank you. Now the safety check.

Foreigner: What do I have to do?

Policeman: First turn on your ignition, please. Now press the brake pedal. Thank you. Your brake lights are O.K. Now headlights. First dip and then full beam. Thank you. Now your direction indicators – your wipers, left and right.

Foreigner: Is everything in order? Can I drive on now, please?

Policeman: Just let me check your tyres. I'm afraid your tyres are badly under-inflated. Drive carefully to the garage on the corner and have them checked.

Foreigner: I'll do that, officer.

Policeman: One other thing. That load on your roof is very insecure. You'll have to put some of these cases inside and tie other on firmly.

Foreigner: I'll do that at the garage. May I go now?

Policeman: If you fix everything at the garage. Goodbye.

to conduct	[ˈkɒndəkt]	вести, супроводити; керувати
insurance green card	[inˈʃʊərəns]	страхова картка
safety check	[ˈseɪfti tʃek]	контроль безпеки руху
insecure	[ɪnsɪˈkjuə]	1. небезпечний; 2. ненадійний
garage	[ˈɡæraːʒ]	майстерня

Ex. 19. Explain the following words and phrases:

microdot: _____

PIN number: _____

vintage car: _____

bring to justice: _____



Ex. 20. Comprehension reading.

a) Read the following text carefully and make a detailed paragraph plan of the text:

Florida Addresses Auto Theft Problem

In 2004, nearly 5,020 juveniles in Florida were arrested for auto theft. The state continues to rank second in the nation for the total number of automobile thefts, and over 35 percent of those arrested for vehicle thefts were juveniles.

According to the National Insurance Crime Bureau (NICB), a car is stolen every 23 seconds in the United States. In Florida, a vehicle is stolen every five minutes. Over 104,000 automobiles were reported stolen in Florida in 2005, and the resulting rise in insurance premiums is shared by everyone. These premiums, in addition to repair and new car replacement costs paid by vehicle owners, result in a \$7.5 billion annual cost to all consumers nationally.

With the implementation of multi-agency task forces, auto theft prosecution initiatives, public education and awareness programs, and law enforcement training programs, the Florida Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Authority (FMVTPA) is working to decrease auto theft.

Awareness campaigns such as "A Ride for Life: the Consequence of Auto Theft" and "Park Smart," produced by the Florida Anti-Car Theft Committee (F.A.C.T.), have helped to curb this costly crime by educating young people and the public about Florida's vehicle theft problem.

As part of this effort, an education campaign targeting middle and high school students, neighborhood watch groups and Homeowners Associations continues to be implemented throughout the state.

"A Ride for Life: the Consequence of Auto Theft" curriculum includes a video, informative brochure and decision-making lesson plan to teach students about the often tragic results of involvement in auto theft. School resource officers (SRO's) in over 100 middle schools have presented this program. As a result, Florida has seen a 10 percent reduction in juvenile auto theft since 1996 due in part to the effectiveness of this F.A.C.T. program.

F.A.C.T. is funded by the FMVTPA, which was established in 2003 as part of a growing initiative in states concerned with the problems associated with auto theft.

"Florida is one of the 10 states to create an Auto Theft Prevention Authority (ATPA)," explained Rick Nuss, director, FMVTPA. States with this ATPA's experienced larger decreases in auto theft than the national average.

In addition to the immediate consequences of juveniles stealing cars, car theft is often a gateway to a more serious crime. While juvenile arrests for auto theft dropped by over 10 percent since 2004, these crimes can still have a much larger impact on society.

"In many instances, vehicle theft is the first step into a career of violence," said Colonel Charles C. Hall, Director, Florida Highway Patrol and Chairman, F.A.C.T.

According to Hall, this type of crime is the easiest to begin with because most of the vehicles stolen by juveniles are unoccupied and require no confrontation with a victim. However, as juveniles' progress through the justice system, their criminal behavior often becomes more aggressive, quite often advancing into more violent crimes.

b) Look through the text and find the sentences which convey the main sense of the text:

The Auto Thief

The modern day auto thief is the chameleon of the criminal element in our society, nondescript by choice for protection and proficiency in his chosen vocation. Blending into normal everyday activities, so not to attract the attention of patrolling police officers, the thief scouts, locates, and obtains his objective: "Steal a vehicle."

Needing little in the way of special equipment (an ordinary screwdriver will suffice), the thief can steal the average unprotected passenger vehicle. However, the auto thief ranges wide in his sophistication as far as tools and techniques are concerned. Enterprising thieves have designed and manufactured their own tools to bypass locks and alarm systems. The vast majority rely on the standardized tools of the trade: the slam puller, coat hanger, needle nose pliers and channel lock pliers, all of which prove extremely effective against the average unprotected passenger vehicle.

Though thieves vary in accomplished skills and sophistication of equipment, they do share operational procedures. Detection and recognition of these procedures are most important in removing the guise so critical to the thieves' success.

Ex. 21. Review the text:

Theft of a Vehicle

The vast majority of vehicle thefts are done on order. A specific vehicle is sought, located and stolen to meet a demand for vehicle parts and/or whole vehicles. The demand is created by auto rebuilders, thieves (themselves who use the vehicles in retagging) and salvage switch operations.

However, there has been a recent increase in theft by young

amateur thieves, the majority of which have gang affiliations. Again, a specific vehicle is sought, generally a General Motors vehicle without an alarm. The vehicle is stolen, driven to a secluded area and stripped of the radio, wheel covers and/or tires then left abandoned. This type of theft represents only a small percentage of the overall auto theft statistics. But, of late, has shown an increase. It does, however, serve to demonstrate the ease at which a vehicle can be stolen without acquired skills or specialized tools. It is faster and easier to steal the whole vehicle than just remove the wheel covers.

Ex. 22. Review in English.

Модне авто не дає спати

Заволодіння автомобілем "на ривок", відкритим методом – досить популярний серед кримінальних елементів, жанр. Його використовують тоді, коли злочинці заздалегідь пригляділи собі те чи інше авто. Здебільшого гарне й дороге (часто замовники висувають конкретні вимоги: не лише марку й колір, але й час пробігу, оббивку).

Проте найпоширеніший серед українських автомобільних злодіїв спосіб заволодіння чужою машиною – дуже простий. За допомогою різних видів знаряддя злодії виламують або просто викручують замок у дверцятах авто.

"Фірми", які займаються викраданням автомобілів - це структури з чітко окресленою ієрархією. Замовлення отримує "шеф", він же віддає накази. Виконавці – "дрібні рибки" – мають конкретне завдання: доставити машину в гараж (нерідко для цього використовуються придатні орендовані приміщення, причому господарі й не здогадуються про плани тих, хто їх винаймає. А дарма, адже в разі "провалу" ризикують потрапити в список співників). Спеціальні підрозділи поліції, які спеціалізуються на пошуку викрадених автомобілів, нерідко виявляють у таких "гаражах" підпільні автомайстерні, де машини розбирають на автодеталі.

Якщо викрадений автомобіль необхідно легалізувати, знаходяться й майстри цього жанру. Є люди, які спеціалізуються на перебиванні номерів, виготовленні фальшивих документів.

Нерідко злодії легалізують автомобілі в дуже хитрий спосіб. Вони забезпечують викрадений (в іншій області чи навіть країні) автомобіль документами та номером автомашини, що вже їздила по дорогах, тієї самої марки і навіть кольору (залишається лише перебити номер). Інспектор, перевіряючи документи, може й не помітити обману. Деякі "спеціалісти" діють в інший спосіб: за безцінь купують автомобіль, який потрапив в аварію. Потім крадуть схожий автомобіль і "прищеплюють" до нього усі дані з розбитого.

Перш ніж вдатися до акції, злодії якийсь час уважно спостерігають за власником. Вивчають його звички. Це, до речі, не обов'язково мусять бути суб'єкти з поголеною головою, золотим ланцюжком на шії і обличчям, позбавленим рефлексій. Чимало автозлочинців - справжні професіонали. Часто експлуатуються й "слабкості" чоловіків. Наприклад, водій пізно повертається додому. У світлі фар виростає ніжний силует, – дівчина просить підвезти її додому. Джентльмен виходить, щоб допомогти панянці зрушити з місця її важку валізу, а тим часом за кермо сідає напарник "чарівниці".

Ex. 23. Role-play:

Thief Strikes in the Night:

The Boston family packed their car in order to go to Italy for their annual holiday and left it in the garage. They intended to set off first thing in the morning. At 3.30 a.m. they were alerted by their neighbour who informed them that the garage door was opened and their car had been broken into.

Simulate the following dialogues:

- the Bostons and their neighbour;
- the Bostons and the police;
- the neighbour and the police;
- Mr. and Mrs. Boston.

Give a detailed list of all the items in the suitcases.

Ex. 24. Word square. Find the hidden words from the word field 'motor car'. Go in all directions. Write down the words, indicating where they begin, e.g. 14 C: FOGLIGHT.

There are 22 words altogether.

	R	O	I	A	M	M	E	T	E	R	M	D	H	A	T
	H	E	N	F	E	H	C	B	L	L	I	I	R	S	E
	S	X	D	U	O	E	O	O	A	B	R	T	V	V	E
	H	H	I	E	L	A	E	O	B	T	A	Y	I	N	T
	O	A	C	L	O	D	W	T	G	T	T	R	N	A	M
	C	U	A	G	C	R	E	R	L	O	D	E	T	V	N
	K	S	T	A	A	E	C	E	S	T	L	L	R	I	E
	A	T	O	U	R	S	B	R	A	K	E	A	V	Y	E
	B	P	R	G	R	T	Z	A	P	T	L	Y	E	R	R
	S	I	A	E	A	B	L	O	W	E	R	F	A	N	C
	O	P	M	E	D	E	S	T	A	T	E	C	A	R	S
	R	E	S	H	I	R	L	F	O	T	L	F	C	A	D
	B	E	D	A	O	T	Z	I	R	B	R	I	H	L	N
	E	L	F	O	G	L	I	G	H	T	N	C	C	E	I
	R	I	D	A	S	H	B	O	A	R	D	F	R	P	W

UNIT 5 DRUG TRAFFICKING

Vocabulary notes:

drug <i>n</i>	[drʌg]	<i>medicine; narcotic</i>	ліки, медикаменти; наркотик
drug plant	[drʌg plɑ:nt]	<i>herb used in medicine</i>	лікарська рослина
glue <i>n</i>	[glu:]	<i>cement, stick</i>	клей
solvent <i>n</i>	[ˈsɒlvənt]	<i>flush</i>	розчинник
hemp <i>n</i>	[hemp]	<i>type of drug</i>	1. коноплі; 2. гашиш
cocaine <i>n</i>	[kəˈkeɪn]	<i>type of drug</i>	кокаїн
opium <i>n</i>	[ˈɒpiəm]	<i>type of drug</i>	опій
marihuana marijuana <i>n</i>	[ma:riˈ(h)wa:nə]	<i>type of drug</i>	марихуана
baking powder	[ˈbeɪkɪŋ paʊdə]	<i>powder for cookies</i>	порошок для печива
raw material	[rɔ:]	<i>original material for production</i>	сировина
joint <i>n</i>	[dʒɔɪnt]	<i>mix of tobacco and hemp in a cigarette</i>	тютюн та коноплі змішані в одній цигарці, „косячок”
cannabis <i>n</i>	[ˈkænəbɪz]	<i>Indian hemp</i>	індійські коноплі
pain killer	[ˈpeɪn]	<i>medicine from pain</i>	знеболюючий засіб
suffer <i>v</i>	[ˈsʌfə]	<i>feel pain</i>	страждати, терпіти
snort <i>v</i>	[snɔ:t]	<i>breathe and pull in with nose</i>	вдихати носом
poppy <i>n</i>	[ˈpɒpi]	<i>plant which contains</i>	мак

		<i>alkaloids and is a source of drug</i>	
addiction <i>n</i>	[ə'dɪkʃn]	<i>dependence, bad habit</i>	залежність, згубна звичка
addict	[ˈædɪkt] (<i>n</i>) [ə'dɪkt] (<i>v</i>)	<i>drug user; been dependent on</i>	1. наркоман; 2. мати залежність
designer drug	[di'zainə]	<i>narcotic with changed formula</i>	наркотик, хімічний склад якого (вказаний в законі) змінено
clandestine <i>adj</i>	[klæn'destin]	<i>secret, covert</i>	таємний, підпільний
to get clean	[kli:n]	<i>here: give up drug using</i>	тут: позбутися наркозалежності
junkie <i>n</i>	[ˈdʒʌŋki]	<i>(col.) drug addict</i>	наркоман (розм.)
earn <i>v</i>	[ə:n]	<i>be paid for work</i>	заробляти
persecution mania	[pə:si'kju:ʃn ˈmeɪniə]	<i>psychol. irrational fear that other people are plotting one's downfall</i>	манія переслідування
rehabilitation scheme	[ˈri:ə,biliteɪʃn]	<i>model of treatment in recovery</i>	програма реабілітації
Controlled Substances Act (CSA)	[kən'trəʊld ˈsʌbstənsɪz ækt]	<i>Act on drug controlling</i>	закон про наркотичні речовини
consumer <i>n</i>	[kən'sju:mə]	<i>customer</i>	споживач

TYPES OF DRUGS

Drugs are probably as old as mankind. There have been drugs in practically all civilizations.

A distinction must be made between legal and illegal drugs, depending on the country and culture concerned. Alcohol, for instance, while popular in most parts of the world is prohibited in many Muslim countries.

Legal drugs in Ukraine – and most Western countries – are caffeine (coffee), nicotine (tobacco) and alcohol (beer, wine, spirits) as well as certain medical tablets, which can be obtained without prescription. Certain glues and solvents are likewise misused as drugs especially among 12 to 16-year-olds.

There are four large groups of **illegal drugs**, three of which are based on plants (hemp, poppy and coca), with the fourth group being synthetic drugs.

Hemp (*cannabis*) is the raw material for *hashish* and *marihuana*. These drugs are mainly smoked mixed with tobacco as «joints». Consumption produces, among other things, hallucinations and mental disorders, and, like alcohol, impairs fitness to drive.

The opium poppy is the base for *opium* and *heroin*. Both drugs have been used as pain killers, but they are extremely addictive.

Opium is usually smoked while heroin is injected. Many heroin addicts contract AIDS because they share syringes. Long-term heroin abuse leads to physical breakdown and, eventually death.

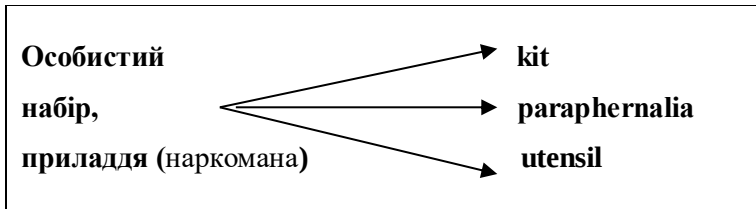
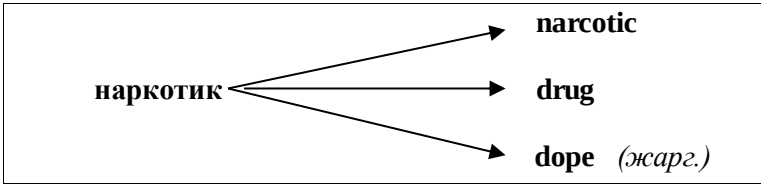
Cocaine is extracted from the leaves of the coca bush and is usually snorted. After a brief moment of euphoria, cocaine users suffer, among other things from hallucinations, panic and persecution mania, which in turn often produce aggressiveness.

Crack (cocaine heated together with baking powder) causes addiction right from the beginning.

There are many synthetic drugs, like *LSD* and *ecstasy*, and nobody knows what drugs chemists will come up with next. The so-called *designer drugs* are specially designed variations of illegal drugs. The clandestine manufacturers seek to escape the provisions of the controlled substances acts in the consumers' countries.

Drug addicts who want to get clean often suffer from severe and painful withdrawal symptoms. This is why many rehabilitation schemes are not very successful. As drugs are extremely expensive, «junkies» often turn to crime like theft and burglary to finance their habit. Female addicts frequently «earn» the necessary money through prostitution.

REMEMBER



INFORMATION FOR YOU

All Drugs Carry RISKS

- The effects may be unexpected.
- Many drugs sold on the «street» have been mixed with other substances, so users can never be sure what they are getting.
- Users can become tolerant to some drugs. It means their bodies have become so used to the drug they need to take more to get the effect they want.
- Users may overdose (take too much for their bodies to handle). With alcohol, heroin, gases, glues and aerosols, an overdose can prove fatal.

What to Do in an Emergency

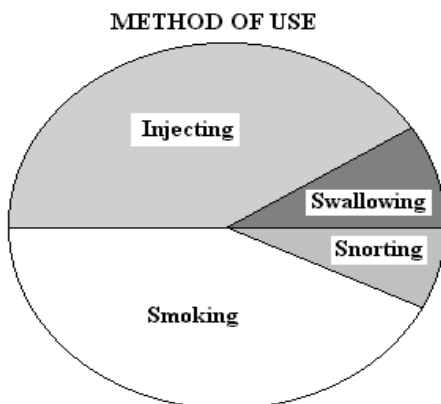
Drugs affect everyone differently. Sometimes people suffer from a bad reaction. It's important to know what to do if you find somebody ill after taking drug.

Amphetamines (speed), cannabis, ecstasy, LSD and magic mushrooms can sometimes make the user feel tense and panicky. If this happens:

- Calm them and be reassuring. Try not to panic. Speak in normal voice.
- Explain that the feeling will pass.
- Encourage them to settle in a quiet, dimly lit room.
- If they start breathing very quickly, calm them down and tell them to take long, slow breath.

Heroin, tranquilizers, and misuse of gases, glues and aerosols can make the user feel very drowsy. If it happens:

- Calm them and be reassuring. Speak in a low, quiet voice and try not to panic.
- Don't frighten or startle them, or let them exert themselves.
- NEVER give coffee to rouse them.
- If symptoms persist, place them in recovery position (on the side), so their tongue cannot fall back and prevent breathing.
- Don't hesitate to call the ambulance if they don't start to become more alert.



Ex. 1. Explain the meaning of the international words:

civilization, narcotic, alcohol, popular, substance, legal, opium, synthetic, to inject, effect, dose, to concentrate, apathy, physical, rehabilitation, depression, mania, risk, tolerance, intensity, euphoria, normal, function, total, character, action, panic, medical, tablet, hallucination, symptom, aggressiveness.

Ex. 2. Read and translate the following words and word-combinations into Ukrainian:

junkie, pain killer, Muslim countries, misuse, to snort, hemp, hallucinations and mental disorders, drug addict, the coca bush, raw material, manufacturer, controlled substances act, synthetic drugs, consumer, contract AIDS.

Ex. 3. Match the following adjectives with the nouns and translate the word-combinations:

medical	material
raw	drugs
clandestine	tablets
synthetic	manufacturers
illegal	

Ex. 4. Write out the words and expressions with the word “drug” from the text.

Ex. 5. Write down derivatives of the following words:

Model : addict *n* 

produce; consume; aggressive

Ex. 6. Match the English and the Ukrainian equivalents:

aggressiveness	індійські коноплі
boredom	виробник
caffeine	рецепт
curiosity	спілкування
manufacturer	мак
mental disorder	агресивність
poppy	психічний розлад
prescription	кофеїн
sociability	цікавість
cannabis	нудьга

Ex. 7. Group the following words and word- combinations into 4 logical groups:

legal drug	illegal drug	method of use	drugs effect
------------	--------------	---------------	--------------

panic, caffeine, ecstasy, inject, heroin, smoke, persecution mania, swallow, hashish, medical tablets, LSD, snort, aggressiveness, marihuana, hallucination, nicotine, opium , mental disorder, alcohol.

Ex. 8. Complete the sentences and translate them:

1. 18 million Americans smoke ...	⇒ and burglary to finance their habit.
2. The street price for Black Tar, which is as much as 80 per cent pure ...	⇒ another from the “Golden Triangle” (Burma, Laos, Thailand).
3. Asian heroin: one form comes from the “Golden Crescent” (Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India) and ...	⇒ marijuana regularly.
4. As drugs are extremely expensive “junkies” often turn to crime like theft ...	⇒ specially designed variations of illegal drugs.
5. The designer drugs are ...	⇒ can climb to \$500 per gram.

Ex. 9. Give the English equivalents for the following words and word-combinations:

наркотик, мак, споживач, тютюн та індійські коноплі змішані в одній цигарці, наркоман, психічний розлад, зловживати, закон про наркотичні речовини, лікарські рослини, виробник, вдихати наркотик носом, залежність від наркотиків.

Ex. 10. Translate the words in the box and complete the following sentences:

листя коки, гроші, споживачі наркотиків, боротьба, героїн, кокаїн

1. is natural product derived from the leaves of the coca plant.
2. The world's production of ... is concentrated in Peru, Colombia and Bolivia.
3. The vast majority of the world's supply of ... is processed from opium poppy.
4. The ... were between 20 and 30 years old and a strikingly large number of them were women.
5. Cooperation between the authorities is necessary for the successful ... of drug abuse.
6. Many thefts, frauds and other kinds of crimes against property are committed with a view of obtaining ... to buy drugs.

Ex. 11. Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of distinction should be made between legal and illegal drugs?
2. What drugs are legal in most Western countries?
3. What are four large groups of illegal drugs?
4. What is cannabis?
5. What is the base for opium and heroin?
6. Why do many heroin addicts contract AIDS?
7. What do many cocaine users suffer from?
8. What drug causes addiction right from the beginning?
9. What are the designer drugs?
10. Why are many rehabilitation schemes not successful?
11. Why do "junkies" often turn to crime?

Ex. 12. Read and translate the following texts:

Where Drugs Are Hidden

Drug traffickers are very ingenious when it comes to concealing the stuff. Swallowing drug-filled condoms or balloons is quite an old trick, sometimes resulting in death for the courier. There is no cavity in vehicles which has not been used as a hiding place. Police and customs officials have found drugs concealed in specially prepared baseball bats, books, cameras, dolls, tubes of toothpaste, to name but a few. Commercial consignments have also been used: drugs were found, for example, in cans of olive oil and peanut butter, in containers with frozen fruit pulp, in hollowed-out aircraft propellers and elephants' tusks. Drugs from Latin America are frequently flown into the USA in small aircraft and dropped at prearranged sites.

The Law ABC about Drugs in the USA

A first offender who is caught in possession of controlled (illegal) drug, and admits that he/she has committed a criminal offence, may receive a formal warning from the police or a formal caution. If a person between the age 10 and 17 commits further criminal offences, including selling or smuggling drugs, they could be charged with the police and dealt with by a Youth Court (USA).

Keeping drugs for another person and handing them back could result in a charge for unlawful supply. If you take illegal drugs from someone to prevent them from committing an offence, you must either destroy them or take the drug to the police as soon as possible.

The Misuse of Drugs Act divides illegal drugs into three classes and provides for maximum penalties as follows:

Drugs Class A:

- Amphetamines (Speed) / if prepared for injection/
- Cocaine & Crack
- Ecstasy
- Heroin
- LSD
- Magic mushrooms

Drugs Class B:

- Amphetamines (Speed)
- Cannabis

Drugs Class C:

- Anabolic steroids
- Benzodiazepines

Maximum penalties:

Drugs Class A: Possession: 7 years of prison and/or a fine; possession with intent to supply, or supply: life imprisonment and/or a fine;

Drugs Class B: Possession: 5 years of prison and/or a fine; possession with intent to supply, or supply: 14 years prison and/or a fine;

Drugs Class C: Possession: 2 years of prison and/or fine; possession with intent to supply, or supply: 5 years of prison and/or a fine.

Ex. 13. Translate the text into English with the help of a dictionary:

**Боротьба з нелегальним обігом наркотиків
та їх вживанням**

Законодавства багатьох держав світу розглядають пристрась до наркотиків скоріше за патологічне явище, ніж злочин.

Так, у Франції, Італії, Швейцарії, Люксембурзі прийом наркотиків забороняється, але в Італії ця заборона тільки констатується законом, а покарання за його порушення не передбачено. У Великобританії та Ірландії кримінально караним є тільки прийом опіуму. У Бельгії кримінально-правова заборона розповсюджується на групове вживання наркотиків.

Суворість санкцій за злочини з наркотиками є різною. Так, у Великобританії строк позбавлення волі, що призначається за виробництво наркотиків, коливається у межах від 5 до 14 років, у США – від 1 до 15 років.

Ex. 14. You have to prepare a discussion with teenage students about drugs. Find more detailed information about the most common types of drugs:

Cannabis

Cannabis sativa, the hemp plant, grows wild throughout most of the tropic and temperate regions of the world. It is a single species. This plant has long been cultivated for the tough fiber of the stem, the seed used in feed mixtures, and the oil as an ingredient of paint, as well as for its biologically active substances, most highly concentrated in the leaves and resinous flowering tops. The plant material has been used as a drug for centuries. Cannabis products are usually smoked in the form of loosely rolled cigarettes "*joints*". They may be used alone or in combination with other substances. They may also be administered orally, but are reported to be about three times more potent when smoked. The effects are felt within minutes, reach their peak in 10 to 30 minutes, and may linger for 2 or 3 hours.

Marijuana

The term *marijuana* is used to refer to the cannabis plant and to any part or extract of it that produces somatic or psychic changes in humans. A tobacco-like substance produced by drying the leaves and flowering tops of the plant, marijuana varies significantly in its potency, depending on the source and selectivity of plant materials used.

Hashish

The Middle East is the main source of hashish. It consists of the drug-rich resinous secretions of the cannabis plant, which are collected, dried, and then compressed into a variety of forms, such as balls, cakes, or cookie-like sheets.

Hashish Oil

The name is used by illicit drug users and dealers but is a misnomer in suggesting any resemblance to hashish other than its objective of further concentration. **Hashish oil** is produced by a process of repeated extraction of cannabis plant materials to yield a dark viscous liquid. In terms of its psychoactive effect, a drop or two of this liquid on a cigarette is equal to a single "joint" of marijuana.

LSD (LSD-25)

LSD is an abbreviation of the German expression for *lysergic acid diethylamide*. LSD was first synthesized in 1938. Its psychotomimetic effects were discovered in 1943 when a chemist accidentally took some LSD. As he began to experience the effects now known as a "trip," he was aware of vertigo and an intensification of light. Closing his eyes, he saw a stream of fantastic images of extraordinary vividness accompanied by a kaleidoscopic play of colors. This condition lasted for about two hours.

LSD is usually sold in the form of tablets, thin squares of gelatin ("window panes"), or impregnated paper ("blotter acid"). The average effective oral dose is from 30 to 50 micrograms, but the amount per dosage unit varies greatly. The effects of higher doses persist for 10 to 12 hours. Tolerance develops rapidly.

Heroin

First synthesized from morphine in 1874, **heroin** was not extensively used in medicine until the beginning of the 20th century.

Pure heroin is a white powder with a bitter taste. Illicit heroin may vary in both form and colour. Most illicit heroin is a powder which may vary in colour from white to dark brown because of impurities left from the manufacturing process or the presence of additives, such as food colouring, cocoa, or brown sugar. Pure heroin is rarely sold on the street. A "bag" – slang for a single dosage unit of heroin – may weigh about 100 mg usually containing about five per cent heroin.

Cocaine

The most potent stimulant of natural origin, **cocaine** is extracted from the leaves of the coca plant (*Erythroxylon coca*).

Pure cocaine, the principal psychoactive ingredient, was first isolated in the 1880s. It was used as an anaesthetic in eye surgery for which no previously *known* drug had been suitable.

Illicit cocaine is usually distributed as a whiter crystalline powder, often diluted by a variety of other ingredients, the most common of which are sugars such as lactose, inositol and local anesthetics such as lidocaine. The frequent adulteration is to increase volume and, thus, to multiply profits.

The drug is most commonly administered by being “snorted” through the nasal passages. Symptoms of the repeated use in this manner may resemble the congested nose of a common cold. The intensity of the psychological effects of cocaine, as with many psychoactive drugs, depends on the rate of entry into the blood. Intravenous injection or smoking produces an almost immediate intense experience. Cocaine hydrochloride, the usual form in which cocaine is sold, while soluble in water and sometimes injected, is fairly intensive to heat.

“Crack”, or cocaine base in the form of chips, chunks or “rocks”, is usually vaporized in a pipe or smoked with plant material in a cigarette or a “joint”.

Ecstasy

One of the most popular of synthetic drugs today is, perhaps, **ecstasy**. At first it was considered to be harmless but later on it proved to be extremely harmful for health. It is not completely removed from the body. The expressive word «ecstasy» only designates a whole group of narcotics from the category of amphetamines. They are strong psychostimulants. Ecstasy is comparatively cheap which makes it even more dangerous.

IT IS INTERESTING TO KNOW

Drug users have their own lingo to hide their addiction from outsiders and to avoid being detected by law enforcement officers. Their terms change frequently.

Drug lingo

Angola black	марихуана з Анголи
Aunt Emma	морфій

Aunt Hazel	героїн
Aunt Mary	марихуана
Bernies	кокаїн
Big Harry	героїн
black bomb	гашиш
black shit	гашиш
blue cheese	марихуана
broccoli	марихуана
candy man	наркодилер
carry the M-monkey	наркоман-кокаїніст
Corina	кокаїн
crying weed	марихуана
double dimples	ЛСД
dynamiter	наркоман-героїніст
fu	марихуана
God's medicine	марихуана, морфій
great tobacco	опіум
haircut	героїн
heater dealer	озброєний дилер
iron house	в'язниця
Jane Boy	споживач марихуани
jojee	героїн
kukuge	марихуана
lingo	жаргон
Madeleine	гашиш
Mexican horse	коричневий героїн з Мексики
number seven	смертельне передозування
red oil	гашишна олія
riding the witch's broom	наркоман-героїніст
San Francisco rainbow	таблетка ЛСД
silver bike	шприц
snow flake	кокаїн
Texas tea	марихуана

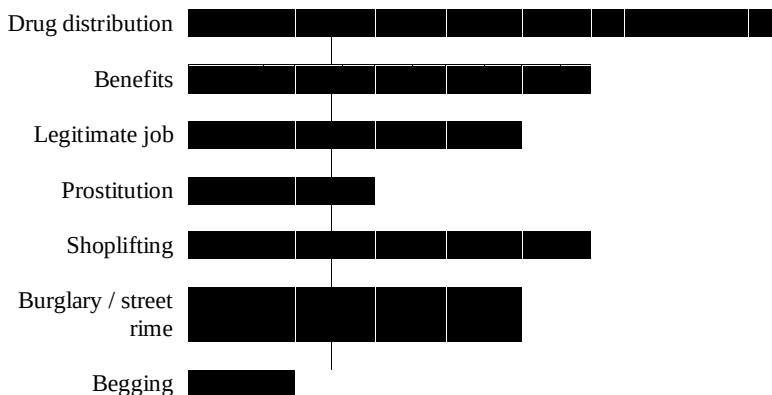
Ex. 15. Discuss the problem: “Drugs around the world”. The following information may help you:

addiction, AIDS, boredom, cures, hard/soft drugs, drug scene ,thefts, to buy drugs, freedom, lawlessness, legislation, merchants of death, middlemen, needles, public opinion, young people, emotional problems, smuggling, street price, withdrawal symptoms, to obtain money, drug prices.

За даними ООН, 9 млн. людей у світі вживають героїн, більше 13 млн. – кокаїн, 224,5 млн. – марихуану, 280 млн. – синтетичні наркотики. У країнах так званого Золотого трикутника (Лаос, Бірма, Таїланд) щорічно виробляється понад 250 т сировини, з якої отримують 50 т героїну.

За даними ООН і ЮНЕСКО, щорічний світовий обіг наркоторгівлі оцінюється в 400 млрд. дол. США, що складає 8% усього світового торгового обігу.

MAIN WAYS OF FINANCING DRUG USE



Ex. 16. Discuss the topic “Why do people take drugs?” using the following words:

availability, boredom, curiosity, experiment, frustration, lack of confidence, peer-group pressure, sociability, stress.

Ex. 17. Translate the text, and then discuss it with your group mates:

The Problem of Drug Abuse in Ukraine

Many countries in the world are now confronted with a serious problem of drug abuse, despite a great deal of effort made by the agencies concerned. However, drug abuse is only one constituent of this phenomenon which is composed of drug abuse, drug business and drug mafia.

The problem of smuggling and the illegal transit of drugs through Ukraine has become very serious. Some years ago the Ukrainian police mentioned in its reports on fighting drug trafficking, that there were two varieties of this trouble: cannabis (marijuana and hashish) and the extract of poppy straw. Today the situation has changed. Drastic narcotics are becoming widespread in Ukraine. Our special services have revealed some narcotic smuggling routes from Columbia, the “Golden Triangle” (Burma, Thailand, Laos) and “Golden Crescent” (Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India) countries. Apart from the problem of hard narcotics like *cocaine* and *heroin* there is another dangerous problem of spreading *synthetic drugs* and first of all *amphetamines*. And unfortunately this problem is «simplified» now by local chemists.

The international drug traffickers together with the Ukrainian criminal structures try to use the technological and scientific potential of our country's chemical industry in order to organize clandestine laboratories on manufacturing heavy drugs.

Today the accent has transferred from fighting drug addicts to fighting drug dealers.

The criminal investigation bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine revealed about 504 thousand crimes in 2012. 45,3 thousand of them, that is one out of eight crimes (10,2 %), were drug related crimes, including 30 % serious crimes.

During the last 5 years the number of crimes which have been committed by the drug addicts and persons intoxicated by drugs has considerably increased.

The major elements of our national drug strategy should be law enforcement, international cooperation, education and prevention, treatment and research. Fighting drug abuse demands coordination between customs, the police, judicial bodies, health service and other authorities. For this purpose there has been created the Interdepartmental Drug Database in Ukraine.

The drug fighting laws and legislation have been made in our country. These laws provide for control of smuggling and illicit trafficking, measures for prevention of drug abuse, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts etc.

Now there are 100,000 addicts in Ukraine but in fact the figure should be multiplied by 9.4 (the coefficient used in all countries).

Despite the financial difficulties, our law enforcement agencies do their best in fighting drug abuse.

Ex. 18. Skim through the text (Ex. 17) and find the part of it dealing with the problem

- ◆ of smuggling and illegal transit of drugs through Ukraine;
- ◆ of drug related crimes;
- ◆ of the national drug strategy.

Ex. 19. Answer the following questions:

1. What serious problem are many countries confronted with?
2. What are the constituents of this problem?
3. What narcotics are spread in Ukraine?
4. What synthetic drugs are most popular?
5. What countries are the main suppliers of narcotics?
6. In what way the problem of drugs is «simplified» by local chemists? Why?
7. What are the major elements of our national drug strategy?
8. What do the drug fighting laws and legislation provide for in Ukraine?

Ex. 20. Translate into English:

1. Сьогодні проблема контрабанди наркотиків та їх нелегальних перевезень через Україну стала дуже серйозною.

2. Міжнародна співпраця є важливим елементом боротьби з наркобізнесом.
3. В Україні створено Міжвідомчий банк наркоданих.
4. В боротьбі з наркоманією необхідні скоординовані дії між поліцією, митницею, судовими органами та установами охорони здоров'я.
5. Наркомафія сподівається використати наші фармацевтичні підприємства для виробництва синтетичних наркотиків.
6. Іноземна наркомафія намагається використати Україну для нелегального транзиту наркотиків через її територію.

Ex. 21. Discuss with your group mates the problem of drug abuse in Ukraine. Use the following phrases:

as far as I know..., it is scientifically proved ..., the truth is, that ..., on the contrary ..., I am not quite sure, but ..., to my mind ..., etc.

Ex. 22. Read and then act out the following dialogue:

Arresting a Drug Trafficker

Border Guards Officer Anton Hagerenko – AH – and a customs inspector Mykhailo Zapenko – MZ – of the Kyiv Airport Customs Office are checking incoming travellers. A Turkish citizen Yilmaz Suley – YS – has been asked to hand over his passport. His identity is then checked with the Information System via computer.

Officer Hagerenko now checks the passport with a document tester and finds out that the print shows some irregularities. It is partly blurred and shows razor marks. Then he asks Mr. Suley to let them search his clothing and his luggage. Officer Hagerenko has become suspicious and believes that the search will produce some material which will help him to establish the traveler's identity.

AH: Please open your bag, Mr. Suley. I need to search it.

YS: Well, if you have to.... I've nothing to hide.

Officer Hagerenko puts the bag on the table and finds it unusually heavy. After having opened it, he finds various ID papers, among them a Turkish ID card, an Egyptian passport and a Lebanese

driving licence in a side pocket. Then he detects a hidden compartment at the bottom of the bag.

AH: What's this?

YS: What do you mean?

Officer opens the compartment and finds several plates, wrapped and vacuum-sealed.

AH: Looks like drugs, doesn't it?

YS: I don't know anything about that. I refuse to answer any more questions.

AH: It is your right to keep silent. I will hand you over to the customs, they will deal with you now.

Officer Hagerenko calls a customs officer, who is busy with luggage checks. He explains that he has a Turkish citizen here, trying to smuggle in about eight kilos of drugs.

AH: Hello, Mykhailo! Have a look at this stuff. I'm sure it'll interest you.

MZ: Sure, looks pretty much like drugs. I'll take it over now. Please write your report and I'll take this gentleman to our office.

UNIT 6

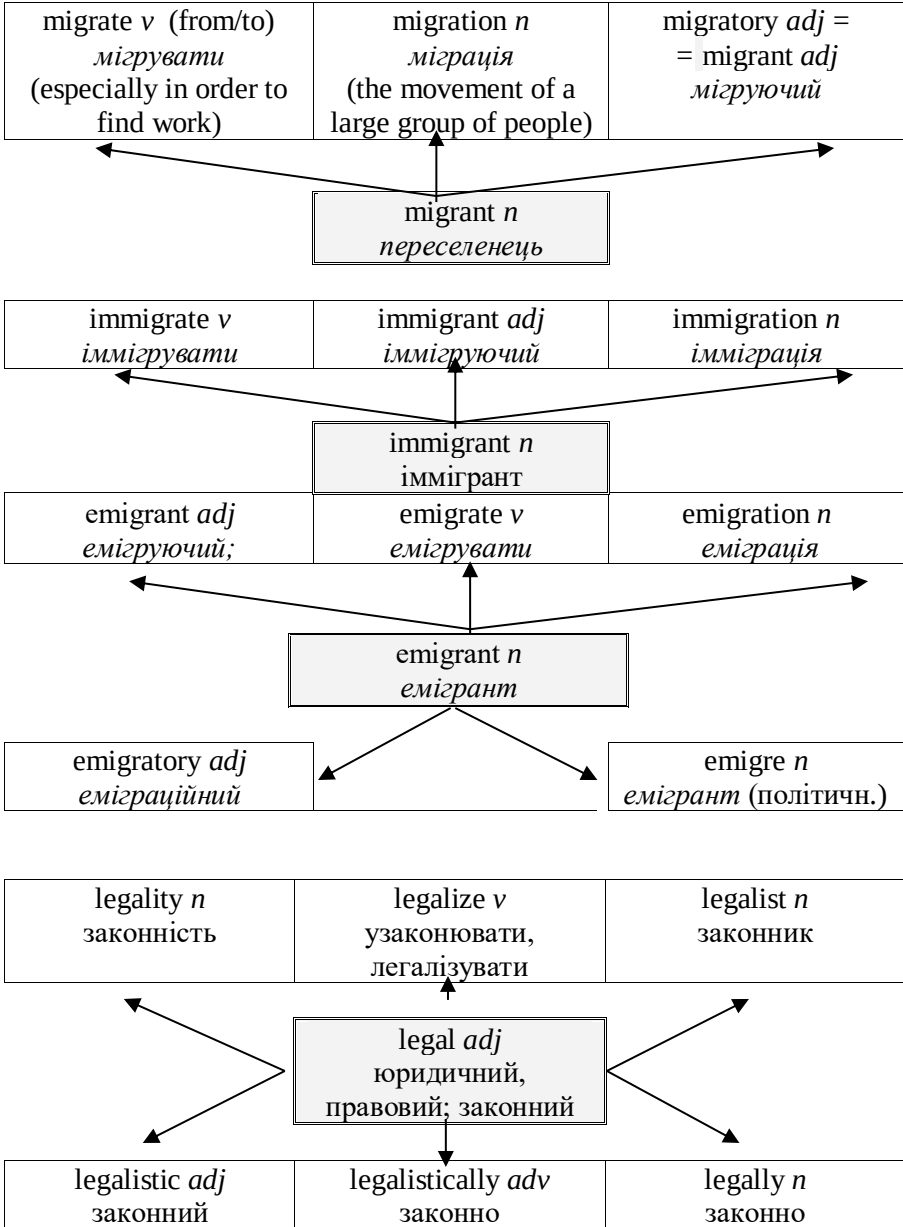
CRACKDOWN ON ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

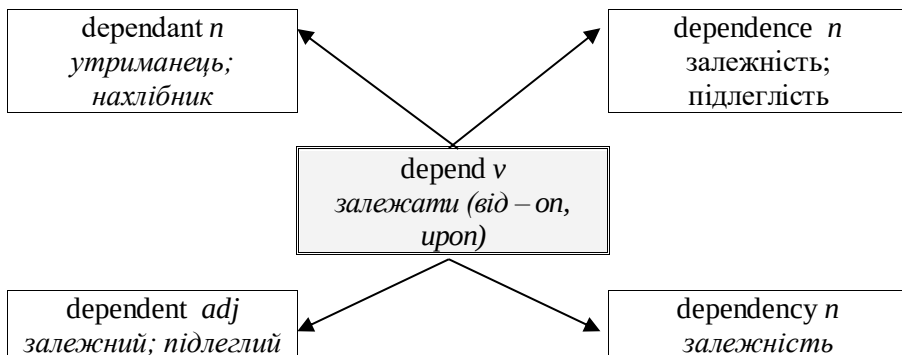
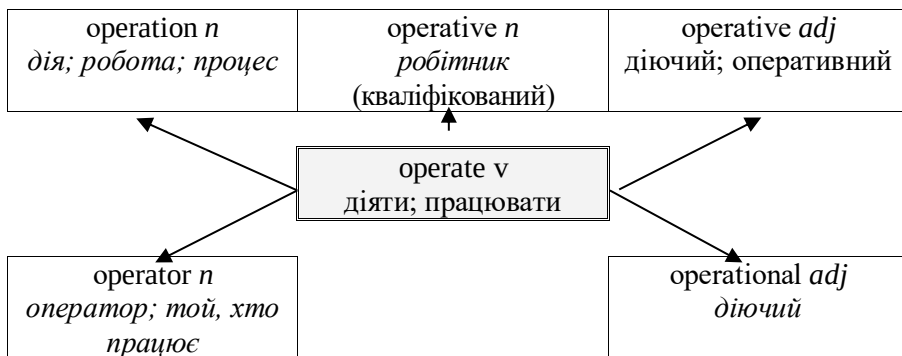
Vocabulary notes:

asylum seeker <i>n</i>	[ə'saɪləm 'si:kə]	<i>person, who is looking for a palace of living</i>	особа, яка шукає притулок, біженець
job-seeker <i>n</i>	[ˈdʒɒb 'si:kə]	<i>person, who is looking for a job</i>	особа, яка шукає роботу
crackdown (on) <i>n</i>	[ˈkrækdaʊn]	<i>harsh treatment</i>	жорстке переслідування
curb <i>v</i>	[kɜ:b]	<i>control, limit</i>	стримувати
plead ignorance (pleaded [id], pled)	[ˈpli:dɪgnərəns]	<i>state about unknowing</i>	посилатися на незнання
cargo container <i>n</i>	[ˈka:gou kən'teɪnə]	<i>load container</i>	вантажний контейнер
release <i>v</i>	[ri'li:s]	<i>discharge, free</i>	звільняти, випускати
unaware (of smth) <i>adj</i>	[,ʌnə'weə]	<i>unmindful</i>	той, що не знає (чого- <i>небудь</i>), необізнаний
criminal trade in <i>n</i>	[ˈkrɪmɪnl treɪd]	<i>illegal buying and selling</i>	незаконна торгівля (<i>чим – небудь</i>)
arrange for <i>v</i>	[ə'reɪndʒ]	<i>assemble, dispose</i>	влаштувати; домовлятися
engage in smth <i>v</i>	[ɪn'geɪdʒ]	<i>involve, occupy</i>	займатися <i>чим-небудь</i>
lure (smb) into <i>v</i>	[ljʊə]	<i>bait, decoy</i>	спокушати; приманювати
bogus <i>adj</i>	[ˈbəʊgəs]	<i>false, fake</i>	підроблений, фальшивий
application <i>n</i>	[,æpli'keɪʃn]	<i>request</i>	заява; прохання

grant v	[gra:nt]	<i>allow, fund</i>	дозволяти; надавати; задовольняти
flee (from; out of; away) v	[fli:]	<i>escape, run off</i>	тікати; рятуватися втечею
abscond v	[əb'skɒnd]	<i>run away from court</i>	таїтися (ховатися) від суду
dependant n	[di'pendənt]	<i>smb who lives on another person's money</i>	утриманець; нахлібник
take action v	[teik ækʃn]	<i>apply measures</i>	вжити заходів
facilitate v	[fə'siliteit]	<i>simplify, ease</i>	полегшувати; сприяти
hire v	['haɪə]	<i>employ</i>	наймати
unscrupulous adj	[ʌn'skru:pjʊləs]	<i>dishonest, unprincipled</i>	несумлінний; безпринципний
adviser n	[əd'vaɪzə]	<i>counsellor</i>	радник, консультант
marriage of convenience n	['mæridʒ əv kən'vi:niəns]	<i>marriage according to benefits</i>	шлюб з розрахунку (користі)
chase v	[tʃeɪs]	<i>pursuit</i>	переслідувати
rush v	[rʌʃ]	<i>haste, hurry</i>	кидатися, мчатися
rubbish n	['rʌbɪʃ]	<i>nonsense</i>	(тум) дурниці
torture v	['tɔ:tʃə]	<i>treat in cruel way</i>	мучити, катувати
survive a massacre	[sə'vaɪv ə 'mæsəkə]	<i>remain alive after death of much people</i>	пережити масове вбивство

WORD FAMILIES





CRACKDOWN ON ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

In a two-day operation, 150 illegal immigrants were arrested in Dover. Officials concentrated on the lorries arriving from the Continent in an effort to curb a number of clandestine entrants. A Dutch lorry was found to be carrying 17 women and children from Romania and Afghanistan. The British driver of the lorry was arrested, although he pleaded ignorance.

In another incident, a sniffer dog found twelve young Albanians hiding in the depths of a cargo container. The driver of the lorry was released after police accepted that he was unaware of his 'passengers'.

It is thought that in most cases, immigrants are brought in illicitly by criminal gangs operating in the Balkans and the Middle East. The gangs charge high prices for their criminal trade in human beings. Apart from arranging for transport, they provide the entrants with false identity papers and inform them about asylum procedures. According to the National Criminal Intelligence Service, many of these gangs previously traded in drugs and were engaged in other smuggling activities. They have been lured into illegal immigration by higher profits and lower risks.

All the wealthy countries in the world face the problem of illegal immigration and bogus asylum seekers, and the situation will certainly not change as long as there are poor and rich countries.

In the United Kingdom the Immigration and Nationality Directorate (IND) processes the asylum seekers' applications. Asylum is granted to people who are genuinely fleeing persecution in their homelands, while those who are classed as economic migrants are sent back home. However, a large number of them abscond and stay in the country illegally. It has been estimated that in 2006, nearly 200,000 asylum seekers remained in Britain, and that figure does not include their dependents.

Law enforcement concentrates on removing those who have no authority to remain in the UK and on taking action against those who seek to profit from immigration abuse. In the latter field, the efforts focus on those who facilitate the entry of illegal entrants, on employers who knowingly hire illegal immigrants, on unscrupulous advisers and on those entering into marriages of convenience.

Ex. 1. Guess the meaning of the international words used in the text:

operation, incident, criminal, official, transport, procedure, activity, concentrate, risk, problem, police, situation, container, process, immigrant, class, economic, arrest, figure, focus, passenger.

Ex. 2. Choose the synonyms from the box:

severe action, rich countries, sent back home, remain, to avoid arrest, set free, to control smth. (limit), leave, asylum seeker, illegal entrants, not knowing, to give get into a place

asylum	wealthy countries
abandon	remove
release	stay
unaware of	gain entry
crackdown	abscond
illegal immigrants	to curb
to grant	refugee

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

crackdown, to curb, clandestine entrants, plead ignorance, to be unaware of smth, to charge high prices, criminal trade in human beings (in drugs), to provide smb. with false identity papers, to be engaged in smuggling activities, to flee persecution, to process the asylum seekers' applications, to grant asylum, to enter into marriages of convenience.

Ex. 4. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents:

to curb the clandestine entrants	надавати (притулок)
to be unaware of smth.	злочинні банди
to charge high prices	рятуватися від гоніння
criminal gangs	бути неусвідомленим в чому-небудь
criminal trade	приборкувати нелегалів
bogus asylum seekers	сприяти проникненню
to grant asylum	кримінальна торгівля
flee persecution	вимагати високу винагороду
facilitate the entry	особи, які видають себе за біженців

Ex. 5. Find sentences in the text with the following word combinations and translate them:

illegal immigrants, to curb entrants, to inform smb. about asylum procedures, to be lured into smth., to be engaged in smth., economic migrants, the Immigration and Nationality Directorate, immigration abuse, to facilitate the entry of smb.

Ex. 6. Form the nouns with negative meaning (using prefixes *il-*, *un-*, *im-*, *dis-*) from the following words:

Example: *limited-unlimited*

legal	scrupulous
aware	official
migrant	lawful
licitly	appear

Ex. 7. Choose the antonyms from the box:

legal asylum seeker, unaware of, higher, remain, lawful entry, poor countries, to be arrested, illegal immigrants

	rich countries
legal immigrants	
to be released from	bogus asylum seeker
aware of	remove
lower	unlawful entry

Ex. 8. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian:

1. Immigrants are brought in illicitly by criminal gangs, previously traded in drugs.
2. The gangs provide the entrants with false identity papers and inform them about asylum procedures.
3. Law enforcement concentrates on removing those who have no authority to remain in the UK.
4. The efforts focus on those who facilitate the entry of illegal entrants.

Ex. 9. Group the following words and word combinations from the box into 3 logical groups:

Geographical names	Services	Nationalities
Dover, the Continent, Romania, Afghanistan, the Balkans, the Middle East, the National Criminal Intelligence Service, the United Kingdom, Immigration and Nationality Directorate, Western Europe, the Dutch, Netherlander, Afghan, Britain, Poland, India, Polish, Indian, Warsaw		

Ex. 10. Mark the meaning in which the following words are used in the text:

asylum

(place of) refuge or safety

(formerly) institution where mentally ill people were cared for

protection from cruel treatment

plead

admit or deny that one is guilty

offer as an explanation or excuse

argue in favour of; give reasons for

release

allow to go; set free

allow (goods) to be placed on sale

(legal) give up or surrender (a right, debt, property) to another

gang

number of workmen, slaves or prisoners working together

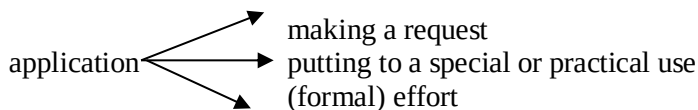
group of persons going about or working together, esp. for criminal purposes

(children’s use) group of friends.

process

treat (material, food) in order to preserve it; develop it, etc.

put it through the system in order to obtain the information



Ex. 11. Define the Tense Forms and translate the sentences into Ukrainian:

1. 150 illegal immigrants were arrested in Dover.
2. A Dutch lorry was found to be carrying 17 women and children from Romania and Afghanistan.
3. The driver of the lorry was released after the police accepted that he was unaware of his `passengers`.
4. In most cases, immigrants are brought in illicitly by criminal gangs.
5. The criminal gangs have been lured into illegal immigration by higher profits and lower risks.
6. Asylum is granted to people who are genuinely fleeing persecution in their homelands.

Ex. 12. Complete the sentences with the following words:

face the problem, charge high prices, illegal immigrants, in human beings, pleaded ignorance, in drugs, released after police, bogus asylum seekers

1. In a two-day operation, 150 ... were arrested in Dover.
2. The British driver of the lorry was arrested, although he
3. The gangs ... for their criminal trade ... and
4. All the wealthy countries in the world ... of illegal immigration and ...

Ex. 13. Write out the English equivalents from the text:

біженець, нелегальні іммігранти, жорстке переслідування нелегалів, бути заарештованим, бути звільненим з під арешту, забезпечувати нелегалів документами, зіткнутися із проблемою нелегальної імміграції, ховатися та залишатися нелегально, розглядати прохання біженців.

Ex. 14. Translate the words from the box and complete the sentences:

приборкувати нелегалів, кримінальні банди, незаконно, підроблені документи, притулок, тікати від переслідування, таїтися, залишатися, боротися проти когось, зловживання імміграцією, сприяти проникненню, відомо наймати, вступати до шлюбу з розрахунку

1. Immigrants are brought in ... by
2. They provide the entrants with
3. ... is granted to people who are ... in their homelands.
4. A large number of migrants ... and ... in the country illegally.
5. Law enforcement ... those who seek to profit from ..., who ... of illegal entrants, who ... illegal immigrants and who

Ex. 15. Insert the correct preposition and write a few short sentences using the following phrases:

1. to curb the number ... clandestine entrants;
2. to bring ... illicitly ... criminal gangs;
3. to provide the entrants ... false identity papers;
4. to inform ... asylum procedures;
5. to lure ... illegal immigration;
6. to take action ... employers;
7. to enter ... marriages ... convenience.

Ex. 16. Explain the following words and word combinations in English:

1. bogus asylum seeker
2. persecution
3. abscond
4. marriage of convenience
5. tourist
6. passport
7. arrest warrant
8. solicitor
9. clandestine
10. plead ignorance

Ex. 17. Answer the following questions:

1. In what way do many immigrants enter Western Europe?
2. What are the main reasons for people to seek asylum?

3. What problem do all the wealthy countries face?
4. What facts does the National Criminal Intelligence Service give us?
5. Why have the gangs been lured into illegal immigration?
6. What is the function of the Immigration and Nationality Directorate process?
7. In what way is asylum granted in the UK?
8. What are the actions of law enforcement against those who seek to profit from immigration abuse?

Ex. 18. Work in pairs: discuss the problem of illegal immigrants using such phrases:

I don't think that..., in a way ..., to my mind ..., as far as I understand ...



Ex. 19. Read and translate the dialogue:

Illegal Immigrants Arrested At the Train Station

Tuesday night at Lviv Station. Border guard officers Pavlo Filchenko – **PF** – and Stepan Martyn – **SM** – are on patrol. They work the night or graveyard shift. The city is located on the Polish border, and one of the duties of the officers is to make sure that there are no unlawful

entries into the country by train. Both officers are on platform 3 when the Intercity from Warsaw arrives. They notice two males hurrying towards the end of the train and trying to disappear behind the train. The officers chase and eventually catch the men, who turn out to be Joginder Singh – JS – from India and Tadeusz Wajda – TW – from Poland.

PF: Stop, railway police, stop immediately.

Both suspects, breathing heavily, stop and put their hands up.

JS: Don't shoot please, we haven't done anything.

SM: We're Border Guard; this is a police check. Let's see your passports, please.

TW: Here's my passport. I'm a Polish citizen.

PF: Why did you run away?

TW: I was rushing to look for the toilets.

PF: Would you be surprised if I told you I don't believe you?

TW: I always tell the truth.

Addressing to Joginder Singh

SM: What about your passport?

JS: I'm very sorry, I've lost my passport.

SM: Please tell me your name and address.

JS: I'm Joginder Singh from India.

SM: What are you doing in Ukraine?

JS: I'm a tourist.

SM: What's your nationality, and where and when were you born?

JS: I am a Christian, and I was born in Mumbai in India on July 1, 1969.

SM: I didn't ask you about your religion, but about your nationality. Are you an Indian citizen?

JS: Yes, I am.

SM: Do you have another document, which shows your identity?

JS: I'm sorry, but I've lost everything...

Meanwhile, officer Filchenko has had the details of the Polish passport checked with control and has been informed that the passport holder is a Mr. Andrej Krawentek from Kielce, Poland.

PF: Please tell me your name and your place of birth.

TW: My name is Tadeusz Wajda, and I'm a Polish citizen from Warsaw.

PF: How come that your name is Tadeusz Wajda although this passport was issued to a Mr. Andrej Krawentek? I'm afraid you'll have to come to the police station with us to find out who you really are.

Meanwhile, officer Martyn explains to the other suspect, Joginder Singh that he has to come to the police station as well, so that his identity can be established. At the railway police station, the personal data of both suspects are checked again. The Interpol system shows that there are no entries for Joginder Singh, but Mr. Krawentek's passport has been registered as stolen and there is an arrest warrant for a Tadeusz Wajda for smuggling bogus asylum seekers into Ukraine.

PF: Mr. Wajda, I'm arresting you on several grounds...

TW: What grounds? What am I supposed to have done?

PF: Using a stolen passport, forgery, and smuggling in illegal immigrants.

TW: Rubbish. I'm not saying anything until I've spoken to a lawyer.

SM: And now back to you, Mr. Singh. Since there are no data about you in our computer system, I suspect that you have thrown away your passport.

JS: It is true that I've thrown away my passport, but my data are right. I was tortured in India for my religious beliefs and I was lucky to survive a massacre. That's why I'm here to ask for asylum.

SM: We, as police officers, cannot grant asylum, but we'll hand you over to the immigration authorities for the necessary procedure. Who helped you to get into Ukraine?

JS: That man over there. I had to give him my passport and all my money. He told me that Ukraine is a rich country, which accepts all asylum seekers.

SM: That's certainly not the case. The immigration authorities will have to investigate your story and then decide whether or not to grant asylum. Your friend here has just been arrested and will be tried soon.

JS: What'll happen to me? Will I be deported?

SM: That's for the authorities concerned to decide.

JS: Can I do anything about it? What are my rights?

SM: You're obliged to give me your correct personal data. Any refusal to do so will be regarded as a punishable offence. But you have the right to remain silent and to discuss the case with a solicitor first.

JS: Well, in that case I'd like to talk to a lawyer first.

Ex. 20. Choose the correct variant used in the dialogue:

1. Border Guard officers are ...
 - a) on patrol
 - b) at the police station
 - c) not at the railway station
2. One of the duties of the officers is ...
 - a) to make sure that there are no unlawful entries into the country by train
 - b) to keep order at the railway station
 - c) to catch the men without identity papers
3. The officers chase and catch the men from ...
 - a) India and Poland
 - b) Afghanistan and Albania
 - c) Romania and the Balkan Peninsula
4. The railway policemen ...
 - a) stop illegal entrants immediately
 - b) do not notice 2 males trying to disappear
 - c) do not stop the suspects
 - d) arrest unlawful entrants
5. The officers asked the males ...
 - a) to show the passports
 - b) to follow them to the police station
 - c) to follow them to the passport control point, which is called Immigration authorities.
6. The illegal immigrants ...
 - a) tell the truth
 - b) tell that they have lost the passports
 - c) tell that they are tourists
 - d) tell that they are here to ask for asylum

7. The police officers ...
 - a) grant the men asylum
 - b) hand them over to the immigration authorities for the necessary procedure
 - c) help them to get into Ukraine

Ex. 21. Say it in English:

1. Накажіть двом чоловікам зупинитись.
2. Попросіть показати документи.
3. Запитайте особу, де і як у неї зник паспорт.
4. Запитайте, яке громадянство та рідна мова у потерпілого.
5. Запитайте, коли і де він/вона сів/сіла у потяг чи літак.
6. Попросіть показати квиток.
7. Поясніть, що заповнення заяви про біженця не входить до вашої компетенції.
8. Поясніть затриманому, що ви передасте його особам, які займаються біженцями.

Ex. 22. Try to find out more details about immigration control in the following articles.

Controlling the Border

The border itself is one of the layers of state protection. It has two elements – "ports of entry," which are the points where people travelling by land, sea, or air are entering the United States and the stretches between those entry points. The first are staffed by immigration and Customs inspectors, the second monitored by the Border Patrol and the Coast Guard.

The need for improvements at the ports of entry is dire. Last year there were more than 500 million entries at these legal entry points, mostly at land border-crossings and many of them commuters. Close to half of these entries are returning U.S. citizens, and others are border commuters, but the number of foreign visitors is still enormous. In 1999, there were more than 31 million "non-immigrant" admissions (not

counting Canadians and Mexicans on short visits), almost *triple* the number of 20 years ago. These were mostly tourists (24 million) and business travellers (4.5 million), but also included nearly a million students and exchange visitors and about the same number of "temporary» workers and corporate transferees. In fact, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) states of the above numbers, "Inspections data for land passenger traffic are estimated that may contain unspecified margins of error." To put it simply, the INS does not know how many people are entering the country.

A Greater Investment in Manpower and Infrastructure at the Border

The land crossing points are often not fully staffed and not every car or truck is examined. Part of the solution here is straightforward – many more inspectors and more inspection lanes at crossing points. Immigrant smuggling through ports of entry, using fake papers or hiding in secret compartments, was almost completely shut down when security along the borders was tightened in the wake of the 11th, September attacks. The problem, of course, was that inadequate staffing and infrastructure caused long waits – but thorough checking plus additional inspectors can equal better security without excessive delay.

This attitude toward border security should have changed in December 1999, when one Ahmed Ressam was stopped by a border inspector at a crossing in Washington State. It turns out that he had been trained at Bin Laden's terrorist camps in Afghanistan and had a car full of explosives with which he was going to disrupt millennium celebrations in Seattle and blow up Los Angeles International Airport. He had entered Canada with a forged passport, requested political asylum, and was released into the population, pending a court date. This is standard practice in Canada, and underlines the importance of better border control.

Entry-Exit System

There is also a long-standing and very real problem that the INS also does not know whether foreign visitors admitted on visas actually leave the country when their visas expire. There is no mechanism for tracking land departures, and the system for tracking arrivals and departures by air, which is how most visa-holders travel is completely broken. The current system requires foreign visitors to fill out a two-part form with their name, passport number, and destination. The visitor then hands one part to the U.S. immigration inspector upon arrival. The other half is collected by the flight attendants on the outbound flight and later transferred to the INS. The opportunities for failure are enormous: airlines often don't collect the forms or forward them to INS; visitors may enter by air but leave by land, leaving no trace of their departure; the information on the paper forms may be improperly keyed in. This system is so dysfunctional that the INS's own statistics division considers any departure data after 1992 to be worthless.

Border Patrol is grossly inadequate

The situation isn't much better between the ports of entry. Better screening of visa applicants and a tightly monitored entry-exit system would be almost meaningless if it continues to be easy to cross the border illegally. A serious attempt has been made in recent years to increase the Border Patrol, although the total number of agents there is still only about 9,000 overall, and on any given shift, there are only about 1,700 agents on duty at the southern border or an average of less than one agent per mile. Moreover, there are only a few hundred agents patrolling the entire Canadian border, and this is where terrorists are more likely to enter for a variety of reasons, including the fact that immigrant communities in many Canadian cities provide excellent cover, whereas someone from the Middle East could not blend in so easily on the Mexican border.

A February 2000 report by the Justice Department's Inspector General sheds light on how inadequately the northern border is patrolled.

It found that at one 300-mile sector of the border, agents identified 65 smuggling corridors but had only 36 sensors to monitor them. Such sensors, designed to detect motion or heat or metallic objects, can be a valuable force-multiplier, but they will not be useful unless there are enough of them to cover the border and enough agents to respond when they are triggered. What's more, the IG report found that in some short-handed sectors, there are times when there are no agents on duty at all, the fact which quickly becomes apparent to various kinds of smugglers and terrorists trying to cross the border.

The answer, of course, is increased personnel and a serious commitment to border security. The Border Patrol has actually increased significantly since the mid-90s, and has been doing a much better job of patrolling the southern border, dramatically reducing illegal crossings near major cities and forcing smugglers to resort to more remote areas, where they are more easily detected. These successes need to be expanded upon while improving coverage of the northern border as well. The Border Patrol could be increased from its current total of less than 10,000 up to 30,000 or 40,000 people without even nearing the point of diminishing returns. This cannot be accomplished overnight, however, because it takes time to build a trained and experienced force.

Nonetheless, failure to properly policing the border between crossing points would be a huge invitation to terrorists rendering all the other efforts at immigration enforcement irrelevant.

Interior Enforcement

The final layer of effective immigration control lies inside the country. As already discussed, the federal government has no idea whether foreign visitors have left when their visas expire. In addition, it has no idea where foreign citizens live when their visas are still valid.

Tracking tourists and business travelers would be difficult — even in the current environment; it is unrealistic to require all foreign visitors to submit their passports every time they check into a hotel and to expect hotels to report that information. Currently, foreign travellers are required

to write down their destination upon entering the United States, but no effort is made to verify the information; in fact, two of the September, 11th jihadists listed "Marriott Hotel, New York" as their destination. Resources could be more fruitfully spent elsewhere. Of course, this is why more stringent controls on issuing visas and real-time tracking of visa overstays are so important. But even with better screening and tracking of overstays, if enforcement of immigration law is almost entirely neglected and millions of illegals are allowed to live in the country, the USA will continue to be exposed to very significant terrorist threats. Fortunately, there are a number of steps that can be taken to enforce the law within the United States.

UNIT 7

TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Vocabulary notes:

traffic <i>n</i> trafficking	[ˈtræfɪk]	<i>the activity of buying and selling sth illegally</i>	незаконна торгівля
Beijing	[ˌbeiˈdʒɪn]	<i>the capital of China</i>	Пекін
purpose <i>n</i>	[ˈpəːpəs]	<i>the intention, aim of sth</i>	ціль
target <i>n</i>	[ˈtɑːɡɪt]	<i>a result that you try to achieve</i>	1. об'єкт, пред-мет; 2. ціль
predominance <i>n</i>	[priˈdɒmɪnəns]	<i>having more power than others</i>	перевага
invisible <i>adj</i>	[ɪnˈvɪzəbl]	<i>that cannot be seen</i>	невидимий
impoverished <i>adj</i>	[ɪmˈpɒv(ə)rɪʃt]	<i>very poor</i>	бідний, убогий
income <i>n</i>	[ˈɪnkəm]	<i>the money that a person earns from work or business</i>	заробіток, дохід
household <i>n</i>	[ˈhaʊshəʊld]	<i>all the people living together in a house or flat</i>	родина, домогосподарство
rural <i>a</i>	[ˈruər(ə)l]	<i>connected with the countryside</i>	сільський
slum(s) <i>n</i>	[ˈslʌm]	<i>an area of a city that is very poor</i>	нетрі
petty <i>adj</i>	[ˈpeti]	<i>small and unimportant</i>	дрібний, незначний
scavenger <i>n</i>	[ˈskævɪn(d)ʒə]	<i>a person that searches through waste</i>	сміттяр, прибиральник
minority <i>n</i>	[maɪˈnɒrɪti]	<i>the smaller part of a group</i>	меншість

refugee <i>n</i>	[ˌrefʃu(:)'dʒi:]	<i>a person who was forced to leave their country, because there is a war or for political, religious or social reasons</i>	біженець; емігрант
illiterate <i>adj</i>	[i'lit(ə)rət]	<i>not knowing how to read or write</i>	безграмотний
support <i>v</i>	[sə'pɔ:t]	<i>to help or encourage sb</i>	підтримувати; сприяти
lack <i>v</i>	[læk]	<i>to have none or not enough of sth</i>	бракувати, бути відсутнім
awareness <i>n</i>	[ə'weənɪs]	<i>knowing sth</i>	знання; поінформованість
redress <i>n</i>	[ri'dres]	<i>payment that you should get for harm that you have suffered</i>	відшкодування; сатисфакція
foster <i>v</i>	[ˈfɒstə]	<i>to encourage sth to develop</i>	сприяти; заохочувати
temporary <i>adj</i>	[ˈtemp(ə)rəri]	<i>lasting only for a short time</i>	тимчасовий
perception <i>n</i>	[pə'sepʃn]	<i>the way you notice things with the senses</i>	сприйняття; усвідомлення
disparity <i>n</i>	[dis'pærəti]	<i>a difference, connected with unfair treatment</i>	різниця, нерівність
pursuit <i>n</i>	[pə'sju:t]	<i>to follow sb/sth, esp. in order to catch them</i>	1. переслідування; 2. домагання
return (s) <i>n</i>	[ri:'tə:n]	<i>profit that you get from sth</i>	прибуток
penalize <i>v</i>	[ˈpi:nəlaɪz]	<i>to punish sb for breaking a law</i>	карати
law enforcer <i>n</i>	[ˈlɔ: in'fɔ:sə]	<i>a person whose responsibility is to enforce the law</i>	співробітник право охоронного органу;

			поліцейський
procurer <i>n</i>	[prə'kjuərə]	<i>a person who provides prostitutes</i>	постачальник; звідник
broker <i>n</i>	['brəukə]	<i>a person who buys and sells things for other people</i>	посередник; агент
intermediary <i>n</i>	[,intə'mi:djəri]	<i>a person that helps people to make an agreement</i>	посередник
enlist <i>v</i>	[in'list]	<i>to persuade sb to help in doing sth</i>	(тут)заручатися допомогою
unscrupulous <i>adj</i>	[ʌn'skru:pjuləs]	<i>not honest or fair</i>	несумлінний
deceit <i>n</i>	[di'si:t]	<i>dishonest; behaviour that makes sb believe that sth is not true</i>	1. обман; 2. виверт
debt <i>n</i>	[det]	<i>a sum of money that sb owes</i>	борг, зобов'язання
bondage <i>n</i>	['bɒndidʒ]	<i>the state of being a slave/ prisoner</i>	залежність, кабала
incentive <i>n</i>	[in'sentiv]	<i>sth that encourages you to do sth</i>	стимул, спонукання
arrangement <i>n</i>	[ə'reindʒmənt]	<i>an agreement that you make with sb</i>	домовленість, угода
slavery <i>n</i>	['sleivəri]	<i>the state of being a slave</i>	рабство
brothel <i>n</i>	[brɒθl]	<i>a house where people pay to have sex with prostitutes</i>	публічний дім, дім розпусти
clandestine <i>a</i>	[klæn'destin]	<i>done secretly or kept secret</i>	нелегальний
compatibility <i>n</i>	kəm,pætə'biliti]	<i>the ability of people to live together without problems</i>	сумісність, сполучуваність

TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Concept of Trafficking

The definition of trafficking and the exploitation and prostitution of others is set out in articles 1 and 2 of the 1949 Convention for the Suppression on the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. The Convention refers to the action at both the national and international levels. Since 1949, the concept of trafficking has been extended to include trafficking for the purpose of other forms of exploitation of women. This wider view of trafficking is reflected in the Beijing Declaration and for Action, which includes marriages and forced labour within the concept.

Who are trafficked?

- Women and children are the key target group, because of their marginalization, limited economic resources and predominance in the “invisible” formal sector.
- People from impoverished and low income households in rural areas and urban slums, especially women engaged in small farming, petty trading, as scavengers and in other low status work and services.
- Ethnic minorities, indigenous people, hill tribes, refugees, and illegal migrants.
- People with low level of education, a few years of formal schooling, some primary school education, or illiterate.
- Young girls running away from home or girls from families that expect their daughters to financially contribute to their support are easy targets for traffickers.
- People who lack awareness of their legal rights, their exploited situation, and have no channel for seeking redress.

Why trafficking?

Both **supply** and **demand factors** foster the growing trafficking industry:

Demand Side

Demand by employers and enterprises for cheap labour, women's labour is usually in low status work in the domestic and entertainment spheres putting them at risk.

An expanding commercial sex industry in the subregion and increased demand for the services of sex workers.

Development policies promoting tourism, and patterns of development that depend on temporary migrant workers, particularly males.

Male attitudes and perceptions of women in society, and women's unequal socio-economic status.

Supply Side

Poverty – women are the minority of the poor and their poverty is increasing.

Inadequate educational and employment opportunities.

Economic disparities within countries and between countries and regions, support the demand for trafficking from low income to high-income areas.

Globalization and economic liberalization have relaxed controls, facilitating population mobility.

International migration of women into the labour market provides increased opportunities and channels for trafficking.

Civil and military conflicts push people to flee their countries, encouraging cross-border trafficking.

Erosion of traditional family values and the pursuit of consumerism encourage the sale of women and children.

A lucrative business with high monetary returns attractive to crime syndicates.

The growth of transnational crime and the expansion of drug trafficking networks act as mechanism for other forms of exploitation. **Weak law enforcement** mechanisms and measures to penalize offenders, exploitation by corrupted law enforcers and officials

Trafficking Mechanisms and Techniques

Women and children are generally recruited from rural areas or small towns. In the transshipment process, they are handed over and taken over by numerous procurers, brokers and intermediaries, usually not known to authorities as ones with criminal records.

Local contacts Traffickers enlist the help of local persons and villagers to identify vulnerable families. Traffickers operate in an organized network having their agents make contacts with unsuspecting women and children around bus and train stations.

Direct sales Women and children are sold to traffickers by parents. Traffickers sell young girls to brokers across borders in Asian countries for one or two thousand dollars (per child or young woman) or more.

Deceit Unscrupulous agents deceive parents, lure women and girls with false promises of well-paid work in cities or marriages to rich partners.

Debt bondage Economic incentives to parents and arrangements which bond children and young women into sex-slavery or other exploitative forms of labour, though details of these debt terms are ill defined.

Kidnapping Criminal gangs or middlemen kidnap women and children, force them to work against their will, and often sell them to brothels.

Falsification of documents False documents and passports make it difficult to identify and trace trafficked persons.

Bribes are commonly paid to various officials or police to procure false documents, or at border crossings.

* * *

Trafficking in human beings could be likened to a form of slavery. It turns large numbers of defenceless victims into a socially excluded and extremely vulnerable clandestine population. This criminal

activity deals with organized crime and gives huge profits for traffickers estimated at some US \$ 30 thousand million a year. It represents the third largest source of profits for criminal organizations behind the traffic in weapons and drug trafficking.

The only solution to put a stop to such criminal practices is international one. There have to be greater sharing of information, the compatibility between national laws, international police and judicial cooperation, and corresponding agreements should be concluded.

Ex. 1. Translate the following terms into Ukrainian:

forced labour, huge profits, employer, poverty, income, supply, trafficking, slavery, support, pursuit, illiterate, disparity, penalize, traffic in weapons, refugee, rural areas, clandestine, compatibility, intermediary, lucrative business.

Ex. 2. Match the English and the Ukrainian equivalents:

cheap labour	роботодавець
increased demand	бідні сім'ї
labour market	торгівля людьми
indigenous people	дешева праця
impoverished households	нелегали
economic disparities	прибутковий бізнес
clandestine population	ринок праці
employer	зростаючий попит
lucrative business	економічна нерівність
trafficking in human beings	тубільці

Ex. 3. Write out the synonyms of the following words from the text:

decision	illegal
arms	increase
trade	poor
returns	punish
work	intermediary

Ex. 4. Choose the antonyms from the box:

illiterate, employee, defended, urban, unprofitable, voluntary, permanent, high, majority, wealth
--

rural	forced
temporary	lucrative
employer	poverty
minority	low
literate	defenceless

Ex. 5. Encircle the prefixes and suffixes and translate the following words:

defenceless, financial, enforcement, illiterate, trafficker, employer, information, invisible, entertainment, consumerism, extremely.

Ex. 6. Group the following words and word-combinations into three logical groups:

poverty, cheap labour, women and children, refugees, temporary migrant workers, impoverished households, international migration, entertainment spheres, transnational crime, civil and military conflicts, ethnic minorities, economic disparities, sex industry.

People	Crimes	Phenomena
--------	--------	-----------

Ex. 7. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian:

1. The international community first denounced trafficking in the Trafficking Convention, which was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations.
2. International migration of women into the labour market provides increased opportunities and channels for trafficking.
3. Erosion of traditional family values encourage the sale of women and children.
4. Unscrupulous agents deceive parents, lure women and girls with false promises of well-paid work in cities or marriages to rich partners.
5. Weak law enforcement mechanisms and measures to penalize

offenders encourage trafficking.

6. Government agencies and NGOs (Non-Governmental Organisations), together with the international community have adopted a variety of strategies to combat trafficking in women and children.

Ex. 8. Complete the sentences and translate them:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. False documents and passports make it difficult ... | against their will and often sold to brothels. |
| 2. Trafficking in human beings gives ... | fraud, bribes, abduction, forgery etc. |
| 3. People from impoverished households in rural areas and urban slums are ... | increased opportunities and channels for trafficking. |
| 4. Women and children are forced to work ... | to identify and trace trafficked persons. |
| 5. International migration of women into labour market provides ... | easy targets for traffickers. |
| 6. Numerous illegal activities associated with the traffic are: ... | huge profits for traffickers. |

Ex. 9. Write out the English equivalents from the text:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| - родини з низьким доходом | - карати злочинців |
| - економічна нерівність | - беззахисні жертви |
| - прибутковий бізнес | - джерело прибутку |
| - дешева праця | - міські нетрі |
| - торгівля людьми | - етнічні меншини |

Ex. 10. Complete the sentences with the words from the box:

незаконна торгівля, робота, фальшиві документи, тимчасова міграція, джерело прибутку, рабство, сумісність

1. Young women and girls are forced into sex industry by poverty and a lack of alternative
2. The increasing ease and frequency of international travel, together with the growing phenomenon of ... for work, has increased the opportunities for

3. ... and passports make it difficult to identify and trace trafficked persons.
4. Trafficking in human beings could be likened to a form of
5. Traffic represents the third largest ... for criminal organisations.
6. There have to be the ... between national laws.

Ex. 11. Find the answers in the text:

1. Where is the definition of trafficking and the exploitation of others set out?
2. Who is usually trafficked?
3. Why are women and children the key target for traffickers?
4. What factors foster the growing trafficking industry?
5. What are demand factors?
6. What is the main aim of demand side?
7. What are the major factors of supply side?
8. What trafficking mechanisms and techniques are used by traffickers?
9. What illegal activities is the traffic associated with?
10. Trafficking in human beings is very profitable, isn't it? Give your reasons.
11. What should be done to put a stop to such criminal practices?

Ex. 12. Translate into English:

1. Торгівля людьми є одним з видів організованої злочинності.
2. Ця злочинна діяльність приносить величезні прибутки торговцям живим товаром.
3. Дискримінація прав у соціальній структурі суспільства робить жінок і дітей основним предметом торгівлі.
4. Економічна нерівність між країнами, міжнаціональні і військові конфлікти сприяють розвитку нелегальної міграції.
5. Торгівля людьми пов'язана з такими протизаконними діями як обман, викрадення, шахрайство, підробка документів, хабарництво.
6. Фальшиві документи і паспорти роблять неможливим упізнання і пошуки жертв цієї торгівлі.
7. Щоб покінчити з цією злочинною діяльністю необхідні спільні зусилля всіх держав.

Ex. 13. Read the text and review it:

Trafficking in the Balkans remains a significant problem, affecting a growing number of women and children. Lack of adequate data partly reflects the low priority many governments give to trafficking; a phenomenon made worse by inadequate legislation and rampant corruption, which hinders the prosecution of perpetrators and their associates. It is estimated that some 120,000 women and children are trafficked every year into Western Europe, including women and children from Africa, South America and Asia.

The Balkans cannot be viewed as a homogeneous region. Each country has become, to varying degrees, a country of origin, transit and/or destination. The largest groups of women trafficked to Western Europe through and from the Balkans are Moldovan. Albanian women are mostly trafficked to Italy but also to Belgium, Greece and to a lesser extent to the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Bulgarian and Romanian women are mainly trafficked to Greece, Italy and Austria. Ukrainian women are usually transited through Hungary, Serbia and Montenegro. Some victims are then re trafficked via Albania to Italy and to other countries in Western Europe.

The Balkans will remain an important transit region between Eastern and Western Europe because conflicts have led to a breakdown of social, political and legal structures, a situation, which continues to give traffickers significant freedom to operate.

Compatible and appropriate legislation should be adopted and implemented to effectively counter trafficking. Protection and assistance mechanisms for victims of trafficking should also be developed and/or strengthened. Prevention through socio-economic support and awareness-raising activities is also an effective way to combat trafficking.

UNIT 8 WHITE-COLLAR CRIME

Vocabulary notes:

white-collar crime	[ˈwaɪt ˈkɒlə kˈrɔɪm]	<i>an illegal act carried out in connection with their work, such as fraud</i>	білокомірцева злочинність
define v	[diˈfəɪn]	<i>to say/explain what the meaning of a word is</i>	визначати
violation n	[vaɪəˈleɪʃn]	<i>the act of not respecting sb's rights, peace, privacy, etc</i>	порушення
occupational adj	[ɒkjʊˈpeɪʃnəl]	<i>connected with a person's job or profession</i>	професійний
pyramid scheme	[ˈpɪrəmid ˈski:m]	<i>a method of fraud</i>	схема “піраміда”
advance fee scheme	[ədˈvɑːns fiː ˈski:m]	<i>a method of fraud</i>	авансовий платіж комісійних без подальшої виплати кредиту
fraud n	[frɔːd]	<i>the crime of cheating sb in order to get money illegally</i>	шахрайство
insurance n	[ɪnˈʃʊərəns]	<i>an arrangement with a company in which you pay them regular amounts of money and they agree to pay the costs</i>	страхування
intellectual property n	[ɪntɪˈlektʃuəl ˈprɒpəti]	<i>a copyright which is officially owned by sb</i>	інтелектуальна власність
		<i>if someone has</i>	авторське

copyright <i>n</i>	['kɒpɪraɪt]	<i>copyright on a piece of writing, it is illegal to reproduce it without their permission</i>	право
patent <i>n</i>	['peɪtənt]	<i>an official right to be the only person to make, use or sell a product/an invention; a document that proves this</i>	патент
piracy <i>n</i>	['pɔɪrəsi]	<i>the act of making illegal copies of DVDs, computer programs, etc., in order to sell them</i>	піратство
offer <i>v</i>	['ɒfə(r)]	<i>to say that you are willing to give sth to sb</i>	пропонувати
guarantee <i>v</i>	[,gærən'ti:]	<i>to promise sth will happen</i>	гарантувати
return <i>n</i>	[rɪ'tɜ:n]	<i>the amount of profit that you get from sth</i>	дохід, прибуток
recruit <i>v</i>	[rɪ'kru:t]	<i>to find new people to join a company, the armed forces, etc.</i>	вербувати, набирати
collapse	[kə'læps]	<i>to decrease suddenly in amount or value</i>	розвалювати, заснавати краху, збанкрутувати
lose (lost, lost) <i>v</i>	['lu:z, 'lost, 'lost]	<i>to be unable to find sth/sb</i>	втрачати
skim off <i>v</i>	[s'kim ɒf]	<i>if sb skims off money which belongs to other people, they take it for themselves</i>	знімати
		<i>to tell the public</i>	

advertise v	[ˈædvətəɪz]	<i>about a product in order to encourage people to buy it</i>	рекламувати
market v	[ˈmɑːkit]	<i>to offer a product for sale</i>	продавати
provide v	[prəˈvaɪd]	<i>to give sth to sb or make it available for them to use</i>	забезпечувати
customer n	[ˈkʌstəmə(r)]	<i>a person that buys goods or services from a shop or business</i>	замовник, клієнт, покупець
consumer n	[kənˈsjuːmə]	<i>a person who buys goods or uses services</i>	споживач
range v	[ˈreɪndʒ]	<i>to vary between two particular amounts, sizes</i>	коливатися
entice v	[ɪnˈtəɪs]	<i>to persuade sb to go somewhere or to do sth, by offering them sth</i>	заманювати
purchase v	[ˈpɜːtʃəs]	<i>to buy sth</i>	купувати
expect v	[ɪksˈpekt]	<i>to think or believe that sth will happen or that sb will do sth</i>	чекати, розраховувати
delivery n	[dɪˈlɪvəri]	<i>the act of taking goods, letters, to the people they have been sent to</i>	доставка
fulfil v	[fʊlˈfɪl]	<i>to do what is required or necessary</i>	виконувати
refer v	[rɪˈfəː]	<i>to send sb/sth to sb/sth for help, advice or a decision</i>	відноситися
boiler room	[ˈbɔɪləˈruːm]	<i>a fraudulent scheme in which investors are encouraged to</i>	“кипляча кімната”, (офіс шахрайської

		<i>buy non-existent, worthless, or overpriced shares</i>	компанії , діяль-ність якої ґрунту-ється на широкій рекламі)
shut down v	[ˈʌt ˈdaʊn]	<i>to stop opening for business; to stop working</i>	закривати
alias n	[ˈeiliæs]	<i>used when a criminal is known by two names</i>	вигадане ім'я, прізвисько
staff v	[ˈstɒf]	<i>to provide people to work in a company</i>	комплектувати (<i>uitam</i>)
trace n	[ˈtreis]	<i>a mark, an object or a sign that shows that sb/sth existed or was present</i>	слід
erase v	[i'reiz]	<i>to remove sth completely</i>	знищувати
complexity n	[kəm'pleksiti]	<i>the features of a problem or situation that are difficult to understand</i>	складність
swindle n	[ˈswindl]	<i>a situation in which sb uses illegal methods in order to get money from a company or another person</i>	шахрайство
search v	[ˈsə:tʃ]	<i>an attempt to find sb/sth, esp by looking carefully for them/it</i>	шукати
promise v	[ˈprɒmis]	<i>to tell sb that sth will definitely happen</i>	обіцяти
commission fee n	[kə'miʃn ˈfi:]	<i>a fee paid to auctioneers, salespeople, etc, for their services</i>	комісійні гроші

enterprise <i>n</i>	[ˈentəpraɪz]	<i>a company or business</i>	підприємство
policyholder <i>n</i>	[ˈpolisi ˈhouldə]	<i>a person that paid for insurance protection</i>	власник страхового полісу
claim <i>n</i>	[ˈkleim]	<i>a request for a sum of money that you believe you have a right to</i>	вимога
evasion of regulations	[iˈveɪzən əv [regjuˈleɪn z]	<i>the act of avoiding sb or sth that you are supposed to do</i>	порушення правил
secure <i>v</i>	[siˈkjuə]	<i>to obtain/ achieve sth, using a lot of effort</i>	одержувати
profit <i>n</i>	[ˈprɒfɪt]	<i>the money that you make in business after paying the costs</i>	дохід, прибуток

WHITE-COLLAR CRIME

“**White-collar crime**” is defined as a violation of criminal law by a person of the upper-socio-economic class in the course of his/her occupational activities. It may include financial/economic crimes (Ponzi/pyramid schemes, Advance Fee schemes, Telemarketing fraud), money laundering, insurance fraud, computer related crimes and intellectual property crimes (copyright, patent, piracy), etc.

One of the examples of “white-collar crime” is the pyramid scheme. In the pyramid scheme, someone offers you a chance to invest in a company or product with a guaranteed high return. One invests and asks others to do the same, and they recruit others and so on. When the pyramid collapses, everyone loses – except the person, who just skimmed the money off the top and never invested any of it. If monies are to be paid out, then old investors are paid with new investors’ monies. This is called “rob Peter to pay Paul concept”.

Telemarketing is a planned professional telephone use to advertise, market or provide service functions to both consumers and businesses. Telemarketing crime includes fraudulent sale of goods, ranging from vitamin packages to precious stones. Consumers are enticed

to purchase goods and are told to expect delivery, but it is never fulfilled. These operations are usually staffed by experienced salesmen, who are aggressive and knowledgeable. Telemarketers will sometimes operate from a location referred to as a “boiler room“, which is an office involving high-pressure tactics, numerous telephone lines, a sparsely furnished office, all of which is easily and quickly shut down and moved to a new location. Illegal telemarketers change their locations and names almost on monthly basis. The typical owner/operator of a telemarketing firm uses multiple aliases, telephones, mail boxes and business locations and his/her traces can be erased overnight. These facts coupled with the mobility of the subjects, complexity of the schemes and number of victims make this type of fraud one of the most difficult white-collar crimes for law enforcement to investigate and prosecute.

There are various types of Advance Fee swindles. In Advance Fee scheme the victim is searching for funding for a project or an idea. He/she is promised investment or credit by swindlers on condition the victim pays a commission fee in advance of receiving the credit. The final result is the victim never receives the promised funding and has been swindled out of his/her advance fee.

Money Laundering involves investment of illegal income in legitimate enterprises.

Insurance Fraud is a false promise to policyholders that the company will pay all claims arising under the policy.

White-collar crimes involve evasions of regulations and violations of law carried on as part of occupational or business activities in order to secure illegal profits.

Ex. 1. Guess the meaning of the international words:

socio-economic class; finance; pyramid scheme; telemarketing; check; patent; piracy; chance; investor; to recruit; company; guarantee; dividend; firm; realistic; aggressive tactics; telephone line; mobility; credit; legitimate; office.

Ex. 2. Translate the following words and word-combinations into Ukrainian:

white-collar crime; occupational activities; pyramid scheme; violations of law; advance fee scheme; money laundering; fraud; insurance fraud; computer related crime; intellectual property crime; to invest in a

company; to secure high returns; to advertise service functions; consumer; losses; victim; to expect delivery; to prosecute; to promise credits; commission fee; to shut down an office; to move to a new location.

Ex. 3. Match the English and the Ukrainian equivalents:

to promise high returns	схиляти до купівлі землі
to expect delivery	шукати кредити
to change location	розслідувати справу
to search for credits	закрити офіс
to invest illegal money	чекати на доставку
to investigate a case	інвестувати нелегальні гроші
to shut down an office	змінити місцезнаходження
to entice to purchase land	обіцяти високі прибутки

Ex. 4. Give the verbs corresponding to the following nouns:

violation	loss	purchaser	delivery
occupation	prosecution	payment	movement
investment	advertisement	investigation	location
funding	consumer	swindler	marketing

Ex. 5. Choose the synonyms from the box:

return, white-collar crime, claim, to propose, to search, to defraud, to buy, to receive, to expect, to fulfil

to carry out, demand, to swindle, to wait, a financial crime, profit, to offer, to purchase, to look for, to get.

Ex. 6. Give the English equivalents of the following Ukrainian words and word-combinations:

професійна діяльність; фінансово-економічний злочин; схема “піраміда”; відмивання грошей; шахрайство, пов’язане зі страхуванням; крадіжка інтелектуальної власності; піратство;

інвестувати; виплачувати дивіденди; рекламувати; споживач; збитки; жертва; схилити до купівлі; досвідчені продавці; закрити офіс; використовувати вигадане ім'я; комісійні гроші; за умови; порушення правил; злочинність, пов'язана з використанням комп'ютерів; рекламувати послуги та товари; отримувати незаконні прибутки.

Ex. 7. Use the right preposition:

1. 'White-collar crime' is a violation of criminal law _____ a person _____ the upper-socio-economic class _____ the course of his occupational activities.
2. _____ the pyramid scheme someone offers you a chance to invest _____ a company _____ a guaranteed high return.
3. The scheme proposed _____ the customers unrealistic money return.
4. If monies are to be paid _____, then old investors are paid _____ new investors monies.
5. Telemarketing provides service functions _____ consumers and businesses.
6. Consumers are enticed to purchase goods and services _____ means _____ high-pressure sales tactics.
7. Fraud operations are staffed _____ experienced salesmen.
8. Fraud's office settings are easily and quickly shut down and moved _____ a new location.
9. 'White-collar' crimes are difficult _____ law enforcement to investigate and prosecute.

Ex. 8. Replace the Ukrainian words by the English equivalents:

1. The victims (інвестують) money in non-existent companies.
2. The scheme proposes, as a rule, unrealistic (прибуток).
3. Customers are never paid out and the promises are never (виконуються).
4. Money laundering involves investment of illegal income in legitimate (підприємство).
5. Telemarketing frauds are difficult to (розслідувати).
6. The customers are told to expect (поставку) within one month.
7. Offices are quickly shut down and moved to a new (місце).

Ex. 9. Change the active constructions into passive:

1. In the pyramid scheme, someone offers you a chance to invest in a company with a guaranteed high return.
2. A swindler recruits customers.
3. A pyramid company pays money to the initial investors.
4. As a rule customers lose their money.
5. The scheme proposes to the customers unrealistic money return.
6. The old investors pay the new ones.
7. The scheme involves a high volume of victims.
8. The fraud promises the customer to deliver the goods within 45 days.
9. The criminals entice the customers to buy land, commodities, etc.
10. The victim never receives the promised funding.

Ex. 10. Insert the missing words from the box in the proper form in the following sentences:

to pay, to invest, credit, to collapse, location, unrealistic dividend, delivery, new investors' money, evasion of regulations
--

1. In the pyramid scheme, someone offers you to _____ in a company.
2. When the pyramid _____, everyone loses except the swindler.
3. The scheme proposed the customers _____.
4. The old investors are paid out with _____.
5. White-collar crime involves _____ carried on as a part of an occupational or business activity to secure illegal profits.
6. The purchaser is usually told not to expect _____ for at least 18 to 24 months.
7. Illegal telemarketers change their _____ on a monthly basis.
8. The victim is promised by swindlers _____ on condition to pay a commissioned fee.

Ex. 11. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Білокомірцева злочинність – це порушення закону особою вищого соціально-економічного класу в професійній діяльності.
2. Білокомірцева злочинність включає економічні/фінансові злочини, схеми “піраміди”, шахрайство із телемаркетингу,

відмивання грошей, шахрайство із страхуванням, злочини, що пов'язані з використанням комп'ютерів і крадіжки інтелектуальної власності (авторське право, патент, піратство).

3. В схемі “піраміда” злочинець пропонує вам інвестувати гроші в компанію і гарантує вам нереально високі прибутки.
4. Якщо компанія стає банкрутом, то всі інвестори втрачають свої гроші.
5. Нові інвестори виплачують відсотки старим інвесторам.
6. Ця концепція називається “Пограбууй Пітера, щоб сплатити Полу”.
7. Телемаркетинг, який використовується з метою шахрайства, схиляє людей до купівлі товарів та послуг, які ніколи не будуть їм надані.
8. Офіси шахраїв легко закриваються і швидко змінюють місце розташування.
9. Шахраї використовують безліч вигаданих імен, телефонів, поштових скриньок.
10. Мобільність злочинців, складність схем і велика кількість жертв роблять розслідування дуже складним.
11. В шахрайстві із страхуванням власники страхових полісів ніколи не отримують обіцяних грошей.

Ex. 12. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a “white-collar crime”?
2. What types of crime may the “white-collar crime” include?
3. What are customers proposed to do in a pyramid scheme?
4. Who loses the money after the bankruptcy of the pyramid scheme?
5. What is a telemarketing?
6. What is a “boiler room”?
7. How often do the criminal telemarketers change their location?
8. Why are the telemarketing frauds so difficult to investigate?
9. On what condition are the victims promised credits in an Advance Fee swindle?
10. What does money laundering involve?
11. What do insurance frauds promise to the policyholders?

Ex. 13. Read the text once again and formulate the basic idea of every paragraph.

Ex. 14. Give the summary of the text.

Ex. 15. Read and translate the additional text:

Check Fraud

Like waves on the ocean, variations of fraudulent activity keep pounding the shores of the banking industry. Prior to the 1980s, bank fraud schemes generally involved only a few transactions perpetrated by a single individual or small group. Losses averaged less than \$100,000 to the victim institution, and law enforcement investigations were fairly routine in nature.

Following deregulation of the savings and loan industry in 1982 and the initiation of more speculative, risky ventures by those in charge of these institutions, a new wave of fraud emerged. During the late 1980s and early 1990s large-scale frauds perpetrated by institution insiders and those held in trust within the banking industry became prevalent. Law enforcement agencies used massive task force-oriented investigations to calm the surge of these frauds. As a result the banking industry as a whole has stabilized and continues to insulate itself from insider abuse.

Conversely, a flood of fraud perpetrated by outsiders, especially organized ethnic groups, has risen dramatically since 1987. Outsider fraud now accounts for more than 60 per cent of all fraud against financial institutions. The most prevalent problem in the industry by far centers on check fraud, but also involves other counterfeit negotiable instruments, such as traveller's checks, credit cards, certified bank checks, money orders, and currency.

Ex. 16. Read the text and write out 25 key words from the text. Review the text:

The Telemarketing Crime Problem

Telemarketing is a planned professional telephone use to advertise, market, or provide service functions to both consumers and businesses. A major feature of telemarketing is that it eliminates geographic and physical limitations allowing consumers and businesses to access markets otherwise inaccessible.

Many legitimate businesses and organizations utilize multiple telephone solicitations and mass mailings to conduct legitimate business. However, there are numerous telemarketing firms that defraud the unsuspecting consumer through fraudulent representations and promises. The distinction between legitimate and illegal telemarketing operations is critical to an understanding of this crime problem because most forms are designed to closely resemble legitimate business transactions in order to thwart prosecutive efforts. The term telemarketing is a term that applies to a frequently used legitimate sales technique and this technique is not necessarily criminal in nature.

Telemarketers are successful by preying on the belief of most Americans that the American dream can come true. They offer a window of opportunity that seems irresistible. However, this American dream can soon turn into a nightmare. The telemarketer will sometimes continue to prey on victims of earlier frauds. The telemarketer will continue to contact these individuals over and over again. The consequences can be devastating. Individuals have been known to lose their homes, marriage, and their life savings, all in pursuit of the telemarketer's tantalizing offer.

Previously, the trend for illegal telemarketers was to change locations and names almost on a monthly basis. This was done to avoid detection and arrest. For the most part, this is no longer the case. Telemarketers now operate in a number of states calling or soliciting customers in other states. They take advantage of the fact that most consumer complaints will be made to local law enforcement and consumer agencies which, for the most part, do not regularly and systematically share this type of information with Federal law enforcement.

The most vulnerable victims are sought, and when found, they are exploited. As a result, consumer awareness of this crime problem and the consumer's ability to recognize these schemes, prior to being victimized, are likely to be the most effective weapons in combatting telemarketing fraud.

Ex. 17. Give a summary of the text according to the following scheme:

This text is entitled ...

It deals with ...

At the beginning of the text the author says that ...

He focuses on ...

He also gives a description of ...

Ponzi and Pyramid Schemes

One of the earliest known examples of a Ponzi scheme appeared in 1920, in Boston, Massachusetts. Charles Ponzi, an Italian immigrant and financial wizard, established the Securities and Exchange Company. The corporation consisted of only Ponzi, who started his company with a few hundred dollars borrowed from two silent partners. The company's prospectors promised investors substantial returns on their investments in Ponzi's company. Within 45 days, an investor would receive his original investment plus 50 percent interest; in 90 days, he would double his original investment.

Ponzi explained to doubters that knowing how to take advantage of the varying currency exchange rates in different parts of the world was how he made his profit. He started his company upon receiving a business letter from a conspirator in Spain, who enclosed a reply coupon which, if exchanged at any U.S. Post Office, was worth 6 cents. In Spain, the cost of the coupon to a buyer was only 1 cent. Ponzi reasoned that by buying the coupon in Spain and redeeming it in the United States, he made a 5-cent profit. Thereafter, Ponzi began operations in nine different countries, with his agents travelling back and forth between these

countries and the United States to take advantage of the disparity in currency value.

A "Boston Post" newspaper reporter was convinced that Ponzi had never purchased any coupons and that he was taking money from one investor to pay off another. Further investigation by this reporter turned up information that Ponzi, under his real name Charles Bianchi, had been sentenced to prison in Canada for forgery several years earlier.

By the end of 1920, Ponzi's world collapsed and he was subsequently convicted in Massachusetts. Of the \$15 million that Ponzi had taken in, there was no accounting for \$8 million. Such schemes became known as Ponzi schemes and are a "Rob Peter to Pay Paul" concept. Investors believe they are investing in something for an unrealistic rate of return.

Pyramid schemes are really just "a transfer of wealth." At the heart of each pyramid scheme is the representation, expressed or implied, that a new participant can recoup his original investment by simply finding and inducing two or more prospects to make the same investment. Promoters fail to tell prospective participants that this is mathematically impossible for everyone to win; an infinite number of investors is needed to pay out the promised profits.

UNIT 9 MONEY LAUNDERING

Vocabulary notes:

launder v money	[ˈlɔːndə]	<i>to move money that was obtained illegally into foreign bank accounts so that it is difficult for people to know where the money came from</i>	відмивати гроші
prying adj	[ˈpraɪɪŋ]	<i>eager to find out private details</i>	надмірно допитливий
jealous adj	[ˈdʒeləs]	<i>feeling unhappy because you wish you had sth that sb else has</i>	заздрісний
concern n	[kənˈsəːn]	<i>a feeling of worry</i>	занепокоєння, турбота
hide v	[haɪd]	<i>to put sb/sth in a place where it cannot be seen or found</i>	ховати
misuse n	[ˌmɪsˈjuːs]	<i>the act of using sth for the wrong purpose</i>	зловживання
sophisticated adj	[səˈfɪstɪkeɪtɪd]	<i>complicated in the way that it works</i>	складний
disguise v	[dɪsˈgaɪz]	<i>to change your appearance so that people can't</i>	приховувати

		<i>recognize you</i>	
acquisition <i>n</i>	[,ækwɪ'zɪʃn]	<i>sth that sb buys to add to what they own</i>	придбання
tainted (money)	['teɪntɪd]	<i>dirty (money)</i>	брудні (гроші)
evade <i>v</i>	[ɪ'veɪd]	<i>to find a way of not doing sth, that legally you should do</i>	ухилитись
liability <i>n</i>	[,laɪə'bɪlɪtɪ]	<i>the state of being legally responsible for sth</i>	обов'язок, зобов'язання
outflow <i>n</i>	[aʊt'fləʊ]	<i>the movement of a large amount of money, people out of a place</i>	відплив
proceeds <i>n</i>	['prəʊsɪːdɪz]	<i>the money you receive when you sell sth</i>	прибуток, виручка
range <i>v</i> (from... to)	[reɪn(d)ʒ]	<i>to vary between two particular sizes including others between them</i>	коливатися від ... до
commonplace <i>adj</i>	['kɒmpleɪs]	<i>a remark, etc. that is not new or interesting</i>	банальний
misappropriation <i>n</i>	[mɪsə'prəʊp ri'eɪʃn]	<i>the act of taking sb else's money or property for yourself, esp. when they have trusted you to take care of it</i>	незаконне присвоєн ня
assets <i>n pl</i>	['æsets]	<i>property, that a company owns,</i>	активи,

		<i>which can be used or sold to pay debts</i>	фонди
embezzlement <i>n</i>	[ɪm'beɪzmənt]	<i>the act of stealing money that belongs to your employer</i>	розкрадання
predicate offences	['predɪkɪt]	<i>crimes underlying money laundering or terrorist finance activity</i>	злочини, які кваліфікуються як відмивання грошей
stipulate <i>v</i>	['stɪpjuleɪt]	<i>to state clearly and definitely that sth must be done, or how it must be done</i>	передбачати, зумовлювати
transfer <i>v</i>	[træns'fə:]	<i>to move sth/sb from one place to another</i>	переказувати (гроші)
funds <i>n pl</i>	[fʌndz]	<i>money that is readily available</i>	кошти (гроші)
currency <i>n</i>	['kʌrənsɪ]	<i>the system of money that a country uses</i>	валюта, гроші
furtherance <i>n</i>	['fə:ðərəns]	<i>the process of helping sth to be successful</i>	підтримка
false <i>adj</i>	[fɔ:ls]	<i>wrong; not correct or true</i>	фальшивий, підроблений
invoice <i>n</i>	['ɪnvɔɪs]	<i>a list of goods that were sold, showing what you must pay</i>	рахунок-фактура
wire transfer <i>n</i>	[waɪə]	<i>money sent by telegraph</i>	телеграфний переказ
purchase <i>n</i>	['pə:tʃeɪs]	<i>the process of buying sth</i>	купівля

provide <i>v</i>	[prə'vaɪd]	<i>to give sth to sb or make it available for them to use</i>	забезпечувати, давати
proof <i>n</i>	[pru:f]	<i>information, documents that show that sth is true</i>	доказ
payment <i>n</i>	['peɪmənt]	<i>the act of paying</i>	платіж, сплата
untraceable <i>adj</i>	[ʌn'treɪsəbl]	<i>unable to be discovered, found or traced</i>	який неможливо простежити
supplier <i>n</i>	[sə 'plaɪə]	<i>a person or company that supplies goods</i>	постачальник
purport <i>v</i>	['pə:pə:t]	<i>to claim to be sth when this may not be true</i>	мати на думці, припускати
defraud smb. of smth	[dɪ'frɔ:d]	<i>to get money illegally from a person by tricking them</i>	відбирати обманом (безчесно)
profit <i>n</i>	['prɒfɪt]	<i>the money that you make in business after paying the costs involved</i>	прибуток
perpetrator <i>n</i>	['pə:pɪtreɪtə]	<i>a criminal</i>	злочинець
amass <i>v</i>	[ə'mæs]	<i>to collect sth, esp in large quantities</i>	збирати, накопичувати
circulation <i>n</i>	[sə:kju'leɪʃn]	<i>the passing of sth from one person to another</i>	обіг
dummy <i>adj</i>	['dʌmɪ]	<i>made to look real, although it is a copy that does not</i>	фіктивний, підставний

		<i>work</i>	
letter of advice <i>n</i>	[əd'vaɪs]	<i>a written notice of an action taken on a stated date</i>	авізо, повідомлення
sham <i>adj</i>	[ʃæm]	<i>false</i>	фальшивий, фіктивний
eliminate <i>v</i>	[ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt]	<i>to remove sth</i>	ліквідувати
cover <i>v</i> (the tracks)	[ˈkʌvə]	<i>to place sth over in order to hide it</i>	замести сліди
commodity <i>n</i>	[kə'mɒdɪti]	<i>a product or a raw material that can be bought and sold</i>	товар
receipts <i>n</i>	[rɪ'si:ts]	<i>money that a business, bank or government receives</i>	виручка, прибуток

Ex. 1. Read and translate the text. Title all parts of the text:

I

Like most social, let alone economic evils, money laundering is nothing new. It is as old as is the need to hide one's wealth from prying eyes and jealous hands and concern about the uses and misuses of hidden money is not just an issue in our century. Of course, the modern money launderer will no doubt adopt rather more sophisticated techniques.

The aim of the launderer is either to disguise the initial source of the individual funds because of the criminal nature of the acquisition; or to re-define the nature of the funds themselves because of the way in which they have become tainted along the money trail, as when their owners evade exchange controls, customs duties or tax liabilities, and to do that successfully requires different skills and different techniques.

II

During the period of Ukraine's transition from a centrally planned economy to a market economy, the opportunities to launder money appear to be limitless.

What is happening is a massive outflow of capital from Ukraine. These proceeds range from criminally derived funds, from commonplace

offences to the misappropriation of state assets through embezzlement, theft, and corruption. This money is legalized in Ukraine and eventually sent abroad, primarily to Western countries for laundering and safekeeping.

Funds leaving Ukraine to be legalized abroad consist of combination of assets from the proceeds of predicate offences stipulated by criminal codes and proceeds that are illegally transferred out of Ukraine, commonly referred to as “gray money”. Examples of this include corporate, private and official funds sent to foreign accounts to evade hard currency restrictions, taxation, inflation, or detection.

Instances of embezzlement by individuals in positions allowing access to either private or public funds also occur; these proceeds are likewise sent abroad. The proceeds ultimately return to Ukraine in the form of cash, goods, services, and equipment. Those remaining in Ukraine are used for operational expenses in furtherance of the criminal enterprise.

III

Common methods used to launder assets are false invoicing schemes, keeping of double books, and contract fraud. A common scenario is a wire transfer of funds in Western currency to a front company abroad for a commercial transaction. A fraudulent purchase contract provided by the front company is presented as proof of the commercial need for wiring the funds. After the funds are wired, the legitimized funds are free to be transferred or converted to cash. This method is also used to embezzle state funds. Most international trade payments are made by electronic interbank transfers which are virtually untraceable once completed.

Another method used to launder funds involves instances in which suppliers never receive payment for products that are purportedly ordered by the state. Schemes to defraud the state of strategic materials – such as oil, gas, metal, gold, diamonds, and timber – regularly occurs in which the resources are shipped abroad with deliberately undervalued invoices and sold at world markets – the profits of which are embezzled by the perpetrators.

But though the financial and credit system is a common area where criminals launder money, it is not the only way, of course. The casino is perhaps one of the most traditional “laundries” for washing dirty capital in the West. Without any doubt, domestic gambling houses

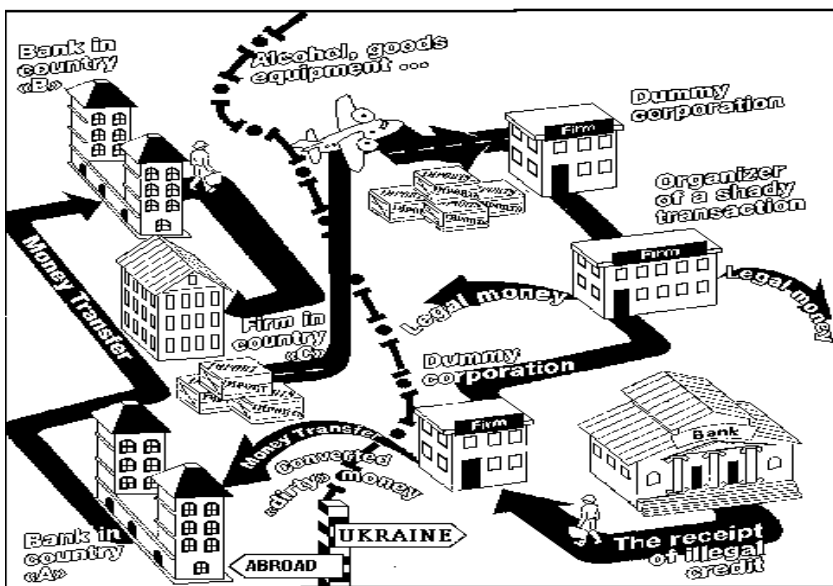
(institutions) are also used for these purposes. The system of laundering is simple: dirty money is passed through the casino as winnings.

Active use is being made of numerous currency exchange offices, which violate instructions and legislation, for laundering operations with cash in hrvnias and foreign exchange. That is, any money – whether stolen from the state, amassed through racket or received on fictitious payment – may be put into circulation.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION!

The scheme of laundering stolen money is always typical. The firm – organizer of a shady transaction – is setting up two dummy corporations. On the account of one of them money obtained by means of fake letters of advice and illegal credit is deposited.

This money is instantly converted and transferred abroad, whereas the sham firm eliminates itself. Dirty money is being transferred in the West several times through bank structures so as to finally cover the tracks of stolen millions. Then this money is received by a certain firm “C”, the confidential partner or the dummy corporation of the Ukrainian firm – organizer of the transaction under some concrete contract – for the delivery of alcohol, products and equipment. This cargo is dispatched to another dummy corporation which immediately “resells” the commodity to the main firm and after that again eliminates itself. Now the goods are quietly sold on the Ukrainian market, and the receipts, actually laundered money, are invested in legal business.



Ex. 2. Translate the following terms into Ukrainian:

sophisticated techniques, acquisition, funds, market economy, account, commonplace offence, wire transfer, embezzlement, hard currency, invoice, fraud, gambling houses, payment, proceeds, money laundering, set up, dummy corporation, letter of advice, goods, transaction.

Ex. 3. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents:

misappropriation
assets
embezzlement
perpetrator
fraudulent
profit
evade
eliminate
commodity

прибуток
товар
незаконне присвоєння
активи
ліквідувати
розкрадання
злочинець
ухилитися
шахрайський

Ex. 4. Choose the synonyms from the box:

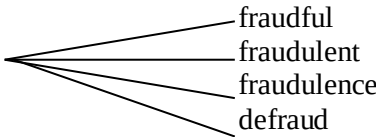
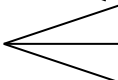
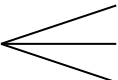
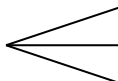
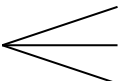
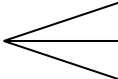
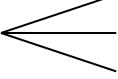
washing, method, stealing, crime, commodity, faked, criminal,
supply, swindle, profit(s)

theft _____	laundering _____
provide _____	fraud _____
false _____	perpetrator _____
technique _____	goods _____
proceeds _____	offence _____

Ex. 5. Encircle the prefixes and suffixes and translate the following words: eg. launder

acquisition, successful, different, untraceable, supplier,
defraud, regularly, deliberately, financial, legislation, circulation,
misappropriation, illegally, equipment, independence, unlawful,
proceeding.

Ex. 6. Give the word-families of the following words:

fraud			
to launder		to restrict	
to embezzle		to detect	
to appropriate		legal	

Ex. 7. Group the following words and word-combinations into 4 logical groups:

gambling houses, goods, theft, taxation, misappropriation,
services, corruption, inflation, cash, hard currency restrictions,
embezzlement, currency exchange offices

crimes	phenomena	laundering money ways	banking
.....			

Ex. 8. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian:

1. Instances of embezzlement by individuals in positions allowing access to either private or public funds also occur.
2. Some of the most common methods used to avoid discovery or suspicion are the employment of a number of individuals who are used to deposit sums of cash which, because they are just under the cash reporting limits, do not require registration or reporting.
3. According to strict instructions, every authorized bank must present exhaustive information on all its exchange offices to the territorial departments of the National Bank.

Ex. 9. Open the brackets using the correct Voice forms:

1. The proceeds (*to use*) for operational expenses in furtherance of the criminal enterprise.
2. Dirty money instantly (*to convert and transfer*) abroad.
3. Some commercial structure (*to set up*) a group of fictitious firms.
4. The false firm (*to liquidate*) and the stolen money (*to disappear*) without a trace.
5. More sophisticated techniques (*to adopt*) by the modern money launderer.
6. Any money – whether stolen from the state or amassed through racket – may (*to put*) into circulation.

Ex. 10. Write out the English equivalents from the text:

переказувати гроші	замести сліди
конвертувати гроші	обмін валюти
фальшиве повідомлення (авізо)	фіктивні платежі
телеграфувати переказ	фінансово-кредитна система
підставні корпорації	пустити в обіг

Ex. 11. Complete the sentences using the text:

1. The firm – organizer of shady transaction –..... ➤ in the form of cash, goods, services and equipment.
2. Most international trade payments are made ... ➤ sent abroad, primarily to Western countries for laundering.
3. Dirty money is legalized in Ukraine and eventually ... ➤ for washing dirty capital in the West.
4. The proceeds ultimately return to ultimately return to Ukraine ... ➤ is setting up two dummy corporations.
5. The casino is perhaps one of the most traditional “laundries” ... ➤ by electronic interbank transfers.

Ex. 12. Complete the sentences with the words from the box:

приховувати, гральні дома, незаконне присвоєння (придбання), розкрадання, відмивати гроші, придбання

1. The aim of the launderer is _____ the initial source of the individual funds because of the criminal nature of the _____.
2. The proceeds range from commonplace offences to the _____ of state assets through _____, theft and corruption.
3. Though the financial and credit system is a common area where criminals _____, it is not the only way, of course.
4. Without any doubt, domestic _____ are also used for washing dirty capital.

Ex. 13. Find the answers in the text:

1. Is money laundering a new phenomenon today?
2. What is the aim of the launderer?
3. What is happening now in our country?
4. What do the proceeds range from/to?
5. Where can dirty money be legalized?
6. What is the meaning of the term “gray money”?
7. What are common methods and scenario to launder assets?
8. What is the scheme to defraud the state of strategic materials?
9. What other ways of laundering money are there?
10. What types of financial institutions do you know?

Ex. 14. Say what you know about the methods and means of money laundering using the following key words:

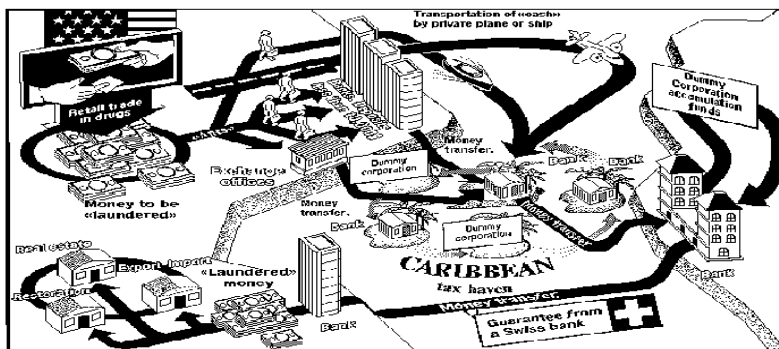
- false invoicing schemes
- wire transfer
- fraudulent purchase contract
- legitimized funds
- electronic interbank transfers
- to defraud the state of strategic materials
- undervalued invoices
- gambling houses
- currency exchange offices

Ex. 15. Translate into English:

1. Мета відмивання грошей – приховати первісне джерело індивідуального капіталу, придбаного незаконним шляхом.
2. Зараз спостерігається масовий відтік капіталу з України для його відмивання за кордоном.
3. Має місце привласнення індивідуальних або громадських грошових засобів посадовими особами, які мають до них доступ.
4. Прибутки повертаються в Україну у вигляді готівки, товарів, послуг та обладнання.
5. Звичайні методи відмивання грошей – оформлення фальшивих рахунків, ведення подвійного бухгалтерського обліку, шахрайство з контрактами.

6. Більшість міжнародних платежів між банками здійснюється за допомогою електронних переказів, які досить складно простежити та контролювати.
7. Казино, мабуть, є одним із найбільш традиційних та зручних способів відмивання брудних грошей як в Україні так і на Заході.

Ex. 16. Read the text and review it:



How “Dirty” Money Is Laundered in the West

The sense of the operation, according to the version of the French magazine “L’Evenement du jeudi” is to turn the dirty money into bank loans. With this aim, at the first stage dirty money is transferred to various intermediate banks in small deposits (this is what the “ants” are dealing with), then they are transferred to “tax haven” as, for example, the Caribbean islands (also likely is a version in which they are illegally delivered to the “tax haven”). Then a series of fake transactions between various banks, registered in one or another “tax haven” follows with the aim of covering their tracks and making it impossible to discover the origin of the money. Then this money is transferred to a respectable bank, usually in Switzerland, under the name of a certain dummy corporation which accumulates funds. The last stage: on the instructions of its client (the latter is a false society in this chain) and on some security (for example, the blocking of accounts) the Swiss bank agrees to guarantee the loans of some other bank, say, in the USA. In turn, this bank grants these loans legally to firms set up in the USA, which in reality are controlled by criminal organizations.

UNIT 10 COMPUTER CRIME

Vocabulary notes:

estimate v	[ˈestimeɪt]	<i>to form an idea of the cost, value etc. of sth, but without calculating it exactly</i>	оцінювати
apprehend v	[,æpriˈhend]	<i>(of the police) to catch sb and arrest them</i>	затримувати, заарештовувати
perceive v	[pəˈsi:v]	syn. see	відчувати, усвідомлювати
breach n	[bri:tʃ]	<i>a failure to do sth that must be done by law</i>	порушення (закону)
hack v	[hæk]	<i>to secretly find a way of looking at and/or changing information on sb else's computer system without permission</i>	проникати (незаконно в комп'ютерну програму)
vulnerable adj	[ˈvʌlnərəbl]	<i>weak and easily hurt physically or emotionally</i>	вразливий
reconnaissance n	[riˈkɒnisəns]	<i>the activity of getting information about an area for military purposes</i>	розвідка
extortion v	[iksˈtɔːʃən]	<i>the crime of making sb give you sth by threatening them</i>	вимагання
insert v	[inˈsɜ:t]	<i>to put sth into sth else or between two things</i>	встановлювати, вставляти

rogue program <i>n</i>	[rəʊg]	<i>an application that display false security scan results</i>	вірусна програма
software <i>n</i>	[ˈsɒftweə]	<i>the programs used by a computer for doing particular jobs</i>	програмне забезпечення
back-up copy <i>n</i>	[ˈkɒpi]	<i>a duplicate instance of a data file, system or server</i>	резервна копія
ransom <i>n</i>	[ˈrænsəm]	<i>money that is paid to sb so that they will set free a person kept as a prisoner by them</i>	викуп
loss <i>n</i>	[lɒs]	<i>money that was lost by a business</i>	втрата, збиток
access <i>n</i>	[ˈæksəs]	<i>the opportunity to use sth</i>	доступ
safeguard <i>n</i>	[ˈseɪfɡɑːd]	<i>to protect sth/sb from loss, harm or damage; to keep sth/sb safe</i>	1. гарантія; 2. запобіжник
detect <i>v</i>	[diˈtekt]	<i>to notice sth that is not easy to see, hear, etc.</i>	виявляти, викривати
damage <i>n</i>	[ˈdæmɪdʒ]	<i>physical harm caused to sth which makes it less attractive, useful or valuable</i>	збиток, втрата, шкода
the mere threat	[miə θret]	<i>used to emphasize how extreme a threat is</i>	явна загроза

COMPUTER CRIME AND EXTORTION

The proceeds of computer fraud in the USA are estimated at \$3 billion per year. The FBI estimates that only 1 in 10,000 apprehended computer criminals are currently sent to prison. US computer crime has been growing at 500 per cent each year and continues to do so. The London Business School estimates British losses from computer crime to be £407 million per year; some consultants think they may be as high as £2 billion.

Most computer crimes are done by dishonest employees who can defraud their institutions of huge sums of money at what they perceive to be little risk.

As well as for fraud, computers can be used to obtain unauthorized information, for commercial espionage or breaching national security. It is remarkably easy to hack into a computer system by remote control without access to the building housing the main computer if the hacker has managed to discover one or more codewords. With more personal computers per head than any other European country, Britain is particularly vulnerable. As well as its uses for criminal gain, the potential of hacking for reconnaissance and planning of terrorist operations is obvious. Government networks (especially in police, intelligence and defence departments) are as vulnerable as banks and other commercial systems.

Computer manufacturers, competing with each other over price, speed and user-friendliness, have been astonishingly slow in devising and building in safeguards to prevent or detect such abuses.

Computers also offer great opportunities for extortion or malicious damage. It is relatively simple to insert a virus (or rogue program) into a computer, which will automatically be passed on to the software of other computers which have dealings with the infected network.

The damage to banks, insurance companies, mail order firms, and so on can be catastrophic, not least because, when the virus first shows itself, hundreds of thousands or even millions of pounds may have to be spent on checking other programs to see if they are affected. One large insurance company, thanks to a hacker "having fun", lost a set of computer files and the back-up copies. Restoring the information took nearly a year and cost more than £7 million with another £15 million in lost business. The mere threat to trigger a 'time bomb' virus can be used to

extort a ransom which a big corporation may think is the lesser of two evils to pay. Like other victims of blackmail, they seldom report it.

Other forms of extortion – such as by threat to kidnap, kill, maim, sabotage, bomb or (increasingly prevalent) to contaminate food or pharmaceutical products – are also used by both terrorists and criminal extortioners.

IT IS INTERESTING TO KNOW !

DEFINITIONS

Hacker – An individual or group of individuals who attempt to gain or who gain unauthorized access to computer systems. Hackers often spend hours trying to obtain network users identifications and associated passwords. Once access has been obtained, hackers have the capability to steal, alter or destroy computer programs and data.

Hacker profile

- Shy or introverted
- Not popular with other students
- Sloppy or unorganized
- Intelligent
 - High IQs
 - Poor Grades
- Extremes
 - Underweight or overweight
- Good talkers
- Big egos
 - Need constant attention and admiration
 - Strong negative response to threats to self-esteem
- Peak at age 16-17 years
 - Mostly males
 - Between the ages of 12 and 28.
- Have own vocabulary
 - speech patterns
- Do not use their names
- Will use a handle while exchanging information on bulletin boards or when dealing with other hackers.

* Examples of handles

- Phiber Optic
 - Grim Reaper
 - Outlaw
 - Acid Freak
 - Captain Chaos
 - Cyber Angel
- Will become a member of a group of hackers

* Typical names of hacker groups

- ▶ Anarchy Inc.
- ▶ Sherwood Forest
- ▶ Chaos Computer Club
- ▶ Phreaks Against Geeks
- ▶ Legion of Doom
- ▶ Masters of Destruction

Phreaker – One who hacks telephone systems, usually to obtain free long distance calling and other services such as conference calling.

Phreaks originally used blue boxes, black boxes – specific pieces of equipment that generate the tones needed to control the phone system (generate a dial tone). Today phreaking is more access code oriented, stealing phone card access numbers and changing the billing system so that someone else is billed for your calls. Also involves the illegal monitoring of telephone conversations.

Lamer – Someone who lacks the knowledge of computer systems and hacking.

Elite – Someone who is above the average hacker in his abilities. Member of a select few.

War Dialer – a computer program that is utilized to control a computer modem to call either the same number again and again or is used to keep calling consecutive telephone numbers until a modem is located at the dialed number. The telephone number is then logged for later use.

Sysop – a person who is assigned to monitor and maintain a computer system. Normally used to refer to the owner of a computer bulletin board system.

Sniffer – a computer program that is inserted by the hacker into the target computer system. The program monitors and records all of the data that is being sent or received through the communications port of the computer. It allows the hacker to have access to all information being sent and received by the computer including user ids and passwords. Normally can not be easily detected by the system administrator.

Cracker – a hacker who uses any method possible to gain access to a computer system. Does not care if the system is made to crash. Will normally cause some type of damage to the system.

Call Looping – a method by which a hacker attempts to disguise the location where he is calling from by calling additional numbers and linking multiple phone switches. Normally an 800 number is called, then the hacker causes the phone system to give him a dial tone, then a second 800 number is dialed, thereby linking two phone systems.

REASONS FOR WANTING TO GAIN ILLEGAL ACCESS TO A COMPUTER SYSTEM

-  To listen to the conversations between computers.
-  To gain entry into the computers and look around for valuable information.
-  To gain access to the computer system so that the system can be shut down.
-  To learn passwords and access codes so that the hacker can gain unlimited access to the system.
-  To intercept the private e-mail messages being sent on the system.

Ex. 1. Translate into Ukrainian:

the damage to banks, access, the proceeds of computer fraud, to trigger a 'time bomb' virus, insurance company, breaching national security, commercial espionage, the back-up copies, network, criminal extortioner.

Ex. 2. Match the English and the Ukrainian equivalents:

computer fraud
defraud
remote control
codeword
per head
criminal gain
malicious damage
blackmail

пароль
на душу населення
комп'ютерне шахрайство
обманювати
шантаж
протиправна мета
умисне ушкодження
дистанційне управління

Ex. 3. Write down as many nouns as possible with the word “computer” and translate the word-combinations into Ukrainian:

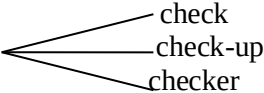
Example: computer fraud

Ex. 4. Choose the synonyms from the box:

fraud, espionage, apprehend

intelligence, forgery, reconnaissance, cheat, spying, arrest, detain, deception

Ex. 5. Give the word-families of the following verbs, as in the example:

to check 
check
check-up
checker

to extort  **to inform**  **to secure** 
to lose  **to estimate**  **to pay** 

Ex. 6. Write down as many nouns as you can with the following adjectives and translate these word-combinations into Ukrainian:

fraudulent  personal 

Ex. 7. Encircle the suffixes and translate the following words:

information, breaching, housing, competing, user-friendliness, employee, commercial, hacker, extortioner.

Ex. 8. Group the following words and word-combinations into three logical groups:

fraud, remote control, breaking national security, a bank, a codeword, a terrorist operation, a virus program, an insurance company, prevent, an abuse, a mail order firm, a malicious damage, ransom, a government network, criminal proceeds, to hack, software, a computer file, a telephone company, a big corporation.

COMPUTER	CRIME	INSTITUTION

Ex. 9. Write down the following numerals as in the examples:

E.g. 0.2% - oh point two per cent
Euro 75 bn – seventy five billion Euro

USD \$3 billion.....
GBP £407 million.....
GBP £15 million.....
25%
0.8%
1998

Ex. 10. Find the English equivalents in the text:

дистанційне управління, комп'ютерне шахрайство, пароль, розвідка, комп'ютерна злочинність, шантаж, проникати (незаконно в комп'ютерну програму), вірусна програма, збиток, прибуток, оцінювати, програмне забезпечення.

Ex. 11. Complete the sentences with the words from the box:

жертва, інформація, шпигунство, "незаконно проникати",
порушення, обманювати, комп'ютерне шахрайство, здирництво,
злочинний, перевірка.

1. The proceeds of ... in the USA are estimated at \$3 billion per year.
2. Dishonest employees can ... their institutions of huge sums of money.
3. Computers can be used to obtain unauthorized ..., for commercial ... or ... national security.
4. It is very easy to ... into a computer system by remote control.
5. Computers offer great opportunities for ... or ... damage.
6. A huge amount of money may be spent on ... other programs for virus.
7. The ... of computer virus, like other victims of blackmail, seldom report it.

Ex. 12. Find the answers in the text:

1. How are the proceeds of computer fraud estimated in the USA and GB?
2. Who commits most computer crimes?
3. For what purposes can computer be used?
4. Is it possible to hack into a computer system without access to the building housing the main computer?
5. Why is Britain particularly vulnerable to computer crime?
6. How can an offender use a computer for extortion or malicious damage?

Ex. 13. Say what you know about computer crime. Use these words and word-combinations:

the proceeds, to be estimated at, dishonest employees, defraud, to hack into a computer, an opportunity, to insert a virus, damage, to check a program, «time bomb» virus, to blackmail.

Ex. 14. Read the text and name the steps the USA took to combat computer crime. Give a summary of the text.

This text is entitled

It deals with

At the beginning of the text the author says that

He gives a description of

Taking on the Hackers

The United States has always been at the forefront of the struggle against cybercrime. The Federal Bureau of Investigation already has specialised computer crime units, as well as the National Infrastructure Protection Centre, which co-ordinates nationwide responses to the problem.

The first line of defence is advisory. The FBI formed the Internet Fraud Council (IFC), in partnership with the National White Collar Crime Centre and the private-sector consultancy, the National Fraud Centre. The IFC's role is to spread best practice in identifying and unmasking computer-based fraud, from pyramid schemes to stock manipulation.

The second line of defence is the collation of accurate information. There are already networks in place to detect efforts to hack into computers and alert the authorities and other potential victims. The Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Centre is a privately-managed venture established at the initiative of the US Treasury, whose participants include Citygroup, the New York Federal Reserve Bank and Bank of America.

Beyond this, though, the US administration plans to establish Fidnet, the Federal Intrusion Detection Network, to monitor not only government computer systems, but also other networks regarded as vital to national security.

This would include the banking system and the country's communications and service infrastructures.

It is possible, for example, to use the so-called “sniffers” to eavesdrop on data traffic without interrupting it, and even encrypted messages can be read with the use of appropriate programs, such as viruses designed to steal the “crypto keyring” to decode them. Fidnet

will, therefore, also have to be able to detect these more subtle attacks.

The third key element is to develop the law-enforcement capability to investigate and prosecute computer crimes.

The Department of Defence opened its Defence Computer Forensic Laboratory (DCFL), intended as a strategic, national asset in the fight against cybercrime.

The following words can help you:

advisory <i>adj</i>	[əd'vaizəri]	консультативний
unmask computer-based fraud	[ʌn'ma:sk]	викривати комп'ютерне шахрайство
collation <i>n</i>	[kə'leiʃn]	порівняння
effort <i>n</i>	[ˈefət]	спроба, намагання
eavesdrop <i>v</i>	[ˈi:vzdrɒp]	підслуховувати
interrupt <i>v</i>	[ɪntə'rʌpt]	1. втручатися; 2. переривати

Ex. 15. Translate into English:

1. Комп'ютерна злочинність несе в собі ряд суспільно-небезпечних проблем.
2. Кількість злочинів, вчинених із застосуванням комп'ютерних технологій, різко зростає.
3. За допомогою комп'ютерів можна здійснювати шантаж.
4. Комп'ютери можуть використовуватись для несанкціонованого отримання інформації.
5. Більшість комп'ютерних злочинів здійснюється нечесними службовцями компаній.
6. Урядова комп'ютерна мережа так само уразлива до хакерів як банки та інші комерційні системи.
7. Велике значення має розвиток юридично обґрунтованих можливостей щодо розслідування та притягнення до суду комп'ютерних злочинців.
8. Жертви комп'ютерного шахрайства дуже рідко звертаються в поліцію.

Ex. 16. Write down the following abbreviations in full:

FBI, IFC, DCFL, C.I.D., IPCO, NFC, FRB, FIDN.

Ex. 17. Retell the text in English using the key words and phrases given below:

The text provides much information on ...

The text carries material about ...

Vocabulary notes:

selfish adj	[ˈselfɪʃ]	корисливий
motive n	[ˈmɒtɪv]	мотив
threat n	[θret]	загроза
mass-media n pl.	[mæsˈmiːdjə]	засоби масової інформації
tool n	[tuːl]	знаряддя
printing and filming of pornography		виготовлення та розповсюдження порнографічних творів

Проблема боротьби зі злочинами, які вчиняються з використанням комп'ютерних технологій

Комп'ютерна злочинність – це явище міжнародного значення, рівень поширення якої знаходиться у прямій залежності від рівня розвитку та впровадження сучасних комп'ютерних технологій, мереж їх загального користування та доступу до них. Таким чином, стрімкий розвиток інформатизації в Україні несе в собі потенційну можливість використання комп'ютерних технологій з корисливих та інших злочинних мотивів, що певною мірою ставить під загрозу національну безпеку держави. Комп'ютери є зручним знаряддям вчинення таких злочинів, як тероризм, шпигунство, шахрайство, крадіжка, виготовлення та розповсюдження порнографічних творів чи зображень тощо.

За повідомленнями засобів масової інформації, в США економічні збитки від комп'ютерних правопорушень складають щорічно близько 100 млрд. доларів США і кількість подібних злочинів збільшується на 30-40% щорічно. У Німеччині “комп'ютерна мафія” викрадає на рік близько 2 млрд. євро. У Великобританії лише асоціація страхових компаній несе збитки на суму понад 1 млрд. фунтів стерлінгів на рік.

Ex. 18. Read and discuss this text:

In one recent case a 29 year-old hacker by the name of Kevin Poulsen had illegally entered Pacific Bell's switching network and was able to control the calls coming into a Los Angeles radio stations to call in promotion and ensure that he would win the Porsche that was to be given away.

He was also able to listen into conversations on court ordered wiretaps of reputed mobsters. He was also able to control the call in telephone hues on the segment of Unsolved Mysteries that featured him as a fugitive.

Poulsen is currently awaiting sentencing in Los Angeles Federal Court on his conviction on seven counts of conspiracy; computer fraud; money laundering; mail fraud; interception of wire communications; obstruction of justice. Poulsen also faces additional charges for breaking into military computers.

UNIT 11 TERROR AND TERRORISM

Vocabulary notes:

fear <i>n</i>	[ˈfiə]	<i>the bad feeling that you have when you are in danger</i>	страх
hostage <i>n</i>	[ˈhostɪdʒ]	<i>a person who is captured and held prisoner by a person or group, and who may be injured or killed if people do not do what the person or group is asking</i>	заручник
kidnapping <i>n</i>	[ˈkɪdnæpɪŋ]	<i>the crime of taking sb away illegally and keeping them as a prisoner, esp. in order to get money for returning them</i>	викрадення людини з метою шантажу
hijacking <i>n</i>	[ˈhaɪdʒækɪŋ]	<i>the use of violence or threats to take control of a plane, in order to force it to travel to a different place or to demand sth from a government</i>	захоплення автотранспорту, повітряне піратство
explosion <i>n</i>	[ɪkˈspləʊʒn]	<i>the sudden violent bursting and loud noise of sth such as a bomb exploding</i>	вибух
explosive <i>n</i>	[ɪkˈspləʊsɪv]	<i>a substance that is able to cause an</i>	вибухова речовина

		<i>explosion</i>	
aim <i>n</i>	[eɪm]	<i>what sb is trying to achieve</i>	мета
purpose <i>n</i>	[ˈpəːpəs]	<i>the intention, aim or function of sth</i>	намір, мета
target <i>n</i>	[ˈtɑːɡɪt]	<i>an object/ a person/ a place that people aim at when attacking</i>	об'єкт, мішень
intimidation <i>n</i>	[ɪntɪmɪˈdeɪʃn]	<i>the act of frightening or threatening sb so that they will do what you want</i>	залякування
destruction <i>n</i>	[dɪˈstrʌkʃn]	<i>the act of destroying sth; the process of being destroyed</i>	руйнування
extortion <i>n</i>	[ɪksˈtɔːʃn]	<i>the crime of making sb give you sth by threatening them</i>	вимагання, здирство
fund <i>n</i>	[fʌnd]	<i>the money of people invested by a company</i>	фонд, капітал
capability <i>n</i>	[keɪpəˈbɪləti]	<i>the ability/qualities necessary to do sth</i>	потенційні можливості
reach <i>n</i>	[riːtʃ]	<i>sections of an organization/ system</i>	(тут) поле діяльності
demand <i>n</i>	[dɪˈmaːnd]	<i>a very strong request for sth that sb needs</i>	вимога
frighten <i>v</i>	[ˈfraɪn]	<i>to make sb suddenly feel afraid</i>	залякувати
obtain <i>v</i>	[əbˈteɪn]	<i>to get</i>	отримати
achieve <i>v</i>	[əˈtʃiːv]	<i>to succeed in reaching a particular goal, status or standard, esp. by making an effort for a long time</i>	досягти
		<i>to come together and</i>	

clash v	[klæʃ]	<i>fight/ compete in a contest</i>	зіштовхувати
spread v	[spred]	<i>to make sth affect, be known by/ be used by more and more people</i>	розгортати, поширювати
support v	[sə'pɔ:t]	<i>to give/ be ready to give help to sb if they need it</i>	підтримувати, утримувати
acquire v	[ə'kwaɪə]	<i>to gain sth by your own efforts, ability or behaviour</i>	здобути, оволодіти
deploy v	[di'plɔɪ]	<i>to use sth effectively</i>	розгортати, готувати до застосування
constitute v	[ˈkɒnstɪtju:t]	<i>to make up</i>	утворювати, складати
eliminate v	[i'limineɪt]	<i>to remove or get rid of sth</i>	ліквідувати
determine v	[di'tə:mɪn]	<i>to establish</i>	визначати
premeditated adj	[pri:'medɪteɪtɪd]	<i>(of a crime or bad action) planned in advance</i>	навмисний
contaminated adj	[kən'tæmɪneɪtɪd]	<i>to make a substance or place dirty by adding a substance that is dangerous or carries disease</i>	заражений

TERROR AND TERRORISM

The Definition of Terrorism

In recent years, people have confronted such worldwide phenomenon and the most pressing problem as terrorism. Nowadays the term “terror” is a frequently used term. We identify it with fear and threat, explosions and hijacks, with the individual victims of terrorism nightly on television. The main meaning of the word “terror” is “extreme

fear” and the main principle of terrorists is “Kill one, frighten ten thousand”.

Terrorism is an unlawful, premeditated, motivated use of threat or violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets to achieve political, economic, or religious demands and aims. It creates the atmosphere of fear and panic, strong public reaction. Terrorists are minorities unable to get their way by lawful means and they try to get it by violence and intimidation. They believe that it is morally to use illegal means to promote their own purposes and they are “freedom fighters”.

The Purpose of Terrorist Activities

The basic aims of the terror organisations are to make doubts about the political system in the minds of people, and to weaken the authority of the government. On the other hand, terrorism is used as a tool by some powers to get political and economic advantages when a group of people creates an atmosphere of fear in the society taken as a target to obtain a profit. As a political tool for struggle, terror is also used for state's weakening by another state. The next source of terrorist activity is the difference in ethnic structures or religious beliefs. The leaders of some ethnic groups try to clash the groups of people who have different cultural backgrounds and points of views and use the techniques of terror to destroy unity and order of the society.

The Characteristics of Terrorist Activities

The terrorist organisations want to make great shock and panic on society through their activities. The characteristics of terrorism can be filed as follows:

- Terrorists try to achieve their aims through forming an atmosphere of fear and destruction among the groups determined as targets;
- Terrorism is an unpredictable despotism. Terrorism involves brutal, barbarian methods and weapons;
- Terrorists act in a manner of eye-to-eye, tooth to tooth;
- Terrorists never recognise any morality or rules. In their point of view, nobody can be neutral, that is, a person should be in favour of them or stand on the opposite side as an enemy.

From the History of Terrorism

The roots of terrorism are in the activities of racial and religious fanatics in the 1930s. Many terrorist movements arose in the 1960s as a part of the worldwide student protest against US participation in the Vietnam War. They started with non-lethal activities – demonstrations, occasional arson or sabotage. Later terrorist tactics were frequently employed and “improved” by racist groups as the Ku Klux Klan and religious and nationalist groups like the Hezbollah (“the army of God”), the Palestine Liberation Front, Red Brigades in Italy, Irish Republican Army, etc. The bloodiest operations have been carried out by Arab and Palestinian terrorists since the 1970s: the massacre of 11 Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics in 1972, more than 60 bombings and hijacks. The hostages, victims and their targets for extortion were US and European citizens.

Present Day of Terrorism

Today’s terrorist activity is different from that of the past. Modern technology, advanced telecommunications and new Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) have changed the nature of terrorism. Nowadays, terrorist organizations have a flexible, transnational structure. They work together in funding, sharing intelligence, training, planning, and executing attacks. Terrorist groups in one country or region can draw strength and support from groups in other countries or regions. As the al-Qaida network demonstrates, this multinational enterprise has its branches in more than 60 countries. Its global activities are coordinated through the use of personal couriers and communication technologies – cellular and satellite phones, e-mail, internet chat rooms, videotape. Members of terrorist groups travel from continent to continent with the ease of a vacationer or business traveller. They pay their way with funds raised through drug trafficking, credit card fraud, extortion, and money from covert supporters. They use charitable organisations and non-governmental organisations for funding and recruitment. Money for their operations is transferred through numerous banks, money exchanges. The terrorist organisation’s structure, membership, resources (safe

houses, training grounds, reliable communication and financial networks) and security determine its capabilities and reach.

Weapons

As we know, a terrorist act can include two, three or more traditional crimes: bombing, murder, kidnapping, taking a hostage, extortion and hijacking, etc. These crimes are usually committed by well-armed and prepared groups. The usual weapons of terrorists from the 1960s to the 1980s were guns, knives, poison gas and car bombs. The ease of intercontinental transportation enables modern terrorist organisations to more easily acquire, manufacture, and deploy chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapon, or high-yield explosives. While new instruments of terror such as cyber-attacks are on the rise, explosives and bioterrorism (e.g. the Aum Shinrikyo's efforts to deploy biological weapons and the lethal sarin gas attack in the Tokyo subway in 1995, the contaminated letters in the USA in 2001) have become the urgent problem for the international community.

Combating Terrorism

Terrorist acts are criminal in nature and constitute a serious threat to individuals' lives or freedom. The struggle against international terrorism is different from any other war. Units for Combating Terrorism all over the world and Interpol (181 member countries) fight terrorist networks and all those who support their efforts to spread fear, they use every instrument of power – diplomatic, economic, law enforcement, financial, information, intelligence, and military. Combating terrorism is top priorities. The National Strategy for Combating Terrorism focuses on the tasks:

- to identify and locate terrorists and terrorist organisations (“know your enemy”);
- to isolate the spread of terrorism;
- to destroy the terrorist organisations;
- to create an international environment inhospitable to terrorists and all those who support them;

- to eliminate the capabilities for terrorists to exist and operate (leadership, control, material support and finances, communications).
- to prevent terrorists from acquiring the capability to use chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons, or high-yield explosives.

Ex. 1. Read and translate the following international words:

atmosphere, resources, reaction, technique, structure, method, morality, strategy, region, technology, brigade, sabotage, fanatic, despotism, activity, to form, to demonstrate, to co-ordinate, to manufacture, to isolate, to focus on, to operate, neutral, opposite, racial, extreme, religious, global, ethnic, lethal, financial, brutal.

Ex. 2. Choose the synonyms from the box:

**an aim, to obtain, fear, to fight, to achieve,
demand, to demonstrate, to manufacture**

to get, to receive -

to show, to display -

to produce, to make -

to gain, to succeed -

to struggle, to combat -

fright, scare -

purpose, goal -

request, inquiry -

Ex. 3. Define by the suffixes or endings (where it is possible) to what part of speech the following words belong. Translate the words.

identity – identify – identical – identification

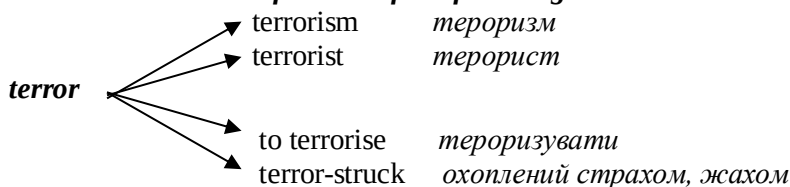
injure – injured – injury – injurious

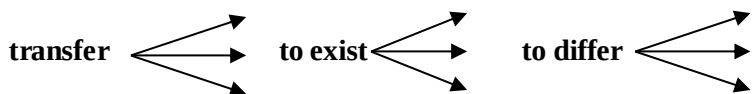
recognition – recognizable – recognise

support – supporter – supportable – supporting – supportive

promote – promoter – promotion

Ex. 4. Give the word-families of the following words as in the example:





Ex. 5. Group the words from the text into three logical groups:

Terrorist activities / crimes	Weapons	People
arson ...	poison gas ...	hostages ...

Ex. 6. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents:

to achieve an aim to obtain a profit to create an atmosphere of fear to destroy the unity of the society to spread panic to support groups to deploy chemical weapon to prevent a terrorist act to use explosives	створювати атмосферу страху підтримувати групи запобігти терористичному акту застосовувати вибухові речовини досягти мети отримати прибуток поширювати паніку руйнувати цілісність суспільства готувати до застосування хімічну зброю
---	---

Ex. 7. Finish the sentences according to the text:

1. Terrorism is an illegal, motivated use of threat
2. The main aims of terrorist activities are
3. The terrorist actions are characterised by
4. The terrorist act can include two or more crimes: ... (examples).
5. The modern weapons of terrorists are
6. Terrorist organisations are supplied with
7. The main tasks of Interpol and Units for Combating Terrorism are to....

Ex. 8. Match the term (column A) and its definition (column B):

A		B
1. Terrorist 2. Hostage 3. Target 4. Terrorist network 5. Hijack (or hijacking)	is	a) an act of taking control of a vehicle (esp. an aircraft) in order to force it to change the destination, to take hostages or to steal its cargo; b) an object or a place at which an attack is directed; c) a large system of terrorist groups connected with one another by common aims, rules and leadership; d) a person who uses threat or violence to obtain own demands; e) a person who is kept as a captive by one or more others (who threaten to keep, harm or kill him/her) so that other side will do what the enemy demands.

Ex. 9. Fill the gaps in the sentences using the words from Ex. 8 (column A)

1. Terrorists never recognise any moral or humanistic factors and they usually choose civilians as their ____.
2. In December 1985, five hijackers of the Abu Nidal Group carried out the ____ of Egypt Air Flight 648 and fifty-six passengers were killed.
3. The terrorists kidnapped the children and held them as ____.
4. ____ accepted responsibility for the bomb blast which killed 21 people and wounded more 140 others.
5. The ____ of Palestinian movements has an annual income of about \$ 1.25 billion.

Ex. 10. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Терор – це політична та психологічна зброя, яка може знищити хмарочоси (skyscrapers) та зруйнувати тисячі життів.
2. Діяльність терористів може стати причиною екологічних проблем.

3. Уряди та релігійні організації деяких держав надають фінансову підтримку терористичним угрупованням.
4. Такі злочини, як викрадення людей, вимагання, перевезення і торгівля зброєю та наркотиками, вчиняються терористичними групами, щоб отримати гроші для своєї діяльності.
5. В наш час терористи володіють сучасними засобами зв'язку (means of communication), зброєю масового знищення та мають тренувальні табори.
6. Терористичні акти в Сполучених Штатах Америки розслідуються агентами ФБР.
7. Поліцейські в більшості країн світу мають повноваження заарештовувати підозрюваних у скоєнні теракту без ордера (warrant) і утримувати їх 48 годин.

Ex. 11. Write an essay “Terrorism – the urgent problem of modern world”. Use the information from Ex. 7, 10 and the following words and word-combinations:

international terrorist groups, the use of violence, hijacking of passenger aircraft, bombings, political assassinations, kidnapping, to create public fear, to make attacks, a terrorist network, victims, to injure, to kill, to spread the sense of insecurity, to be common practice, to rule by terror, to commit a crime, illegal arms dealing, drug trafficking, to take hostages, to achieve own aims, demands, profit, to support terrorist operations, to fight, psychological and ideological war.

Ex. 12. Read and translate the text using the vocabulary below:

to occur	статися
to toughen	робити(сь) жорстоким
to wound, to injure	поранити
an explosive device	вибуховий механізм
scores	багато, велика кількість
an ally	союзник
to justify	виправдати
to respond	відповідати, реагувати
evil	зло

The Terrorist Attacks in the USA

As we know, terrorism did not begin on 11th September 2001. The first major terrorist attack on New York occurred on 16th September 1920, when anarchists bombed a horse cart filled with dynamite near the intersections of Wall and Broad Streets, taking 40 lives and wounding about 300 others. Starting with the assassination of President William McKinley in 1901 and continuing with the murder of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas and the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya in 1998, the world history in the 20th century was punctuated by terrorism: more than 40 hijacks, passengers' murders, numerous victims of explosives and attacks.

In the past years terrorist organisations toughened their tactics and techniques. On 26th February 1993, an explosion occurred under the World Trade Centre complex in New York City. The explosive device had been transported into the Trade Centre parking area in either a pickup or a van. The explosion killed six people and injured more than a thousand, it left a hole 50 meters deep and 550 million dollars in damage.

Terrorists have left their mark in some way upon every country in the world. Citizens from 90 countries died in the attacks on 11th September 2001. The September attacks murdered citizens from Australia, Brazil, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Japan, Pakistan, Russia, Switzerland and Turkey, Ukraine and the UK and scores of other countries. The terrorist attacks on 11th September in Washington, D.C., New York City, and Pennsylvania were acts of war against the United States of America and its allies, and against the idea of civilised society. "No cause justifies terrorism. The world must respond and fight this evil that is intent on threatening and destroying the basic freedoms and normal way of life. The United States will not allow itself to be held hostage by terrorists"

(From the National Strategy for Combating Terrorism)

Ex. 13. Write down the questions to match the answers.

1. _____ ? – In 1920.
2. _____ ? – President William McKinley and President John F. Kennedy.
3. _____ ? – More than 40 hijacks.
4. _____ ? – On 26th February 1993.
5. _____ ? – The explosive device in a van or a pickup.
6. _____ ? – Citizens from 90 countries.

Ex. 14. Work in groups. Imagine you are reporters. Write a short article about the terrorist act using this information:

	Group 1	Group 2
Event	hijack of TWA Flight 847 from Athens	bombings
Time	June 1985	on 21 st November 1974
Place	airport, Beirut	two crowded pubs in Birmingham
Victims	held 108 US passengers and crew as hostages, one American killed, the others released	21 people dead, 62 injured
Weapon	hand-held guns	suitcase bombs
Terrorist group	the Arab terrorists of the Abu Nidal Group (rejectionist movement)	members of the Irish Republican Army (nationalist and religious movement)

UNIT 12 FIREARMS

Vocabulary notes:

accidental death	[,æksi'dentəl deθ]	<i>death as a result of an accident</i>	смерть внаслідок нещасного випадку
apparent <i>adj</i>	[ə'pærənt]	<i>obvious, seeming</i>	видимий, очевидний, явний
cock <i>v</i>	[kɒk]	<i>raise the cock of (a gun) in order to make it ready for firing</i>	зводити курок
disguise <i>n</i>	[dis'gaiz]	<i>cover</i>	маскування
firearms regulations	[ˈregju'leɪnɪz]	<i>laws and rules in sphere of firearms</i>	закони про зброю
frisk <i>v</i> (<i>амер</i>) <i>sl.</i>	[frɪsk]	<i>search smb in order to look for fire</i>	обшукувати когось (<i>в пошуках зброї</i>)
grip <i>n</i>	[grip]	<i>part of attachment by which smth is held in the hand</i>	рукоятка, ручка
jemmy <i>n</i>	[ˈdʒemi]	<i>short crowbar used by a criminal to force open a window or door</i>	відмичка
lodge <i>v</i>	[lɒdʒ]	<i>present a claim formally to the authority</i>	звернутися (<i>зі скаргою</i>)
sub-machine (gun)	[ˈsʌbmə'ʃi:n]	<i>type of firearm</i>	автомат, пістолет-кулемет
mock battle	[mɒk bætl]	<i>training fighting</i>	навчальний бій
prise <i>v</i>	[praɪz]	<i>obtain smth from smb with effort; use force in order to move apart</i>	зламувати, рознімати
rifle <i>n</i>	[ˈraɪf(ə)l]	<i>type of firearm</i>	гвинтівка

safety lever	[ˈseɪftɪ ˈli:və]	<i>device situated on the grip of a firearm</i>	запобіжник, важіль безпеки
--------------	------------------	---	-------------------------------

"GUNS DON'T KILL PEOPLE – PEOPLE KILL PEOPLE"

Every once in a while there are reports in the media about killing sprees when some maniac shoots and kills a number of innocent people without any apparent reason. Such massacres have happened in many parts of the world, and place names like Dunblane, Littleton, Tasmania, and Springfield have gained a dubious reputation.

These spectacular events conceal the fact that every day dozens of people are killed all over the world by privately-owned weapons. In some American states firearm fatalities have surpassed automobile fatalities. These deaths can be divided into firearm homicides, firearm suicides and fatal firearm accidents.

There seems to be a connection between the availability of firearms and the death toll, i.e. the easier it is to get a gun, the higher is the chance that it is used to kill.

Arguments in this field are rather controversial. For example, the USA has comparatively weak firearms regulations and remarkably high rates of firearm homicide, suicide and accidental death. Advocates of gun control keep saying that there would be fewer fatalities if there were stricter gun laws. They frequently cite the following example: the cities of Seattle in the US (state of Washington) and Vancouver (in the Canadian state of British Columbia) are only about 200 km apart, population, lifestyles and the rates of burglary, robbery and assault are more or less the same, but the risk of being murdered with a handgun is about five times higher in Seattle. For the gun control advocates the strict Canadian gun laws are the reason.

Firearms advocates like the influential National Rifle Association (NRA) in the USA, use slogans like 'Crime control – not gun control' or 'Guns don't kill people – people kill people', and they argue that handguns are a good means of self-defense, that firearm ownership is a constitutional right, that without guns a rapist attacking a woman will never hear "Stop it or I'll shoot" and that some of the most detestable figures in world history like Adolf Hitler, Mao-Tse Tung, Pol Pot and Joseph Stalin were all advocates of gun control.

REMEMBER

зброя

arm(s)

weapon

fire-arm(s) – вогнепальна зброя

small-arms – стрілецька зброя

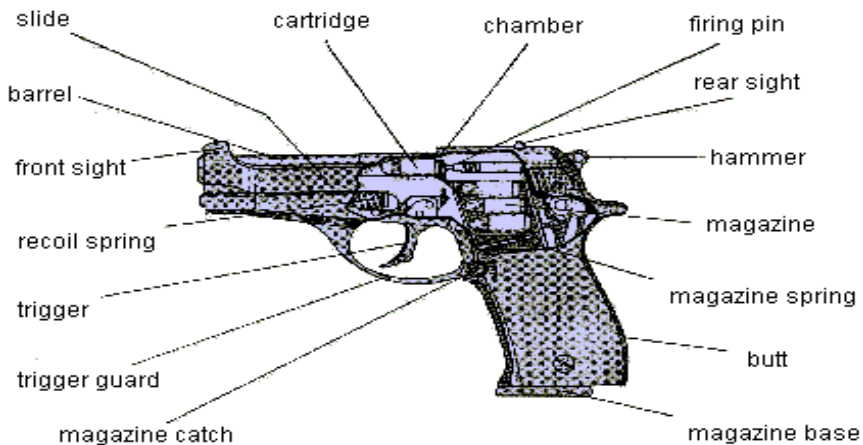
weapons of mass annihilation – зброя масового знищення

cold steel – холодна зброя

SOME TYPES OF GUNS AND AMMUNITION

Pistol: single-chambered; the trigger must be pulled and released for each shot.

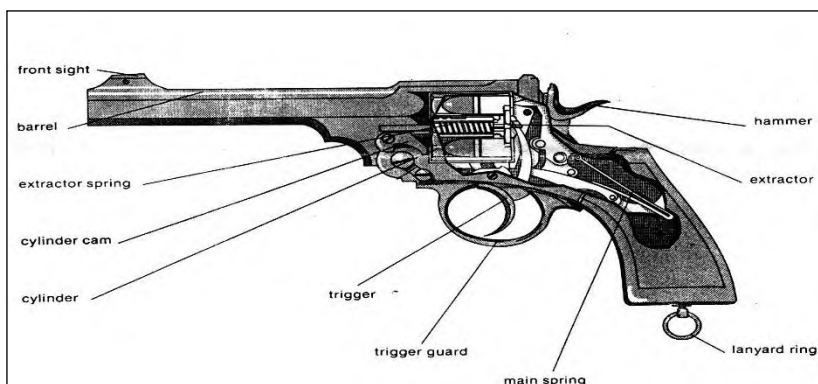
Pistol



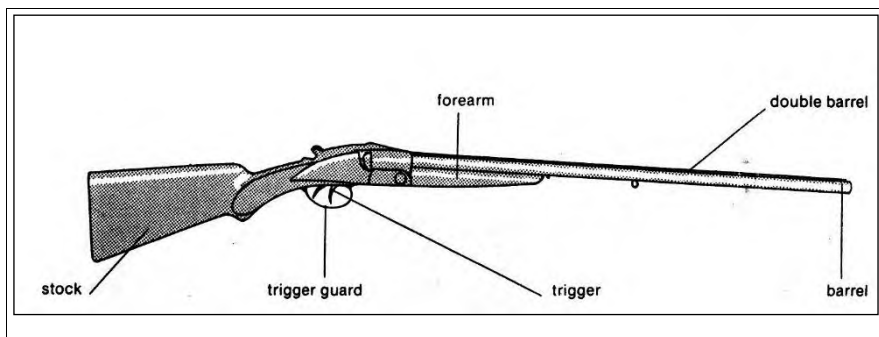
Learn the words:

barrel n	[ˈbær(ə)l]	ствол, дуло
butt n	[bʌt]	рукоятка
cartridge	[ˈka:trɪdʒ]	патрон
chamber	[ˈtʃeɪmbə(r)]	патронник
front sight	[frʌnt saɪt]	мушка
firing pin	[ˈfaɪərɪŋ pɪn]	бойок
hammer	[ˈhæmə(r)]	ударник
magazine	[mæɡəˈzi:n]	магазин
magazine catch	[mæɡəˈzi:n kætʃ]	засувка магазина
magazine base	[mæɡəˈzi:n ˈbeɪs]	основа магазина
magazine spring	[mæɡəˈzi:n sprɪŋ]	пружина подавача
recoil spring	[ˈri:kɔɪl sprɪŋ]	зворотна пружина
rear sight	[rɪə(r) saɪt]	цілик
slide	[slaɪd]	ствольна коробка
trigger	[ˈtrɪɡə(r)]	спусковий гачок
trigger guard	[ˈtrɪɡə(r) ɡa:d]	запобіжна скоба

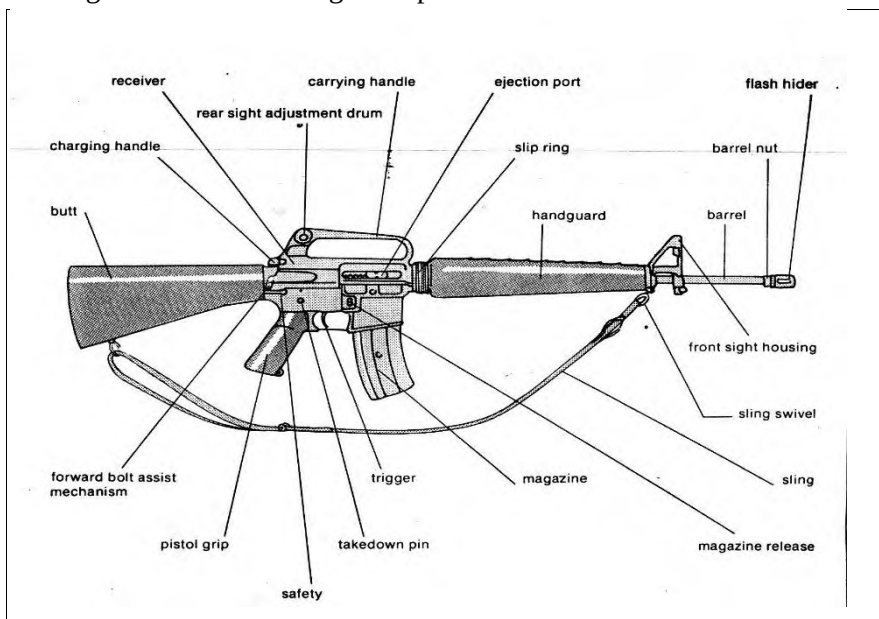
Revolver: has multi-chambered cylinder rotating around an axis when the hammer is cocked; the trigger must be pulled and released for each shot.

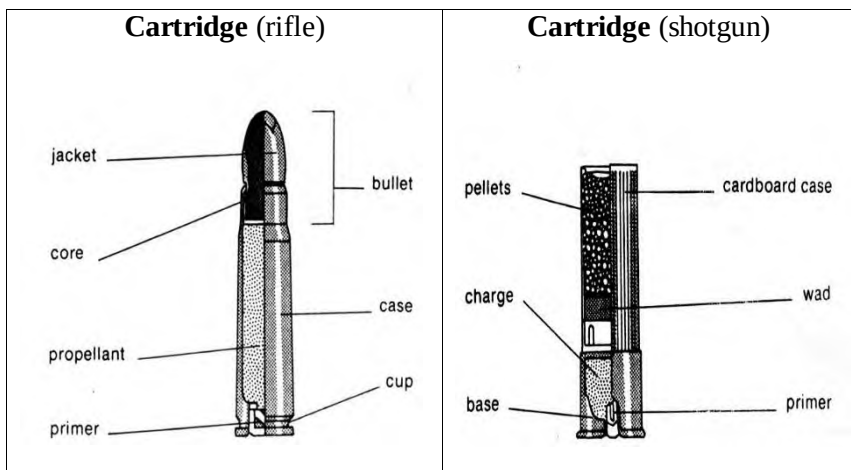


Shotgun: smooth-bore short-range firearm discharging shells containing numerous pellets or a single slug.



Automatic rifle: long-barreled firearm with spiral grooves in the bore causing bullet to rotate for greater precision.





Ex. 1. Translate the following words and word-combinations into Ukrainian:

killing spree, maniac, innocent people, apparent reason, massacre, dubious reputation, accidental death, availability of firearms, burglary, fatality, barrel, mock battle, rifle, sub-machine, cartridge, rear sight, trigger, spectacular events, weapon, surpass, conceal, controversial, shotgun.

Ex. 2. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents:

killing spree	автомат
dubious	гвинтівка
fatality	відмичка
homicide	масове вбивство
jemmy	вбивство
massacre	нещасний випадок (із смертельним кінцем)
rifle	сумнівний
sub-machine	серія вбивств

Ex. 3. Write down as many nouns as possible with the following verbs using the text:

to frisk, to lodge, to prise, to surpass

Ex. 4. Choose the synonyms among the following words:

guns; firearms; death; fatality; homicide; rifle; suicide; assault; weapons.

Ex. 5. Give the word- families of the following words as in the example and translate them:

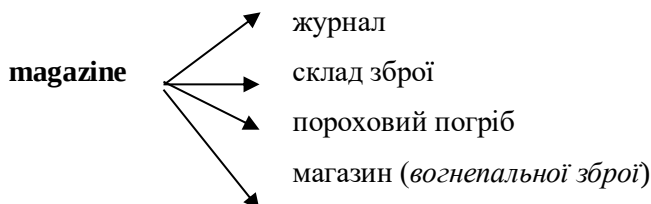
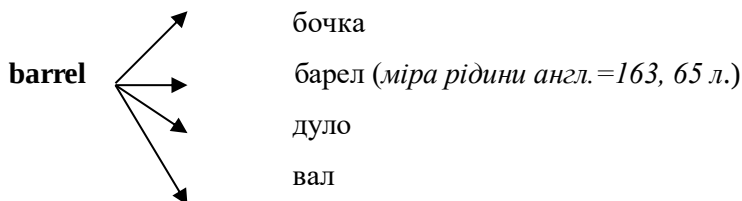
to indicate (v) – indication (n) – indicative (adj)

to communicate –

to advocate –

to cite –

Ex. 6. Mark the meaning in which the following words are used in the text:



Ex. 7. Match the words and word-combinations:

a number	of being murdered with a handgun
dozens	of firearms and death toll
availability	of firearm homicide, suicide and accidental death
high rates	of people are killed
risk	of innocent people

Ex. 8. Divide the following words and word combinations into two logical groups:

<i>Types of guns</i>	<i>Parts of guns</i>
----------------------	----------------------

cartridge, rifle, magazine, pistol, shotgun, trigger, revolver, sub-machine, hammer, front sight, firearms, barrel.

Ex. 9. Insert the correct prepositions: in, about, of, over, without:

1. The company produces about 30,000 ... these guns and sells them all ... America.
2. A new gun is rapidly making its appearance ... the streets ... Chicago, Illinois.
3. Every once ... a while there are reports in the media ... killing sprees.
4. Some maniac shoots and kills a number ... innocent people ... any apparent reason.

Ex. 10. Open the brackets using the correct tense form:

1. Arguments in this field (*to be*) rather controversial.
2. The USA (*to have*) comparatively weak firearms regulations and remarkably high rates of firearm homicide, suicide and accidental death.
3. In some American states firearm fatalities (*to surpass*) automobile fatalities.
4. These deaths can (*to divide*) into firearm homicides, firearm suicides, and fatal firearm accidents.
5. Place names like Dunblane, Littleton, Tasmania, and Springfield (*to gain*) a dubious reputation.

Ex. 11. Complete the following sentences and comment them:

1. Guns don't kill people – people....
2. These deaths can be divided into
3. In some American states firearm fatalities have surpassed....

Ex. 12. Give the English equivalents to the following words from the text:

убивати велику кількість невинних людей; без явної причини; гвалтівник; придбати сумнівну репутацію; приватно; право, гарантоване Конституцією; суперечливі аргументи; самозахист; спосіб життя; відрегульований продаж вогнепальної зброї; заявити протест; смерть внаслідок нещасного випадку.

Ex. 13. Complete the following sentences translating the words given in Ukrainian:

1. (Такі масові вбивства) have happened in many parts of the world.
2. And place names like Dunblane, Littleton, Tasmania, and Springfield have gained (сумнівну репутацію).
3. Every day dozens of people are killed all over the world by (особистою зброєю).

Ex. 14. Answer the following questions:

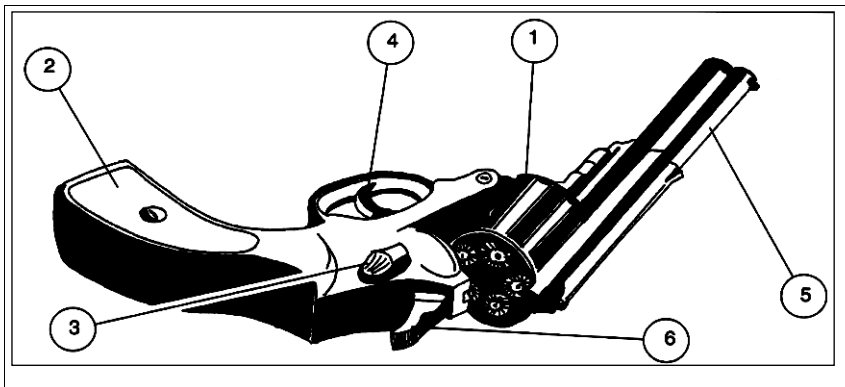
1. Should the possession of firearms be controlled by the state?
2. How should the sale of firearms be regulated?
3. What is the connection between the availability of firearms and the death toll?

Ex. 15. Match the words with their definitions:

rifle:	has multi-chambered cylinder rotating around an axis when the hammer is cocked; the trigger must be pulled and released for each shot.
shotgun:	single-chambered; the trigger must be pulled and released for each shot.
revolver:	smooth-bore short-range firearm discharging shells containing numerous pellets or a single slug.
pistol:	long-barrelled firearm with spiral grooves in the bore causing bullet to rotate for greater precision.

Ex. 16. Explain your service gun to an English friend:

Answer the question “Which is which?”



Ex. 17. Find out about gun laws in different countries and compare:

	type	sale	registration	person	permit	
Germany						
Austria						
Switzerland						
the UK						
the USA						
Ukraine						

Ex. 18. Dramatize the dialogue:

Finding Firearms

Officers Stepan Mazur – **SM** – and Yurii Hovtyrko – **YH** – have been called by control to proceed to a block of flats immediately in order to see whether a person reported by neighbors to have entered a third floor flat is trying to burgle it. When they arrive, they find the flat door open. They enter the flat where they catch a Dutchman, Will van der Keulen – **WK** –, prising open a drawer with a jemmy.

SM: May I ask whether you live here? According to the neighbors, you don't.

WK: I was just trying to.....

SM: ... burgle the place, weren't you?

YH: Now stand against the wall, with your arms high up and your legs apart. We're going to frisk you for our own safety.

Officer Mazur frisks the suspect, while officer Hovtyrko watches from a safe distance just in case Mr. van der Keulen turns and attacks officer Mazur.

SM: What have we here, then? A knife, a screwdriver, some car keys and some vehicle documents. Did you come by car?

WK: No, I walked all the way from the station.

SM: We'll see about that in a minute. Perhaps there's a car with the right registration number in the area. You'd better come with us then.

WK: All right, all right. What's the hurry?

Officer Hovtyrko has meanwhile called for support, and another patrol car arrives. When the backup crew learns that the suspect is Dutch, they remember a car with Dutch registration plates parked a block away. The suspect is taken there, and from the vehicle documents, it is quickly established that the car is registered in Will van der Keulen's name.

YH: So you didn't walk after all. Perhaps we should have a look at your vehicle.

WK: There's nothing of any interest.

YH: We'll see. Let's have a look in the boot.

Officer Mazur unlocks and opens the boot.

SM: Just as I thought. The tools of the trade: a jemmy, several sets of keys, some levers..... and what have we got under this blanket? Good heavens, an entire arsenal. A sawn-off shotgun, two revolvers, a sub-machine gun and a real Kalashnikow!

WK: I don't know anything about these guns. Someone must have put them there.

SM: For a start, we'll secure the vehicle because it was used for two criminal offences, burglary and illegal possession of firearms.

WK: You can't do that.

SM: Yes, we can. You have three days to lodge an objection with the court. Meanwhile we'll check whether you are on our wanted list.

Mr. van der Keulen is taken to the police station for the usual procedures.

Ex. 19. Comprehension reading. Read the following text and answer the questions below:

Trouble with Mail Orders

Police in Chicago, Illinois, are worried. A new gun is rapidly making its appearance in the streets, a small gun, cal. 22 which actually pretends to be a beeper.

Police seized the first of the so-called 'beeper guns' after a shooting incident in South Chicago. All of a sudden, during an interrogation, the device fell out of a suspect's pocket and was first mistaken for a beeper. When detectives took a closer look they found out that it was, in fact, a gun.

Thomas Evans, Media Officer of the Chicago Police Department, pointed out that the device is produced by North American Arms in Spanish Fork, Utah. Originally intended for use at a shooting range for short-distance training, the five-cartridge gun is now available via mail order.

Sandy Chisholm, President of North American Arms, explains: "This device was developed as a defence tool especially for women and is the size of a cigarette packet. The average price is about \$250."

The company produces about 30,000 of these guns and sells them all over America. The general manager of the company makes a point in saying that this gun has been on the market for about 17 years already and has also been used by police officers as a backup weapon. As the company explains: "This weapon is of no interest for criminals, it is simply too small and has to be cocked after each shot. In addition to that, after each 5th shot you have to take off the barrel and pull out the empty shells and reload it completely. In any case there are only a few hints that this weapon has ever been used to commit a crime. It simply has not the image of a .45"

Chicago's Superintendent Terry G. Hillard takes a completely different approach. He points out that it is very easy to disguise the weapon. And its purpose is to kill at short distance. He explains that his officers are constantly at risk of being shot by criminals and that they never know what will come up next.

The President of the 'Personal Communications Industry Association' hints that this product is not accepted by the beeper industry and that it is the intention of the industry to stop production of this gun.

"We are shocked to learn that our products are being used as a disguise for guns."

Forrest Webb, spokesman of the ATF, the federal agency which fights alcohol, tobacco and firearms misuse, confirms that the number of guns of that type seized is on the increase.



1. What devices have been converted into firearms?
2. Should mock and replica firearms be prohibited?
3. Should firearms and other dangerous weapons be available by mail order?

Ex. 20. Try yourself as an interpreter, review in English:

Міжнаціональні збройні конфлікти й соціальна напруженість призвели до різкого підвищення інтересу до зброї як у злочинців – для скоєння протиправних дій, так і в законослухняних громадян – з метою самозахисту.

Зі злочинцями все ясно: вилучення зброї й суворе покарання. Складнішим є питання про використання вогнепальної зброї для самозахисту. Після глибокого аналізу, зваживши всі "за" й "проти", було вирішено – надання громадянам права володіння вогнепальною зброєю сьогодні недоцільне.

Кожен громадянин України, бажаючи мати при собі засіб індивідуального захисту, вправі купити газову зброю в установленому законом порядку.

При будь-якому нападі газова зброя легко виведе злочинця "з ладу" на час, необхідний для виклику наряду поліції. А надати громадянам право використовувати вогнепальну зброю тотожно тому, що дозволити їм чинити розправу на власний розсуд, будь то злодій чи п'яний хуліган - пристрелити й край. А якщо кому-небудь погляд перехожого здасться зловісним, рухи погрозливими? За допомогою вже легальної зброї почнуться "розбірки" злочинних угруповань, розв'язуватимуться соціально-побутові й родинні конфлікти. На що перетворяться наші вулиці, під'їзди й загалом життя?

Уявіть собі дітей і підлітків, котрі поцупили в батьків цю "іграшку"... Коли злочинцю буде терміново потрібна зброя, він передусім пограбує того, хто її має. З'явиться нова причина масових квартирних крадіжок – з метою заволодіння вогнепальною зброєю. Навряд чи всі майбутні власники будуть у змозі забезпечити збереження своїх пістолетів надійними надсекретними сейфами.

Ex. 21. Look through the paragraphs and find the sentences which discover the main sense of the items. Translate these sentences into English:

У багатьох країнах закон дозволяє громадянам володіти вогнепальною зброєю. У Німеччині, наприклад, людина для цього зобов'язана бути членом мисливського чи стрілецького клубу, а в Англії – тільки членом мисливського клубу. Ясна річ, таке членство суворо лімітовано серйозними вимогами до кандидатів. Щоб зрозуміти, яке лихо на нас чекає в разі прийняття цього закону, згадаємо США, де щороку від короткоствольної зброї гине понад 30 тисяч чоловік. Останнім часом багато країн почали "переозброєння" громадян пістолетами винятково травматичної дії.

Хто зацікавлений в ухваленні вільного продажу зброї? Підприємці, котрі вбачають у торгівлі зброєю лише джерело для збільшення своїх доходів, а також представники тіньової економіки, рекету тощо, які мріють легалізувати свою зброю. І навіть найменшою мірою цей дозвіл нічого не дасть переважній більшості чесних громадян – як би їй не хотілося, проста людина сьогодні не в змозі купити пістолет, який, за нашими підрахунками, коштуватиме близько \$1,000.

Роздати бойові пістолети населенню для протистояння озброєним злочинцям – спровокувати криваву бійню. Доцільніше було б значні кошти спрямувати на додаткові й надзвичайні заходи для тотального вилучення зброї в криміногенних елементів, передбачити законодавством суворе й реальне притягнення таких осіб до кримінальної відповідальності. Володіння бойовою зброєю - прерогатива професіоналів, котрі проходять спеціальні тренування, знають, коли й у яких випадках її застосовувати, діють організовано й цілеспрямовано.

РЕФЕРАТ ТА АНОТАЦІЯ

Інформаційні документи поділяються на первинні та вторинні. Первинні документи – це публікації, в яких фіксуються результати науково-технічних досліджень та подається інша актуальна інформація. Вторинні документи являють собою результат опрацювання первинних документів. До них належать: реферати, анотації, бібліографічні довідки, каталоги, картотеки, довідкова література.

Реферат – це максимально стислий переказ змісту первинного документу.

Анотація – це дуже стисла характеристика матеріалу, яка інформує адресата про питання, які розглядаються в публікації і вміщує інколи оцінку та висновки референта в загальній формі.

Складання рефератів

Першим етапом роботи по реферуванню є уважне читання всього тексту, поділ його на змістові фрагменти, визначення теми і головної думки (ідеї) тексту.

При поділі тексту на змістові фрагменти вагому допомогу може надати наявність абзаців.

Другим етапом є визначення логічної структури тексту і перегрупування виділених у тексті або вписаних фрагментів згідно цієї логічної структури.

Третім етапом є складання тексту самого реферату. Досить часто текст реферату монтується з частинок тексту оригіналу. Але необхідно пам'ятати, що реферат це новий текст.

Четвертим і завершальним етапом у роботі над рефератом є його редагування.

Перекладацьке реферування

Перекладацьке реферування відрізняється від звичайного реферування лише тим, що перекладацьке реферування виконується на іноземній мові.

Якщо перекладач відновлює в рефераті іноземний термін, у якого немає еквіваленту в українській мові, або якщо він не впевнений у тому, що йому взагалі вдалося розкрити значення незнайомого для нього іноземного терміну за допомогою перекладу, він зобов'язаний вказати цей іноземний термін в дужках відразу після його українського еквіваленту.

Ex. 1. Read and translate the text. Review the text according to the following scheme:

This text is entitled ... At the beginning of the text the author says that ... He focuses on ... He also gives a description of the work of ... In conclusion he writes ...

MOVE ON ORGANISED CRIME

Argentina

A new anti-money laundering law has been introduced after the US urged its implementation.

Eduardo Amadeo, Secretary of the Fight Against Drugs, said: “Being able to control the money managed not just by drug traffickers but by organised crime is a way of controlling their activities. If they cannot deposit their ill-earned cash, it will stop them from entering a country.”

US authorities claim South American cocaine producers are using Argentina as a transit country.

The new law includes jail terms of up to 10 years for those guilty of covering up money laundering.

Ex. 2. Write a summary of the text using expressions:

This text is entitled ... It deals with ...

CORRUPTION CONFERENCE

Durban, South Africa

South Africa has hosted an international anti-corruption conference, staged by the Berlin-based political group Transparency International, which publishes an 85 country corruption perceptions index, ranging from the Cameroon (most corrupt), to Denmark (least).

James Wolfenson, president of the World Bank, said that his organisation had developed an action plan to fight corruption, without cutting aid.

Other initiatives at the conference, in Durban, included a scheme to tackle bribery at Nigeria's largest airport and a plan by 11 African countries to fight corruption in their own institutions. Botswana's president said that his country was planning to set up a database on corruption.

Ex 3. Write a summary of the text:

ANTI-DRUG PATROLS WITH AMERICANS

Joint anti-drug patrols are commencing with the United States authorities. US coastguard vessels are to patrol along the shoreline of Costa Rica to help detect and stop ships suspected of trafficking drugs.

The US is donating vessels to the Costa Ricans to modernise its fleet and American engineers are helping restore other boats. The Costa Rican Government is in negotiations with the US for a donation of two Huey helicopters and scholarships for technicians.

Ex. 4. Read and summarize the most important information. Use the following expressions:

*This text is entitled ... At the beginning of the text the author says that ...
He focuses on ... He also gives a description of the work of ...
Then he proceeds with ... In conclusion he writes ...*

THE STOLEN PASSPORT

Suzanne Trelawny, 24, from Carrickfergus in Northern Ireland, was very surprised when some neighbours came to her parents' house and wanted to know what had happened to her. They had read in the paper that she had been arrested at Bogota Airport when trying to smuggle 6 lbs of cocaine out of Colombia.

But Suzanne Trelawny, a waitress in a Belfast hotel who still lives with her parents, has never been to South America. As she has no connections at all to the drug scene, she was quite upset when looking at the paper herself.

She contacted the police, and with the help of the CID, it was found that a young woman had been arrested at Bogota Airport, using her passport. Miss Trelawny's passport had disappeared, together with her handbag, credit card and other personal belongings about three months before when her car was broken into. The Colombian authorities had given her name and nationality to the press.

The Foreign Office confirmed that Suzanne Trelawny was in the United Kingdom with her parents, and also said that they had no

idea of the name or nationality of the woman arrested. They would do everything in their power to clear up the case.

Ex. 5. Read and translate the text. Write a summary of the text using the following key words:

environmental crime, trafficking in hazardous waste, trafficking in endangered species, organised crime groups

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME IS A DORMANT PROBLEM IN TERMS OF ORGANISED CRIME INVOLVEMENT

Environmental crime seldom attracts the attention of organised crime groups. In some cases, organised crime groups are known to be involved in trafficking in endangered species and the dumping of hazardous waste. In the latter case, it seems more appropriate to talk about 'organisation crime' where businesses are cutting corners to reduce costs.

Some trafficking in hazardous waste takes place between eastern Europa and the EU, Italy in particular, and from the EU to Africa (Somalia, Malawi, Zaire, Sudan, Eritrea and Algeria).

Ex. 6. Review the text using the following expressions:

This text is entitled ... At the beginning of the text the author says that ... He focuses on ... He also gives a description of the work of ... Then he proceeds with ... In conclusion he writes ...

FINANCIAL AND HIGH-TECH FRAUDS

Financial and high-tech crimes - currency counterfeiting, money laundering, intellectual property crime, payment card fraud, computer virus attacks and cyber-terrorism, for example – can affect all levels of society. Currency counterfeiting and money laundering have the potential to destabilize national economies and threaten global security, as these activities are sometimes used by terrorists and other dangerous criminals to finance their activities or conceal their profits. Intellectual property

crime is a serious financial concern for car manufacturers, luxury goods makers, media firms and drug companies.

‘Spam’ is becoming more than just a nuisance for Internet users, as criminals are using it in increasingly sophisticated ways to defraud consumers, cripple computer systems and release viruses. In 2000, the so-called ‘Love Bug’ virus, which affected millions of computers around the world within hours, exposed the vulnerability of corporate and government networks to such attacks.

New technologies open up many possibilities for criminals to carry out traditional financial crimes in new ways. One notable example is ‘phishing’, whereby a criminal attempts to acquire through e-mail or instant messaging sensitive information such as passwords or credit card details by pretending to be a legitimate business representative. With this information, the criminal can commit fraud and even money laundering. Interpol has stepped up its efforts in this area, working with stakeholders such as pharmaceutical makers, Internet service providers, software companies, central banks and other relevant bodies to devise solutions to thwart criminals and protect consumers. Interpol’s chief initiatives in the area of financial and high-tech crime focus on:

- Payment cards
- Money laundering
- Intellectual property crime
- Currency counterfeiting
- New technologies

Ex. 7. Read and translate the text. Write a summary of the text using the following key words:

corruption, acquiring, preventing, to prevent, to conceal, law enforcement

CORRUPTION IS A KEY PART OF MANY ORGANISED CRIME GROUPS' MODUS OPERANDI

Corruption is an efficient way of acquiring, hindering access to or preventing the use of information, either to conceal or facilitate crime. A number of cases of corruption/undue influence were revealed in 2010. Focus was mostly on the business community, although several times

public officials, including law-enforcement officials and police officers, were targeted.

Ex. 8. Find the most important facts in the text you have read. Render it.

THE ORGANIZED CRIME-ECONOMY AND MONEY LAUNDERING

What is our subject of matter? Roughly, it comprises two economic phenomena: 1) the economic buccaneer, the economic predator, robbing or defrauding the legitimate merchants without providing goods or services; and 2) the criminal sellers of goods and services which are being bought by real customers, but who are usually not criminals. Some goods are illegal, while others are legal but offered fraudulently. Both categories of crime-entrepreneurs, which contain a motley variety of subcategories, do not operate outside the economic system but right in the midst of it, contributing however distastefully to the Gross Domestic Product of various jurisdictions.

This sounds like heresy, but let us face the simple fact that the proceeds of crime are not exported to the moon, but have to surface finally in the upper world to be transformed into production relations, assets or services which are the components of the legitimate economy.

When we take a closer look at the phenomenon of money laundering we face the fallacy of the undue broadening of the concept. Almost every facet of veiling and concealing the sources of crime-money is covered by the legal definition of money laundering. This broadens this concept so much as to turn it almost into a tautology, because the basis of any crime-trade is concealment and disguise, certainly concerning the proceeds. Reviewing the role of the crime-entrepreneur who is not him/herself an accountant, banker or lawyer, money-laundering is not an additional extra dimension of evil: it is just a financial consequence of the success of any crime-trade, whether as an end result or as an ongoing business. A crime-entrepreneur who fails on this point is soon out of business and should certainly not be taken too seriously. However, the essence of money laundering is *not* the global transport of moneybags in order to fool the police, but the art of *falsely legitimating one's income or the acquisition of assets*. Concealed money remains an unlaundered floating underground asset, despite the prevailing legal definition of

money laundering. Consequently, the Dutch legislature has acted correctly in not incorporating the term ‘money laundering’ into the Dutch Penal Code, resorting to broadening the concept of receiving stolen property instead. This brings us to the second observation. Money laundering is a link in the huge ramified delta of the underground economy towards the accountable upper world, covering those moneys, which are 1) not consumed, 2) used for the acquisition of registered goods and 3) needed for upper world business operations. Money laundering is a delicate criminal management skill, which in view of the risks and costs involved, is only applied when needed.

Vocabulary:

buccaneer	пірат
predator	хижак (<i>перен.</i>)
defraud	обманювати
asset	перевага
fallacy	помилка
veiling	прикриття, вуалювання
ramify	розгалужуватися
disguise	маскувати(ся)
Gross Domestic Product	внутрішній валовий продукт

Ex. 9. Read and summarize the most important information. Make up a plan of the story:

THAILAND SEIZES 25 KG OF HEROIN

BANGKOK: Thai authorities have seized 8,4 million methamphetamine pills and 25 kg of heroin in separate raids along the Myanmar border, the Thai premier said yesterday.

“Thai soldiers in the western border town of Mae Sot found the methamphetamines on an uninhabited island on the Moei river, which demarcates the two countries”, Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra said.

“Villagers the area alerted the soldiers to the haul, worth around one billion baht (\$25 million), which was stashed in 33 fertiliser bags and covered with foliage”, police said.

The drugs appeared to be ready for smuggling into the kingdom, which suffers from the world's highest per-capita consumption rate of methamphetamines pumped in from laboratories along the rugged border.

"It's a huge methamphetamines haul. We believe that they were hidden there in preparation for smuggling because the traffickers thought Thai officials would be busy with preparations for APEC," Thaksin said, referring to the October 20-21 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit in Bangkok.

"But we will not allow them to exploit the situation," he warned. "Narcotics police in northern Mae Sai district on Friday confiscated 25 kg of heroin hidden in a specially-designed compartment of a mini-bus and arrested a Thai suspect", Thaksin said. "The heroin had a street value of 130 million baht", he added. Thaksin launched a 60-day drugs crackdown on October 1.

Vocabulary:

raid	рейд, проводити наліт
alert	тривога
stash	збирати
consumption	споживання
crackdown	переслідування
exploit	експлуатувати
compartment	відділення (тут)
demarcate	розмежовувати

Ex. 10. Render the text summarizing its main points. Use the following expressions:

This text is entitled ... At the beginning of the text the author says that ... He focuses on ... He also gives a description of the work of ... Then he proceeds with ... In conclusion he writes ...

HANDLING THE UNDERCOVER AGENTS

Working undercover is one of the most difficult jobs in law enforcement. It is fraught with stress and danger and requires support and extraordinary operational security to protect the agents and achieve the case objectives.

As difficult as the issues are in a domestic investigation, in the international arena they become overwhelming. As long as an agent is working in the United States in an undercover role, he is still an officer of the law. Once he sets foot beyond the borders of the country, he loses his official status and the related immunity and protections. In fact, if the agent operates in a criminal organization in a foreign country, he may become a criminal under the laws of that country.

Even without direct participation in criminal acts, an agent may be violating the criminal laws of foreign jurisdictions by just being there. For example, Switzerland regards investigations of any kind on its soil a violation of its espionage laws. The Swiss routinely threaten investigators who want to go there with arrest unless they have formal official permission.

If an agent is dispatched by his home law enforcement agency to gather information or to observe the citizens of another country, it is possible the agent will be violating both domestic laws and international treaty obligations regarding non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries.

At the very least, if the undercover agent is to work outside his home country he needs a legal status and some protection. To get that protection it will obviously be necessary for the home country of the agent to inform the country which is the site of the operation. There will have to be some mechanism for coordination of the operation. The mechanism will have to include provisions for tight security to protect the lives of the undercover agents.

Most undercover agents would rather risk being arrested abroad in the course of their work than have their identity disclosed to foreigners they do not know or trust. This attitude should not be surprising. Security of the operation is the single most important concern of an agency running an undercover activity. Each extra person told magnifies the threat of disclosure. If the government of a country which must be informed is corrupt, or has corrupt officials, passing operational information could be fatal to the agent.

But reliance on informal relationships – even ones that are well developed – is an inadequate framework for exchanging information about undercover work. New machinery for dealing with operational security and meeting legal standards for cross border police work has to be developed or invented.

Vocabulary:

overwhelming	переважаючий
undercover agent	поліцейський під прикриттям
violate	порушувати
official permission	офіційний дозвіл
tight	тісний
disclose	виявляти

GRAMMAR GUIDE
THE NOUN
(Іменник)

Множина іменників
one book – five books

-y		-x, -s, -ch	-f, -fe	-o
family	-	boss - bosses	calf – calves	potato - potatoes
families				
lady - ladies		box - boxes	thief - thieves	tomato - tomatoes
but	boy - boys	match - matches	roof – roofs	photo-photos

Вимова суфіксів

- s [s]	-(e)s [z]	- es [iz]
<i>Після глухих приголосних</i>	<i>Після голосних та дзвінких приголосних</i>	<i>Після свистячих та шиплячих приголосних</i>
map-maps cat-cats desk-desks plate-plates	car-cars day-days country-countries bed-beds	dress-dresses box-boxes bench-benches watch-watches

Особливі форми множини

Однина		Множина		
man	[mæn]	men	[men]	чоловіки
woman	[ˈwʊmən]	women	['wimin]	жінки
child	[tʃaɪld]	children	['tʃɪldrən]	діти
foot	[fʊt]	feet	[fi:t]	ноги
tooth	[tu: θ]	teeth	[ti: θ]	зуби

Однакові форми однини та множини

Однина	Множина
means засіб	means засоби
deer олень	deer олені
sheep вівця	sheep вівці

Особливі випадки узгодження іменників

<i>Іменник в однині + дієслово</i>	<i>Іменник у множині + дієслово</i>
machinery <i>механічне обладнання</i>	police <i>поліція</i>
furniture <i>меблі</i>	goods <i>товари</i>
money <i>гроші</i>	scissors <i>ножиці</i>
hair <i>волосся</i>	glasses <i>окуляри</i>
	trousers <i>штани</i>

Присвійна форма іменників

<i>Іменники в однині -'s [z]</i>	<i>-'s [z]</i>	<i>-'s [iz]</i>
<i>Після глухих приголосних</i>	<i>Після голосних і дзвінких приголосних</i>	<i>Після шиплячих і свистячих приголосних</i>
Kate - Kate's Nick - Nick's	Nelly -Nelly's pupil's - pupil's	George - George's Alice - Alice's

Іменники в множині

<i>тільки апостроф</i>	<i>-'s</i>
the girls' room	the children's father

Peter's book; the five **constables'** uniforms;
the **policemen's** truncheons; **James'** book or **James's** book

Родовий відмінок іменників вживається з іменниками, що означають:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ живі істоти ◆ назви країн ◆ назви міст ◆ час, відстань, місяць, пору року ◆ тварин | <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;"> the neighbour's house
 England's industry
 New York's police
 today's newspaper
 the dog's tail </div> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! the end of the war; five of the suspects; | <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;"> the City of London;
 a pound of heroin. </div> |

THE ARTICLE (Артикль)

Вживання означеного артикля:

а) перед іменниками, що означають загальні назви

1. Перед іменниками, що означають конкретний предмет, про який говорилося раніше	This is a book. The book is interesting.	Це книга. Книга цікава.
2. Перед іменниками, що є єдиними в своєму роді або в даних обставинах.	In summer the sun shines brightly. Open the window , please.	Влітку сонце світить яскраво. Відкрий, будь ласка, вікно.
3. Перед іменниками, що виконують функцію обставини місця.	A cadet was standing at the window .	Курсант стояв біля вікна.
4. Перед іменниками, які означають речовину в певній кількості або в певному місці.	Pass me the bread , please. Where is the drug ?	Передайте мені, будь ласка, хліб. Де наркотик?
5. Після слів one of, some of, many of, each of, most of, all, both .	One of the cadets missed the lesson. Most of the articles are easy to translate. All the students will go on an excursion.	Один із курсантів пропустив урок. Більшість статей легкі для перекладу. Всі студенти пойдуть на екскурсію.
6. Перед іменниками, утвореними від прикметників.	Robin Hood robbed the rich and gave the money to the poor .	Робін Гуд грабував багатих і віддавав гроші бідним.
7. Перед іменником, якому передусь порядковий числівник.	The office is on the second floor.	Бюро знаходиться на третьому поверсі.

в) перед власними назвами

1. Перед прізвищем, коли мається на увазі вся сім'я.	The Browns like to go to the country on Sundays.	Брауни люблять їздити за місто щонеділі.
2. Перед назвами деяких країн, місцевостей, міст.	The United States, the United Kingdom, the Hague	Сполучені Штати, Об'єднане Королівство, Гаага
3. Перед назвами річок, морів, океанів і гірських хребтів.	We lived at the shore of the Black Sea .	Ми жили на березі Чорного моря.
4. Перед назвами чотирьох сторін світу.	We shall go to the south in summer.	Влітку ми поїдемо на південь.
5. Перед назвами суден, готелей і англійських газет.	He reads the Times . He stayed at the Hilton (Hotel).	Він читає «Таймс». Він зупинився в готелі «Хілтон».

Вживання неозначеного артикля:

1. Для визначення, до якої групи належить предмет при наявності описового означення і без нього.	There is a book on the table. I watched a very interesting film . She is a teacher .	На столі лежить книга. Я подивився дуже цікавий фільм. Вона вчителька.
2. В окличних реченнях після what	What a beautiful flower !	Яка гарна квітка!

Відсутність артикля

1. Перед абстрактними іменниками.	This country is rich in oil and coal. Bulgaria exports tobacco.	Ця країна багата на нафту і вугілля. Болгарія експортує тютюн.
2. Перед іменником, якому передує або за яким іде кількісний числівник.	Open your books at page 10.	Розгорніть книжки на сторінці 10.
3. Після дієслів be (бути), elect (обирати),	My brother is chief of this expedition. He	Мій брат – керівник цієї експедиції. Його

appoint <i>призначати), перед іменною частиною присудка, який означає посаду.</i>	was elected chief of our department.	<i>обрали начальни- ком нашого факультету.</i>
4. <i>Перед іменниками в множині, коли в однині було вжито неозначений артикль.</i>	Detectives investigate crimes. Boys like to play football.	<i>Слідчі розслідують злочини. Хлопці люблять грати у футбол.</i>
5. <i>Перед власними назвами.</i>	My name is John. Washington is the capital of the USA.	<i>Мене звуть Джоном. Вашингтон – столиця США.</i>
6. <i>В газетних заголовках, оголошеннях,</i>	Arrival of Polish Delegation.	<i>Прибуття Польської делегації</i>

THE PRONOUNS (Займенники)

Розряди займенників

За значенням і граматичними особливостями займенники в англійській мові поділяються на такі групи:

Особові (personal)

Називний відмінок: I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they.

Об'єктний відмінок: me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them.

Присвійні (possessive)

Залежна форма: my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their.

Незалежна форма: mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs.

Зворотно-підсилювальні (reflexive-emphatic):

myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves, oneself

Вказівні (demonstrative):

this, these, that, those, such, the same.

Питальні (interrogative):

who, what, whom, whose, which, when, where, why, how, how much, how many

Сполучні (conjunctive):

who, whose, what, which

Неозначені (indefinite):

some, any, one, somebody, someone, something, anybody, anything, anyone

Означальні (definite):

all, both, other, another, either, each, every, everybody, everyone

Заперечні (negative):

nobody, no one, nothing, neither, no, none

Кількісні (quantitative)

many, much, few, little

Неозначений займенник «one» у сполученні з дієсловом

one says – *говорять*

one never knows – *ніколи не знаєш*

one can – *можна*

one may – *можна*

one must – *потрібно*

one must not – *не можна, не потрібно*

one needn't – *не потрібно*

Неозначені займенники «some, any» в реченні

ТИПИ РЕЧЕНЬ	ПРИКЛАДИ
Стверджувальні	There are some important articles in this magazine. <i>У цьому журналі є декілька важливих статей.</i> Take any magazine. Візьміть будь-який журнал.
Питальні	Are there any important articles in this magazine? <i>Чи є які-небудь важливі статті в цьому журналі?</i> Who has some of these books? (у спеціальних запитаннях) <i>У кого є деякі (будь-які) із цих книг?</i> Will you have some tea? (для вираження пропозицій в загальних питаннях) <i>Чи не хочете чаю?</i>
Заперечні	There are not any important articles in this magazine. <i>У цьому журналі немає ніяких важливих статей</i>

Похідні займенники

Основний займенник	Похідні	займенники	
	+thing	+body	+one
some	something	somebody	someone
	<i>що-небудь, щось</i>	<i>хто-небудь, хтось</i>	<i>хто-небудь</i>

any	anything	anybody	anyone
	<i>що-небудь,</i>	<i>хто-небудь,</i>	<i>хто-небудь</i>
	<i>що завгодно</i>	<i>хто завгодно</i>	<i>хто завгодно</i>
no	nothing	nobody	no one
	<i>ніщо, нічого</i>	<i>ніхто, нікого</i>	<i>ніхто, нікого</i>
every	everything	everybody	everyone
	<i>все</i>	<i>всі, кожний</i>	<i>всі, кожний</i>

THE VERB

(Дієслово)

Класифікація дієслів за їх призначенням

Характеристика дієслова	Приклади
СМИСЛОВІ	We are (знаходимося) all here. I do (роблю) my morning jerks regularly. PC Johnson drives (керує) a patrol car.
ДІЄСЛОВА-ЗВ'ЯЗКИ (поліфункціональні дієслова be, turn, become, get).	We are students (Ми – студенти). He is clever (Він розумний). He turned pale (Він зблід).
ДОПОМІЖНІ (допомагає утворити дієслівні форми часу та пасивного стану, а також питальні речення).	We are studying (Ми вчимо) English. This article is translated. (перекладається). He will study (буде вчити) English. He has done it (зробив). Do you know (ви знаєте) him?
МОДАЛЬНІ (дієслова: can, may, must, will, would, shall, should, ought to, need, dare, have, be).	He can (може) speak English. We must (повинні) do our duty. You may (можеш, тобі дозволено) take my book. You needn't (тобі не треба) translate that text. You should (тобі слід) consult the doctor. It is dark, I have to go (мушу, маю йти).

Особові і безособові форми дієслова та функції, що вони виконують

Дієслово має особові та безособові форми.

Особові форми (Finite Forms) – це форми відмінювання, які мають:

1. *особу* (person);
2. *число* (number): однину і множину;
3. *часові форми* (tenses): Indefinite Tenses, Continuous Tenses, Perfect Tenses, Perfect Continuous Tenses. У кожній групі крім Present, Past, Future є ще форма Future-in-the-Past, що виражає майбутню дію відносно минулого часу;
4. *спосіб* (mood):
дійсний (indicative),
наказовий (imperative),
умовний (conditional /subjunctive /suppositional).

Завдяки цим ознакам, особові форми дієслова виконують в реченні функцію присудка.

До безособових форм (Non-Finite Forms) належать:

Infinitive: <i>to increase</i>	Participle I: <i>increasing</i>
Participle II: <i>increased</i>	Gerund: <i>increasing</i>

Безособові форми дієслова не мають особи, часу, способу, тому самостійно не можуть виконувати функцію присудка.

Як особові, так і безособові форми дієслова виражають граматичні категорії:

1. *Стан* (Voice) – активний (Active), пасивний (Passive);
2. *Вид* (Aspect) – тривалий (Continuous), перфектний (Perfect);
3. *Перехідність та неперехідність*.

Наказовий спосіб (Imperative Mood)

Write! – *Пиши (Пишить)!*

Don't write! – *Не пиши!*

Let me/us/him/ write. – *Дозвольте мені написати./Давайте напишемо/Нехай він напише.*

Let's not write! – *Давайте не будемо писати!*

Дійсний спосіб (Indicative Mood)

		Past	Present	Future
Indefinite	Active	gave examined	give/gives examine/examines	will $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{give} \\ \text{examine} \end{array} \right.$
	Passive	was $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{given} \\ \text{examined} \end{array} \right.$ were	am $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{given} \\ \text{examined} \end{array} \right.$ is are	will be $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{given} \\ \text{examined} \end{array} \right.$
Continuous	Active	was $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{giving} \\ \text{examining} \end{array} \right.$ were	am $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{giving} \\ \text{examining} \end{array} \right.$ is are	will be $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{giving} \\ \text{examining} \end{array} \right.$
	Passive	was $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{given} \\ \text{being} \\ \text{examined} \end{array} \right.$ were	am $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{given} \\ \text{being} \\ \text{examined} \end{array} \right.$ is are	
Perfect	Active	had $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{given} \\ \text{examined} \end{array} \right.$	have $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{given} \\ \text{examined} \end{array} \right.$ has	will have $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{given} \\ \text{examined} \end{array} \right.$
	Passive	had been $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{given} \\ \text{examined} \end{array} \right.$	have $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{given} \\ \text{been} \\ \text{examined} \end{array} \right.$ has	given will have been $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{examined} \end{array} \right.$
	Active	had been $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{giving} \\ \text{examining} \end{array} \right.$	have $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{giving} \\ \text{been} \\ \text{examining} \end{array} \right.$ has	giving will have been $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{examining} \end{array} \right.$

ACTIVE VOICE (Активний стан)

В активному стані дієслово означає дію, яку виконує підмет.
We translate English texts every day.

Утворення часової групи Indefinite

The Present Indefinite Tense (теперішній неозначений час)
(**The Simple Present Tense** (простий теперішній час))

*Закінчення - (e)s в 3-й особі однини,
для 1 та 2 осіб однини та в множині
використовується I форма дієслова без закінчення*

-s [s]	-(e)s [z]	-es (iz)
stop – stops	play – plays	dress – dresses
skate – skates	cry – cries	wash – washes
ask – asks	live – lives	close – closes
<i>Після глухих приголосних</i>	<i>Після голосних і дзвінких приголосних</i>	<i>Після шиплячих і свистячих приголосних</i>

The Present Indefinite Tense вживається для вираження дії, яка відбувається завжди, звичайно, постійно в теперішньому часі.

<i>Стверджувальна форма</i>	<i>Заперечна форма</i>	<i>Питальна форма</i>
I translate English texts well.	I do not translate English texts well.	Do I translate English texts well?
He translates English texts well.	He does not translate English texts well.	Does he translate English texts well?

The Past Indefinite Tense (минулий неозначений час)
(**The Simple Past Tense** (простий минулий час))

Суфікс – ed в Past Indefinite

-ed [t]	-ed [d]	-ed [id]
stop – stopped ask – asked	try – tried live – lived	want – wanted skate – skated
<i>Після глухих приголосних</i>	<i>Після голосних і дзвінких приголосних</i>	<i>Після приголосних [t] і [d]</i>

The Past Indefinite Tense вживається для вираження дії, яка відбувалася одноразово або постійно в минулому часі зі словами last week, yesterday, last month, etc. (обставинами часу).

Неправильні дієслова змінюють свою форму в минулому часі (дивись таблицю неправильних дієслів)

She **saw** this film last week. Вона бачила цей фільм на минулому тижні.

<i>Стверджувальна форма</i>	<i>Заперечна форма</i>	<i>Питальна форма</i>
He worked at the Criminal Investigation Department last year. I wrote a letter.	He did not work at the Criminal Investigation Department last year. I did not write a letter.	Did he work at the Criminal Investigation Department last year? Did you write a letter?

The Future Indefinite Tense (майбутній неозначений час)
(The Simple Future Tense (простий майбутній час))

will + Infinitive основного дієслова

<i>Стверджувальна форма</i>	I will read . He/she/it will read .	We will read . You will read . They will read .
<i>Заперечна форма</i>	I will not read. He/she/it will not read.	We will not read. You will not read. They will not read.

Питальна форма	Will I read? Will he read?	Will they read?
-----------------------	---	------------------------

The Future Indefinite Tense вживається для вираження дії, яка буде відбуватися в майбутньому зі словами *tomorrow, next year, etc.* (обставинами часу).

Примітка. В усній мові часто використовуються скорочені форми *I'll, he'll, we'll*.

Заміна майбутнього часу теперішнім у підрядних реченнях умови і часу

Підрядне речення умови і часу (для вираження майбутнього часу вживається Present Indefinite)	Головне речення (для вираження майбутньої дії —Future Indefinite)
If he is late, <i>Якщо він буде пізно,</i>	he'll ring you up. <i>він зателефонує тобі.</i>
If the weather is good, <i>Якщо погода буде хороша,</i>	we will go for a walk. <i>ми підемо на прогулянку.</i>
When he comes , <i>Коли він прийде,</i>	he'll translate this text. <i>він перекладе цей текст.</i>

Примітка. У підрядних додаткових реченнях така заміна не відбувається.

I don't know (що?) when he will come. *Я не знаю, коли він прийде.*

I don't know (що?) if he will be late. *Я не знаю, чи буде він пізно.*

Утворення часової групи Perfect

to have + Participle II (P II) <i>у відповідному часі основного дієслова</i>			
	Past Perfect	Present Perfect	Future Perfect
Стверджувальна форма	had + PII	have/has + PII	will have + PII
Заперечна форма	had not + PII	have/has not + PII	will not have + PII

The Past Perfect Tense вживається для вираження дії, яка завершилась до певного моменту в минулому. Цей момент може бути визначений словами:

by that time, by the evening, by 5 o'clock, yesterday (обставин часу).

He **had translated** this text by 10 o'clock yesterday. До 10 години вчора він вже переклав цей текст.

The Present Perfect Tense вживається для вираження дії, яка закінчена, завершена до теперішнього моменту. Час не вказано. Важливий результат. Характерним є слово “вже”. Момент може бути визначений словами:

ever, never, just, forever, already, yet, recently, this month, today.

I **have translated** this text. Я вже переклав цей текст.

The Future Perfect Tense вживається для вираження дії, яка буде закінчена, завершена до певного моменту в майбутньому. Цей момент визначається фразами:

by that time, by 5 o'clock, by the evening (обставин часу).

He **will have translated** this text by 5 o'clock tomorrow. Він вже перекладе цей текст до 5 годин завтра.

Утворення часової групи Continuous

to be	+	Participle I (V-ing) (P I)
<i>у відповідному часі основного дієслова</i>		

	Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Future Continuous
Стверджувальна форма	am/is/are + PI	was/were + PI	will be + PI
Заперечна форма	am/is/are not + PI	was/were not + PI	will not be + PI

Present Continuous вживається для вираження дії, що відбувається в момент мовлення.

You **are not listening** to me. Ти не слухаєш мене.

Present Continuous вживається для вираження тривалої дії, що відбувається в певний період теперішнього часу, хоч і не обов'язково в момент мовлення.

What **are** you **doing** here in Kyiv?

Що ви робите тут, у Києві?

I'm **studying** at the Police Academy.

Я вчуся в поліцейській академії.

Present Continuous вживається для вираження тривалої дії, що відбувається одночасно з іншою дією, яка відноситься до теперішнього часу.

I am only happy when **I am working**.

Я щасливий лише тоді, коли працюю.

Present Continuous вживається для вираження запланованої майбутньої дії, особливо з дієсловами, що означають рух.

We're **flying** to London in the morning.

Вранці ми відлітаємо до Лондона.

Past Continuous вживається для вираження дії, що відбувалась, тривала в певний момент у минулому.

Mary **was sitting** by the window when he came in. Марія сиділа біля вікна, коли він увійшов.

Future Continuous вживається для вираження тривалої дії, що відбуватиметься, в якийсь момент або період часу в майбутньому.

We'll **be playing** all morning.

Ми будемо грати весь ранок.

The Future Indefinite in-the-Past Tense *(Майбутній неозначений в минулому)*

should/would + Infinitive основного дієслова

I **should rest**.

Should I rest?

I **should not rest**.

You **would rest**.

Would you rest?

You **would not rest**

Вживається в складно-підрядних реченнях – в підрядному реченні для вираження майбутньої дії, про яку йшла мова в минулому.

He **said** that he **would do** this work tomorrow. Він сказав, що зробить цю роботу завтра.

**Зведена таблиця утворення видо-часових форм дієслова
в активному стані (Active Voice)**

	Past	Present	Future
Indefinite	<i>Я написав (вчора, два дні тому)</i> I wrote	<i>Я пишу (часто)</i> I write	<i>Я напишу, буду писати (завтра)</i> I will write
Continuous	<i>Я писав (вчора о третій годині, коли він зайшов)</i> I was writing	<i>Я пишу(зараз)</i> I am writing	<i>Я буду писати (завтра о третій годині)</i> I will be writing
Perfect	<i>Я написав (вчора до третьої години, до того як)</i> I had written	<i>Я написав (сьогодні, уже, тільки що)</i> I have written	<i>Я напишу (завтра до третьої години, до того як він прийде)</i> I will have written
Perfect Continuous	<i>Я писав (уже дві години, коли він прийшов)</i> I had been writing	<i>Я пишу (уже годину, від другої години)</i> I have been writing	<i>Я буду писати (завтра вже три години до того часу, коли він прийде)</i> I will have been writing

Основні форми дієслова
Найбільш вживані нестандартні (неправильні) дієслова
(Irregular Verbs)

Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Participle II	Переклад
arise	arose	arisen	виникати
awake	awoke	awoken	будити
be	was, were	been	бути
bear	bore	borne	нести, переносити
beat	beat	beaten	бити
become	became	become	ставати
begin	began	begun	починати
bend	bent	bent	згинатися
blow	blew	blown	дути
break	broke	broken	ламати
bring	brought	brought	приносити
build	built	built	будувати
burn	burnt, burned	burnt, burned	горіти
buy	bought	bought	купувати
catch	caught	caught	ловити
choose	chose	chosen	обирати
come	came	come	приходити
cost	cost	cost	коштувати
cut	cut	cut	різати
deal	dealt	dealt	мати справу з...
do	did	done	робити
draw	drew	drawn	креслити, малювати
drink	drank	drunk	пити
drive	drove	driven	керувати автомобілем
eat	ate	eaten	їсти
fall	fell	fallen	падати
feed	fed	fed	годувати
feel	felt	felt	відчувати
fight	fought	fought	битися
find	found	found	знаходити
fly	flew	flown	літати

forbid	forbade	forbidden	забороняти
forget	forgot	forgotten	забувати
forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощати
get	got	got	одержувати, діставати
give	gave	given	давати
go	went	gone	ходити
grow	grew	grown	рости
hang	hung	hung	висіти
have	had	had	мати
hear	heard	heard	чути
hold	held	held	тримати
keep	kept	kept	тримати, зберігати
know	knew	known	знати
lay	laid	laid	класти
lead	led	led	вести
learn	learned, learnt	learned, learnt	вчитися, вивчати
leave	left	left	залишати
lie	lay	lain	лежати
light	lit	lit	освітлювати
lose	lost	lost	губити
make	made	made	робити
mean	meant	meant	означати
meet	met	met	зустрічати
pay	paid	paid	платити
put	put	put	класти
read	read	read	читати
rise	rose	risen	вставати, підніматися
run	ran	run	бігати
say	said	said	сказати
see	saw	seen	бачити
sell	sold	sold	продавати
send	sent	sent	надсилати
set	set	set	ставити, класти
shake	shook	shaken	трясти
show	showed	shown	показувати
sing	sang	sung	співати
sit	sat	sat	сидіти

sleep	slept	slept	спати
slide	slid	slid	ковзати
smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled	нюхати, пахнути
speak	spoke	spoken	говорити
split	split	split	розколювати
spend	spent	spent	витрачати
spread	spread	spread	розповсюджуватися
stand	stood	stood	стояти, ставити
strike	struck	struck, stricken	бити, ударяти
swim	swam	swum	плавати
take	took	taken	брати
teach	taught	taught	учити
tear	tore	torn	рвати
tell	told	told	розказувати
think	thought	thought	думати
throw	threw	thrown	кидати
understand	understood	understood	розуміти
wake	woke	woken	прокидатися
wear	wore	worn	носити
win	won	won	вигравати, перемагати
write	wrote	written	писати

Sequence of Tenses (Узгодження часів)

He **says** that

- a) he **lives** in London.
- b) he **lived** in London.
- c) he **will live** in London.

He **said** that

- a) he **lived** here (*живе*).
- b) he **had lived** here (*жив*).
- c) he **would** live here (*буде жити*).

Узгодження форм часу

Категорія часу в незалежних реченнях або в прямій мові	Категорія часу в підрядних додаткових реченнях, якщо дієслово-присудок головного речення стоїть у формі минулого часу
PRESENT INDEFINITE	PAST INDEFINITE
I work.	I said that I worked.
PAST INDEFINITE	PAST PERFECT
I worked.	I said that I had worked.
FUTURE INDEFINITE	FUTURE-IN-THE-PAST
I will work.	I said that I would work.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	PAST CONTINUOUS
I am working.	I said that I was working.
PAST CONTINUOUS	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS
I was working.	I said that I had been working.
FUTURE CONTINUOUS	FUTURE-IN-THE-PAST
I will be working.	I said that I would be working.
PRESENT PERFECT	PAST PERFECT
I have worked.	I said that I had worked.
PAST PERFECT	PAST PERFECT
I had worked.	I said that I had worked.
FUTURE PERFECT	FUTURE-IN-THE-PAST
I will have worked.	I said that I would have worked.
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS
I have been working.	I said that I had been working.
FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS	FUTURE-IN-THE-PAST
I will have been working.	I said that I would have been working.

REPORTED SPEECH (Непряма мова)

Пряма мова	Непряма мова
1. He said, «Speak English».	1. He told me to speak English.
2. He said, «Do you speak English?»	2. He asked if (whether) I spoke English.
3. He said, «What language do you speak?»	3. He asked me what language I spoke.
4. He said, «You speak English well».	4. He said that I spoke English well.
5. He said: «Don't talk in class».	5. He told me not to talk in class.

PASSIVE VOICE (Пасивний стан)

Кожне **перехідне дієслово** має форму активного стану (Active Voice) і пасивного стану (Passive Voice).

Відмінювання дієслова «to ask»

PRESENT INDEFINITE	PAST INDEFINITE	FUTURE INDEFINITE
I am asked.	I was asked.	I will be asked.
He/she/it is asked	He/she/it was asked.	He/she/it will be asked.
We are asked.	We were asked.	We will be asked.
You are asked.	You were asked.	You will be asked.
They are asked.	They were asked.	They will be asked.

<i>Питальна форма</i>	<i>Заперечна форма</i>
Am I asked? Was I asked? Will I be asked?	I am not asked. I was not asked. I will not be asked

<i>Активний стан</i>	<i>Пасивний стан</i>
I wrote the letter.	The letter was written by me.

We study many interesting subjects at the Academy.	Many interesting subjects are studied by us at the Academy.
We will finish the work tomorrow.	The work will be finished by us tomorrow.

Зведена таблиця видо-часових форм дієслова в пасивному стані

	Present	Past	Future
Indefinite	The work is done.	The work was done.	The work will be done.
Continuous	The work is being done.	The work was being done.	
Perfect	The work has been done.	The work had been done.	The work will have been done.

Conditional/Subjunctive/Suppositional Mood (Умовний спосіб)

Значення в реченні	Приклади
Для вираження реальної умови в майбутньому вживається Present Indefinite Tense	If you come on Monday, I will be glad. Якщо ти прийдеш у понеділок, я буду радий.
Нереальна умова у теперішньому часі	If I knew this I would tell you. Якби я знав це(зараз), я б вам сказав (зараз).
Нереальна умова у минулому	If I had known this I would have told you Якби я знав (тоді), я б вам сказав (тоді).

Сумнівна, бажана, необхідна дія	It is necessary/ important/doubtful that she (should) go there. <i>Необхідно/ важливо/сумнівно, аби вона пішла туди.</i> He recommended/ ordered/demanded that she (should) go there. <i>Він рекомендував/наказував, аби вона пішла туди.</i>
Бажана дія, що суперечить дійсності (речення з wish та if only)	I wish I knew him. <i>Жаль, що я не знаю його (зараз)</i> If only I knew him! <i>Якби тільки я його знав!</i> I wish I had known him. <i>Шкода, що я не знав його (тоді).</i> If only I had not done this! <i>Навіщо я зробив це!(я вже зробив)</i>
Побажання простих реченнях)	(в Success attend you! <i>Хай успіх буде з вами!</i> Long live our cooperation! <i>Хай живе наша співпраця!</i>

VERBALS

(Безособові форми дієслова)

*Зведена таблиця безособових форм дієслова –
інфінітива, дієприкметника, герундія*

		ACTIVE	PASSIVE
INFINITIVE	INDEFINITE	to ask <i>запитувати</i>	to be asked <i>бути запитаним</i>
	CONTINUOUS	to be asking <i>запитувати (в певний момент)</i>	_____
	PERFECT	to have asked <i>запитати, запитувати (до певного моменту)</i>	to have been asked <i>бути запитаним до певного моменту</i>

	PERFECT CONTINUOUS	to have been asking <i>запитувати (протягом деякого часу, який передусє певному моменту)</i>	_____
GERUND	INDEFINITE	asking	being asked
	PERFECT	having asked	having been asked
PARTICIPLE	PRESENT (P.I)	asking <i>той, що запитує, запитуючи</i>	being asked <i>бути запитаним</i>
	PAST (P.II)	_____	asked <i>запитаний</i>
	PERFECT	having asked <i>запитавши</i>	having been asked <i>після того, як запитали</i>

! Примітка 1. Заперечення «**not**» вживається перед інфінітивом, герундієм та дієприкметником: to go — **not** to go, having done — **not** having done.

Примітка 2. В українській мові є тільки форми інфінітива, які відповідають Indefinite Infinitive Active та Indefinite Infinitive Passive.

Примітка 3. В українській мові немає форм, які відповідають формам герундія. Проте Indefinite Gerund Active за своїм значенням наближається до українського віддієслівного іменника: напр. "опитування".

Примітка 4. Форма Perfect Participle Passive перекладається відповідним підрядним реченням.

INFINITIVE

(Інфінітив)

Функції інфінітива в реченні

Підмет	To <u>master</u> this speciality is not an easy thing.	Оволодіти цією спеціальністю – нелегка справа.
Додаток	It is necessary <u>to master</u> this speciality. He likes <u>to speak</u> with us on this subject.	Необхідно оволодіти цією спеціальністю. Він любить говорити з нами на цю тему.
Означення	He spoke about the plan <u>to increase</u> the production of the plant. Here is a student <u>to complete</u> this work. This student was the first <u>to answer</u> the teacher's question.	Він говорив про план збільшення випуску продукції заводу. Ось студент, який закінчить цю роботу. Цей студент першим відповів на запитання викладача.
Обставина:		
мети	I have come here <u>to help</u> you.	Я прийшов сюди, щоб допомогти вам.
наслідку	The new method is accurate enough <u>to give</u> necessary results.	Новий метод достатньо точний, щоб дати необхідні результати.
Частина складеного іменного присудка	The aim of our research work is <u>to find</u> necessary data for the experiment.	Мета дослідження полягає в тому, щоб знайти необхідні дані для експерименту.
Частина простого дієслівного присудка	They will <u>work</u> there.	Вони будуть там працювати.
Частина складеного дієслівного присудка	We can <u>work</u> . We begin <u>to work</u> .	Ми можемо працювати. Ми починаємо працювати.

Вставний зворот	<u>To tell</u> you the truth, ...	<i>По правді кажучи ...</i>
------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------

Конструкції з інфінітивом

Конструкція	Приклади	Переклад
1. Об'єктний відмінок з інфінітивом (Objective with the Infinitive) <i>після дієслів: want, wish, know, believe, like, expect, consider, see, feel, watch, hear;</i> <i>Після дієслів: see, feel, hear, watch, інфінітив вживається без частки «to».</i>	1. I'd like you to wait for me. 2. Our teacher wants us to repeat this text once more. 3. I believe him to be honest . 4. I saw him run across the street. 5. We watched them disappear .	<i>Перекладається додатковим підрядним реченням:</i> 1. Я хотів би, щоб ви зачекали мене. 2. Наш викладач хоче, щоб ми повторили цей текст ще раз. 3. Я вважаю, що він чесний. 4. Я бачив, що він перебіг вулицю. 5. Ми спостерігали, як вони зникли.
2. Називний відмінок з інфінітивом (Nominative with the Infinitive) а) з дієсловами say, suppose, consider, think, believe, see, find, know та інші в пасивному стані.	1. He is said to have passed all his exams well. 2. He was believed to be honest . 3. He is considered to be the best student of the group.	1. Кажуть, що він склав усі свої іспити добре. 2. Вважали, що він чесний. 3. Вважають, що він кращий студент групи.

б) з дієсловами seem, appear (здаватися), prove (опинитися), happen (траплятися) в активному стані.	1. She seems (appears) to be ill. 2. The new methods of work proved to be good.	1. Здається, вона хвора. 2. Нові методи роботи виявилися хорошими
в) сполучення дієслова «likely» (можливий), «certain» (безумовний), «sure» (безсумнівний)	1. The device happened to be out of order. 2. The goods are likely (unlikely) to arrive at the end of the week. 3. The conference is certain to begin soon.	1. Трапилося так, що прилад не працював. 2. Можливо, товари надійдуть до кінця тижня. 3. Безумовно, конференція почнеться скоро.
3. Конструкція «for + Infinitive»	1. It is necessary for us to attend all the lectures. 2. I'll tell you everything for you to know me better. 3. For you to study well is the most important thing now.	1. Нам необхідно відвідувати всі лекції. 2. Я розкажу тобі про все, щоб ти знав мене краще. 3. Найбільш важливо зараз, щоб ти добре вчився.

PARTICIPLE (Дієприкметник)

The Participle (дієприкметник) – неособова форма дієслова, яка поєднує в собі властивості дієслова, прикметника і прислівника.

Participle II → (правильні дієслова)
інфінітив дієслова + **-ed, -d** to translate - translated
Participle II → (неправильні дієслова змінюють свою основу - III форма) to write - **written**

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present Participle	asking	being asked
Past Participle	-----	asked
Perfect Participle	having asked	having been asked

Прості форми дієприкметника виконують функції:

1. Означення

The **smiling** man greeted us.

Той чоловік, що посміхається, привітав нас.

The **written** letter is on the table. Написаний лист лежить на столі.

Перекладається дієприкметником пасивного стану.

The letter **written** by my friend is on the table.

Лист, написаний другом, лежить на столі. або Лист, який написав мій друг, лежить на столі.

(Означення утворює з залежними словами дієприкметниковий зворот і перекладається дієприкметником пасивного стану теперішнього або минулого часу, а іноді означальним підрядним реченням.

2. Обставини

1. Crossing the street (when crossing..., while crossing ...) one should be attentive and careful.	<i>Переходячи вулицю ... (коли переходиш вулицю ...) треба бути обережним.</i>
2. They stood there as if (as though) waiting for somebody.	<i>Вони стояли ... нібито чекаючи когось (...нібито чекали...)</i>
3. Though tired he continued working.	<i>Хоча він втомився ... він продовжував працювати.</i>

! Дієприслівник у функції обставини перекладається дієприслівниковим зворотом або підрядним реченням.

Конструкції з дієприкметником

Конструкція	Приклади	Переклад
1. Об'єктний відмінок з дієприкметником – (Objective with the Participle) після дієслів: hear, see, feel, watch, find, like, want, etc ...	1. We watched them playing in the yard. 2. We listened to Pete telling the story.	Перекладається підрядним реченням: 1. Ми бачили, як вони грали на подвір'ї. 2. Ми слухали, як Піт розповідав історію.
2. Називний відмінок з дієприкметником – (Nominative with the Participle)	1. He was heard delivering his report. 2. He was seen crossing the street.	Перекладається підрядним реченням або дієприкметником: 1. Чули, як він відповідав. 2. Його бачили, як він переходив вулицю.
3. Абсолютні дієприкметникові конструкції	1. The task being difficult, we asked for advice.	Перекладається як правило, підрядним обставинним реченням зі словами «причому», «при цьому», «тому що», «коли», «якщо» «оскільки»; 1. Оскільки завдання було складним, ...

GERUND (Герундій)

Вживання герундія та способи його перекладу

Приклад	Переклад	Функція в реченні	Способи перекладу
1. <u>Reading</u> books is useful.	Читання книг корисно.	підмет	іменник

2. Her hobby is <u>collecting</u> stamps.	<i>Її хоббі – збирати марки.</i>	частина присудка	інфініти в
3. We insisted on <u>repairing</u> the car at once.	<i>Ми наполягали на тому, щоб відремонтувати автомобіль відразу.</i>	непрямий додаток	підрядне речення
4. After <u>reading</u> the text, we discussed it.	<i>Прочитавши текст, ми обговорили його.</i>	обставина: а) часу: прийменники in – при, в той час як, on(upon) – після, after – після,	дієприслівник
5. He left without <u>saying</u> good-bye.	<i>Він пішов, не прощаючись.</i>	б) способу дії by , інші обставини without, instead of.	

ADJECTIVE
(Прикметник)
Ступені порівняння прикметників

<i>Звичайний ступінь</i>	<i>Вищий ступінь</i>	<i>Найвищий ступінь</i>
short big easy interesting difficult	shorter bigger easier more interesting more difficult	(the) shortest (the) biggest (the) easiest (the) most interesting (the) most difficult
good bad many, much little far	better worse more less farther further	(the) best (the) worst (the) most (the) least (the) farthest (the) furthest

Порівняльні конструкції

as ... as	Your room is as large as mine (my room).	<i>Ваша кімната така ж велика, як моя (кімната).</i>
not so ... as	The old dictionary is not so good as the new one.	<i>Старий словник не такий хороший, як новий.</i>
than	Your work is more difficult than hers (her work).	<i>Ваша робота складніша, ніж її робота.</i>
the more ... the more	The more we read, the more we know.	<i>Чим більше ми читаємо, тим більше ми знаємо.</i>
the less ... the less	The less we read, the less we know.	<i>Чим менше ми читаємо, тим менше ми знаємо.</i>

THE ADVERB (Прислівник)

Ступені порівняння прислівників

<i>Звичайний ступінь</i>	<i>Вищий ступінь</i>	<i>Найвищий ступінь</i>
soon <i>швидко</i>	sooner <i>швидше</i>	soonest <i>найшвидше за всіх</i>
correctly <i>правильно</i> often <i>часто</i>	more correctly <i>більш правильно</i> oftener, more often <i>частіше</i>	most correctly <i>найбільш правильно</i> oftenest, most often <i>найчастіше</i>
well <i>добре</i> badly <i>погано</i> much <i>багато</i> little <i>мало</i> far <i>далеко</i>	better <i>краще</i> worse <i>гірше</i> more <i>більше</i> less <i>менше</i> farther, further <i>далі</i>	best <i>найкраще</i> worst <i>найгірше</i> most <i>найбільше</i> least <i>найменше</i> farthest, furthest <i>більш далі</i>

THE PREPOSITION (Прийменник)

<i>Прийменники місця і напрямку</i>	<i>Прийменники часу</i>	<i>Інші прийменники</i>	<i>Деякі словосполучення з прийменником</i>
Above – над across – через below – під, нижче under – під in front of , before – перед behind, after – позаду, ззаду on – на in – в at, by – у, біля, поруч з up – вгору down – вниз to – до, в, на into – в from – від, із, з about – по (walk about the park) out of – із through – через	after – після before – до by – до during – протягом for – протягом (for two hours) for – на (for holidays) from ... till... – від. .. до ... in – через (in three days) on – в (певний день) on Monday, on the 7th of November) past – після since – з about – біля (about 7 o'clock)	because of – із- за instead of – замість thanks to – дякуючи due to – дякуючи in spite of – недивлячись на by means of – за допомогою in accordance with – відповідно (згідно) до according to – відповідно до about – біля with – з	at home – вдома at last – врешті at least – в край- ньому разі at once – відразу at a speed – зі швидкістю in fact – фактично in part – частково in time – вчасно on time – вчасно, як заплановано on the average – у середньому on the contrary – навпаки on the one hand – з одного боку on the other hand – з іншого боку for instance, for example – наприклад

Порівняння прийменників і прислівників, які співпадають за формою

Прийменник	Прислівник
I returned to my village after the war. <i>Я повернувся у село після війни.</i>	I have never been there after . <i>Більше я ніколи там не був.</i>

You began this experiment before me. <i>Ви почали цей експеримент до мене.</i>	I have told you about it before . <i>Я говорив вам про це раніше.</i>
He is in the room. <i>Він у кімнаті.</i>	Come in ! <i>Заходьте!</i>
I have not been to France since 1990. <i>Я не був у Франції з 1990 року.</i>	I was in France two years ago and haven't been there since . <i>Я був у Франції два роки тому, і з тих пір не був там.</i>

THE CONJUNCTION

(Сполучник)

Значення сполучників та їх місце в реченні

Сурядні (coordinating)	Підрядні (subordinating)
and – <i>і, а</i>	that – <i>що</i>
both ... and ... – <i>як...так і; і...і</i>	if (whether) – <i>чи</i>
either ... or ... – <i>або...або</i> neither...nor... – <i>ні...ні</i>	if – <i>якщо, якби</i> unless – <i>якщо не</i>
as well as – <i>так само, як і</i>	though (although) – <i>хоча</i>
not only ... – <i>не тільки</i>	because, as – <i>оскільки, бо</i>
but also – <i>не тільки..., а й</i>	since – <i>тому що, з того часу як</i>
yet – <i>проте</i>	as soon as – <i>як тільки</i>
still – <i>все ж</i> whereas – <i>тоді як</i>	before – <i>перед тим, як</i>

THE NUMERAL (Числівник)

Кількісні числівники від 1 до 100

1 – one	11 – eleven	10 – ten	21 twenty-one
2 – two	12 – twelve	20 – twenty	22 twenty-two
3 – three	13 – thirteen	30 – thirty	23 twenty-three
4 – four	14 – fourteen	40 – forty	24 twenty-four
5 – five	15 – fifteen	50 – fifty	25 twenty-five
6 – six	16 – sixteen	60 – sixty	26 twenty-six
7 – seven	17 – seventeen	70 – seventy	27 twenty-seven
8 – eight	18 – eighteen	80 – eighty	28 twenty-eight
9 – nine	19 – nineteen	90 – ninety	29 twenty-nine
10 – ten		100 – one hundred	

100 – a hundred;

1,000 – a thousand;

100,000 – a hundred thousand;

1,000,000 – a million;

1,000,000,000 – a milliard (в *Англиї*); a billion (в *США*).

200 – two hundred;

365 – three hundred and sixty-five;

2,235 – two thousand, two hundred and thirty-five;

2,703 – two thousand, seven hundred and three;

101 – a hundred and one;

1,001 – a thousand and one;

Чотири прості арифметичні дії (Four Simple Rules of Arithmetic)

+ – plus sign (positive);	: – division (ratio) sign;
- – minus sign (negative); = - equals;	x – multiplication sign;
1) Addition	
3+5=8 three plus five are (is) eight;	3 and 5 are components
three plus five make(s) eight;	8 is a sum
three plus five equal(s) eight;	
2) Subtraction	
10 - 7 = 3 ten minus seven are (is) three;	3 is a difference ;
ten minus seven leave(s) (equals) three;	10 is a minuend ;
seven from ten are (is) three;	7 is a subtrahend ;
3) Multiplication	
3 x 5 = 15 three multiplied by five is (makes) fifteen; 3 and 5 are factors ;	
three times five is fifteen	15 is a product ;
4) Division	
21:3=7 twenty one divided by three is (equals) seven; 21 is a dividend	
three into twenty one goes seven times	3 is a denominator
	7 is a quotient

Порядкові числівники

1 st – the first	11 th – the eleventh	21 st – the twenty-first
2 nd – the second	12 th – the twelfth	22 nd – the twenty-second
3 rd – the third	13 th – the thirteenth	30 th – the thirtieth
4 th – the fourth	14 th – the fourteenth	40 th – the fortieth
5 th – the fifth	15 th – the fifteenth	50 th – the fiftieth
6 th – the sixth	16 th – the sixteenth	60 th – the sixtieth
7 th – the seventh	17 th – the seventeenth	70 th – the seventieth
8 th – the eighth	18 th – the eighteenth	80 th – the eightieth
9 th – the ninth	19 th – the nineteenth	90 th – the ninetieth
10 th – the tenth	20 th – the twentieth	100 th – the hundredth

Дати

1812 – eighteen twelve; eighteen hundred and twelve

1900 – nineteen hundred

1905 – nineteen o [*ou*] five

1964 – nineteen sixty-four

1998 – nineteen ninety-eight

2000 – year two thousand

2001 – year two thousand one

21st December, 1945 – the twenty-first of December, nineteen forty-five

March 21, 1995 – 1. March the twenty-first nineteen ninety-five;

2. The twenty-first of March, nineteen ninety-five;

Дробові числівники (Fractional Numerals)

Прості дроби (Common Fractions)	Десяткові дроби (Decimal Fractions)
1/2 a (one) half	0.1 – nought [no:t] point one <i>або</i> 0 [ou] point one
1/3 a (one) third	0.01— nought point nought one <i>або</i> point nought one

Прості дроби (Common Fractions)	Десяткові дроби (Decimal Fractions)
2/3 two thirds	2.35 – two point three five
1/4 a (one) quarter	
a (one) fourth	32.305 – three two (<i>або</i> : thirty-two) point three
1/5 a (one) fifth	nought five

! Примітка. Іменник, що стоїть біля дробового числа, вживається в однині:

2/3 ton – two thirds of a ton;

1/2 one-half a ton;

Іменник, до якого належить мішане число, вживається в множині:

2 1/2 ton – two and a half tons *або* two tons and a half;

Якщо ціле число мішаного числа дорівнює одиниці, то можливі два прочитання:

1 1/2 hours – one and a half hours *або* one/an hour and a half.

Позначення процентів

2%, 2 per cent, 2 p.c. – two per cent;

3/8%, 3/8 per cent, 3/8 p.c. – three eighths per **cent** *або* three eighths of one per cent;

1/2 p.c. – a half per cent *або* a half of one per cent;

0.2%, 0.2 p.c. – nought point two per cent *або* nought point two of one per cent

Грошові одиниці в Англії та в США

В Англії грошовою одиницею є **pound** (фунт) або **pound sterling** (фунт стерлінгів), позначається скорочено знаком **£** (від латинського слова **Libra** фунт), що стоїть перед числом: £1 (читаємо: *one pound* або *one pound sterling*); £25 (читаємо: *twenty-five pounds* або *twenty-five pounds sterling*).

Слово **sterling** є прикметником, який означає **чистий, встановленої проби** і стоїть після іменника *pound(s)*. Тому 25 фунтів стерлінгів слід читати *25 pounds sterling*.

Грошова одиниця **penny** (пенні) (мн. **pence**) дорівнює 1/100 фунта стерлінгів, скорочено позначається літерою **p**.

Американська грошова одиниця **dollar** (доллар) скорочено позначається знаком **\$**, що стоїть перед числом: \$1 (читаємо: *one dollar*); \$25 (читаємо: *twenty-five dollars*).

Іноді за числом, що позначає кількість долларів, стоїть крапка і два нулі (якщо центів немає): \$1.00; \$25.00.

Грошова одиниця **cent** (цент) (1/100 доллара) скорочено позначається знаком **¢**: 1¢ (читаємо: *one cent*); 65¢ (читаємо: *sixty-five cents*).

Зустрічається також таке позначення центів: \$.12, \$.50.

Суми в долларах і центах позначаються таким чином: \$25.10 (читаємо: *twenty-five dollars and ten cents*); \$34.10 (читаємо: *thirty-four dollars and ten cents*); \$3,350.55 (читаємо: *three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and fifty-five cents*).

В Англії **кожна цифра номера телефона** називається окремо: 1235 - *one two three five*. Цифра 0 читається [ou]. Якщо перші дві та останні дві цифри номера телефона однакові, вживається слово **double** “подвійний”: 6634 – *double six three four*; 3466 – *three four double six*; 6666 - *double six double six*.

Коли середні дві цифри однакові, слово **double** не вживається: 3446 – *three four four six*. Номери 1000, 2000, 3000 і т. ін. читаємо *one thousand, two thousand, three thousand* і т. ін.

SYNTAX (Синтаксис)

Типи речень:

Declarative (Розповідні)

He was born twenty years ago. *Він народився двадцять років тому.*
My name is Jack. *Мене звуть Джек*

Imperative (Спонукальні)

Open the window. *Відчини вікно.*
Don't open it. *Не відчиняй його.*
Let's open the door. *Давайте відчинимо двері.*

Interrogative (Питальні)

Where do you live? *Де ви живете?*
Why do you live here? *Чому ви тут живете?*
Who lives here? *Хто тут живе?*

Exclamatory (Окличні)

What a wonderful place! *Яке чудове місце!*
How clever he is! *Який він розумний!*

Члени речення (Parts of the Sentence)

Principal (Головні члени речення):

Subject *Підмет*

Predicate *Присудок*

- Simple verbal Простий дієслівний (invites, is inviting, has invited, is invited...)
- Compound nominal Складений іменний (is a student, is large, is clever, looked tired, became cold, became a doctor)
- Compound verbal modal Складений дієслівний (модальний) (can write, may ask, must live, stop crying, began to read)

Secondary (Другорядні члени речення):

Object *Додаток*

Attribute *Означення*

Adverbial modifiers *Обставини:*

- of time *часу (коли?)*
- of place *місця (де? куди?)*
- of cause *причини (чому? з якої причини?)*
- of purpose *мети (чому? з якою метою?)*
- of manner *способу дії (як? яким чином?)*
- of condition *умови (за якої умови?)*

Порядок слів у простому розповідному реченні

обставина часу	підмет	присудок	додаток	обставина місця
<i>Every day</i>	<i>PC Johnson</i>	<i>drives</i>	<i>a patrol car</i>	<i>along the M 25.</i>

Порушення порядку слів

It is (was) ... who (that)...

It was Mark who met me at the station.

Саме Марк зустрів мене на станції.

It is this magazine that I need.

Мені потрібен саме цей журнал.

There is (was, will be) ... There are (were, will be) ...

There is his car in the yard. *У дворі стоїть (є) його машина.*

There are no cars in the yard. There are not any cars in the yard.

У дворі немає машин.

There will be a lot of cars in the street. *На вулиці буде багато машин.*

There is a table and two chairs there. *Там (є) один стіл і два стільці.*

There are two chairs and a table there. *Там (є) два стільці та один стіл.*

Типи питальних речень

Структура загального запитання (General Question)

Це запитання до всього речення. Потребує відповіді: “так” або “ні”. Відповідь може бути повна чи коротка.

	<i>Початок речення</i>	<i>Підмет</i>	<i>Присудок</i>	<i>Другорядні члени</i>
дієслово “be”	Is Am/Are/ (Was/Were)	he I/they he/they	reading asked?	your book?
модальні дієслова	Must May (Might) Can (Could) Shall (Should)	he	read	your book?
допоміжні дієслова	Have (Has/Had) Will (Would)	you (he) you	written write	this letter? it?
допоміжне дієслово “do”	Do Does Did	you he she	read read write	these books? this newspaper? that letter?

Структура спеціального запитання (Special Question)

Це запитання до окремих членів речення. Воно починається з питальних слів: **where** (*де?*), **when** (*коли?*), **how** (*як?*), **how long** (*як довго?*), **why** (*чому?*) та потребує конкретної відповіді.

Who (<i>хто</i>)	studies English?	<i>She does.</i>
	knows the answer?	<i>They know.</i>
Whose children (<i>чий дім</i>) are playing there?		<i>Mine.</i>
What (<i>що</i>) is lying on the table?		<i>My book.</i>
What planes (<i>які літаки</i>) fly there?		<i>Ours/English.</i>
When (<i>коли</i>) will you go there?		<i>In the morning.</i>
How many books (<i>скільки книжок</i>) have you read?		<i>All the books you see here.</i>

Структура альтернативного запитання (Alternative Question)

Це запитання вибору (**or** - *чи*).

Alternative question	Answer
Is this a short story or a novel?	It is a short story.
Will you or will your friend go there?	My friend will.
Do you want tea or coffee?	Tea, please.

Структура розділового запитання (Disjunctive Question)

Складається з двох частин і за значенням відповідає в українській мові звороту “чи не так?” Якщо перша частина запитання стверджувальна, то друга – питально-негативна, та навпаки.

Disjunctive Question	You agree. <i>Ви згодні.</i>	You disagree. <i>Ви не згодні.</i>
Your friend speaks English, doesn't he?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
You haven't finished your work, have you?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.

Види підрядних речень

Члени речення	Види підрядних речень
Підмет This book is interesting.	Підрядне підметове (Subject clause) What you say is interesting.
Іменна частина присудка This is my question.	Підрядне присудкове (Predicative clause) This is what I want to ask.
Додаток He told them his story.	Підрядні додаткові (Object clauses) He told them what he knew. We did not know what had happened.
Означення I have bought an illustrated magazine.	Підрядне означальне (Attributive clause) I have bought a magazine, which is illustrated with beautiful pictures.

Обставина	Підрядні обставинні (Adverbial clauses)
1. I saw him yesterday.	1. I saw him <u>when</u> he worked here. (підрядне речення часу)
2. He was standing near the door.	2. He was standing <u>where</u> I had left him. (підрядне речення місця) I believe you <u>because</u> I know you. (підрядне речення причини)

АНГЛО-УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ
тлумачний словник юридичних термінів
(американський варіант)

ACQUITTAL (*Виправдання, звільнення від відповідальності, повинності*). Рішення суду щодо невинності підсудного у пред'явлених йому обвинуваченнях, що виноситься на основі вердикту присяжними засідателями або іншою судовою посадовою особою.

ADJUDICATION (*Винесення судового рішення*). Процес, внаслідок якого суд приймає рішення відносно судової справи; остаточне рішення.

ADMINISTRATIVE

JUDGE (*Судовий виконавець*). Судова посадова особа чи судовий виконавець, обов'язком якого є виконавчо-розпорядницька діяльність на даному судовому процесі. В деяких випадках ці судові обов'язки є додатковими до основної роботи.

AMNESTY (UA) (*Амністія (syn. act of grace)*) Акт найвищого органу державної влади, що звільняє повністю або частково від відбування покарання певну групу осіб, засуджених за вчинення злочину, скорочує їх строк покарання або замінює призначене судом покарання іншим, м'якшим.

To be included in the amnesty – підпадати під амністію.

APPEAL (*Від лат. **appellatio**. Апеляція, як одна з форм оскарження судового вироку*). Подання запиту в апеляційний суд з проханням переглянути, відмінити (змінити) вирок, рішення, наказ судових інстанцій. Це судова процедура чи відповідні етапи судової процедури, які необхідні при розгляді апеляції.

ARRAIGNMENT (*Пред'явлення обвинувачення. Рішення суперечного питання*). Попереднє судове слухання перед тим, як діло надійде в юрисдикцію суду. В цьому процесі встановлюється характер особи підсудного, пред'являється обвинувачення підсудному і доводиться до його відома інформація відносно його прав. Крім того, від підсудного вимагають, щоб він зробив заяву по своїй справі. В інших випадках це попереднє, перед судовим процесом, з'явлення в суді особи, якій пред'явлено обвинувачення.

ARREST (USA) (*Від лат. arrestum. Арешт*). Взяття під варту правомочними органами повнолітньої чи неповнолітньої особи, з метою пред'явлення обвинувачення в здійсненні кримінального злочину або участі в акті правопорушення. При встановленні здійснення певного виду злочину обвинувачуваного може бути звільнено від попереднього ув'язнення.

ARREST (UA) (*Арешт, арештовувати (syn. detention, to commit to custody)*) Один із запобіжних засобів, що його застосовують органи попереднього розслідування і прокурор щодо обвинуваченого (підозрюваного) і суд – щодо підсудного. Адміністративне стягнення, що його застосовують до винних у дрібному хуліганстві з постановою у суді.

To effect an arrest (syn. to place under arrest) – арештовувати.

(*Затримувати, затримання, заборона (syn. apprehension, detention)*). Затримання – захід процесуального примусу, що полягає в короткостроковому, без санкції прокурора, затриманні особи, підозрюваної у вчиненні злочину, за який може бути призначено покарання у вигляді позбавлення волі.

ARREST WARRANT (*Ордер на арешт*). Документ, який видано судовим виконавцем і який дає право працівнику

правоохоронних органів арештувати особу, яку підозрюють у здійсненні злочину.

ARSON

(*Навмисний підпал*). Умисне пошкодження (руйнування) чи спроба пошкодження (руйнування) чужої власності без згоди на те її справжнього власника чи будь-якої іншої особи, яка має право на дану власність, з використанням для цієї мети підпалу чи вибухової речовини.

ASSAULT

(*Напад. Словесна образа чи погроза застосування фізичного насильства*). Зловмисне нанесення (спроба нанесення чи погроза нанесення) тілесних ушкоджень однією особою іншій особі.

ATTORNEY

(*Від лат. **advocatus, advoco** - запрошую, закликаю. Адвокат*). Особа, яка має вищу юридичну освіту, є членом колегії адвокатів і має повноваження консультувати з юридичних питань окремих громадян й організації та представляти їх на судових процесах.

BAIL

(*Грошова застава*). Вид запобіжного заходу. Полягає у внесенні визначеної грошової суми або матеріальних цінностей у депозит суду обвинувачуваною (підозрюваною) чи іншою особою для забезпечення з'явлення обвинувачуваного (підозрюваного), звільненого під заставу на свободу. Це відбувається за поданням особи, що проводить дізнання або слідчим, прокурором, судом. Може застосовуватися лише з санкції прокурора чи ухвали суду. Після внесення у депозит суду грошової застави або матеріальних цінностей, обвинувачуваний (підозрюваний) може бути звільнений від попереднього ув'язнення.

BAND (UA)

(*Банда (syn. gang, mob)*). Стала озброєна група з двох або більше осіб, які попередньо об'єдналися для нападів на державні або громадські установи, підприємства, організації чи на окремих громадян.

BANDIT (UA)	(<i>Бандит</i> (syn. <i>outlaw, mobster, gangster</i>) Особа, яка входить до складу банди.
BANDITRY (UA)	(<i>Бандитизм</i> (syn. <i>racket</i>) Злочин, що полягає в організації збройних банд з метою нападу на установи, організації, підприємства або окремих осіб, а так само в участі у цих бандах і здійснюваних ними нападах. Бандитизм – один з найнебезпечніших злочинів, що посягає на основи державного управління в галузі охорони громадської безпеки і правопорядку. (<i>Розбій</i> (syn. <i>assault with an intend to rob, plunder</i>) – злочин, що полягає в нападі з метою заволодіння державним, громадським або особистим майном громадян, поєднаному з насильством (погрозою насильством), що є небезпечним для життя чи здоров'я особи, яка зазнала нападу.
CASE	(<i>Судове слідство</i>). На рівні поліції або прокуратури - це розслідування різних обставин, що є супутними даній справі, при цьому під розслідуванням можуть знаходитись декілька людей. На наступних ступенях кримінального переслідування – документи обвинувачення, де вказується перелік злочинів, що скоєні обвинувачуваними (обвинувачуваним). В судових процесах по справах неповнолітніх або тих, що стосуються виправно-трудового права – це особа, щодо якої вживаються відповідні дії.
CHARGE	(<i>Обвинувачення, пункт обвинувачення</i>). В кримінальному правосудді під цим терміном розуміється обвинувачення в скоєнні даного злочину, що пред'явлено певній особі (особам) та зафіксовано документально в обвинувальному акті чи в судовому рішенні про обвинувальний вирок.
CITATION (UA)	(<i>Виклик відповідача до суду</i>) Судова повістка – повідомлення, надіслані підсудним, потрепілим, експертам, свідкам, перекладачам та іншим особам,

які мають право або зобов'язані взяти участь у судовому розгляді даної справи.

(Посилання на закон, перелік фактів)

Case citation – посилання на справу, приведення її як приклад.

Official citation – посилання на офіційне джерело.

Legal citation – цитата з книги, статті тощо з права; посилання на правове джерело.

COMPLAINT (*Офіційне обвинувачення*). 1. В кримінальному правосудді під цим терміном мається на увазі обвинувальний документ, де викладено один чи ряд злочинів, які здійснено декількома особами. Цей документ може бути отримано чи складено правоохоронними органами, прокуратурою або може надійти в суд від будь-якої особи. 2. В судовому процесі цей термін означає офіційний документ з проханням про порушення судового переслідування, який подано в суд прокурором, працівником правоохоронного органу або будь-якою іншою особою. В цьому документі міститься обвинувачення проти певної особи (осіб) в скоєнні певного злочину (злочинів).

CONVICTION (*Обвинувальний вирок*). Вирок суду, що базується на вердикті, який винесено присяжними засідателями або судовими особами, чи на офіційному визнанні обвинувальних пунктів обвинувачуваного (ною), чи його (її) офіційній відмові від захисту (*nolo contendere plea*).

COUNTERFEIT (*Підrobка, підробний, контрафакція (syn. forgery, falsification)*). Злочин, зміст якого полягає у виготовленні фальшивих грошей, цінних паперів, знаків поштової оплати, документів, що надають будь-які права або звільняють від обов'язків,

штампів, печаток, бланків. Підrobкою також вважають зміну форми та змісту справжніх документів.

COUNTERFEITING (Підrobка документів обігу). Виробництво або (USA) спроба створення виробництва копіювання (імітації) обігових документів, цінність яких відповідає тій, що встановлена законом або конвенцією. Володіння такими копіями та прагнення шахрайським шляхом видавати ці підrobні копії за справжні.

COURT (Суд і судові установи). Установи, які є частиною судової системи держави, що отримали свої повноваження, або були організовані на основі закону чи конституційного положення. Установи, що складаються з одного чи більше судових посадових осіб, котрим надано повноваження виносити рішення відносно судових справ, протиріч в законі, правових питань, які поставлені перед ними.

Appellate court (Апеляційний суд, суд другої інстанції, апеляційна судова інстанція). Суд, основним предметом відання якого є перегляд обвинувальних справ та вироків інших судових інстанцій або адміністративних установ.

Appellate court (Апеляційний суд). 1. Не має юрисдикції на розгляд справ по кримінальним злочинам. 2. Приймає справи на апеляцію. 3. Є судом письмового провадження. Більш конкретну поточну інформацію відносно класифікації судових закладів і статистику про законодавчі зібрання можна отримати з публікацій **Bureau of Justice Statistics**, серія – Дані про Затрати та Робочу зайнятість в системі Кримінального Права (**Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System**).

Court of limited jurisdiction (“lower court”) (Суд обмеженої інстанції “Нижчий суд”). 1. Не має юрисдикції на перегляд справ по кримінальним злочинам або має частково обмежену юрисдикцію,

що поширюється не тільки на кримінальні процеси, але й на деякі інші, ті що прирівнюються до них. 2. Може приймати, а може і не приймати справи на апеляцію. 3. Не обов'язково є судом письмового провадження.

Court of general jurisdiction (“higher” or “superior court”) (Суд вищої інстанції “Вищий” чи “Верховний суд”). 1. Має юрисдикцію на розгляд усіх справ по кримінальним злочинам. 2. Може приймати, а може і не приймати справи на апеляцію. 3. Є судом письмового провадження.

COURT ORDER (Судовий наказ). Документ, який підготовлено судовою посадовою особою, що має на це повноваження, і де містяться різні розпорядження та інструкції відносно даного судового процесу.

CRIME syn.

CRIMINAL OFFENSE (Злочин, кримінальний злочин). Заборонене законом суспільно небезпечне діяння (дія чи бездія), за яке судовим органом може застосовуватись покарання у вигляді тюремного ув'язнення. На корпорацію може бути покладено штраф або застосовано закон про конфіскацію майна. Неповнолітня особа може бути признана в судовому порядку правопорушником з наступною передачею її справи в кримінальний суд.

CRIMINAL CASE (Кримінальна справа). Справа, що порушена в суді на підставі обвинувального документу, який містить в собі один чи більше пунктів обвинувачення в здійсненні кримінального злочину проти однієї чи більше осіб.

CRIMINAL HOMICIDE (Кримінальне вбивство). Навмисне позбавлення життя однієї особи іншою, котра не мала на це законних підстав чи пом'якшуючих обставин.

Voluntary manslaughter (Свідоме вбивство).

Навмисне позбавлення життя однієї людини іншою. Вбивство, що вчинено внаслідок провокування (самим вбитим). Вбивство без законних на те підстав.

Involuntary manslaughter (Випадкове вбивство)

Позбавлення життя однієї особи іншою. Випадкове позбавлення життя однієї особи іншою. Позбавлення життя однієї особи іншою внаслідок грубої халатності чи необережності, включаючи необережне керування автомобілем чи іншими видами транспортних засобів.

Vehicular manslaughter (Позбавлення життя

внаслідок автомобільної катастрофи). В деяких кримінальних кодексах позбавлення життя людини внаслідок необережного керування автомобілем чи іншими видами транспортних засобів кваліфікується, як типовий випадок непередбаченого (випадкового) позбавлення життя однієї людини іншою. Часто, з точки зору статистики, ці випадки попадають в іншу категорію.

Excusable homicide (Вбивство при пом'якшуючих обставинах). Умисне вбивство людини при пом'якшуючих обставинах або випадкове вбивство іншої людини внаслідок нещасного випадку (автомобільної катастрофи), коли необережне керування автомобілем не мало місця.

CRIMINAL FAILURE (Злочинна бездіяльність). Форма

протиправної поведінки особи, що полягає в її утриманні від вчинення певних дій, які вона могла і зобов'язана була вчинити в силу закону, своїх професійних або взятих на себе обов'язків.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS (Кримінальне розслідування, кримінальне судочинство). Встановлений кримінально-

процесуальним законодавством порядок ведення розслідування по встановленню вини (невинності) особи у вчиненні злочину, в якому вона була обвинувачена.

CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY (*Кримінальна відповідальність (syn. liability)*) Відповідальність особи за діяння (дію чи бездіяльність), які чинне кримінальне законодавство визнає злочинними.

CUSTOM-HOUSE (*Митниця*) Установа, що здійснює огляд товарів, а також стягнення мита та інших зборів за їхнє перевезення через кордон.

DELATION (*Донос, звинувачення (syn. denunciation, report to the authorities)*). Повідомлення суду, прокурору, слідчому або органів дільництва даних про вчинення злочину.

DEFENDANT (*Обвинувачений*). В кримінальному процесі цей термін означає особу, якій офіційно пред'явлено обвинувачення в скоєнні одного чи більше злочинів, на підставі подання до суду обвинувального документу.

DUE PROCESS OF LAW (*Дотримання законності*). Право, яке гарантовано П'ятою, Шостою та Чотирнадцятою Поправками до Конституції США, що полягає у дотриманні положень і форм, котрі були розроблені з метою захисту прав громадян при веденні судових справ.

EARLY DISCHARGED PERSON (*Достроково звільнена особа*)
Особа, яка була звільнена від подальшого відбування покарання в разі захворювання на хронічну душевну або іншу тяжку хворобу.

ENFORCEMENT (*Примусове провадження, примусове стягнення*)
(USA) **Gambling enforcement** – провадження законодавства про кримінальну відповідальність за експлуатацію азартних ігор; поліцейський підрозділ боротьби з експлуатацією азартних ігор.

ESCAPE (*Втеча, витік інформації (syn. flight)*) Злочин, що полягає у незаконному залишенні місця позбавлення волі або втечі з-під варти, або з місця заслання.
Escape by person from custody – втеча з-під варти.

FELONY (*Кримінальний злочин*). Кримінальний злочин, який карається смертною карою або тюремним ув'язненням.

FORGERY (*Підробка документів*). Навмисне, з шахрайською метою, складання чи підробка невідомою особою написаних або віддрукованих документів, котрі, у випадку їх юридичного оформлення, будуть являти собою законну угоду. Створення твору мистецтва з наміром підробити підпис чи витвір дійсного автора.

FLACK-JACKET (*Бронезжилет*)

FRAUD OFFENSES (*Злочини, пов'язані з шахрайством*). Типи злочинів, що поєднують в собі елементи обману чи зумисного викривлення фактів з метою незаконного заволодіння чужим майном чи правом на нього.

GAMBLING (*Азартна гра*). Робити ставки чи укладати парі на гроші або інші цінні речі в азартних іграх, де шанс виграти дуже малий. Злочини, що пов'язані з нелегальними азартними іграми або з системою, де укладаються парі.

GRAND JURY (*Велике Жюрі*). Орган, що утворено з групи громадян, котрі обрані на основі законодавства та які зобов'язались під присягою заслуховувати докази свідків проти обвинувачуваних осіб та визначати, чи є ці докази достатніми, щоб передати цих осіб до суду; також до їх обов'язків входить ведення загального розслідування злочинної діяльності та розслідування поведінки громадських організацій і державних чиновників.

HOMICIDE (*Вбивця, вбивство (syn. homicidal offense, manslaughter, murder).* Злочин, що полягає у протиправному навмисному або з необережності позбавленні життя іншої людини.

Heat of passion homicide – вбивство, вчинене у стані афекту.

First-degree homicide – умисне вбивство, вчинене за обтяжливих обставин.

Homicide for mercenary motives – вбивство з корисливих мотивів.

Homicide by misadventure – неумисне вбивство.

HONOUR (*Честь*) Дане слово також вживається при звернення до судді – **Your Honour** – Ваша Честь.

HUNG JURY Присяжні засідателі, котрі після довготривалого обговорення настільки розійшлись в думках, що виявилися нездатними винести вердикт. (*Сленговий вираз*).

IDENTIFICATION (*Встановлення особи, упізнання*)

Lineup identification – встановлення особи шляхом упізнання.

Face-to-face identification – упізнання на очній ставці.

Positive/negative identification – ідентифікація підтвердженням/запереченням.

INCLUDED OFFENSE syn. LESS INCLUDED OFFENSE (*Злочин, який є частиною іншого, менш тяжкого злочину*). Злочин, складові елементи якого є частиною елементів іншого злочину, що заслуговує по закону на більш суворе покарання. Скоєння менш тяжкого злочину встановлюється на підставі тих самих доказів чи частини доказів, які були представлені для встановлення більш тяжкого злочину.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE (*Вирок з невизначеним строком покарання*). Тип вироку до тюремного ув'язнення, в якому не вказано точний строк відбування покарання. Наприклад, замість того, щоб дати три роки, дається строк від трьох до п'яти років або мінімум “нуль” і максимум – п'ять років.

INDICTMENT (*Обвинувальний акт*). Офіційне обвинувачення, яке надсилається Великим Журі в судові інстанції в письмовій формі. В цьому документі певна особа (особи) звинувачується в скоєнні певного злочину чи злочинів, які мають, як правило, кримінальний характер.

INFORMATION (*Заява про обвинувачення, інформація*). В практиці кримінального судочинства цей документ є письмовою заявою щодо обвинувачення, яку обвинувач надсилає до суду і в якій певній особі (особам) пред'являється обвинувачення в скоєнні певного злочину (злочинів).

INFRACTION (*Порушення, невиконання*). Порушення або невиконання закону штату чи місцевої постанови, що карається, як правило, не тюремним ув'язненням, а штрафом чи іншим видом покарання. В деяких випадках за такі порушення застосовується тюремне ув'язнення на дуже малий строк.

INITIAL APPEARANCE (*Постати перед судом*). В кримінальному судочинстві цей термін використовується у відношенні до обвинувачуваного, котрий постає перед судом вперше.

JURISDICTION (*Юрисдикція від лат. **Jurisdictio** - судочинство: **Jus** - право, **Dico** - творю*). 1. Територія, суб'єкт права чи особи, до котрих на основі закону або конституційних положень можуть бути застосовані юридичні санкції зі сторони суду чи інших судових

інстанцій.

2. Встановлена законом чи конституцією сукупність повноважень, котрі дозволяють відповідним державним органам вирішувати правові питання та справи про правопорушення.

JUVENILE DELIQUENCY (*Злочинність неповнолітніх (syn. non-adult, under age)*) Сукупність злочинів, вчинених неповнолітніми, на певній території за визначений проміжок часу.

Juvenile delinquent – неповнолітній правопорушник.

Juvenile court – суд зі справ неповнолітніх.

KIDNAPPING (*Викрадення людей*). Вивезення особи (осіб) або утримання її в примусовому ув'язненні без законного на те права і всупереч її бажанню або без згоди опікуна, якщо викрадена особа чи особи є неповнолітніми.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY (*Правоохоронна діяльність*).

LEVELS OF PROOF (*Ступінь достовірності доказів*). Різні ступені достовірності доказів скоєння злочину, які вимагають в процесі судового дослідження кримінальної справи.

MISDEMEANOR (*Місдімінор, посадові злочини*). Правопорушення, яке карається тюремним ув'язненням, як правило, в місцевому виправному закладі, на строк, максимум якого обговорено в статті відповідного законодавства. Це покарання не перевищує одного року.

MISTRIAL (*Неправильний судовий розгляд*). Судовий процес, який було припинено та оголошено судом недійсним через появу деяких обставин, які спричиняють суттєву і непоправну шкоду справедливому судовому

розгляду, що робить неможливим подальше продовження суду в відповідності до існуючих положень.

MOTION (*Клопотання, прохання*). Усне чи письмове клопотання перед судом, що може бути викладено в будь-який час до, під час, чи після судового процесу. В ньому міститься прохання про встановлення якого-небудь специфічного факту по справі або про прийняття рішення, або винесення судового наказу.

MOTIVE FOR CRIME (*Мотив вбивства*). Усвідомлене особою внутрішнє спонукання, яким вона керувалася при вчиненні злочину. Це одна з ознак суб'єктивної сторони злочину.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (*Викрадення транспортних засобів*). Протизаконне викрадення або спроба протизаконного викрадення дорожньо-транспортного засобу, який є власністю іншої особи, з наміром тимчасово чи назавжди позбавити власника його майна..

NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY (*Невинність з причини неосудності*). Заява підсудного на суді або вердикт, який винесено присяжними засідателями чи суддею під час судового процесу, де сказано, що підсудний(а) невинний в скоєнні злочину (злочинів), оскільки в момент їх здійснення він (вона) знаходились в стані розумового розладнання, а тому не може нести відповідальність за скоєні діяння.

OPINION (*Думка, судове рішення, висновок*). Офіційне оголошення рішення суду та підстави даного рішення.

ORGANIZED CRIME (*Організована злочинність*).

Складна сукупність краних законом злочинів, таких як: постачання, продаж нелегальних товарів та

послуг, ретельно заплановані та скоординовані шахрайські операції, крадіжки, а також здирництво, яке здійснюється угрупованнями організованої злочинності. Характерними і притаманними тільки цьому типу злочинності є два фактори:

а) планомірне використання професійних знань в різних сферах і тих, які накопичені злочинним світом;

б) використання зі злочинною метою організаційних структур легальних підприємств, які включають величезні фінансові ресурси, професійно організований управлінський апарат; організація розподілу праці та фокусування зусиль на отримання максимального прибутку. Термін “організована злочинність” застосовується для позначення осіб, котрі приймають участь в діяльності груп організованої злочинності.

ORGANIZED CRIME (*Організована злочинність*). Сукупність злочинів, здійснених в зв'язку зі створенням і діяльністю організованих злочинних груп. Види і ознаки цих злочинів, а також кримінально-правові заходи до осіб, що здійснили ці злочини встановлюються Карним кодексом України.

PART 1 OFFENSES (*Злочини категорії 1*). В публікації “Загальні Звіти про Злочини Різних Категорій” (*Uniform Crime Reports*) ця група злочинів визначається, як “основні злочини”; опис публікується в Звітах на основі повідомлень, що надходять про скоєні злочини, з яких в дану категорію включаються ті, які відповідають наступним критеріям:

1) Злочини, сигнали про які найчастіше надходять до поліції;

2) Злочини, факт скоєння чи не скоєння яких легко можна встановити за допомогою поліцейського розслідування;

- 3) Злочини, які можуть бути скоєні в будь-якому районі;
- 4) Злочини, які скоюються настільки часто, що дають достатньо інформації для їх порівняльного аналізу;
- 5) Злочини, які є серйозними як за характером, так і за їх загальною кількістю.

PARTIES TO OFFENCES (*Учасники злочину*). Всі особи, котрі несуть відповідальність за скоєні злочини, незалежно від того чи безпосередньо вони здійснили дію, що кваліфікується як злочин, чи сприяли, підбурювали, допомагали або спробували допомогати в скоєнні злочину. Згідно деяких кримінальних кодексів у категорію “учасники злочину” попадають особи, котрі допомагали особі, що скоїла злочин, уникнути арешту, суду, вироку чи покарання.

POACHING (*Незаконне вторгнення на будь-яку територію з метою викрадення будь-чого, бракон`єрства*) Бракон`єрство – незаконне полювання, заняття рибним, звіриним або іншим добувним промислом без належного дозволу, в заборонений час чи в недозволених місцях, забороненими знаряддями чи способами або на звірів і птахів, полювання на яких повністю заборонено.
Timber poaching – хижацька вирубка лісу.

PRINCIPAL (*Виконавець злочину*). Головний учасник злочину чи головний учасник і всі інші особи, котрі були присутні при скоєнні злочину або всі особи, які були присутні та приймали участь у злочині. На сьогоднішній день закон часто зараховує кожного з учасників злочину першої категорії, що попадають в групу або критерій (1) - до “виконавців злочину”.
Aider and abbetor (*Посібник, спільник, співучасник*). Особа, котра свідомо підбурювала або допомагала іншій особі скоїти злочин. Часто до категорії посібників або спільників зараховують тільки особу (осіб), котра була

присутня і приймала участь в скоєнні злочину. В даний час включається в групу (1).

Accessory before the fact (Співучасник до події злочину). Особа, котра свідомо підбурювала або допомагала скоєнню злочину. Часто це тільки та особа, котра не була присутня при фактичному скоєнні злочину. В теперішній час заноситься в категорію (1).

Accessory after the fact (Співучасник після події злочину). Особа, котра після скоєння злочину свідомо допомагає злочинцю втекти від правосуддя, тобто уникнути арешту, суду, вироку або покарання. Відноситься до категорії, яка визначена як група (2). В деяких законоукладеннях характеризується як “співучасник злочину”. В багатьох судових системах особи “співучасник злочину” визнаються як окрема група тільки в відношенні кримінальних злочинів. В деяких із цих судових систем особа, що свідомо допомагає іншій в скоєнні посадового злочину, розглядається, як головний виконавець такого виду злочину. В інших судових системах закон не вважає таку особу правопорушником.

PERJURY (Лжесвідчення або свідомо неправдиве свідчення). Давання під присягою завідомо неправдивих свідчень під час судового розгляду або неповних показань свідків.

PERPETRATOR (Злочинець). Головний учасник злочину, що безпосередньо його здійснює.

PLEA (Заява відповідача перед судом). Офіційна заява відповідача перед судом стосовно пред’явлених йому в формі офіційної скарги, заяви або обвинувального акту. В своїй заяві перед судом відповідач повинен сказати чи вважає він себе винним в пред’явлених йому обвинуваченнях, чи не вважає. Він може заявити, що він не оскаржує пред’явлених йому обвинувачень.

PRELIMINARY HEARING (*Попереднє слухання справи*).

Процедура, що проходить в присутності судової посадової особи, де вирішуються наступні питання: чи було скоєно злочин, чи було його скоєно на території, на яку розповсюджується юрисдикція даного суду, чи маються достатні підстави вважати, що обвинувачуваний скоїв даний злочин.

PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION (*Підготовка звіту даних на засудженого*). Виконується агенством (**Department of Probation**) по підготовці таких даних або іншою установою, що отримала припис від суду представити звіт про минулу поведінку повнолітньої особи, засудженої за злочин, а також про її сімейні обставини. Всі ці дані необхідні суду для винесення найбільш відповідного вироку.

PROBABLE CAUSE (*Достатня підстава, можлива причина*). Сукупність фактів і обставин достатніх для того, щоб інтелектуально розвинений і при здоровому глузді індивідуум міг передбачити те, що конкретна особа скоїла визначений злочин. Достатні підстави, щоб висунути обвинувачення.

PROSECUTOR (*Обвинувач, прокурор*). Вибрана (призначена) посадова особа, котра перебуває на посаді голови органів прокуратури та в офіційні обов'язки якої входить ведення кримінальних переслідувань від імені громадян держави проти осіб, що обвинувачуються в скоєнні злочинів. Також може бути “Прокурор Округу”, “Прокурор Штату”, “Окружний прокурор Штату” та “Атторней США”. Прокурором називають також помічників головного прокурора.

RAPE (*Зґвалтування*). Статеві зносини з жінкою із застосуванням фізичного насильства; статеві зносини з жінкою без її законної та фізичної згоди.

RIOT (*Порушення тиші і спокою; бунт*).

RIOTER (*Особа, яка вчинила суспільний безлад*).

ROBBERY (*Грабіж, пограбування*). Протизаконне захоплення чужого майна силою чи під загрозою застосування фізичного насильства; взяття власності, котра безпосередньо належить іншій особі.

SEARCH WARRANT (*Ордер на обшук*). Документ, що видано судовою посадовою особою, який надає право працівнику правоохоронних органів провести в конкретному місці обшук майна або осіб, котрі мають відношення до злочину; конфіскувати предмети, арештувати осіб, якщо такі будуть виявлені; доповісти про результати обшуку судовій посадовій особі, котра видала ордер.

STATELESSNESS (*Безгромадянство*). Аполідизм, апатридизм – правовий стан особи, що не має громадянства будь-якої держави.

STOLEN PROPERTY OFFENSES (*Правопорушення, що пов'язані з викраденим майном*). Незаконне отримання, закупівля, розподіл, продаж, перевезення, приховування або заволодіння майном однієї особи особою, котрій було відомо, що дане майно було незаконно викрадено чи отримано від власника цього майна або іншої особи, яка має законні права на це майно.

STOP AND FRISK (*Затримання та обшук*). Затримання особи працівником правоохоронних органів з метою проведення слідства, що супроводжується зовнішнім

обшуком самої особи (її одягу) для виявлення зброї, контрабанди, інших предметів, які мають відношення до скоєння злочину.

SUBPOENA (*Повістка про з'явлення до суду*). Письмовий наказ, який видано посадовою особою, захисником або Великим Жюрі з вимогою для визначеної особи з'явитися в призначений час до суду для дачі свідчень по справі, яка розглядається цим судом, або для пред'явлення матеріалів, які можуть бути використані в якості речового доказу цим судом.

SUMMONS (*Наказ про виклик до суду*). Письмовий наказ, який видано посадовою особою та адресовано особі, котра обвинувачується в скоєнні злочину, в якому міститься вимога з'явитися в призначений час у даний суд для відповіді по пред'явленому обвинуваченню (обвинуваченнях).

SUSPECT (*Підозрюваний*). Кожна повнолітня або неповнолітня особа, котру органи правосуддя вважають саме тією, яка, можливо, скоїла конкретний злочин, але яку не було арештовано або якій не було пред'явлено обвинувачення.

TRIAL (*Судовий процес, судовий розгляд*).

1. Розгляд у суді спірних питань факту та прецедентного права з метою винесення судового рішення.

2. При кримінальному переслідуванні розгляд у суді спірних питань, факту, прецедентного права з метою винесення рішення про засудження або виправдання підсудного.

TRIAL JURY syn. PETIT JURY (*Присяжні. Присяжні, уповноважені розв'язувати спірні питання та визначати розміри грошових сум, що підлягають до сплати*). Передбачена законодавством певна кількість осіб, котрі відбираються на основі закону та дають присягу в тому, що будуть встановлювати у

відповідності з законом і як передбачено судом певні питання факту, які базуються на основі пред'явлених суду доказів, виносять вердикт.

WARRANT (*Ордер, предписання, наказ*). В кримінальному розслідуванні будь-який судовий наказ, який видано судовою посадовою особою, що дає працівнику правоохоронних органів право на виконання конкретної операції, забезпечує цьому працівнику

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Country	Adjective	Currency	ISO-
Afghanistan	Afghan	Afghani (Af)	AFA
Albania	Albanian	Lek (Lk)	ALL
Algeria	Algerian	Dinar (AD)	DZD
Angola	Angolan	Kwanza (Kw)	AOR
Argentina	Argentine	Peso (ArP)	ARS
Armenia	Armenian	Dram (ARD)	AMD
Australia	Australian	Australian Dollar	AUD
Austria	Austrian	Euro (€)	EUR
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijani	Aserbajdschan-Manat	AZM
Bahamas	Bahamian	Bahamian Dollar	BSD
Bahrain	Bahraini	Bahraini Dinar (BD)	BHD
Bangladesh	Bangladeshi	Taka (Tk)	BDT
Barbados	Barbadian	Barbados Dollar	BBD
Belarus	Belarusian	Belarus Rouble	BYB
Belgium	Belgian	Euro (€)	EUR
Belize	Belizean	Belize-Dollar (Bz\$)	BZD
Benin	Beninese	CFA Franc (CFA Fr)	XOF
Bermuda	Bermudan	Bermuda Dollar	BMD
Bhutan	Bhutanese	Ngultrum (NU)	BTN
Bolivia	Bolivian	Boliviano (Bs)	BOB
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnian	Konvertible Mark (KM)	BAM
Botswana	Botswanan	Pula(Pu)	BWP
Brazil	Brazilian	Real (R\$)	BRL
Brunei	Bruneian	Brunei Dollar (BR\$)	BND
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Lev (Lv)	BGN
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	CFA Franc (CFA Fr)	XOF
Burma	Burmese	Kyat(Kt)	
Burundi	Burundi	Burundi Franc	BIF
Cambodia	Cambodian	Riel (CR)	KHR

Cameroon	Cameroonian	CFA Franc (CFA Fr)	XAF
Canada	Canadian	Canadian Dollar	CAD
Cape Verde	Verdian	Kap-Verde-Escudo	CVE
Central African Republic	(of the) Central African Republic	CFA Franc (CFA Fr)	XAF
Chad	Chadian	CFA Franc (CFA Fr)	XAF
Chile	Chilean	Peso (chil \$)	CLP
China	Chinese	Yuan (¥)	CNY
Colombia	Colombian	Peso (Col\$)	COP
Comoros	Comorostan	Franc (FC)	KMF
Congo	Congolese	CFA Franc (CFA Fr)	XAF
Congo Democratic Republic	Congolese	Kongo-Franc (FC)	CDF
Costa Rica	Costa Rican	Colon (CRC)	CRC
Croatia	Croatian	Kuna (K)	HRK
Cuba	Cuban	Cuban Peso (Cub\$)	CUP
Cyprus	Cypriot	Euro (€)	EUR
Czechia/Czech Republic	Czech	Koruna (Ke)	CZK
Denmark	Dane	Danish Krone (DKr)	DKK
Djibuti	Djibouti	Djibouti Franc (DjFr)	DJF
Dominica	Dominican	East Carribbean	XCD
Dominican Republic	Dominican	Peso (DR\$)	DOP
Ecuador	Ecuadorian	Sucre (Su)	ECS
Egypt	Egyptian	Pfund-Pound (E£)	EGP
El Salvador	Salvadorian	Colon (e)	SVC
Equatorial	Equatorial	CFA Franc (CFA Fr)	XAF
Eritrea	Eritrean	Nakfa (Nfa)	ETN
Estonia	Estonian	Euro (€)	EUR
Ethiopia	Ethopian	Ethiopian Birr (Br)	ETB
European Union		Euro (€)	EUR

Federal Republic of Germany	German	Euro (€)	EUR
Fiji	Fiji	Fiji Dollar (F\$)	FJD
Finland	Finnish	Euro (€)	EUR
France	French	Euro (€)	EUR
Gabon	Gabonese	CFA Franc (CFA Fr)	XAF
Gambia	Gambian	Dalasi (D)	GMD
Georgia	Georgian	Lari	GEL
Ghana	Ghanaian	Cedi (C)	GHC
Great Britain	British	Pound (£)	GBP
Greece	Greek	Euro (€)	EUR
Grenada	Grenadian	E. Caribbean Dollar	XCD
Guatemala	Guatemalan	Quetzal (Q)	GTQ
Guinea	Guinean	Guinea Franc (F.G.)	GNF
Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau	CFA Franc	XOF
Guyana	Guyanese	Guyana Dollar (G\$)	GYD
Haiti	Haitian	Gourde (Gde)	HTG
Honduras	Honduran	Lempira (L)	HNL
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Hong Kong Dollar	HKD
Hungary	Hungarian	Forint (Ft)	HUF
Iceland	Icelandic	Icelandic Krona (IKr)	ISK
India	Indian	Rupee (Rs)	INR
Indonesia	Indonesian	Rupiah (Rp)	IDR
Iran	Iranian	Rial (Rl)	IRR
Iraq	Iraqi	Iraqi Dinar (ID)	IQD
Irish Republic	Irish	Euro (€)	EUR
Israel	Israeli	Shekel (IS)	ILS
Italy	Italian	Euro (€)	EUR
Ivory coast	Ivorian	CFA Franc (CFA Fr)	
Jamaica	Jamaican	Jamaican Dollar (J\$)	JMD
Japan	Japanese	Yen (Y)	JPY
Jordan	Jordanien	Dinar (JD)	JOD

Kazakhstan	Kazakh	Tenge (T)	K2T
Kenya	Kenyan	Shilling (KSh)	KES
Kiribati	Kiribati	Kiribati Dollar	AUD
Korea	Korean	Won (W)	South: KRW
Kuwait	Kuwaiti	Dinar (KD)	KWD
Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyz	Som (K.S.)	KGS
Laos	Laotian	Kip (Kp)	LAK
Latvia	Latvian	Lats (Ls)	LTL
Lebanon	Lebanese	Lebanese Pound (L£)	LBP
Lesotho	Lesotho	Loti (M)	LSL
Liberia	Liberian	Liberian Dollar	LRD
Libya	Libyan	Dinar (LD)	LYD
Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein	Franken (SFr)	CHF
Lithuania	Lithuanian	Litas (Lt)	LVL
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Euro (€)	EUR
Macau	Macao	Pataca (Pat)	MOP
Macedonia	Macedonian	Denar(Den)	MKD
Madagascar	Malagasy	Franc (FMG)	MGF
Malawi	Malawian	Kwacha (MK)	MWK
Malaysia	Malaysian	Ringgit (RM)	MYR
Maledive Islands	Maledivian	Rufiaa (Rf)	MVR
Mali Republic	Malian	CFA Franc	XOF
Malta	Maltese	Euro (€)	EUR
Mauritania	Mauritanian	Ouguiya (UM)	MRO
Mauritius	Mauritian	Mauritian Rupee	MUR
Mexico	Mexican	Peso (Mex\$)	MXN
Monaco	Monegasque	Franc (FF)	FRF
Mongolia	Mongolian	Tugrek (Tug)	MNT
Morocco	Moroccan	Dirham (Dh)	MAD
Mozambique	Mozambican	Metical (MT)	MZM
Namibia	Namibian	Namibia Dollar (N\$)	NAD

Nepal	Nepalese	Nepalese Rupee (NR)	NPR
The Netherlands	Dutch	Euro (€)	EUR
New Caledonia	New Caledonian	Franc C.F.P.	XPF
New Zealand	New Zealander	New Zealand Dollar	NZD
Nicaragua	Nicaraguan	Cordoba (C\$)	N10
Niger Republik	Niger	CFA Franc (CFA Fr)	XOF
Nigeria	Nigerian	Naira (N)	NGN
Norway	Norwegian	Krone (Nkr)	NOK
Oman	Omani	Rial Omani (RO)	OMR
Pakistan	Pakistani	Pakistani Rupee	PKR
Panama	Panamanian	Balboa (B/.)	PAB
Papua New Guinea	(of) Papua New Guinea	Kina (K)	PGK
Paraguay	Paraguayan	Guarani (G)	PYG
Peru	Peruvian	Sol (S/.)	PEN
Philippines	Philippine	Peso (PP)	PHP
Poland	Polish	Zloty (Zl)	PLN
Portugal	Portuguese	Euro (€)	EUR
Puerto Rico	Puerto Rican	US Dollar (US\$)	USD
Qatar	Qatar	Riyal (QR)	QAR
Republic of Moldova	Moldavian	Leu(MDL)	MDL
Romania	Romanian	Leu	ROL
Russian Federation	Russian	Rubel (Rbl)	RUR
Rwanda	Rwandese	Rwanda Franc (RwF)	RWF
Samoa	Samoa	Tala (WS\$)	WST
Sao Tome and Principe	of Sao Tome and Principe	Dobra (Db)	STD
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian	Saudi Riyal (S.RI.)	SAR
Senegal	Senegalese	CFA Franc (CFA Fr)	XOF
Seychelles	(of) Seychelles	Rupee (SR)	SCR
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leonean	Leone (Le)	SLL

Singapore	Singaporean	Singapore Dollar (S\$)	SGD
Slovakia	Slovak(ian)	Euro (€)	EUR
Slovenia	Slovenian	Euro (€)	EUR
Somalia	Somali	Somali Shilling (SOSH)	SOS
South Africa	South African	Rand (R)	ZAR
Spain	Spanish	Euro (€)	
Sri Lanka	Sri Lankan	Rupee (SLRe)	LKR
Sudan	Sudanese	Sudanese Dinar (SD)	SDD
Surinam	Surinamese	Surinam Guilder	SRG
Swaziland	Swazi	Lilangeni (E)	SZL
Sweden	Swedish	Krona (SKr)	SEK
Switzerland	Swiss	Swiss franc (SFr)	CHF
Syria	Syrian	Pound (Syr£)	SYP
Taiwan	Taiwanese	Dollar (T \$)	TWD
Tajikistan	Tajik	Ruble (R)	TJR
Tanzania	Tanzanian	Shilling (TSh)	TZS
Thailand	Thai	Baht(Bt)	THB
Togo	Togolese	CFA Franc (CFA Fr)	XOF
Tunisia	Tunisian	Dinar (TD)	TND
Turkey	Turkish	Turkish Lira (TL)	TRL
Turkmenistan	Turkmenian	Manat (TMM)	TMM
Uganda	Ugandan	Shilling (USh)	UGX
Ukraine	Ukrainian	Hrywnya (UAH)	UAH
United Arab Emirates	(of the) United Arab Emirates	U.A.E. Dirham (UAE Dh)	AED
United States	American	Dollar (US \$)	USD
Uruguay	Uruguayan	Peso (Urug\$)	UYU
Uzbekistan	Uzbek	Sum (U.S.)	UZS
Venezuela	Venezuelan	Bolivar (B)	VEB
Vietnam	Vietnamese	Dong (D)	VND
Yemen	Yemeni	Rial (Y. Rl)	YER
Zambia	Zambian	Kwacha (K)	ZMK

REFERENCES

1. Волкова Н. П. Педагогіка : навч. посібник / Н. П. Волкова. – К. : Академ-видав, 2007. – 616 с.
2. Верба Г.В. Довідник з граматики англійської мови: [довідк.вид.]/Г.В.Верба, Л.Г.Верба. – [4-те вид.]. – К.: Освіта, 1995. – 320с.
3. Дрозд А. Дрозд В. Настільна книга слідчого національної поліції України, Центр навчальної літератури, 2017. – 480 с.
4. Зайцева А.П. Граматика англійської мови в таблицях та схемах/ Зайцева А.П. – К.: Логос, 1997. – 111с.
5. Карабан В.І. Англо-український юридичний словник: понад 65000 слів та словосполучень юридичної підмови та близько 160000 англійських перекладних відповідників. – Вінниця, Нова книга, 2003. – 976с.
6. Кузьмічев А. І. Педагогіка : підручник / А. І. Кузьмічев, В. Л. Омеляненко. – К.: Знання-Прес, 2010. – 447 с.
7. Криміналістика у питаннях і відповідях : навч.посіб. А.В. Іщенко, В.В. Пясковський, А.В. Самодін, Ю.М. Чорноус та ін.; МВС України, НАВС. – К. : ТОВ "Видавництво "Центр учбової літератури", 2016. – 118 с.
8. Edward A. Cavazos and Gavino Morin (1994), *Cyberspace and the Law: Your Rights and Duties in the On-line World*. Cambridge, Massachusetts, London: The MIT Press.
9. *English Grammar in Use. Supplementary Exercises with answers.* Louise Hashemi, Raymond Murphy (4-th; 2019, 138p.).
10. Garland, D. (2005) 'Of crimes and criminals: the development of criminology in Britain' in Maguire, M., Morgan, R. and Reiner, R. (eds) *Oxford Handbook of Criminology*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
11. *How to use a Law Library. An Introduction to Legal Skills.* Philip A. Thomas, Catherine Cope. London. Sweet & Maxwell. 1996. – 292p.
12. Ian McLeod, *Legal Method* (9th edition, Palgrave Macmillan, 2013)
13. *International Human Rights Documents.* Edited by P. R. Ghandhi. London. Blackstone Press Limited. 1995. – 354p.
14. Jonathan Herring, *Criminal Law* 8th edition, Palgrave

- Macmillan, 2013.
15. John M. Martin, Ann T. Romano (1992) *Multinational Crime: Terrorism, Espionage, Drug and Arms Trafficking*. London: SAGE Publications.
 16. Longman Dictionary of American English (2000). New edition. London: Longman
 17. McLaughlin, E., Muncie, J. and Hughes G. (2003) *Criminological Perspectives*, London, Sage.
 18. Nicola Padfield, *Criminal Law* 9th edition, Oxford University Press, 2014.
 19. Oxford dictionary of English of English (1993) Oxford: Oxford University Press.
 20. Tom Bingham, *The Rule of Law* (Penguin, 2011)
 21. Tonry, M. (1998), *The Handbook of Crime and Punishment*. New York, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
 22. Young, J. (2002) *Critical Criminology: Issues, Debates, Challenges*, Cullompton, Willan, pp. 251–74.

INTERNET RESOURCES

<https://rm.coe.int/constitution-of-ukraine/168071f58b>
<http://www.mirandawarning.org/>
<http://crimestopperstc.com/>
<http://www.europol.europa.eu/>
<http://www.interpol.int/>
<https://www.icebike.org/texting-and-driving/>
<http://xn--webducation-dbb.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Raymond-Murphy-English-Grammar-in-Use-Cambridge-University-Press-2019.pdf>
<http://www.bop.gov/>
<http://www.justice.gov.uk/about/hmps>
<http://search.blekko.com>

CONTENTS ЗМІСТ

	Стор.
Preface	3
Передмова	
Unit 1. Classification of Crimes	4
Класифікація злочинів	
Unit 2. Theft of Works of Arts	21
Викрадення творів мистецтва	
Unit 3. Organized Crime	33
Організована злочинність	
Unit 4. Motor Vehicle Theft	43
Крадіжки автотранспорту	
Unit 5. Drug Trafficking	61
Наркобізнес	
Unit 6. Crackdown on Illegal Immigrants	79
Нелегальна міграція	
Unit 7. Trafficking in Women and Children	98
Торгівля людьми	
Unit 8. White-Collar Crime	109
Білокормищева злочинність	
Unit 9. Money Laundering	123
Відмивання грошей	
Unit 10. Computer Crime	136
Комп'ютерна злочинність	
Unit 11. Terror and Terrorism	149
Тероризм	
Unit 12. Firearms	161
Зброя	
Rendering Training	176
Реферат та анотація.....	
Grammar Guide	186
Граматичний довідник.....	
English-Ukrainian Explanatory Dictionary in Legal Terms	228
Короткий англо-український тлумачний словник юридичних термінів	

Geographical Names.....	249
Географічні назви	
References.....	255
Використані джерела	

Навчальне видання

Василенко О.В., Галдецька І.Г., Марченко І.В.,
Скриник Л.М., Степаненко О.І.

За загальною редакцією Галдецької І.Г.

Англійська мова для правоохоронців
Частина II

Навчальний посібник

Коректори: Биценко Т.О..

Комп'ютерний дизайн Галдецька І.Г.