

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ
Харківський національний університет внутрішніх справ
Кафедра мовної підготовки

ENGLISH FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

Англійська мова для правоохоронців
Навчальний посібник з англійської мови для здобувачів вищої освіти
першого (бакалаврського) рівня за спеціальністю
К9 «Правоохоронна діяльність»

Вінниця
2026

УДК: 811.111:351.74(075.8)
Д81

*Рекомендовано до друку Вченою радою
Харківського національного університету внутрішніх справ
(протокол № 1 від 18.08.2026 року)*

Автори:

Дудікова Лариса Володимирівна, доктор педагогічних наук, професор, професор кафедри мовної підготовки Харківського національного університету внутрішніх справ;

Горбач Наталія Львівна, старший викладач кафедри мовної підготовки Харківського національного університету внутрішніх справ

Рецензенти:

Березнева Ірина Миколаївна, доцент кафедри іноземних мов центру мовної підготовки Національної академії Національної гвардії України,

Гончарук Олег Миколайович, кандидат філологічних наук, доцент, доцент кафедри мовної підготовки Харківського національного університету внутрішніх справ.

- Д81 English for Law Enforcement (Англійська мова для правоохоронців): навчальний посібник з англійської мови для здобувачів вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня за спеціальністю К9 «Правоохоронна діяльність» / авт.: Л. В. Дудікова, Н. Л. Горбач; МВС України, Харків. нац. ун-т внутр. справ. – Вінниця: ХНУВС, 2026. – 320 с.
- Навчальний посібник призначений для здобувачів вищої освіти за спеціальністю К9 «Правоохоронна діяльність» і спрямований на формування та розвиток іншомовної професійної комунікативної компетентності майбутніх правоохоронців. Видання охоплює основні теми професійного спілкування англійською мовою, пов'язані з діяльністю правоохоронних органів, забезпеченням публічної безпеки, дотриманням прав людини, службовою комунікацією та міжнародною поліцейською взаємодією. Посібник містить автентичні тексти, лексико-граматичні вправи, комунікативні завдання та ситуації професійного спрямування, що сприяють розвитку навичок усного й писемного мовлення в контексті майбутньої професійної діяльності.

ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчальний посібник «English for Law Enforcement» («Англійська мова для правоохоронців») призначений для здобувачів вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня за спеціальністю К9 «Правоохоронна діяльність». Видання розроблено відповідно до вимог освітньо-професійної програми, стандарту вищої освіти та робочих програм навчальних дисциплін іншомовної підготовки, що реалізуються у закладах вищої освіти зі специфічними умовами навчання системи Міністерства внутрішніх справ України.

Актуальність навчального посібника зумовлена необхідністю формування в майбутніх правоохоронців іншомовної професійної комунікативної компетентності, яка є важливою складовою сучасної фахової підготовки. Володіння англійською мовою сприяє ефективному професійному спілкуванню, опрацюванню міжнародних нормативних документів і фахових джерел, участі у програмах міжнародного співробітництва, а також забезпечує готовність до виконання службових обов'язків у багатомовному професійному середовищі.

Метою посібника є формування та розвиток мовленнєвих компетентностей здобувачів вищої освіти шляхом удосконалення навичок аудіювання, читання, говоріння, письма, перекладу та використання професійно орієнтованої англомовної лексики у типових ситуаціях правоохоронної діяльності. Значна увага приділяється розвитку навичок професійного спілкування, критичного опрацювання інформації, аналізу автентичних текстів і застосуванню мовних знань під час розв'язання практичних комунікативних завдань.

Структура посібника відповідає принципам системності, послідовності та професійної спрямованості навчання. Видання складається з трьох частин, які охоплюють 21 тематичний розділ, зміст яких поступово ускладнюється відповідно до рівня підготовки здобувачів освіти та логіки формування професійної іншомовної компетентності. Кожна тема містить професійно орієнтовані автентичні або адаптовані тексти, систему лексичних і граматичних вправ, завдання на розвиток усіх видів мовленнєвої діяльності, комунікативні

вправи, ситуаційні завдання, матеріали для парної та групової роботи, а також засоби контролю засвоєння навчального матеріалу.

Навчальний матеріал побудовано з урахуванням сучасних підходів до викладання іноземних мов за професійним спрямуванням та вимог компетентнісного навчання. Тематичне наповнення охоплює основні сфери майбутньої професійної діяльності правоохоронців, знайомить із сучасною структурою правоохоронних органів, особливостями виконання службових обов'язків, професійною комунікацією, забезпеченням публічної безпеки, взаємодією з населенням, міжнародними стандартами поліцейської діяльності та іншими актуальними питаннями правоохоронної практики.

Для перевірки рівня сформованості іншомовної професійної компетентності посібник містить підсумкові контрольні матеріали, а також довідковий апарат, до якого входять англо-український словник професійної лексики, граматичний довідник, таблиці найбільш уживаних скорочень і міжнародних аббревіатур правоохоронної сфери та матеріали для самостійного опрацювання й розвитку навичок читання.

Навчальний посібник може бути використаний під час вивчення дисциплін «Іноземна мова професійного спрямування», у процесі аудиторної та самостійної роботи здобувачів вищої освіти, а також для підготовки до підсумкового контролю та професійної діяльності.

Практичне значення посібника полягає у забезпеченні комплексного формування іншомовної професійної компетентності майбутніх правоохоронців, розвитку їхньої готовності до ефективної комунікації в умовах професійної діяльності та використання англійської мови як інструменту професійної взаємодії відповідно до сучасних вимог системи Міністерства внутрішніх справ України та міжнародних стандартів правоохоронної діяльності.

Цю редакцію можна використовувати як передмову до навчального посібника, що проходитиме розгляд на кафедрі, Вченій раді та Науково-методичній комісії. Вона має більш офіційний і академічний стиль та відповідає структурі сучасних навчальних видань ЗВО МВС України.

ЗМІСТ

Передмова	3
Частина 1	9
Тема 1. Знайомство. Навчання у закладі вищої освіти із специфічними умовами навчання	9
Text 1 — Introduction. Meeting cadets and instructors	
Text 2 — Studying at a specialized institution of higher education. Vocabulary	
Запитання для контролю розуміння (Questions)	
Тема 2. Структура та завдання правоохоронних органів України	20
Text 1 — Law enforcement agencies of Ukraine. Vocabulary	
Text 2 — Duties of law enforcement bodies. Vocabulary	
Запитання для контролю розуміння (Questions)	
Тема 3. Підрозділи та функції поліцейського відділку	31
Text 1 — Departments of a police station. Vocabulary	
Text 2 — Functions of police units. Vocabulary	
Запитання для контролю розуміння (Questions)	
Тема 4. Обов'язки та повноваження поліцейського (патрульна поліція, дільничний офіцер, ювенальна превенція, оперативник, експерт-криміналіст, кіберполіція, превентивна діяльність тощо). Робочий день поліцейського	43
Text 1 — Duties and powers of a police officer. Vocabulary	
Text 2 — A law enforcement officer's workday. Vocabulary	
Запитання для контролю розуміння (Questions)	
Тема 5. Оснащення та форма поліцейського. Види зброї	57
Text 1 — Police uniform and equipment. Vocabulary	
Text 2 — Types of weapons used by police units. Questions	
Запитання для контролю розуміння (Questions)	
FINAL TEST — Підсумковий заліковий тест (100 балів)	71
Додаток 1. Vocabulary — алфавітний англо-український словник курсу	77
Додаток 2. Grammar Reference — граматичний довідник	82
Додаток 3. Abbreviations — таблиця скорочень	87
Додаток 4. Reading — детективні історії для читання	89
Частина 2	94

Тема 6. Державний устрій України. Конституція України	94
Text 1 — The Political System of Ukraine. Vocabulary	
Text 2 — The Constitution of Ukraine. Vocabulary	
Запитання для контролю розуміння (Questions)	
Тема 7. Право та правова система. Галузі права.....	106
Text 1 — Law and the Legal System. Vocabulary	
Text 2 — Branches of Law. Vocabulary	
Запитання для контролю розуміння (Questions)	
Тема 8. Класифікація злочинів. Типи покарань.....	117
Text 1 — Classification of Crimes. Vocabulary	
Text 2 — Types of Punishments. Vocabulary	
Запитання для контролю розуміння (Questions)	
Тема 9. Дорожній контроль. Порушення правил дорожнього руху.....	129
Text 1 — Traffic Control and Legal Enforcement. Vocabulary	
Text 2 — Traffic Violations and Road Safety. Vocabulary	
Запитання для контролю розуміння (Questions)	
Тема 10. Типи антисоціальної поведінки. Порушення громадського порядку	140
Text 1 — Types of Antisocial Behavior. Vocabulary	
Text 2 — Public Order Disturbances and Mass Riots. Vocabulary.....	
Запитання для контролю розуміння (Questions)	
Тема 11. Екстренні виклики. Перша медична допомога	151
Text 1 — Emergency Calls. Vocabulary	
Text 2 — First Aid in Police Practice. Vocabulary	
Запитання для контролю розуміння (Questions)	
Тема 12. Злочини проти власності.....	165
Text 1 — Crimes against Property. Vocabulary	
Text 2 — Types of Theft. Vocabulary	
Запитання для контролю розуміння (Questions)	
Тема 13. Злочини проти життя та здоров'я особи	175
Text 1 — Assault as a Crime against the Person. Vocabulary	
Text 2 — Bodily Injuries, Murder, and Domestic Violence. Vocabulary	
Запитання для контролю розуміння (Questions)	

Тема 14. Торгівля людьми. Нелегальна міграція	186
Text 1 — Human Trafficking. Vocabulary.....	
Text 2 — Illegal Migration. Vocabulary	
Запитання для контролю розуміння (Questions)	
Тема 15. Торгівля наркотиками	197
Text 1 — The Challenge of Drug Trafficking. Vocabulary	
Text 2 — The Challenge of Fighting Global Drug Networks. Vocabulary.....	
Запитання для контролю розуміння (Questions)	
Тема 16. Організована злочинність. Тероризм	208
Text 1 — Understanding Organized Crime. Vocabulary	
Text 2 — The Modern Threat of Terrorism. Vocabulary	
Запитання для контролю розуміння (Questions)	
FINAL TEST — Підсумковий заліковий тест (100 балів)	219
Додаток 1. Vocabulary — алфавітний англо-український словник курсу	224
Додаток 2. Grammar Reference — граматичний довідник	228
Додаток 3. Abbreviations — таблиця скорочень	230
Додаток 4. Reading — детективні історії для читання	231
Додаток 5. Language Bank — мовний банк функціональних фраз	236
Додаток 6. Idioms & Collocations — ідіоми та стійкі словосполучення	237
Додаток 7. Cultural Notes — культурно-правові нотатки	238
Частина 3	239
Тема 17. Кіберзлочинність	239
Text 1 — Understanding the Mechanics of Cybercrime. Vocabulary	
Text 2 — The Sophisticated Threat Landscape and Corporate Defense. Vocabulary	
Запитання для контролю розуміння (Questions)	
Тема 18. Економічні злочини	251
Text 1 — What are Economic Crimes?. Vocabulary	
Text 2 — Corporate Crimes and Corruption. Vocabulary	
Запитання для контролю розуміння (Questions)	
Тема 19. Воєнні злочини	263
Text 1 — The Rules of War and the Definition of War Crimes. Vocabulary	
Text 2 — How the World Investigates War Crimes to Find Justice. Vocabulary	

Запитання для контролю розуміння (Questions)	
Тема 20. Запобігання злочину	274
Text 1 — Crime Prevention in Modern Society. Vocabulary	
Text 2 — The Role of Technology and Education in Crime Prevention. Vocabulary	
Запитання для контролю розуміння (Questions)	
Тема 21. Міжнародні поліцейські організації	286
Text 1 — Interpol. The World's Largest Police Organization. Vocabulary	
Text 2 — The Invisible Shield of the European Union. Vocabulary	
Запитання для контролю розуміння (Questions)	
Додаток 1. Reading — детективні історії для позакласного читання	300
Додаток 2. False Friends — хибні друзі перекладача	305
Додаток 3. The Structure of a Police Report — структура поліцейського звіту	307
Додаток 4. Vocabulary — алфавітний словник із транскрипцією	311
Додаток 5. Cultural Notes — культурно-правові нотатки	318
Додаток 6. Abbreviations — таблиця скорочень	319
Список використаних джерел	320

Частина 1

Тема 1.

Знайомство. Навчання у закладі вищої освіти із специфічними умовами навчання. Introduction. Studying at a Specialized Higher Education Institution with Specific Training Conditions.

Тексти.

1. Introduction
2. Studying at the Police University.

Text 1.

Vocabulary

1. common goal — спільна мета
2. to introduce oneself — представитися
3. to be interested in — цікавитися
4. a job — робота
5. a responsibility — відповідальність
6. law and justice — закон і справедливість
7. courage — мужність
8. honesty — чесність
9. society — суспільство
10. communication skills — комунікативні навички
11. patience — терпіння
12. to encourage — заохочувати
13. to greet — вітати
14. path — шлях
15. teamwork — командна робота
16. confidently — впевнено
1. meaningful — значущий
2. to require — вимагати
3. effort — зусилля
4. quality — якість
5. dedication — відданість
6. support — підтримка
7. to achieve — досягти
8. to obey the law — дотримуватися закону
9. law enforcement — правоохоронні органи
10. justice — правосуддя



Introduction

The first day at Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs is always important and a little stressful for first-year cadets. They come from different cities and regions, but now they have one common goal — to become professional police officers. The atmosphere in the classroom is both formal and friendly, as everyone understands the importance of cooperation and discipline.

The cadets are asked to introduce themselves. One of them stands up and begins.

“Good morning. Let me introduce myself. My name is Bogdan Petrenko. I am eighteen years old, and I come from Chernihiv. I finished school and decided to enter the police university because I want to serve my country and protect people. I believe that being a police officer is not just a job but a responsibility.”

The second cadet continues.

“Hello. My name is Oleksandr Koval. I am from Lviv region. I have always been interested in law and justice. My goal is to become a professional police officer. I understand that this profession requires discipline, courage, and honesty, and I am ready to work hard.”

Then a female cadet joins the conversation.

“Good morning, everyone. My name is Mariia Shevchenko. I am from Kyiv. I chose this profession because I want to help people and make society safer. I think communication skills and patience are very important for a police officer.”

As the introductions continue, the cadets learn more about each other. Some of them have family members in law enforcement, while others are the first in their families to choose this path. Despite their different backgrounds, they share similar values: respect for the law, a sense of duty, and a desire to serve the public.

Soon, the officer enters the classroom. The cadets stand up to greet him.

“Good morning, cadets,” he says. “Welcome to the university. During your studies, you will gain knowledge and practical skills necessary for your future profession. Remember that discipline, responsibility, and teamwork are essential for every police officer.”

After that, the officer asks a few questions to encourage communication.

“Why did you choose this profession? What qualities should a police officer have?”

The cadets answer confidently, showing their motivation and readiness to study. This first meeting helps them feel more comfortable and united as a group. They understand that their training will not be easy, but it will be meaningful, ready to face the challenges together and support each other in achieving their goals.

Questions.

1. What is the atmosphere like in the classroom on the first day at the police university?
2. Where is Bogdan Petrenko from?
3. Why did Bogdan decide to join the police university?
4. What are Oleksandr Koval’s career goals?
5. Why is Mariia Shevchenko interested in becoming a police officer?
6. What do the cadets have in common despite their different backgrounds?
7. What qualities does Oleksandr think a police officer needs?
8. How does the officer greet the cadets on their first day?
9. What does the officer say is essential for every police officer?
10. What questions does the officer ask the cadets to encourage discussion?
11. Why does Mariia think communication skills are important for a police officer?
12. What does the officer say about the knowledge and practical skills cadets will gain?

13. How do the cadets feel after their introductions?
14. What do the cadets realize about their journey in the university by the end of the lesson?
15. Why do the cadets feel more united as a group after their introductions?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Find synonyms matching A and B.

A	B
1. Cadet	a. significant
2. Society	b. select
3. Goal	c. essential
4. Encourage	d. to take part
5. To protect	e. surely
6. A job	f. position, occupation
7. Meaningful	g. student
8. Subject	h. discipline
9. Important	i. to defend
10. To participate	j. stimulate
11. Confidently	k. public
12. Choose	l. aim

Exercise 2. Find definitions matching A and B.

A.	B.
1. Goal	a. to welcome or address someone upon meeting
2. Teamwork	b. how good or bad something is
3. Discipline	c. to make people known to each other by name
4. Responsibility	d. equity in relation to people.
5. To greet	e. following rules and orders
6. To serve	f. working together with other people
7. To introduce	g. something you must do carefully
8. Justice	h. a feeling of deep admiration for someone or the law
9. Quality	i. to perform duties
10. Respect	j. a specific aim

Exercise 3. Use the words from the box to complete the sentences.

university law protect discipline teamwork uniform responsible

1. Cadets study ... and criminal procedure.
2. Police officers must ... citizens.
3. Every cadet wears a ... at the university.
4. Good ... helps officers work together.
5. A police officer ... teaches future officers.
6. Police officers must be honest and
7. Everybody knows that... is essential for every police officer.

8. To serve the public well, you must respect the
9. Cadets show that they are ... by arriving to class on time.
10. Successful police work relies on excellent

Exercise 4. Put the words in the correct order.

1. from / Kyiv / am / I
2. police / wants / officer / become / to / he / a
3. law / cadets / study / the / university / at
4. important / discipline / is / very
5. people / police / help / officers
6. in / university / also / important / our / sport / is
7. protect / police / the people / is / officers / of to / duty
8. hard / cadets / everyday / work / must
9. friendly / the / classroom / is / atmosphere / in / the
10. country / serve / want / I / to / my

Exercise 5. Match the nouns from the text (1–10) with the actions/verbs they perform or associate with (A–J).

Nouns	Verbs / Phrases
1. Cadets	a. enters the classroom and greets the students.
2. Bogdan	b. finished by Bogdan before entering the university.
3. Oleksandr	c. stand up to introduce themselves.
4. Mariia	d. requires discipline, courage, and honesty
5. Officer	e. thinks communication and patience are important.
6. Profession	f. helps the cadets feel more united.
7. School	g. will not be easy but will be meaningful.
8. Training	h. wants to become a professional from lviv region.
9. Group	i. becomes more comfortable after the introduction.
10. Meeting	j. believes that being a cop is a responsibility.

Exercise 6. Find grammar mistakes and correct them.

1. Cadets studies English.
2. I finish school last year.
3. The officer welcome the cadets.
4. This cadet do not like swimming.
5. Police officers must to be disciplined.

6. What your question is?
7. What school did you studied?
8. He is a first-year cadets.
9. Mariia want to help people.
10. They does not wear civilian clothes today.

Exercise 7. Make questions to these answers.

1.? — My name is Ivan Petrenko.
2.? — I am from Chernihiv.
3.? — I want to become a police officer.
4.? — Cadets study law and first aid.
5.? — Yes, physical training is important.
6.? — We wear uniform.
7.? — I am eighteen years old.
8.? — No, the test was not difficult.
9.? — The officer enters the room at nine o'clock.
10.? — Yes, I am ready to work hard.

Exercise 8. Use these topics for a brief discussion. Rate the importance of each quality on a scale of **1** to **10**. Use “*In my opinion ... because...*”

Model. *In my opinion, X. takes first (second, third...) place because...*

1. Discipline (Why is it the first thing mentioned?)
2. Courage (In what situations does a cadet need it most?)
3. Honesty (Can a police officer be successful without it?)
4. Patience (Why did Mariia highlight this quality?)
5. Communication skills (Is it more important than physical strength?)
6. Responsibility (How does a cadet show responsibility in class?)
7. Teamwork (Why can't a police officer work completely alone?)
8. Respect for the law (How to demonstrate this to the public?)
9. Professionalism (What does it mean for a first-year cadet?)
10. Justice (How does a patrol officer guarantee fairness during an incident response?)

Exercise 9. Speak about yourself by following these steps.

1. Greet your colleagues.
2. State your full name.
3. Mention your age and where you are from.
4. Share what school or college you finished.
5. Explain your main reason for entering this university.
6. Mention if you have family members in law enforcement.
7. Describe one personal quality that will help you in your studies.

8. Say what department or specialization you are interested in.
9. Express your readiness to face challenges.
10. Finish with a positive statement about your future group.

Exercise 10. Read the dialogue and fill in the gaps using the words and phrases from the box. Act out the dialogue with your partner.

first-year	protect	what about	nice to meet	cool	to enter
stressful	join	enforcement	safer	communication	skills

Meeting a Future Colleague

Bogdan (a first-year cadet) is sitting on a bench during a break. Another cadet, Mariia, walks up to him.

Mariia. Hello! Mind if I sit here?

Bogdan. Hi! Not at all, please do. I'm Bogdan, by the way.

Mariia. 1.... you, Bogdan. I'm Mariia. Are you a 2.... cadet too?

Bogdan. Yes, I am! Today is my very first day. It's a bit 3. ..., to be honest. Everything is so formal and disciplined.

Mariia. I agree, but it's also exciting! Where are you from?

Bogdan. I come from Chernihiv. I just finished school there. 4. ...you?

Mariia. I'm from Kyiv.

Bogdan. Oh, the capital! That's 5..... So, Mariia, why did you choose 6.... the police university?

Mariia. Well, I want to help people and make our society 7..... I believe that good 8. ... and patience can solve many problems. Why did you 9....?

Bogdan. For me, it's about duty. I want to serve my country and 10.... citizens. My grandfather was in law 11...., so I want to continue the tradition.

Mariia. That's honorable. Look, the officer is entering the main building. We should go back to the classroom!

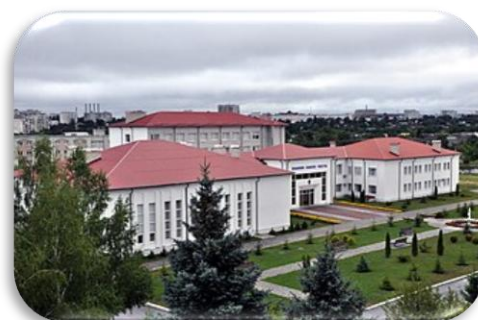
Bogdan. You're right. Let's work hard together!

Text 2.

Vocabulary

1. accountability — відповідальність
2. community — громада
3. core values — основні цінності
4. demand — вимога
5. drill — тренування
6. ethics — етика
7. handle
8. human rights — права людини
9. integrity — чесність

- 10. law enforcement — правоохоронні органи
- 11. legal system — правова система
- 12. mental resilience — психологічна стійкість
- 13. obstacle course — смуга перешкод
- 14. overview — огляд
- 15. participate — брати участь
- 16. personal growth — особистісний розвиток
- 17. physical training — фізична підготовка
- 18. practical skills — практичні навички
- 19. report writing — написання звітів
- 20. role-playing — рольова гра
- 21. self-defense training — тренування з самооборони
- 22. shared goal — спільна мета
- 23. traffic control — регулювання дорожнього руху
- 24. treat — ставитися, лікувати
- 25. unique — унікальний
- 26. uphold — дотримуватися
- 27. workout — тренування
- 28. confident — впевнений



Studying at the Police University.

Studying at a police university is a unique and interesting process. It is a place where young men and women come together with a shared goal: to serve their communities by becoming professional police officers. The university is not just a school; it is a place of transformation, discipline, and personal growth.

From the very first day, cadets are taught the fundamental values of the police force: integrity, respect, courage, and accountability. The course begins with an overview of the legal system, ethics, and human rights. The cadets understand how important it is to obey the law while treating everyone with respect and dignity.

Physical training is another essential part of the university. Cadets participate in daily workouts, obstacle courses, and self-defense training. These physical difficulties prepare them not only for the demands of the job but also for the mental resilience required in law enforcement.

Cadets also develop practical skills. They practice traffic control, report writing, and patrols. Role-playing helps them calmly and professionally handle difficult situations, such as disputes or emergencies.

Another key element of university life is teamwork. Cadets come from diverse backgrounds, and they learn to rely on each other. Group projects, field exercises, and study groups foster a sense of camaraderie. They celebrate each other's successes and support one another through challenges.



As the weeks go by, cadets begin to realize that they are not just learning facts but developing character. Every lecture, every drill, and every interaction prepares them for a life dedicated to public service. By graduation, they are not only equipped with knowledge but also with a sense of purpose. The university is just the beginning of a lifelong commitment to justice, safety, and service.

Questions

1. What is the common aim of university education?
2. Why do young men and women enter a police university?
3. Why is the university called a place of transformation and personal growth?
4. What core values of police work are cadets taught?
5. What subjects do cadets study at the beginning of their education?
6. Why is it important to treat every individual with dignity?
7. What kinds of physical activities do cadets participate in?
8. How do physical difficulties prepare cadets for police work?
9. What practical skills do cadets develop during their studies?
10. How do role-playing exercises help cadets?
11. Why is teamwork an important part of university life?
12. What activities help foster camaraderie among cadets?
13. How do cadets support each other during their studies?
14. What do cadets realize as the weeks go by?
15. What does graduating from the police university mean for cadets?

Exercises.

Exercise 1. Find definitions matching A. and B.

A.	B.
1. Integrity	a. the spiritual or moral strength to take risks, persevere, and face danger,
2. Teamwork	b. real situations, or actions rather than ideas
3. Practical skills	c. the quality of being honest and ethical
4. Physical training	d. the fact of being responsible for what you do
5. Accountability	e. training and practice in sports, gymnastics, etc in educational institutions
6. Courage	f. being certain of your abilities or having trust in people, plans, or the future
7. To respect	g. to take part, become actively involved in
8. To participate	h. an emotion you feel or express toward someone or something that you believe has good ideas or qualities
9. Confident	i. the activity of working together in a group

Exercise 2. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

1. The police university teaches how to become a professional doctor.

2. The police values include honesty and responsibility.
3. The first course starts with studying literature history.
4. Physical training is an important part of the training.
5. Role-playing helps cadets solve conflicts.
6. All cadets come from the same cultural and social background.
7. Graduates gain a sense of purpose and responsibility.

Exercise 3. Mark the correct statements.

1. Cadets learn how to write reports.
2. Training does not require physical endurance.
3. Teamwork is a key part of training.
4. The university prepares cadets to work within the legal system.
5. Graduates do not feel responsible.
6. Cadets undergo endurance tests.
7. Practical exercises are important at the university.

Exercise 4. Put the words and expressions from the box in the right places.

subjects	study	honesty	to serve	law enforcement
officers		protection	participate	training
extreme situations			confident	combine

Cadets of a police university are future **1....** who dedicate themselves to the **2....** of society and the maintenance of public order. They **3....** not only academic **4....** such as criminal law, psychology, and ethics, but also develop physical fitness, discipline, and leadership skills. Life at the police university is difficult, as cadets must **5....**intensive **6....**with their studies and personal lives.

From the beginning of their studies, cadets learn the importance of **7....**, responsibility, and respect for the law. They **8....** in practical classes, teamwork activities, and community service projects that prepare them for real-life situations. Their training helps them become **9....**, organized, and ready to respond to **10....** .

Being a cadet is not just about receiving a professional education; it is a duty **11.** ... the people and protect society. Thanks to their hard work and dedication, the cadets are gaining the knowledge and experience they need to become professional police officers in the future.

Exercise 5. Finish the sentences.

1. Cadets start training by studying ...
2. Physical training includes ...
3. Role-playing helps ...
4. The university pays great attention to ...
5. Cadets learn to handle ...
6. Teamwork develops ...
7. By the end of the course, cadets gain ...

Exercise 6. Make questions to these answers.

1.?
— Yes, teamwork is a very important element of our life and training.
2.?
— We practice traffic control once a week.
3.?
— Because role-playing helps us professionally handle difficult situations.
4.?
— Yes, our cadets develop practical skills.
5.?
— They are traffic control, report writing, and patrols.
6.?
— We study six days a week.

Exercise 7. Decide whether the statements are true. Be sure to support your answers using phrases “*I agree, because...*” or “*I disagree, because...*”

1. Police university is only about academic knowledge.
2. Integrity is considered a secondary value for a cadet.
3. The legal system is studied at the very beginning of the course.
4. Physical training is only meant to make cadets stronger physically.
5. Cadets never practice writing reports; they only do physical drills.
6. Role-playing is a useless method for professional training.
7. Teamwork is essential because cadets must rely on each other.
8. Cadets are usually from the same social and cultural background.
9. Graduation marks the end of a police officer's learning process.
10. The university aims to develop character, not just give facts.

Exercise 8. Rank the following values and skills in order of importance (1 being the most important, 10 being the least important) for police work. Be ready to explain your choices using the phrases in the box.

in my opinion ...	one reason for this is that...	... is just as important
as...	to sum up...	without it would be difficult to...

1. Physical strength.
2. Knowledge of the law.
3. Empathy and respect for citizens.
4. Ethical behavior (integrity).
5. Teamwork skills.
6. Report writing accuracy.
7. Self-defense skills.
8. Psychological resilience.
9. Traffic control practical skills.
10. Courage in dangerous situations.

Exercise 9. Choose a topic and prepare a short speech (30–60 seconds) to defend your position. Start with “*I am sure that...*” “*I don’t think so because...*”

1. Character is born, not developed in a university.
2. Police officers should focus more on psychology than physical force.
3. Teamwork is more important than individual excellence in law enforcement.
4. Technology will replace the need for traditional traffic control skills.
5. Respect for a criminal's dignity is the hardest part of the job.
6. Discipline in the university is too strict for the modern world.
7. Women and men should have exactly the same physical requirements.
8. You can't teach "courage" in a classroom.
9. The university is the most important stage of an officer's career.

Exercise 10. Fill in the gaps using words and phrase from the box.

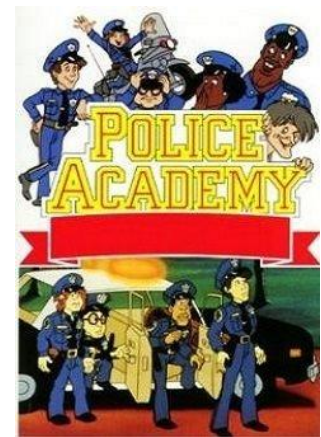
wear	rights	practice	barracks	police
officer	dangerous	practical training		
passing	to study	cadets	American	

Police Academy and University Training in the USA

To become a police officer in the United States, candidates need both education and However, the requirements can change depending on the city and state.

First, many future officers choose ... at a college or university. They usually get a degree in Criminal Justice or Law. In these university classes, students learn about the legal system, civil ..., and psychology. A university degree helps officers understand the background of crime and communication. If an ... student wants to study policing at a university, they attend a regular, public or private college. They sit in normal classrooms with regular students and study the legal system, sociology, psychology, and law. Students do not ... police uniforms, they do not live in ... , and they are not called " ..." yet. They are just normal college students.

After university, candidates must apply to a law enforcement agency and attend a Police Academy. The academy is a strict, physically demanding program that lasts about six months. Here, "cadets" learn the real skills of a They ... high-speed driving, physical defense tactics, and firearms safety. They also train in emergency first aid and learn how to de-escalate (calm down) ... situations peacefully. After ... difficult physical and written exams, cadets graduate and can officially be police officers.



Тема 2.

Структура та завдання правоохоронних органів України. Structure and Tasks of Law Enforcement Agencies of Ukraine.

Тексти.

1. The Structure of Law Enforcement Agencies of Ukraine.
2. The National Police of Ukraine.

Text 1.

Vocabulary

1. law enforcement agencies— правоохоронні органи
2. to be responsible for — відповідати за
3. to maintain— забезпечувати
4. public order— громадський порядок
5. to prevent — запобігати
6. to ensure — забезпечити
7. activities — діяльність
8. emergency надзвичайна ситуація
9. to investigate — розслідувати
10. cyber police — кіберполіція
11. Security Service of Ukraine — Служба безпеки України
12. espionage— шпигунство
13. threat— загроза
14. The State Border Guard Service of Ukraine — Державна прикордонна служба України
15. The National Guard of Ukraine — Національна гвардія України
16. facility— об'єкт
17. to maintain — підтримувати, забезпечити
18. to commit a crime — скоїти злочин
19. to ensure — забезпечити
20. justice — правосуддя, справедливість
21. The Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine — Генеральна прокуратура України
22. supervise контролювати
23. activities— діяльність
24. court — суд

Structure of Law Enforcement Agencies of Ukraine

Ukraine has a developed system of law enforcement agencies. These organizations are responsible for protecting citizens, maintaining public order, preventing crimes, and ensuring national security. The activities of law enforcement bodies are regulated by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine.



One of the main law enforcement agencies is the National Police of Ukraine. It was established in 2015 as part of police reform. The police protect public order,

investigate crimes, control road safety, and help citizens in emergency situations. The police include patrol police, criminal police, cyber police, and special police units.



Another important agency is the Security Service of Ukraine, also known as the SBU. This organization protects the state from terrorism, espionage, cyber threats, and other dangers to national security. The SBU also fights against corruption and organized crime.

The State Border Guard Service of Ukraine protects the borders of the country. Border guards control the movement of people and goods across the state border and prevent illegal migration and smuggling.



The National Guard of Ukraine is a military formation with law enforcement functions. It protects important state facilities, participates in special operations, and helps maintain public safety during emergencies and military conflicts.



The State Bureau of Investigation investigates serious crimes committed by high-ranking officials, judges, law enforcement officers, and military personnel. Its purpose is to ensure justice and equality before the law.



The National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine fights against high-level corruption. Detectives of this bureau investigate corruption crimes involving government officials.

The Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine supervises the observance of laws, supports public prosecution in court, and coordinates the activities of other law enforcement agencies.

All these organizations cooperate with each other to maintain law and order in the country.

Questions

1. What are law enforcement agencies responsible for?
2. When was the National Police established?
3. What units does the National Police include?
4. What does the SBU protect Ukraine from?
5. What does the Border Guard Service control?
6. What are the functions of the National Guard?
7. Who investigates crimes committed by officials?
8. What is the role of NABU?
9. What does the Prosecutor General's Office supervise?
10. Why do law enforcement agencies cooperate?
11. What does the cyber police fight against?
12. What organization supports public prosecution in court?
13. What reforms are taking place in Ukraine?
14. Why are human rights important for law enforcement agencies?
15. Which law enforcement agency seems the most important to you?

Exercise 1. Match the agency with its function.

1. National Police	a. protects state borders
2. SBU	b. fights terrorism
3. Border Guard Service	c. investigates crimes
4. NABU	d. fights corruption
5. Cyber Police	e. fights cybercrime
6. National Guard	f. conducts dangerous tactical operations and arrests armed criminals
7. SBI	g. responds to emergency calls and regulates road traffic
8. Prosecutor General's Office	h. supervises laws
9. Patrol Police	i. investigates crimes of officials
10. Special Police Units	j. protects public safety

Exercise 2. Decide whether the statements are true or false and correct the false ones.

1. The SBU protects national security.
2. Border guards investigate murders.
3. NABU fights corruption.
4. The National Guard is a medical organization.
5. The SBI investigates crimes of officials.
6. The Prosecutor General's Office supports public prosecution.
7. Ukrainian law enforcement agencies are being reformed.
8. The National Police of Ukraine was officially established in 2015.
9. Cyber police officers must complete a coding test before joining the unit.
10. All listed law enforcement agencies operate completely independently without cooperation.

Exercise 3. Put the words in the correct order.

1. protect / police / public / the / order
2. against / fights / terrorism / SBU / the
3. borders / guards / border / protect
4. corruption / NABU / investigates / crimes
5. safety / public / maintains / National Guard / the
6. laws / Office / supervises / the / Prosecutor General's
7. agencies / cooperate / law enforcement
8. Ukraine / European / follows / standards
9. justice / court / ensures / the / system / in
10. official / high-ranking / investigates / crimes / SBI / the

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences.

1. The National Police protect
2. The SBU fights against

3. The Border Guard Service protects
4. NABU investigates ... crimes.
5. The National Guard protects important ... facilities.
6. The Prosecutor General's Office supervises the observance of
7. Cyber police fight against ... crime.
8. Law enforcement agencies maintain law and
9. The SBI ensures justice and equality before the
10. Police officers help citizens during critical emergency

Exercise 5. Choose the correct answer.

1. The National Police was established in.
 - A. 1991
 - B. 2015
 - C. 2020
 - D. 2005
2. The SBU fights against.
 - A. fires
 - B. terrorism
 - C. diseases
 - D. pollution
3. Border guards control.
 - A. hospitals
 - B. schools
 - C. borders
 - D. banks
4. NABU investigates.
 - A. corruption crimes
 - B. traffic accidents
 - C. fires
 - D. sports events
5. The National Guard protects.
 - A. museums only
 - B. public safety
 - C. forests only
 - D. factories only
6. The SBI investigates crimes committed by.
 - A. children
 - B. tourists
 - C. officials
 - D. teachers
7. The Prosecutor General's Office works in.
 - A. cinemas
 - B. courts
 - C. supermarkets
 - D. factories

8. Ukrainian law enforcement agencies follow...
 - A. Asian standards
 - B. European standards
 - C. ancient standards
 - D. school standard
9. The unit regulating highway traffic safety is the...
 - A. cyber police
 - B. patrol police
 - C. SBU
 - D. NABU
10. Law enforcement actions are directly regulated by the.
 - A. magazine articles
 - B. university rules
 - C. Constitution
 - D. city maps

Exercise 6. Translate the words into English and write your own sentences like in model.

Model. правоохоронні органи — law enforcement agencies
 Every European country has its law enforcement agencies.

1. громадський порядок —
2. державний кордон —
3. національна безпека —
4. боротьба з корупцією —
5. кримінальні злочини —
6. верховенство права —
7. права людини —
8. досудове розслідування —
9. збір доказів —
10. державна таємниця —

Exercise 7. Express your opinion, using phrases from the box.

I think ... In my opinion... I agree because... I doubt that... I disagree

1. The National Police should focus more on prevention than punishment.
2. High-level corruption is the biggest threat to national security.
3. Economic crimes should be handled by a specialized agency only (ESBU).
4. The SBU should focus exclusively on counter-intelligence.
5. Law enforcement officers need more training in human rights.
6. The SBI is necessary to ensure that judges and officials are not above the law.
7. Digitalization (like the "Diia" app) helps reduce corruption in police.
8. Public trust is the most important indicator of a police officer's success.
9. International cooperation is vital for fighting organized crime.
10. All law enforcement agencies should be fully transparent to the public.

Exercise 8. Explain the importance of each point for the stability of the state. Use. *"This is crucial because..."*, *"Without this, we would face..."*

1. Independence of the NABU.
2. Civilian control over the police.
3. Efficient pre-trial investigations.
4. Protection of witnesses.
5. Strict recruitment standards for the SBI.
6. Combatting financial fraud by the ESBU.
7. Transparency of the Prosecutor's Office.
8. Effective counter-terrorism measures.
9. Public safety in rural areas.
10. International legal assistance.

Exercise 9. Compare the functions of the following agencies. Use. *"While X focuses on..., Y is responsible for..."*, *"The main difference is..."*

1. National Police vs. Security Service (SBU).
2. NABU vs. SBI.
3. Economic Security Bureau vs. National Police.
4. Prosecutor General's Office vs. The Court.
5. Investigation vs. Prevention.
6. National security vs. Public safety.
7. Internal affairs vs. External threats.
8. High-ranking officials vs. Ordinary citizens (in terms of jurisdiction).
9. Detective's work vs. Patrol officer's work.
10. Historical police system vs. Modern National Police of Ukraine.

Exercise 10. Read the dialogue between Tom and Anna and fill in the missing words from the box below.

laws	agencies	federal	safe	arrest	local	crime
------	----------	---------	------	--------	-------	-------

Tom. Hey Anna! Do you know how the US police system works? I need to study it for my test tomorrow.

Anna. Yes! It can be confusing because there are different levels. First, you have **1.** ... police. They must protect towns and cities.

Tom. Oh, so they can help if someone steals a bicycle in my neighborhood?

Anna. Exactly. They should keep the streets **2.** ... Then, there is the state level. State troopers must enforce traffic **3.** ... on big highways.

Tom. What about the FBI? I see them in movies all the time!

Anna. The FBI is a **4.** ... agency. They have to investigate big, complicated cases across different states.

Tom. Can they **5.** ... criminals anywhere in the United States?

Anna. Yes, if it is a national problem. Normal town officers cannot do that outside their own areas.

Tom. Wow. So citizens must follow rules from all these different **6.** ... ?

Anna. Yes, they should. Everyone needs to work together to reduce 7. ... in the country.

Text 2

Vocabulary.

1. to carry out — здійснювати
2. to implement — впроваджувати
3. to support — підтримувати
4. Ministry of Internal Affairs —
Міністерство внутрішніх справ
5. Euromaidan movement — Рух
«Євромайдан»
6. to hold election — провести вибори
7. ruling coalition — правляча коаліція
8. alert — повідомлення
9. EU Advisory Mission —
Консультативна місія ЄС
10. threat — загроза
11. Rapid Response Group — Група
швидкого реагування
12. combat operation — бойова операція
13. to invade — вторгнутися
14. advance on — наступ на
15. to maintain law — дотримуватися закону
16. to detain — затримати
17. saboteur — диверсант
18. branch — підрозділ



The National Police of Ukraine

Until July 3, 2015, law enforcement in Ukraine was carried out directly by the Ministry of Internal Affairs as part of the police force. Plans to reform the ministry, which was widely known to be corrupt, were supported by various governments and political parties, but these plans were never implemented.

Following the Euromaidan movement of 2013–2014 and the revolution that came after, all sides recognized the need for reform. In October 2014, parliamentary elections were held, after which all five parties that joined the ruling coalition committed to reforming the ministry and establishing a new national police force.

On November 7, 2015, the new National Police officially replaced the former militia. From 2017 to 2022, the National Police of Ukraine received assistance from the EU Advisory Mission in Ukraine as part of the “PRAVO” police program with the aim of modernizing Ukrainian law enforcement agencies in accordance with European standards.

On February 14, 2022, the National Police were placed on high alert due to the build-up of the Russian military presence and the threat of invasion. The National

Police and its tactical unit—the “Rapid Response Group”—took direct part in combat operations against the invading Russian Armed Forces during their advance on Kyiv. As the Russian invasion of Ukraine progressed in 2022, the National Police assisted military operations by maintaining law and order in Ukrainian-controlled territories, escorting prisoners, establishing checkpoints, detaining saboteurs, and receiving prisoners of war.

The National Police is divided into a number of different services. Each force has internal subdivisions. This leaves the police service with a large number of specialised branches which can more specifically target certain types of crime and apply more expert knowledge in the investigation of cases relating to their area of policing. In addition to these specific groups, all police forces retain a majority of officers for the purpose of patrol duty and general law enforcement.

Questions.

1. Until what date was law enforcement in Ukraine carried out by the Ministry of Internal Affairs?
2. Why did many people support the reform of the Ministry of Internal Affairs?
3. What events of 2013–2014 showed the need for police reform?
4. When were the parliamentary elections held?
5. What did the ruling coalition promise after the elections?
6. On what date did the National Police officially replace the militia?
7. What organization assisted the National Police from 2017 to 2022?
8. What was the aim of the “PRAVO” police program?
9. Why were the National Police placed on high alert on February 14, 2022?
10. What tactical unit of the National Police took part in combat operations?
11. During which military operation did the police participate in combat?
12. How did the National Police help during the Russian invasion in 2022?
13. What did the police do at checkpoints?
14. Why does the National Police have specialized branches?
15. What are the main duties of ordinary police officers?

Exercises.

Exercise 1. Match the words with their synonyms.

1. Reform	a. arrest
2. Assist	b. keep
3. Invasion	c. expert
4. Replace	d. attack
5. Establish	e. substitute
6. Detain	f. support,
7. Specialized	g. create
8. Maintain	h. change
9. Branch	i. subdivision
10. Threat	j. danger

Exercise 2. Match the words with their definitions.

1. Reform	a. an old type of police force
2. Invasion	b. damage done secretly to weaken something
3. Patrol duty	c. a union of political parties
4. Coalition	d. changes made to improve a system
5. Sabotage	e. regular police service in public places
6. Law enforcement	f. careful examination of a crime
7. Militia	g. entering another country by force
8. Investigation	h. work connected with protecting the law

Exercise 3. Decide whether the statements are true or false and correct the false ones.

1. Police reform was implemented before 2013.
2. Euromaidan happened in 2013–2014.
3. The National Police replaced the militia in 2014.
4. EU Advisory Mission supported police modernization.
5. The police were put on high alert in January 2022.
6. The Rapid Response Group participated in military actions.
7. Police established checkpoints.
8. Police detained saboteurs.
9. Specialized branches investigate all crimes equally.
10. Patrol duty is one of police responsibilities.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box.

high alert	corruption	checkpoints	invasion
reform	prisoners	combat operations	patrol

1. The police were placed on in February 2022.
2. Many politicians supported police
3. The National Police helped during the Russian
4. Police officers established ... on roads.
5. The tactical unit took part in
6. The former ministry was known for... .
7. The police escorted ... of war.
8. Ordinary officers perform ... duty every day.

Exercise 5. Match the nouns and phrases from the text on the left (1–10) with their correct definitions or descriptions on the right (A–J).

1. Ministry of Internal Affairs	a. a state of readiness for immediate action or defense due to an incoming threat.
2. Coalition	b. in accordance with european standards, this initiative aimed

	to modernize ukrainian law enforcement from 2017 to 2022.
3. Militia	c. the specialized tactical unit of the national police that engaged in direct combat operations during the advance on kyiv.
4. "PRAVO" police program	d. people who deliberately destroy, damage, or disrupt economic, military, or political activity to assist an enemy.
5. High alert	e. the former name of the ukrainian police force that was officially replaced on november 7, 2015.
6. "Rapid Response Group"	f. an alliance of distinct political parties joined together for a common purpose, such as forming a ruling government.
7. Saboteurs	g. the government body that carried out law enforcement in ukraine directly until the 2015 reforms.
8. Specialized branches	h. the core, everyday assignment given to the majority of police officers to keep neighborhoods safe.
9. Patrol duty	i. members of the enemy's military forces who have been captured during an armed conflict.
10. Prisoners of war	j. internal subdivisions within the police force that target specific types of crime using expert knowledge.

Exercise 6. Make questions to the answers.

1.?
The National Police replaced the militia in 2015.
2.?
The police were placed on high alert in February 2022.
3.?
The EU Advisory Mission assisted the National Police.
4.?
The police established checkpoints during the invasion.

5.?
The “Rapid Response Group” took part in combat operations.
6.?
The police detained saboteurs.
7.?
Specialized branches investigate certain crimes.
8.?
Patrol officers maintain law and order.

Exercise 7. Put the events in chronological order.

1. National Police replaced militia.
2. Russian invasion began.
3. Euromaidan movement occurred.
4. Police reform plans appeared.
5. Parliamentary elections took place.
6. EU mission assisted Ukraine.
7. Police were put on high alert.
8. Rapid Response Group defended Kyiv.
9. Specialized branches developed.
10. Coalition parties supported reform.

Exercise 8. Identify the department and explain it in one short sentence.

1. A hacker has stolen government data.
2. An armed and dangerous criminal is hiding in a house in the suburbs.
3. A check of a driver's license on the highway.
4. Investigating a complex financial fraud in a large corporation.
5. Providing security for a visiting foreign diplomat.
6. Collecting evidence at a crime scene.
7. Training a new K-9 (police dog) for drug detection.
8. Neutralization of an old explosive device found in a field.
9. Organizing a "community meeting" to discuss neighborhood safety.

Exercise 9. Use these simple prompts to answer the questions below. ***I agree, because... I disagree, because ...***

1. Body cameras should be turned on 100% of the time, even during breaks.
2. All police officers should carry tasers instead of firearms.
3. Police drones are an attack on private life.
4. The best way to ensure transparency in police work is through social media.
5. Police officers should live in the neighborhoods they patrol.
6. Artificial intelligence should help tell where crimes will be committed.
7. The minimum age for a police officer should be 25, not 18.
8. Traffic fines should be based on the driver's income.

9. Cybercrime should be punished harder than physical theft.
10. Police officers should be allowed to use personal smartphones during work hours.

Exercise 10. Work with a partner. Retell the history of the National Police using the dates and events below. Use linking phrases. *first, then, after that, later, finally.*

1. Law enforcement before 2015.
2. Problems of corruption.
3. Euromaidan movement (2013–2014).
4. Need for police reform.
5. Parliamentary elections in 2014.
6. Coalition support for reform.
7. Creation of the National Police.
8. EU assistance (2017–2022).
9. High alert in February 2022.
10. Wartime police activities.

Тема 3.

Підрозділи та функції поліцейського відділку.

Units of a Police Station. Functions of a Police Station.

Тексти.

1. Units of a Police Station of Ukraine.
2. Functions of a Police Station of Ukraine.

Text 1.

Vocabulary

1. duty unit— чергова частина
2. emergency call— екстрений виклик
3. to answer urgent situation—реагувати на надзвичайну ситуацію
4. assistance— допомога
5. to keep public order забезпечувати громадський порядок
6. to prevent a crime запобігати злочинності
7. community спільнота
8. investigator слідчий
9. evidence докази
10. a witness свідок
11. offender правопорушник, злочинець
12. juvenile prevention профілактика серед неповнолітніх
13. cyber police кіберполіція
14. fraud шахрайство
15. hacking— хакерство
16. theft — крадіжка
17. community police— муніципальна поліція

Units of a Police Station of Ukraine.

A police station in Ukraine consists of several important units, and each individual unit has its own specific tasks and responsibilities.

The duty unit is responsible for receiving emergency calls and sending police officers to different places. Duty officers work day and night to answer these urgent situations as quickly as possible. In addition to this, they coordinate police work during various emergencies and help citizens who need immediate assistance.

Patrol officers focus on keeping public order in streets, parks, educational establishments, and other public places. They talk directly to citizens, work to prevent crimes, and help people feel completely safe within their communities.



Investigators work strictly on criminal cases, collect necessary evidence, and question witnesses. They carefully study all available information to solve crimes and find offenders.

The juvenile prevention unit works directly with teenagers and protects children from crime, violence, and dangerous situations. To do this, these specific officers often cooperate closely with schools and families.

Cyber police officers investigate different crimes on the Internet, such as online fraud, hacking, and online theft. They also teach people how to stay safe online and protect their personal information.

The community police unit cooperates with local people, schools, and organizations. Community officers organize regular meetings and educational events to improve trust between the police and citizens.

The criminal police search for dangerous criminals and solve serious crimes. They often work on deep investigations that require special skills and experience.



There is also a logistics unit that provides transport, equipment, uniforms, and communication systems. Without logistics officers, other police units cannot work effectively.

All these different units work together to protect citizens, prevent crime, and make society safer. Police officers must always be responsible, disciplined, and ready to help people at any time. Active cooperation between different police units is very important for successful police work.

Questions

1. What does the duty unit do?
2. Who keeps public order in streets and parks?
3. What do investigators collect?
4. Which unit works with teenagers?

5. What crimes does the cyber police investigate?
6. Who cooperates with local people and schools?
7. What does the criminal police do?
8. Why is the logistics unit important?
9. What does the logistics unit provide?
10. Do all units work together?
11. What is the main aim of police units?
12. Which unit receives emergency calls?
13. What do patrol officers protect?
14. Who investigates Internet crimes?
15. How do police units help society?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the police unit or term with its main responsibility.

1. Duty unit	a. people who break the law and commit crimes
2. Patrol officers	b. works with children
3. Investigators	c. keeps public order
4. Witnesses	d. receives emergency calls
5. Juvenile prevention	e. collects evidence
6. Logistics unit	f. provides equipment
7. Community officers	g. people who break the law and commit crimes
8. Offenders	h. organize meetings to improve trust with local people

Exercise 2. Decide whether the statements are true or false and correct the false ones.

1. Patrol police investigate hacking crimes.
2. Investigators collect evidence.
3. Cyber police work on Internet crimes.
4. Juvenile prevention officers work with children.
5. The logistics unit provides school lessons.
6. Criminal police search for dangerous criminals.
7. Duty officers receive emergency calls.
8. All police units work separately.

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps.

1. The ... unit receives emergency calls.
2. Patrol officers keep public
3. Investigators collect
4. Cyber police investigate Internet
5. The juvenile prevention unit protects
6. Criminal police search for dangerous

7. The logistics unit provides ... and transport.
8. Community police cooperate with local

Exercise 4. Choose the correct answer.

1. Patrol officers work in.
 - A. hospitals
 - B. streets and parks
 - C. banks
2. Cyber police investigate.
 - A. road accidents
 - B. Internet crimes
 - C. fires
3. Investigators question.
 - A. witnesses
 - B. doctors
 - C. drivers
4. Juvenile prevention officers work with.
 - A. tourists
 - B. teenagers
 - C. Journalists
5. The logistics unit provides.
 - A. food
 - B. equipment
 - C. medicine
6. Criminal police solve.
 - A. serious crimes
 - B. math problems
 - C. school tasks
7. Community police cooperate with.
 - A. local people
 - B. actors
 - C. athletes
8. Duty officers receive.
 - A. letters
 - B. emergency calls
 - C. homework

Exercise 5. Put the words in the correct order.

1. public / patrol / keep / officers / order
2. collect / investigators / evidence
3. crimes / cyber police / investigate / Internet
4. children / juvenile officers / protect
5. dangerous criminals / search for / criminal police
6. equipment / logistics unit / provides
7. local people / cooperate with / community police

8. emergency calls / duty officers / receive

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences.

1. Patrol officers work in
2. Investigators question
3. Cyber police investigate
4. Juvenile prevention officers protect
5. Criminal police solve
6. Duty officers receive
7. Community police cooperate with
8. Logistics officers provide

Exercise 7. Use these prompts to talk to your partner using “*When do/does...*”, “*Why do/does...*”

1. A citizen calls the duty unit.
2. A patrol officer speaks with a tourist.
3. An investigator questions a witness.
4. A cyber police officer explains online safety.
5. A juvenile officer talks to a teenager.
6. Community police visit a school.
7. Criminal police search for a suspect.
8. Logistics officers prepare police equipment.

Exercise 8. You are dispatcher of a local police station. Read the problem and explain what instructions you will give to your staff and which units will work together.

Model. Local teenagers are spray-painting walls near a school.

Officer. "I will send the juvenile prevention unit to talk to the students and their families. I will also ask the patrol officers to monitor that street more often during evenings."

1. Internet fraud targeting elderly citizens has increased significantly in your city.
2. A serious robbery occurred at a local bank, and the offenders left a hidden safe behind.
3. Residents complain that drivers constantly speed near a local primary school.
4. Your station's patrol cars are running low on fuel and several radio systems are broken.
5. The trust between local citizens and the police department is very low.
6. A group of football fans is planning a massive march through the city center.
7. A large outdoor concert is happening this weekend, and thousands of people will attend.
8. A citizen wants to report a neighbor who is hiding a dangerous, unregistered weapon.

9. A major storm has caused a blackout, and traffic lights across the city are dead.
10. A young child has run away from home and was last seen near a local railway station.

Exercise 9. Act out a short conversation for each situation. Choose which police unit must handle the incident and explain *why*.

Model. Dispatcher. "Duty unit, Officer Petrenko speaking. What is your emergency?"

Citizen. "Help! Someone hacked my online bank account and stole money!"

Dispatcher. "I will connect you with the cyber police unit immediately because they investigate internet fraud."

1. A citizen calls 102 because a fight broke out in a local park.
2. A shop owner reports that someone broke a window and stole goods during the night.
3. A school principal needs an officer to talk to teenagers about skipping classes and vandalism.
4. A person notices a suspicious package left at a bus station.
5. A victim reports that their laptop was infected by hackers demanding money.
6. A driver calls to report a multi-car traffic accident on the main street.
7. A neighborhood activist wants to organize a meeting to discuss street lighting and safety

Exercise 10. Complete the dialogue with the words and phrases from the box and act it out.

duty unit	evidence	patrol officers	investigators
juvenile prevention unit	community police unit	public order	
cyber police	emergency calls	logistics unit	

Officer A. Good morning. Which unit is responsible for receiving ... and sending police officers to incidents?

Officer B. That is the

Officer A. Which officers keep ... in streets, parks, and other public places?

Officer B. ... do. They also help prevent crimes.

Officer A. Who collects ... and questions witnesses during criminal investigations?

Officer B. ... are responsible for these tasks.

Officer A. Which unit works with teenagers and cooperates with schools and families?

Officer B. The

Officer A. Who investigates online fraud, hacking, and other Internet crimes?

Officer B. The

Officer A. Which unit organizes meetings with local people to improve trust between citizens and the police?

Officer B. The

Officer A. Finally, which unit provides transport, uniforms, and equipment for the police?

Officer B. The Without it, other police units cannot work effectively.

Text 2.

Vocabulary

1. police station — поліцейська дільниця
2. public order — громадський порядок
3. patrol officer — патрульний офіцер
4. illegal activities — протиправні дії
5. evidence — доказ
6. witness — свідок
7. criminal case — кримінальна справа
8. offender — правопорушник
9. dangerous criminal — небезпечний злочинець
10. juvenile prevention unit — підрозділ ювенальної превенції
11. violence — насильство
12. bullying — булінг
13. cyber police — кіберполіція
14. fraud — шахрайство
15. hacking — хакерство
16. identity theft — крадіжка особистих даних
17. online scam — онлайн-шахрайство
18. accident — аварія, нещасний випадок
19. logistics unit — логістичний підрозділ
20. communication system — система зв'язку
21. safety rules — правила безпеки
22. make sure — переконайтеся



Functions of a Police Station of Ukraine

A police station in Ukraine performs many important functions. Police officers work to protect people, prevent crime, and maintain public order. They help citizens in dangerous situations and respond to emergency calls. Police officers also cooperate with local communities and schools to make society safer.

One important function of a police station is maintaining public order. Patrol officers work in streets, parks, shopping centers, railway stations, and other public places. They prevent fights, stop illegal activities, and help people who need assistance. Patrol officers also control traffic and help during accidents. They speak with citizens, answer questions, and explain safety rules. Patrol officers often work in teams and patrol different areas of the city both during the day and at night.

Another important function is investigating crimes. Investigators collect evidence, question witnesses, and work on criminal cases. They search for information that helps solve crimes and identify offenders. Investigators carefully examine documents, photographs, and other materials connected with crimes. Criminal police officers search for dangerous criminals and work on serious investigations. They cooperate with other police units and sometimes with international organizations.

Police stations also protect children and teenagers. The juvenile prevention unit works with schools, teachers, psychologists, and families. Officers speak with teenagers, prevent violence, and help children in difficult situations. They organize educational meetings and explain the importance of following the law. Juvenile prevention officers also help prevent bullying, alcohol abuse, and other dangerous behavior among young people.

Cyber police officers investigate crimes on the Internet, such as fraud, hacking, identity theft, and online scams. They help citizens protect personal information and stay safe online. Cyber police officers also work with modern technologies to stop cybercriminals. They explain how to create strong passwords, avoid suspicious websites, and safely use social networks.

The duty unit of a police station receives emergency calls from citizens. Duty officers send police teams to different places and coordinate police work during emergencies. They work twenty-four hours a day and quickly react to dangerous situations. Duty officers record information about incidents and communicate with patrol officers, investigators, and emergency services.

The community police unit cooperates with local people, schools, hospitals, and organizations. Community officers organize meetings with citizens, visit schools, and teach people about personal safety. Their work helps improve trust between police officers and the community. Citizens can ask community officers for advice and support.

The logistics unit provides transport, uniforms, communication systems, computers, and other equipment for police officers. Without logistics support, police work would be difficult. Logistics officers make sure that police cars, radios, and equipment are in good condition.

Police officers must be responsible, disciplined, honest, and physically fit. They should respect human rights and follow the law. Police work can be difficult and dangerous, but it is very important for society. All police units work together to protect citizens, prevent crime, and maintain safety in Ukraine. Cooperation between different police units helps make police work more effective and successful.

Questions

1. What are the main functions of a police station?
2. What do police officers protect?
3. Where do patrol officers work?
4. What do patrol officers prevent?
5. What do investigators collect?
6. Who searches for dangerous criminals?
7. Which unit works with schools and families?

8. What does the juvenile prevention unit do?
9. What crimes do cyber police investigate?
10. What do cyber police protect?
11. What does the duty unit receive?
12. Who coordinates police work during emergencies?
13. What does the logistics unit provide?
14. Why is the logistics unit important?
15. Why do all police units work together?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the unit with its function.

1. Community police	a. provides equipment
2. Logistics unit	b. receives emergency calls
3. Criminal police	c. keeps public order
4. Investigators	d. investigates internet crimes
5. Duty unit	e. collects evidence
6. Cyber police	f. works with teenagers
7. Patrol police	g. searches for criminals
8. Juvenile prevention	h. cooperates with citizens

Exercise 2. Decide whether the statements are true or false and correct the false ones.

1. Patrol officers work in public places.
2. Investigators collect evidence.
3. Cyber police investigate road accidents.
4. Juvenile prevention officers work with children.
5. Duty officers receive emergency calls.
6. Criminal police search for dangerous criminals.
7. Logistics officers provide equipment.
8. All police units work together.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences.

1. Patrol officers keep public
2. Investigators collect
3. Cyber police investigate Internet
4. The duty unit receives emergency
5. Juvenile prevention officers protect
6. Criminal police search for dangerous
7. The logistics unit provides
8. Police officers protect

Exercise 4. Put the words in the correct order.

1. public / officers / keep / patrol / order
2. evidence / investigators / collect

3. investigate / cyber police / crimes / Internet
4. children / juvenile officers / protect
5. dangerous criminals / criminal police / search for
6. emergency calls / duty officers / receive
7. logistics unit / equipment / provides
8. communities / cooperate with / police officers

Exercise 5. Read the answers below based on the text about the Police Station of Ukraine. Work in pairs or by yourself and create the correct question for each answer.

1. **Question.** ...?
Answer. They work to protect people, prevent crime, and maintain public order.
2. **Question.** ...?
Answer. Patrol officers work in streets, parks, shopping centers, and railway stations.
3. **Question.** ...?
Answer. They collect evidence, question witnesses, and work on criminal cases.
4. **Question.** ...?
Answer. The juvenile prevention unit.
5. **Question.** ...?
Answer. They investigate crimes on the Internet, such as fraud, hacking, and online scams.
6. **Question.** ...?
Answer. The duty unit receives emergency calls and works twenty-four hours a day.
7. **Question.** ...?
Answer. It helps to improve trust between police officers and the community.
8. **Question.** ...?
Answer. It provides transport, uniforms, communication systems, and computers for police officers.
9. **Question.** ...?
Answer. They must be responsible, disciplined, honest, and physically fit.
10. **Question.** ...?
Answer. Because cooperation between different units makes police work more effective and successful.

Exercise 6. Read the statement. Say if you agree or disagree and explain why. Use the phrases. "*I agree because...*" or "*I disagree because...*".

1. Patrol officers have a more dangerous job than logistics officers.
2. It is easy to stay safe online if you know how to protect your personal information.
3. Teenagers always listen to juvenile prevention officers.
4. The duty unit is the most important unit in the police station.

5. Police officers don't need to speak with citizens; they only need to catch criminals.
6. Investigating crimes on the Internet is boring.
7. If the logistics unit stops working, other officers cannot do their jobs.
8. Fights in public places usually happen only at night.
9. An investigator must examine documents very carefully.
10. Every citizen can ask a community officer for help.

Exercise 7. Discuss or debate the following statements. State whether you agree or disagree, defend your answers using the text. Use the phrases from the box.

I agree with this statement because... That makes sense because...
I share this point of view because... I disagree with this opinion because...
I think differently because ... I am afraid I cannot agree with that because...

1. "The Duty Unit is the most stressful unit because they must react quickly to emergencies 24 hours a day."
2. "Cyber police have a more difficult job than patrol officers because cybercriminals use modern, complex technology."
3. "It is impossible for a police station to function successfully if the logistics unit does a poor job."
4. "Preventing a crime through community work and school visits is much more important than investigating a crime after it happens."
5. "Being physically fit is the single most important quality a police officer can have."
6. "Working in teams is always more effective for police officers than working alone, even for investigators."
7. "The hardest part of a juvenile prevention officer's job is dealing with alcohol abuse among young people."
8. "International cooperation is only important for criminal police, not for the other units in the station."
9. "Building trust with local citizens is harder than catching dangerous criminals."

Exercise 8. Create 2–3 connected sentences. You must use all three keywords/phrases from the prompt.

Model. protect people / emergency calls / respond
 Police officers protect people in dangerous situations.
 They respond to emergency calls as quickly as possible.
 Their fast response can save lives.

1. protect people / emergency calls / respond
2. public order / streets / patrol
3. investigators / collect evidence / solve crimes
4. children / prevent violence / schools
5. cyber police / fraud / Internet
6. duty unit / receive calls / quickly

7. community / visit / improve trust
8. logistics / transport / good condition
9. honest / disciplined / follow the law
10. cooperate / together / safe society

Exercise 9. Explain what your job involves, what you did today, and why your unit is essential, using information from the text. Choose one of the roles below. Use introductory phrases from the boxes below.

<i>To begin with... / First of all... / First and foremost... / To start with... / Initially...</i>
<i>as a matter of fact, today... / regarding today's duties... / speaking of today... / as for today... / today, in particular... / furthermore... / in addition... / moreover...</i>
<i>in conclusion... / there is no doubt that... / to sum up, it is clear that... / ultimately, it goes without saying that... / on the whole, it is evident that...</i>

Model.

First of all, as a Patrol Officer, my primary responsibility is to manage public safety, enforce traffic laws, and respond instantly to road emergencies.

Regarding today's duties, I spent hours directing traffic at a highly congested intersection following a severe traffic accident. **In addition to this**, I had to clear a path for emergency vehicles and ensure that distracted drivers didn't cause secondary collisions.

To sum up, it is clear that this unit is absolutely vital.

1. You are a Patrol Officer who just stopped a major fight in a local shopping center.
2. You are a Patrol Officer directing traffic at a busy intersection after a traffic accident.
3. You are a Criminal Investigator who spent the morning analyzing photographs and documents from a crime scene.
4. You are a Criminal Police Officer working with an international organization to track down a dangerous criminal.
5. You are a Juvenile Prevention Officer preparing a presentation for a local school about how to stop bullying.
6. You are a Cyber Police Officer helping a citizen who just had their identity stolen online.
7. You are a Duty Officer answering a hectic, non-stop stream of emergency calls on a Friday night.
8. You are a Community Police Officer hosting a meeting with local citizens to build trust in the neighborhood.

Exercise 10. Fill in the gaps and act out a dialogue.

investigators	emergency	cyber police
patrol officers	juvenile prevention	public order

Alex. Excuse me, Officer! Can I ask you a few questions about how a police station works?

Officer. Of course, Alex! I'd love to explain. What are you curious about?

Alex. Well, who answers the phone when someone calls 102?

Officer. That's the duty unit. They handle every 1.... call and send help immediately, 24 hours a day.

Alex. Wow, that's a big responsibility. And who do they send? The police in cars?

Officer. Yes, those are 2. Their main job is to maintain 3. on the streets, control traffic, and help out during accidents.

Alex. What happens if a serious crime actually happens? Who solves it?

Officer. In that case, our 4. take over. They collect evidence, question witnesses, and look for the offenders.

Alex. I see. Last week, an officer came to my school to talk about bullying. Who was that?

Officer. That was an officer from the 5. unit. They protect teenagers and teach them about safety and the law.

Alex. That's cool. One last question — my grandma almost lost money to an online criminal yesterday. Who handles things like that?

Officer. She should contact the 6. ... They specialize in fighting online fraud, hacking, and identity theft.

Alex. Thank you so much, Officer! Now I understand how everyone works together.

Officer. You're welcome, Alex! Stay safe!

Тема 4.

Обов'язки та повноваження поліцейського (патрульна поліція, дільничний офіцер, ювенальна превенція, оперативник, експерт-криміналіст, кіберполіція, превентивна діяльність тощо). Робочий день поліцейського. Duties and Powers of a Police Officer (patrol police, community police officer, work with minors, investigator, forensic expert, cyber police, preventive activities, etc.). A police officer's workday.

Тексти.

1. Community Police Officers of Ukraine. Duties and Powers.
2. The Work Day of a Community Police Officer of Ukraine

Text 1.

Vocabulary

1. community police officer — поліцейський офіцер громади
2. public safety — громадська безпека
3. human rights — права людини
4. cooperation — співпраця
5. legality — законність
6. professionalism — професіоналізм
7. responsibility — відповідальність
8. crime prevention — запобігання злочинності

9. public order — громадський порядок
10. criminal activity — злочинна діяльність
11. assigned area — закріплена територія
12. residential district — житловий район
13. threat — загроза
14. emergency situation — надзвичайна ситуація
15. legal assistance — правова допомога
16. awareness — обізнаність
17. domestic violence — домашнє насильство
18. cybercrime — кіберзлочинність
19. juvenile delinquency — підліткова злочинність
20. legislation — законодавство
21. identification documents — документи, що посвідчують особу
22. administrative offense — адміністративне правопорушення
23. offender — правопорушник
24. administrative fine — адміністративний штраф
25. official report — офіційний звіт
26. local authorities — місцева влада
27. social services — соціальні служби
28. law enforcement agency — правоохоронний орган
29. suspicious behavior — підозріла поведінка
30. law-abiding society — законослухняне суспільство
31. to patrol — патрулювати
32. to detain — затримувати
33. to encourage — заохочувати
34. to violate the law — порушувати закон
35. to ensure security — забезпечувати безпеку
36. to enforce — забезпечити виконання

Community Police Officers of Ukraine. Duties and Powers

Community police officers in Ukraine play a significant role in ensuring public safety, protecting human rights, and strengthening cooperation between the police and society. Their activity is based on the principles of legality, professionalism, responsibility, and respect for citizens. Unlike ordinary patrol officers, community police officers work directly with local residents and focus not only on responding to crimes but also on preventing them.

One of the primary duties of community police officers is maintaining public order and preventing criminal activity within their assigned areas. They regularly patrol streets, parks, schools, transport stations, and residential districts in order to identify possible threats and react quickly to emergency situations. Officers communicate with citizens, provide legal assistance, and explain the importance of following the law. They also organize educational meetings in schools and local communities to raise public awareness about safety, domestic violence, cybercrime, and juvenile delinquency.

Community police officers are empowered by Ukrainian legislation to perform a number of important functions. They may check identification documents, interview witnesses, stop administrative offenses, and detain individuals who violate the law. In certain situations, officers may issue administrative fines or prepare official reports concerning violations of public order. They cooperate closely with local authorities, social services, educational institutions, and emergency services in order to solve community problems effectively.

An essential aspect of community policing is building trust between citizens and law enforcement agencies. Officers encourage residents to report crimes, suspicious behavior, and dangerous situations. Through constant communication with the public, community police officers contribute to the creation of a safer, more stable, and law-abiding society.

Questions

1. What is the main role of community police officers in Ukraine?
2. Who do community police officers cooperate with?
3. What is one of their main duties?
4. Where do police officers usually patrol?
5. Why do officers organize meetings with residents?
6. What problems do officers discuss with citizens?
7. What group receives special attention from community police officers?
8. How do officers cooperate with schools?
9. What documents may police officers check?
10. When may officers detain offenders?
11. What can officers issue for minor violations?
12. Who do police officers protect in domestic violence cases?
13. Why is cooperation with the public important?
14. What do officers encourage citizens to do?
15. How does community policing improve society?



Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the key terms used in the text on the left with their correct definitions on the right.

1. Proactively

a. the state of being responsible for one's actions and expected to explain them.

2. Accountability	b. an illegal act, crime, or breach of a specific law.
3. Delinquency	c. to officially write down or prepare a formal document like a report or contract.
4. Offense	d. acting in advance to deal with an expected difficulty or change; preventative.
5. Legislation	e. minor crime or illegal behavior, especially committed by young people.
6. To draft	f. a collection of laws or a specific statutory rule enacted by a government.
7. To detain	g. relating to a city or town government and its local affairs.
8. Municipal	h. to officially hold someone in lawful custody, limiting their freedom.
9. Threat	i. the act of walking or driving around an area at regular times to maintain security.
10. Patrol	j. a statement or sign indicating an intention to inflict damage, injury, or danger.

Exercise 2. Decide whether the statements are true or false and correct the false ones.

1. Community police officers work only in large cities.
2. Officers cooperate with local communities.
3. Crime prevention is one of their duties.
4. Officers never work with schools.
5. Police officers may check identification documents.
6. Officers can issue administrative fines.
7. Community police officers ignore domestic violence cases.
8. Citizens are encouraged to report crimes.
9. Community policing helps build trust.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences.

1. Community police officers work to maintain
2. Officers cooperate with local
3. Police officers patrol streets and ... areas.
4. Officers organize meetings with
5. Police explain citizens' rights and
6. Officers may check identification
7. Police can issue administrative
8. Officers protect victims of domestic
9. Citizens should report suspicious

Exercise 4. Choose the correct answer.

1. Community officers work with.
A. tourists
B. communities
C. Journalists
2. Officers patrol.
A. factories only
B. residential areas
C. airports only
3. Police officers help.
A. offenders only
B. vulnerable people
C. drivers only
4. Officers cooperate with.
A. schools
B. cinemas
C. banks
5. Police officers may.
A. write novels
B. issue fines
C. sell products
6. Officers protect.
A. criminals
B. victims
C. athletes
7. Citizens should.
A. hide crimes
B. report crimes
C. ignore crimes
8. Community policing builds.
A. fear
B. trust
C. conflict
9. Police officers respond to.
A. emergencies
B. concerts
C. advertisements

Exercise 5. Put the words in the correct order.

1. officers / community / protect / citizens
2. patrol / streets / police / officers
3. schools / cooperate / with / officers
4. police / may / documents / check
5. citizens / crimes / report / should

6. domestic / victims / violence / officers / protect
7. local / discuss / residents / safety / issues
8. officers / fines / issue / administrative
9. public / trust / policing / community / builds

Exercise 6. Fill in the missing words from the box.

prevent	officers	fines	schools	documents
victims	patrol	trust		crimes

1. Community police ... work with citizens.
2. Police officers help ... crime.
3. Officers may check
4. Police cooperate with
5. Officers issue administrative.
6. Police protect ... of violence.
7. Officers ... streets and parks.
8. Citizens should report
9. Community policing builds

Exercise 7. Compare the duties of a community police officer with other law enforcement roles. Answer the questions or comment on the sentences using contrast words like **unlike**, **however**, or **on the other hand**.

Model. "How does a community officer handle crime prevention compared to a rapid-response unit?"

"**Unlike** rapid-response units that only react after a crime happens, community police officers work directly with residents ahead of time. **On the other hand**, they both share the common goal of public safety."

1. Compare how a community officer patrols a district versus how a highway patrol officer works.
2. How does a community officer interact with local teenagers compared to a criminal investigator?
3. Contrast the paperwork duties of a station duty officer with a community officer's field visits.
4. Compare how a community officer solves a loud neighbor dispute versus how tactical units handle emergencies.
5. Contrast the community officer's focus on long-term trust with an ordinary patrol officer's quick response tasks.
6. How does a community officer cooperate with social services unlike a cyber police specialist?
7. Compare the educational safety meetings held in schools with tactical physical training sessions.
8. Contrast the methods used to identify local security threats with analyzing digital cybercrime evidence.

9. How does a community officer handle domestic violence prevention compared to a court judge?
10. Compare the process of checking identification documents on the street versus checking cargo at the state border.

Exercise 8. Prove your point of view regarding the principles of community policing. Use addition and listing words like *firstly*, *furthermore*, *in addition*, and *specifically* to expand your answer.

Model. "Why is respect for citizens vital for a community police officer?"
 Answer "**Firstly**, respect builds essential trust between the public and law enforcement. **Furthermore**, it makes residents more willing to report crimes. **In addition**, it follows the Constitution of Ukraine."

1. Why must a community officer focus heavily on juvenile delinquency and working with schools?
2. Explain why constant communication with local residents is considered an essential aspect of policing.
3. Why are community police officers empowered to check identification documents and interview witnesses?
4. Explain why a modern law enforcement officer needs excellent communication skills over raw physical strength.
5. Why is it important to stop minor administrative offenses before they turn into serious criminal activities?
6. Explain the benefits of organizing public meetings about online fraud and cybercrime safety.
7. Why must the activity of community police be strictly based on the principle of legality?
8. Explain why a community officer needs to know the specific problems of their assigned area perfectly.
9. Why is a law-abiding society impossible to create without the active help of ordinary citizens?
10. Explain why community policing is an effective tool for reducing cases of domestic violence.

Exercise 9. Explain the operational result of each situation. Connect the cause and the effect using linking words like *therefore*, *as a result*, or *because of this*.

Model. "An officer conducts regular patrols near local transport stations."
 "An officer conducts regular patrols near transport stations, **therefore** criminals are afraid to commit offences there.
As a result, citizens feel much safer when they travel."

1. Community police officers organize regular educational meetings about domestic violence in the district.

2. A community officer successfully builds strong personal trust with the local residents.
3. Residents actively encourage each other to report suspicious behavior in their neighborhood.
4. An officer ignores the principles of legality and respect for citizens during a document check.
5. The community police unit cooperates closely with local social services and schools.
6. Cybercrime awareness campaigns are frequently conducted in local residential districts.
7. An officer quickly identifies a potential security threat in a crowded public park.
8. Local authorities refuse to share information or solve problems with law enforcement.
9. A community police officer issue administrative fines immediately to individuals violating public order.
10. The police station establishes constant, open communication channels with the public.

Exercise 10. You are a senior officer briefing first-year cadets or speaking to a group of citizens. Deliver a short professional speech for each point, using ***to begin with***, ***specifically***, and ***to sum up***.

Model. "Briefing cadets on how to talk to local residents."

"**To begin with**, you must always show respect for citizens. **Specifically**, listen to their security issues carefully without interrupting. **To sum up**, communication is your primary tool."

1. Instructing cadets on the main operational differences between patrol work and community policing.
2. Explaining to a school audience the legal responsibility and consequences of juvenile delinquency.
3. Informing local residents during a meeting about the current safety situation in their district.
4. Briefing young officers on when and how they are empowered to check identification documents.
5. Giving a lecture to local businesses on how to protect personal information from cybercrime.
6. Explaining to a citizen the exact process of preparing an official report for an administrative offense.
7. Addressing a community meeting on how social services and police cooperate to fight domestic violence.
8. Instructing cadets on how to react quickly and professionally to an emergency in a crowded park.

9. Explaining to volunteers why reporting suspicious behavior contributes to a stable society.
10. Welcoming first-year cadets to the district and emphasizing the core principle of responsibility.

Text 2.

Vocabulary.

1. community police officer — дільничний / офіцер громади
2. demanding — вимогливий
3. law enforcement — правоохоронна діяльність
4. crime prevention — запобігання злочинності
5. trust — довіра
6. to respond — відповісти
7. briefing — інструктаж
8. operational tasks — оперативні завдання
9. district — район
10. equipment — обладнання
11. body camera — нагрудная камера
12. patrol duties — патрульні обов'язки
13. local residents — місцеві жителі
14. public organization — громадська організація
15. responsibilities — обов'язки
16. domestic violence — домашнє насильство
17. juvenile delinquency — підліткова злочинність
18. vandalism — вандалізм
19. disturbance of public order — порушення громадського порядку
20. victim — потерпілий
21. vulnerable groups — вразливі групи
22. documentation — документація
23. communication skills — комунікативні навички
24. emotionally exhausting — емоційно виснажливий



The Work Day of a Community Police Officer of Ukraine

The work day of a community police officer in Ukraine is demanding, responsible, and closely connected with local residents. Unlike other police officers who mainly respond to crimes and emergencies, community officers focus on cooperation with citizens, crime prevention, and maintaining trust between the police and society. Their work combines law enforcement duties with communication, social support, and educational activities.

A typical working day begins with a morning briefing at the police station. During the briefing, officers receive information about incidents that happened during

the night, discuss operational tasks, and analyze reports from different districts. After that, community officers check their equipment, official documents, body cameras, radios, and police vehicles before starting patrol duties.

One of the main responsibilities of a community police officer is regular communication with local residents. Officers visit schools, universities, businesses, and public organizations to discuss safety issues and explain citizens' rights and responsibilities. They often organize meetings with community members to identify local problems, such as domestic violence, juvenile delinquency, vandalism, drug abuse, or disturbances of public order.

During patrols, officers monitor streets, parks, residential neighborhoods, shopping centers, and transport stations. They respond to emergency calls, interview witnesses, assist victims, and sometimes detain offenders. Community officers also cooperate with social workers, teachers, firefighters, and medical services in order to solve social problems more effectively.

An important part of their work is preventive activity. Officers try to prevent crimes before they happen by speaking with teenagers, monitoring risky situations, and supporting vulnerable groups of people. They prepare reports, complete documentation, and use modern technologies to exchange information quickly.

The profession of a community police officer requires patience, professionalism, discipline, and strong communication skills. Officers must remain calm in stressful situations, make quick decisions, and treat all citizens fairly and respectfully. Although the work can be physically and emotionally exhausting, community police officers play a crucial role in creating a safe and stable society in Ukraine.

Questions

1. What is the main purpose of community police work?
2. How does the work of community officers differ from other police officers?
3. What happens during the morning briefing?
4. What equipment do officers check before patrol duties?
5. Why do community officers visit schools and universities?
6. What local problems do officers discuss with residents?
7. Which places do officers patrol during the day?
8. What do officers do after responding to emergency calls?
9. With whom do community officers cooperate?
10. Why is preventive activity important?
11. How do officers help vulnerable groups of people?
12. What technologies do officers use in their work?
13. What personal qualities are necessary for community police officers?
14. Why can this profession be emotionally exhausting?
15. What role do community officers play in society?

Exercises.

Exercise 1. Match the terms with their definitions.

1. Briefing	a. people who are in a weak, unprotected position and easily hurt or harmed physically or emotionally.
2. Vulnerable	b. the deliberate destruction or damage of public or private property.
3. Vandalism	c. persons who have been harmed, injured, or killed as a result of a crime or accident.
4. Residents	d. done to stop something bad or illegal from happening before it occurs.
5. Victims	e. requiring a lot of effort, time, stamina, or high skill levels.
6. Demanding	f. a short meeting where people are given concise instructions, facts, or tasks.
7. Preventive	g. people who live or dwell permanently in a particular area, neighborhood, or town.
8. Offenders	h. making you feel completely drained of energy, strength, or emotional capacity.
9. Exhausting	i. the act of causing a disruption, noise, or breaking the peace in a public space.
10. Disturbance	j. individuals who commit an illegal act or break a specific law.

Exercise 2. Find the opposites.

1. Demanding	a. relaxing / calm
2. Calm	b. safe / secure
3. Dangerous	c. dishonest
4. Stressful	d. amateur / unprofessional
5. Safe	e. dangerous
6. Professional	f. old-fashioned / traditional / ancient
7. Local	g. easy / effortless
8. Modern	h. international / global / foreign
9. Honest	i. irresponsible
10. Responsible	j. stressful / hectic / nervous

Exercise 3. Decide whether the statements are true or false and correct the false ones.
Community police officers only investigate serious crimes.

1. Officers begin their work day with a morning briefing.
2. Community officers never communicate with local residents.
3. Officers visit schools and public organizations.
4. Community police officers help prevent crimes.
5. Officers patrol parks and residential neighborhoods.
6. Community officers cooperate with firefighters and doctors.
7. Preventive activity is an important part of police work.
8. Officers do not prepare reports or documentation.

9. Communication skills are necessary for police officers.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences.

1. Community police officers focus on ... prevention.
2. Officers receive information during the morning
3. Officers check radios and body ... before patrol duties.
4. Community officers communicate with local
5. Officers organize meetings with community
6. Police officers respond to emergency
7. Officers sometimes detain
8. Community police cooperate with social
9. Officers prepare reports and complete
10. Police officers must remain calm in stressful

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

1. Поліцейські офіцери громади працюють із місцевими жителями.
2. Робочий день починається з інструктажу.
3. Офіцери перевіряють боді-камери та рації.
4. Поліцейські відвідують школи та університети.
5. Вони обговорюють проблеми громадської безпеки.
6. Офіцери патрулюють житлові райони.
7. Поліцейські допомагають потерпілим.
8. Офіцери співпрацюють із соціальними працівниками.
9. Профілактика злочинності є важливою частиною роботи.
10. Поліцейські повинні бути дисциплінованими та професійними.

Exercise 6. Put the words in the correct word order.

1. officers / morning / briefing / attend / a
2. communicate / residents / officers / with / local
3. schools / community officers / visit
4. patrol / neighborhoods / police / residential
5. respond / emergency calls / officers / to
6. cooperate / social workers / police / with
7. preventive / important / activity / is
8. reports / officers / prepare
9. remain / officers / calm / must
10. society / officers / protect / the

Exercise 7. Fill in the missing prepositions.

1. Officers cooperate ... local residents.
2. Police respond ... emergency calls.
3. Officers patrol ... residential neighborhoods.
4. Community police work ... society.
5. Officers speak ... teenagers about safety.
6. Police protect citizens ... crime.

7. Officers participate ... community meetings.
8. Police assist victims ... difficult situations.
9. Officers prepare reports ... the end of the shift.
10. Community officers work closely ... schools.

Exercise 8. Read the dialogue between a community police officer and a young intern. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box and act out a dialogue.

community police officer	local residents	morning briefing
patrol duties	public order	emergency cal
preventive activity	communication skills	safe society

Officer Smith. Good morning, Alex. Welcome to our department. Did you attend the 1. ... today?

Intern Alex. Yes, Officer Smith. The captain outlined our 2. ... for the day and stressed the importance of maintaining 3. ... in the central district.

Officer Smith. Exactly. As a 4.... , your main goal isn't just catching criminals, but building trust with 5....

Intern Alex. I agree. I think good 6. ... are vital here. We need to talk to people to understand their problems.

Officer Smith. Spot on. Regular communication is the best 7. Also, we often cooperate with 8. ... to help families in difficult situations before any crime happens.

Intern Alex. That sounds like a solid way to build a truly 9.

Officer Smith. It is. *(Suddenly, the radio beeps)* Attention, all units! We have an 10.... regarding a traffic accident on Main Street. Let's go!

Exercise 9. Complete the dialogue with suitable phrases.

1. Good morning, officer.
.....
2. What happened here?
.....
3. Did anyone see the incident?
.....
4. Why are you visiting the school today?
.....
5. How can community police help local residents?
.....
6. Was the situation dangerous?
.....
7. What qualities should a police officer have?
.....
8. Why is communication important in police work?
.....
9. What do officers do during patrol duties?
.....
10. Do community police officers cooperate with social services?
.....

Exercise 8. Fill in the blanks with the missing words

patrol	learn	alone	rules	safety	build
reports		citizens	listen	starts	

The Work Day of a US Community Police Officer

A community police officer in the USA has a busy and important job. Like officers in Ukraine, their main goal is to **1....** trust and prevent crime.

Officer Marcus is a Community Policing Officer in Ohio. His main goal is to build good relationships with local **2....** and keep the neighborhood safe.

His work day **3....** at 7.00 AM at the police station. First, he attends a brief meeting to **4....** about recent neighborhood events. At 8.00 AM, Officer Marcus begins his **5....** Instead of just driving a police car, he often walks down the main streets or rides a bicycle. This makes it easy for citizens to talk to him.

During the morning, Marcus visits local businesses and speaks with shop owners about **6....** At noon, he visits an elementary school to talk with children about bicycle safety and traffic **7....**

In the afternoon, Marcus checks on elderly residents who live **8.** Later, he attends a neighborhood watch meeting to **9. ...** to residents' problems. At 4.00 PM, he returns to the station to write his daily **10.** His shift ends at 5.00 PM, knowing he helped his community.

Exercise 9. Discuss these questions with a partner using the text as a guide.

1. How does Officer Marcus's day compare to a typical community police officer's day in Ukraine? What is similar? What is different?
2. Why do you think Officer Marcus prefers walking or riding a bicycle instead of driving a car?

Exercise 10. Work in pairs. Create the conversation. Try to use the vocabulary from the dialogue (Exercise 8) to discuss community issues and solutions.

Cadet A. You are a local shop owner or a resident in the neighborhood. You have a minor concern (e.g., speeding cars on your street, or a broken street light).

Cadet B. You are Officer Marcus. Listen to the resident, be helpful, and offer a solution. You may start with.

Resident. "Excuse me, Officer Marcus, do you have a minute? I wanted to talk to you about..."

Officer. "Of course! What's been going on in the neighborhood?"

Resident. "People have been driving way too fast near the school..."

Officer. "Thank you for bringing that to my attention. I will make sure to patrol that area more often during school hours."

Тема 5.

Оснащення та форма поліцейського. Види зброї.

Police equipment and uniform. Types of weapons.

Тексти.

1. The Importance and Symbolism of the Police Uniform.
2. Types of weapons.

Text 1.

Vocabulary

1. police uniform — поліцейська форма
2. authority — влада, авторитет
3. discipline — дисципліна
4. public service — державна служба
5. responsibility — відповідальність
6. courage — мужність
7. trust — довіра
8. law enforcement officer — правоохоронець
9. equipment belt — пояс зі спорядженням
10. practical — практичний
11. protective equipment — захисне спорядження
12. badge — жетон, значок
13. identification number — ідентифікаційний номер
14. reflective vest — світловідбивний жилет
15. camouflage uniform — камуфляжна форма
16. emergency — надзвичайна ситуація
17. public order — громадський порядок
18. unity — єдність
19. bulletproof vest — бронежилет
20. transparency — прозорість
21. professionalism — професіоналізм
22. neat appearance — охайний зовнішній вигляд
23. police reform — поліцейська реформа
24. functionality — функціональність
25. maintain order — підтримувати порядок



The Importance and Symbolism of the Police Uniform

A police uniform is much more than ordinary clothing. It is a symbol of law, authority, discipline, and public service. Around the world, police officers wear uniforms to show their professional identity and to help citizens recognize them easily. The police uniform also represents responsibility, honesty, courage, and readiness to protect society. For many people, the sight of a police officer in uniform creates a feeling of safety and trust.

The history of police uniforms goes back many years. In the past, law enforcement officers often wore military-style clothing because police organizations were closely connected with the army. Over time, police uniforms became more practical and comfortable. Modern uniforms are designed to help officers perform their duties effectively in different situations. Today, uniforms usually include a shirt, trousers, a jacket, special boots, a cap, and protective equipment. Officers may also wear badges, identification numbers, radios, body cameras, and reflective elements.

The color and style of the uniform may differ from country to country, but the main purpose remains the same. Dark blue, black, and gray are common colors because they look professional and serious. In some countries, traffic police officers wear bright reflective vests to remain visible on roads at night or during bad weather. Special police units may use camouflage uniforms or additional protective gear for dangerous operations.



The police uniform performs several important functions. First, it helps citizens quickly identify police officers in public places. During emergencies, people need to know where to find help. A recognizable uniform makes communication easier and improves public order. Second, the uniform creates a sense of discipline and unity among police officers. When officers wear the same uniform, they feel part of one professional team working for a common goal.

Another important function of the police uniform is protection. Police officers often work in difficult and dangerous conditions. Modern uniforms may include bulletproof vests, helmets, gloves, and other protective equipment. Such items help reduce the risk of injury while officers perform their duties. Body cameras attached to uniforms are also becoming common in many countries because they help record interactions with citizens and increase transparency in police work.

The police uniform also influences the behavior of both officers and citizens. Officers are expected to behave professionally while wearing the uniform because they represent the law and the state. Citizens often judge the police service by the appearance and behavior of officers. A clean and neat uniform creates respect and confidence, while an untidy appearance may damage the image of the police.

In Ukraine, the modern police uniform became an important symbol of police reform after the creation of the National Police in 2015. The new uniforms were designed to

look modern, practical, and professional. Ukrainian police

officers today wear uniforms that combine comfort, functionality, and safety. Patrol police officers are easily recognized by their dark uniforms, badges, and equipment belts.



In conclusion, the police uniform is an essential part of police service. It is not only practical clothing but also a powerful symbol of authority, professionalism, discipline, and public trust. A police officer in uniform represents the law and the duty to protect people, maintain order, and serve society honestly and responsibly.

Questions

1. What does a police uniform symbolize?
2. Why do police officers wear uniforms?
3. How were police uniforms connected with the military in the past?
4. What items are usually included in a modern police uniform?
5. Why are dark colors commonly used in police uniforms?
6. Why do traffic police officers wear reflective vests?
7. How does the uniform help citizens during emergencies?
8. Why does the uniform create unity among officers?
9. What protective equipment may modern police officers wear?
10. Why are body cameras becoming more common?
11. How does the police uniform influence officers' behavior?
12. Why is a neat uniform important?
13. What changes happened in Ukrainian police uniforms after 2015?
14. How can citizens recognize patrol police officers in Ukraine?
15. Why is the police uniform considered an essential part of police service?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the words with their definitions.

1. Authority	a. dangerous or urgent situation
2. Transparency	b. official power
3. Discipline	c. correct and responsible behavior
4. Badge	d. a sign worn by officers
5. Emergency	e. following rules and standards
6. Unity	f. cooperation and solidarity
7. Professionalism	g. open and honest actions
8. Camouflage	h. special clothing for hiding in nature
9. Public order	i. duty or obligation
10. Responsibility	j. peace and safety in society

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with the correct words.

1. A police uniform is a symbol of law and
2. Police officers wear uniforms to help citizens recognize them
3. Modern uniforms are designed to be practical and
4. Traffic police officers often wear reflective
5. Police officers may wear bulletproof ... for protection.
6. Body cameras help increase ... in police work.
7. A neat uniform creates respect and
8. Officers in uniform represent the law and the
9. Police uniforms create a sense of discipline and
10. Patrol police officers in Ukraine wear dark

Exercise 3. Choose the correct answer.

1. A police uniform is a symbol of.
 - A. fashion
 - B. authority
 - C. entertainment
2. Modern police uniforms are designed to be.
 - A. uncomfortable
 - B. practical
 - C. expensive
3. Traffic police officers wear reflective vests to.
 - A. look fashionable
 - B. remain visible
 - C. carry documents
4. Body cameras help.
 - A. to increase transparency
 - B. to reduce salaries
 - C. to change laws
5. Police officers represent.
 - A. sports clubs
 - B. private companies
 - C. the law and the state
6. Dark blue and black colors look.
 - A. funny
 - B. professional
 - C. informal
7. The police uniform creates.
 - A. confusion
 - B. unity
 - C. competition
8. Bulletproof vests protect officers from.
 - A. cold weather
 - B. injury
 - C. paperwork
9. Citizens often judge police service by officers'.
 - A. appearance and behavior
 - B. hobbies
 - C. family traditions
10. The modern Ukrainian police uniform appeared after.
 - A. 1991
 - B. 2000
 - C. 2015

Exercise 4. Decide whether the statements are true or false and correct the false ones.

1. Police uniforms are only decorative clothing.

2. Police uniforms help citizens identify officers.
3. Modern police uniforms are uncomfortable.
4. Traffic police officers may wear reflective vests.
5. Body cameras reduce transparency.
6. A neat uniform creates confidence.
7. Police officers do not need protective equipment.
8. Police uniforms create discipline.
9. Ukrainian police uniforms changed after police reform.
10. A police uniform is an important symbol of police service.

Exercise 5. Put the words in the correct order.

1. symbol / is / authority / a / of / uniform / police / the
2. wear / officers / protective / police / equipment
3. body / transparency / increase / cameras
4. public / maintain / police / order
5. uniforms / practical / modern / are
6. officers / represent / the / law
7. dark / uniforms / police / wear / officers
8. citizens / police / identify / uniforms / help
9. police / unity / create / uniforms
10. neat / respect / creates / a / uniform

Exercise 6. Find and correct grammar mistakes.

1. Police officers wears uniform every day.
2. The police uniform are a symbol of authority.
3. Citizens feels safe near police officers.
4. Body cameras helps increase transparency.
5. Officers works in dangerous situations.
6. Reflective vest improve visibility.
7. Police officers is maintain public order.
8. The modern uniforms is comfortable.
9. Officers protecting citizens from dangerous.
10. Police officer to represent the law.

Exercise 7. Fill in the missing prepositions.

1. Police officers work ... difficult conditions.
2. Citizens judge the police officers' behavior.
3. Reflective vests help officers remain visible ... night.
4. Police officers protect people and maintain order ... society.
5. The police uniform is important ... public trust.
6. Officers communicate ... citizens during emergencies.
7. Police uniforms differ ... country to country.
8. Body cameras are attached ... uniforms.
9. Officers work together ... a common goal.
10. The police uniform became a symbol ... reform.

Exercise 8. Imagine you are explaining police terminology to a group of citizens. Describe each term in 2–3 sentences, explaining its practical purpose and symbolic meaning based on the text.

1. A symbol of law and authority. (What does this mean to an ordinary citizen?)
2. Professional Identity. (Why is it important for a police officer to be recognized immediately?)
3. Identification numbers and badges. (How do these elements build public trust?)
4. Body cameras. (In what way do they ensure transparency for both sides?)
5. Equipment belts. (What do they carry, and why is accessibility important?)
6. An untidy appearance. (What negative message does this send to the public?)
7. Police reform. (2015 in Ukraine) (How did the new uniform symbolize a fresh start?)
8. A powerful symbol of public trust. (How does a police uniform help to create a sense of security?)
9. Reducing intensity during a verbal argument. (What is the correct police response in this situation?)

Exercise 9. Describe how you would react to these situations using the necessary phrases and words from the box.

<i>firstly...</i>	<i>however...</i>	<i>as a result...</i>	<i>on the other hand...</i>	<i>evidently...</i>
<i>by doing this ...</i>	<i>this is because ...</i>	<i>instead...</i>	<i>nevertheless...</i>	
<i>initially....</i>	<i>to start with....</i>	<i>consequently...</i>		

Model. Explaining a roadside checkpoint to a hurried driver. (What is the correct police procedure in this situation?)

To start with, I completely understand that you are in a rush and this delay is inconvenient for you. **Nevertheless,** this temporary checkpoint is part of a coordinated security operation in this sector. **Specifically,** we are checking vehicles to prevent the transit of illegal items and ensure public safety today. **Therefore,** if you could kindly cooperate by showing your identification, it will take less than a minute. **Consequently,** you will be back on the road safely and without any unnecessary delay.

1. Explain to a group of skeptical citizens how body cameras actually protect their civil rights.
2. Explain why a special tactical unit needs heavy protective gear instead of standard patrol uniforms for an approaching dangerous operation.
3. You are presenting the new National Police uniform to the media. Describe its modern, practical, and professional features.
4. You find yourself in a crowded and chaotic emergency situation. Describe how you try to locate a person in a distinctive dark blue uniform or reflective vest to ask for help.

5. Explain to a colleague why you must not wear your uniform during a sensitive, undercover observation mission.
6. Explain to a class of 10-year-olds what the badge and identification number on your chest symbolize.
7. Respond to a Journalist's question about an incident where an officer wasn't wearing a body camera.

Exercise 10. Read the dialogue. Imagine you are a police captain who is distributing equipment to your officers today for three different shifts. Based on the interview with Officer Davis, select the correct uniform set for each assignment.

Setting. Alex, a student researching law enforcement, is interviewing Officer Davis about his daily gear and uniform.

Alex. Thanks for taking the time to talk to me, Officer Davis. I'm doing a project on police gear. To be honest, I always just thought of a uniform as ordinary clothing, but your gear looks intense.

Davis. Thanks for having me, Alex. Actually, a police uniform is much more than ordinary clothing. It is a symbol of law, authority, discipline, and public service. When citizens see us, it's meant to create a feeling of safety and trust.



Alex. That makes sense. You can spot a police officer from a mile away. Has the uniform always looked like this?

Davis. Not at all. In the past, law enforcement officers often wore military clothing because police organizations were closely connected with the army. Over time, they became much more practical and comfortable.

Alex. What does a standard modern uniform include today?

Davis. Well, it usually includes a shirt, trousers, a jacket, special boots, a cap, and protective equipment. We also wear badges, identification numbers, and modern technology like radios and body cameras.

Alex. I notice you wear dark blue. Is there a reason for that color?

Davis. Dark blue, black, and gray are common colors because they look professional and authoritative. However, color changes depending on the job. For example, traffic police officers wear bright reflective vests so they stay visible on the roads at night. Special units might even use tactical uniforms for dangerous operations.

Alex. Aside from being easy to recognize, what would you say is the most important function of all this gear?

Davis. Protection, without a doubt. We often work in difficult and dangerous conditions. Our modern uniforms include bulletproof vests, helmets, and gloves to reduce the risk of injury. Also, the body cameras attached to our chests are crucial now because they record interactions with citizens and increase transparency.

Alex. It sounds like wearing the uniform comes with a lot of pressure to act a certain way.

Davis. It absolutely does. We are expected to behave professionally because we represent the law. A clean and neat uniform creates respect and confidence, while looking untidy can damage our image. It's all about public trust.

Text 2.

Vocabulary

1. weapon — зброя
2. firearm — вогнепальна зброя
3. small arms — стрілецька зброя
4. pistol — пістолет
5. revolver — револьвер
6. rifle — гвинтівка
7. carbine — карабін
8. submachine gun — пістолет-кулемет
9. shotgun — рушниця
10. sniper rifle — снайперська гвинтівка
11. automatic weapon — автоматична зброя
12. assault rifle — штурмова гвинтівка
13. bullet — куля
14. ammunition — боєприпаси
15. trigger — спусковий гачок
16. battlefield — поле бою
17. firepower — вогнева міць
18. non-lethal weapon — нелетальна зброя
19. tear gas — сльозогінний газ
20. baton — кийок
21. taser — електрошокер
22. missile launcher — ракетна установка
23. artillery — артилерія
24. drone — безпілотник
25. sovereignty — суверенітет



Types of Weapons Used by Different Units in Ukraine

Weapons play an important role in national security, law enforcement, and public protection. Different types of weapons are used by police officers, military personnel, and special units depending on their duties and operational situations. In Ukraine, weapons are used by the Armed Forces, the National Police, border guards, and special tactical units to protect the country, maintain public order, and defend citizens from criminal or military threats.

There are several major categories of weapons. The first category includes small arms. Small arms are portable firearms designed for individual use. Examples include pistols, revolvers, rifles, carbines, and submachine guns. Police officers in Ukraine usually carry pistols as their standard service weapons. Special police units may also use rifles or submachine guns during dangerous operations or anti-terrorist missions.

The second important category is automatic weapons. These firearms can fire multiple rounds rapidly while the trigger is pressed. Assault rifles are among the most common automatic weapons used by military forces around the world. Ukrainian soldiers use different types of automatic rifles during combat operations and defense missions. Such weapons are effective in difficult battlefield conditions because they combine mobility, accuracy, and firepower.

Shotguns are also widely used by law enforcement agencies. A shotgun fires multiple pellets or a single large projectile. Police officers may use shotguns during tactical operations, crowd control, or special interventions. These weapons are especially useful at short distances.

There are also sniper rifles, which are designed for long-range precision shooting. Snipers require excellent training, patience, and concentration. Sniper rifles are used mainly by military forces and special police units. In Ukraine, sniper teams play an important role in defensive operations and strategic missions.

Another category includes non-lethal weapons. These weapons are designed to control dangerous situations without causing deadly injuries. Examples include rubber bullets, tear gas, tasers, batons, and pepper spray. Ukrainian police officers often use non-lethal weapons during riots, protests, or public disturbances. Their main purpose is to stop aggressive behavior while minimizing serious harm.

Heavy weapons are usually used by the military rather than the police. These include machine guns, mortars, artillery systems, tanks, and missile launchers. Such



weapons are essential in large-scale military operations and national defense. Ukraine has significantly strengthened its military capabilities in recent years due to security challenges and the need to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Modern weapons technology continues to develop rapidly. Today, armed forces use drones, surveillance systems, guided missiles, and advanced communication equipment together with traditional firearms. Technology improves accuracy, coordination, and operational effectiveness. However, the use of weapons always requires strict discipline, professional training, and legal responsibility.

Weapons are important tools for protecting society and defending the state. Different types of weapons are designed for different purposes, from police patrol



duties to military defense operations. Ukrainian police officers and soldiers must receive proper training to use weapons safely, effectively, and responsibly. Knowledge about weapons, their functions, and safety rules is essential for every law enforcement officer

and military professional.

Questions

1. What roles do weapons play in society according to the first paragraph?

2. Which specific Ukrainian structures and forces are mentioned as users of weapons?
3. What is the standard service weapon carried by regular Ukrainian police officers?
4. When do special police units deploy rifles or submachine guns?
5. How is the firing mechanism of automatic weapons defined in the text?
6. Which three characteristics combine to make assault rifles effective in difficult battlefield conditions?
7. In what types of law enforcement scenarios are shotguns most widely used?
8. At what specific distances are shotguns considered especially useful?
9. What three personal qualities or skills do sniper teams require to succeed?
10. What is the primary purpose of using non-lethal weapons during public disturbances?
11. Which five examples of non-lethal weapons are explicitly listed in the text?
12. Why are heavy weapons reserved for the military rather than law enforcement?
13. Which five examples of heavy weapons are essential for large-scale military defense?
14. Why has Ukraine significantly strengthened its military capabilities in recent years?
15. What four modern technologies are currently being integrated with traditional firearms?

Exercises.

Exercise 1. Match the words with their definitions.

1. Sovereignty	a. the organized action of different elements working together smoothly
2. Non-lethal	b. exactness, accuracy, and detailed focus in performance
3. Precision	c. the physical objects fired from a weapon (eg, bullets, shells, pellets)
4. Portable	d. the supreme power, authority, and independence of a state
5. Rounds	e. to make something stronger or more secure
6. Disturbance	f. not intended or likely to cause death
7. Strengthen	g. relating to a specific plan, maneuver, or military deployment.
8. Coordination	h. an interruption of public peace, order, or quiet; a riot
9. Tactical	i. the continuous power of a weapon or military unit to fire effectively

10. Firepower	j. able to be carried or moved easily by hand
----------------------	--

Exercise 2. Match the verbs with the nouns to form collocations used in the text.

1. to receive	a. aggression or criminal threats
2. to maintain	b. proper training
3. to protect	c. multiple rounds rapidly
4. to defend	d. public order
5. to carry	e. deep patience and concentration
6. to fire	f. a country's sovereignty
7. to require	g. aggressive behavior
8. to minimize	h. military capabilities
9. to stop	i. a standard service pistol
10. to strengthen	j. serious harm or injury

Exercise 3. Use the words in the box to complete sentences.

integrity	capability	standard	condition	essential
discipline	effective	project	strategy	maintain

1. Different types of weapons are used to protect the country and ... public order.
2. Police officers in Ukraine usually carry pistols as their ... service weapons.
3. Automatic rifles are reliable because they combine mobility, accuracy, and
4. Automatic weapons are highly valued in difficult battlefield
5. A shotgun fires multiple pellets or a single large
6. Heavy weapons are considered ... in large-scale military operations.
7. Security challenges forced Ukraine to defend its sovereignty and territorial
8. Modern technology significantly improves military accuracy and operational
9. The proper use of firearms always requires strict ... and legal responsibility.
10. Ukraine has significantly strengthened its military ... in recent years.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences.

1. Police officers usually carry ... as service weapons.
2. Sniper rifles are used for long-range
3. Non-lethal weapons help control dangerous
4. Ukrainian soldiers use assault rifles during ... operations.
5. Heavy weapons include tanks and ... systems.
6. A shotgun fires multiple
7. Modern armies use drones and advanced ... systems.
8. Weapons require professional ... and discipline.
9. Police officers protect public
10. Ukraine defends its sovereignty and territorial

Exercise 5. Decide whether the statements are true or false and correct the false ones.

1. Pistols are small arms.

2. Sniper rifles are used for close combat only.
3. Non-lethal weapons are designed to minimize deadly injuries.
4. Tanks are usually used by the police.
5. Ukrainian police officers may use tear gas.
6. Drones are part of modern military technology.
7. Automatic weapons fire rapidly.
8. Weapons do not require training.
9. Shotguns are useful at short distances.
10. Ukraine strengthens its defense capabilities.

Exercise 6. Put the words in the correct order.

1. police / pistols / officers / carry
2. weapons / training / require / professional
3. use / soldiers / assault / rifles
4. drones / modern / armies / use
5. protect / police / public / order
6. sniper / long-range / rifles / for / are / used
7. heavy / military / uses / weapons / the
8. tear / police / gas / may / use
9. Ukraine / its / sovereignty / defends
10. automatic / rapidly / fire / weapons

Exercise 7. Find and correct the mistakes.

1. Police officers carries pistols.
2. Sniper rifles is very accurate.
3. Heavy weapons uses large ammunition.
4. Ukrainian soldiers defends the country.
5. Drones provides surveillance information.
6. Non-lethal weapons causes deadly injuries.
7. Police officers use tear gas during protest.
8. Weapons requires discipline.
9. The shotgun fire many pellets.
10. Modern technology improve military operations.

Exercise 8. Identify which weapon category from the text (*Small Arms, Automatic Weapons, Shotguns, Sniper Rifles, Non-Lethal Weapons, or Heavy Weapons*) corresponds to each of the 10 descriptions or examples below.

<i>Small Arms</i>	<i>Automatic Weapons</i>	<i>Shotguns</i>	<i>Sniper Rifles</i>	<i>Non-Lethal Weapons</i>	<i>Heavy Weapons</i>

1. Firearm capable of firing multiple rounds rapidly as long as the trigger remains pressed.

2. Tools like batons and pepper spray used by Ukrainian police during public disturbances.
3. Large-scale systems such as mortars, artillery, tanks, and missile launchers.
4. A portable firearm designed for individual use, such as a pistol or a revolver.
5. Weapons that fire multiple pellets or a single large projectile, mostly effective at short distances.
6. Specialized precision tools used by highly trained military and police teams for long-range targets.
7. The primary category that a standard police officer's service pistol belongs to.
8. Equipment designed specifically to control dangerous situations without causing deadly injuries.
9. Assault rifles used by military forces on the battlefield to provide heavy, rapid firepower.
10. Weapons essential for large-scale military operations and national defense rather than everyday police work.

Exercise 9. Explain the purpose or characteristics of each type of weapon or category in English, using the following phrases. *"This is a type of..."*, *"It is designed for..."*, *"Units use it to..."*.

1. Small arms
2. Pistols
3. Assault rifles
4. Shotguns
5. Sniper rifles
6. Non-lethal weapons
7. Tear gas
8. Heavy weapons
9. Artillery systems
10. Drones (UAVs)

Exercise 10. Read the dialogue between Andriy (Ukraine) and John (USA), then complete the table below by listing the weapons used by patrol officers and special units in each country.



Country	Standard Patrol Weapon	Special Units / Heavy Weapon
USA		
Ukraine		

Andriy. Hello, John! Nice to meet you. I'm really interested in your equipment. What standard-issue weapons do American patrol officers carry on a daily basis?

John. Hi, Andriy! Great to meet you too. In the US, patrol officers typically carry semi-automatic handguns, usually chambered in 9mm or .40 S&W. What is the standard sidearm for police officers in Ukraine?

Andriy. In Ukraine, patrol police officers also primarily use 9mm pistols. For a long time, the Soviet-era Makarov PM was the standard, but now most officers are equipped with Ukrainian-made Fort pistols or modern European models.

John. Interesting! In America, we also carry long guns in our patrol vehicles. Most cruisers are equipped with standard-issue 12-gauge shotguns or patrol rifles to respond to active threats. Do Ukrainian patrol cars carry long guns?

Andriy. No, we don't typically have shotguns or rifles in regular patrol cars. However, National Police units securing airports and railway stations are equipped with modern MP5 submachine guns. They are highly effective for urban environments because the ammunition has a lower risk of ricochet.

John. That makes sense. We use submachine guns too, but they are mostly reserved for SWAT—Special Weapons and Tactics—our specialized tactical units. For close-quarters clearance and high-risk operations, they rely on automatic rifles, but they also utilize less-lethal tools like Tasers and flashbang grenades.

Andriy. Yes, our special forces units use automatic weapons as well. It's an interesting contrast. Regular patrol officers in the US have rifles readily available in their cruisers, whereas in Ukraine, long guns are generally restricted to specialized tactical or military-oriented units.

John. Exactly, it all comes down to different operational doctrines. It's fascinating to see how both countries tailor their equipment to protect the public and ensure officer safety!

FINAL TEST — ПІДСУМКОВИЙ ТЕСТ
Тему 1–5. English for Law Enforcement, Book 1
100 тестових завдань = 100 балів.

Інструкція. Уважно прочитайте завдання кожної частини. Пишіть відповіді розбірливо в спеціально відведених місцях. Користування словником, підручником і засобами зв'язку заборонено. Стежте за розподілом часу за частинами тесту.

Структура роботи:

1. Part I. Reading — 25 minutes — 30 items / 30 points
2. Part II. Use of English (Vocabulary and Grammar) — 30 minutes — 40 items / 40 points
3. Part III. Professional Communication — 20 minutes — 30 items / 30 points

PART I. READING (25 minutes — 30 points)

Text 1.

A Day in the Life of a Patrol Officer

Officer Kovalenko starts her shift at the district police station at 8:00 a.m. First, she attends a short briefing, where the duty officer explains the situation in the assigned area and gives instructions for the day. After the briefing, she checks her equipment: a radio, a body camera, a baton, and a bulletproof vest.

At 9:15 a.m. she and her partner begin patrol duties in a residential district. Their main task is to prevent crime, maintain public order, and respond quickly to emergency calls. During the morning, they help an elderly resident who cannot find her missing dog, and they warn a group of teenagers about the dangers of reckless cycling near the school.

At noon, the duty unit receives an emergency call about a disturbance of public order in a nearby café. Officer Kovalenko and her partner arrive within five minutes. They calm the situation, take statements from two witnesses, and fill in an official report.

In the afternoon, she completes paperwork, cooperates with the investigator on an earlier case, and attends a short training session on new safety rules. Her shift ends at 8:00 p.m., but she says that no two days are ever the same.

Tasks 1–8. Are the statements True (T) or False (F) according to the text?

1. Officer Kovalenko's shift begins at 9:15 a.m. — T / F
2. She checks her equipment before the morning briefing. — T / F
3. Her main patrol duties include crime prevention and maintaining public order. — T / F
4. The teenagers she meets are arrested for reckless cycling. — T / F
5. The duty unit receives an emergency call about a disturbance in a café. — T / F
6. The officers arrive at the café within five minutes. — T / F
7. Officer Kovalenko refuses to cooperate with the investigator. — T / F

8. Her shift ends at 8:00 p.m. — T / F

Tasks 9–12. Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

9. What is the FIRST thing Officer Kovalenko does at the start of her shift?

A) checks her equipment B) attends a briefing C) starts patrol duties

10. Why do the officers go to the café?

A) to have lunch B) to respond to an emergency call C) to meet the investigator

11. What do the officers do at the café?

A) arrest the customers B) calm the situation and take witness statements C) close the café for the day

12. What does Officer Kovalenko say about her job at the end of the text?

A) it is boring B) no two days are the same C) she wants to change her job

Text 2.

International Police Cooperation

Crime does not stop at national borders, and modern criminals often act in several countries at the same time. That is why police forces around the world cooperate closely, sharing information and coordinating operations against international crime.

The International Criminal Police Organization, known as Interpol, connects police forces from 195 member countries. It does not send officers to arrest criminals itself; instead, it helps national police exchange data, issue international alerts (called notices), and track wanted persons who cross borders.

In Europe, Europol supports the police forces of European Union member states in the fight against serious crime, such as drug trafficking, cybercrime, and terrorism. Europol analysts process information from national police services and help organise joint operations in several countries at once.

Ukrainian law enforcement agencies work with Interpol, Europol, and the EU Advisory Mission, exchanging experience and taking part in training programmes. This cooperation helps Ukrainian officers use modern investigative methods and respond effectively to cross-border crime.

Tasks 13–16. Match the heading (A–E) to the correct paragraph (1–4). There is one extra heading.

A. Ukraine's international cooperation

B. Why national borders are not enough

C. Interpol's role in the fight against crime

D. The history of the European Union

E. How Europol helps EU countries

13. Paragraph 1 — _____

14. Paragraph 2 — _____

15. Paragraph 3 — _____

16. Paragraph 4 — _____

Tasks 17–22. Are the statements True (T) or False (F) according to the text?

17. Interpol has 195 member countries. — T / F

18. Interpol officers travel abroad to arrest wanted criminals themselves. — T / F

19. Interpol issues international alerts called notices. — T / F
20. Europol operates only within Ukraine. — T / F
21. Europol helps organise joint operations against serious crime in the EU. — T / F
22. Ukrainian law enforcement agencies do not cooperate with any international partners. — T / F

Tasks 23–30. Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

23. What is Interpol's main function?
A) arresting criminals abroad B) helping police forces exchange information C) writing international laws
24. How many member countries does Interpol have?
A) 27 B) 195 C) 50
25. What does Europol mainly fight against?
A) traffic violations B) serious and cross-border crime C) local disputes
26. Who does Europol support?
A) individual citizens B) EU member states' police forces C) only Ukrainian police
27. What do Europol analysts do?
A) patrol the streets B) process information from national police services C) train new recruits only
28. Which international partner is mentioned in connection with Ukraine?
A) NATO B) the EU Advisory Mission C) the United Nations Security Council
29. According to the text, why do police forces cooperate internationally?
A) because crime often crosses borders B) because it is required by law in every country C) because national police forces are too small
30. What benefit does Ukraine gain from international cooperation, according to the text?
A) financial aid only B) modern investigative methods and experience exchange C) fewer officers on patrol

PART II. USE OF ENGLISH — VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (30 minutes — 40 points)

Task 1 (items 31–45). Fill in the gaps with a word from the box. There are two extra words.

Word box: accountability — briefing — evidence — investigate — juvenile prevention — non-lethal weapon — patrol — public order — sovereignty — suspect — threat — witness — cooperation — legislation — authority — vandalism — offender

31. Every morning the duty officer holds a short _____ for the patrol team.
32. The detective needs more _____ before she can prove who is guilty.
33. A police _____ officer works closely with local residents and schools.
34. It is the duty of every officer to maintain _____ in the streets.
35. The _____ unit works with children and teenagers who are at risk.
36. The two officers began to _____ the case as soon as they arrived.
37. A _____, such as a taser, can stop a dangerous person without killing them.

- 38.The _____ said that she saw the whole accident from her window.
- 39.Cyber police officers must respond quickly to any online _____ to public safety.
- 40.The man being questioned is only a _____; he has not yet been charged.
- 41.International _____ helps police forces share information across borders.
- 42.New _____ was passed last year to strengthen penalties for cybercrime.
- 43.A police officer must never abuse their _____ over ordinary citizens.
- 44.Breaking windows and damaging public property is a clear act of _____.
- 45.The court found the _____ guilty of two administrative offenses.

Task 2 (items 46–60). Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.

- 46.Every cadet (study) _____ criminal law and physical training this semester.
- 47.The witness (not / see) _____ the suspect's face clearly last night.
- 48.If an officer (find) _____ evidence at the scene, he reports it immediately.
- 49.The stolen documents (find) _____ in the suspect's car yesterday. (passive)
- 50.Officers (must / obey) _____ the same laws as ordinary citizens.
- 51.By the time the backup arrived, the suspect already (leave) _____ the building.
- 52.Look! The patrol car (stop) _____ right in front of the school.
- 53.The officer explained why she (arrest) _____ the man the day before.
- 54.Two suspects (question) _____ by the detective right now.
- 55.If the alarm (ring) _____, all officers must respond immediately.
- 56.The report (write) _____ by the duty officer before the shift ends. (passive)
- 57.She (work) _____ for the cyber police unit since 2022.
- 58.While the officers (patrol) _____ the district, they noticed a suspicious car.
- 59.You (must / not / share) _____ confidential case information with the press.
- 60.The suspect claimed that he (be) _____ at home all evening.

Task 3 (items 61–70). Form the correct word from the word in brackets.

- 61.A good police officer must show _____ (RESPONSIBLE) at all times.
- 62.The new recruits admired the _____ (PROFESSIONAL) of the senior detective.
- 63.Community policing increases _____ (COOPERATE) between the police and residents.
- 64.The suspect's _____ (BEHAVE) seemed suspicious to the security guard.
- 65._____ (LEGAL) documents are required to purchase a firearm.
- 66.The officer received special _____ (TRAIN) in self-defense.
- 67.Every citizen has the right to _____ (PROTECT) under the law.
- 68.The witness gave a very _____ (DETAIL) description of the car.
- 69._____ (ACCOUNT) is one of the core values of the police service.
- 70.The department promotes _____ (TRANSPARENT) in all its operations.

PART III. PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION (20 minutes — 30 points)

Task 1 (items 71–82). Match the police officer's phrase (71–82) to the situation it is used in (A–L).

- 71.“Can I see your driving licence and registration, please?” — _____

72. "Please stay calm, help is on the way." — _____
73. "You have the right to remain silent." — _____
74. "Could you describe the person you saw?" — _____
75. "Please step out of the vehicle." — _____
76. "Is anyone injured?" — _____
77. "I need you to move away from this area." — _____
78. "Can you tell me exactly what happened?" — _____
79. "Thank you for your patience, we will contact you soon." — _____
80. "Please keep your hands where I can see them." — _____
81. "We received a report about a disturbance at this address." — _____
82. "Do you understand the rights I have just read to you?" — _____

- A. talking to a witness of a crime
- B. arriving at the scene of an accident
- C. arresting a suspect
- D. stopping a car for a routine check
- E. reassuring a caller during an emergency call
- F. asking a driver to leave the car for a search
- G. clearing an area for public safety
- H. asking a victim to give a statement
- I. closing a conversation with a complainant
- J. approaching a potentially armed suspect
- K. responding to a domestic disturbance call
- L. confirming a suspect understood the Miranda-style warning

Task 2 (items 83–92). Complete the dialogues with the correct phrase, A, B or C.

Dialogue 1 — Traffic stop

Officer: Good evening. (83) _____?

- A) Can I see your licence, please
- B) Where do you live
- C) What is your name

Driver: Of course, officer. Here you are.

Officer: Thank you. (84) _____?

- A) Do you like driving
- B) Do you know why I stopped you
- C) Is this your first car

Driver: No, I don't. Was I speeding?

Officer: (85) _____.

- A) Yes, you were driving 20 km/h over the limit
- B) Yes, your car is very fast
- C) No, everything is fine

Dialogue 2 — Reporting an incident

Citizen: Someone broke the window of my shop last night.

Officer: I'm sorry to hear that. (86) _____?

- A) Can you describe what is missing
 - B) Do you like your job
 - C) What time is it now
- Citizen: Some money and a laptop are missing.

Officer: (87) _____.

- A) That is not important
- B) We will investigate and contact you soon
- C) You should have locked the door

Citizen: Thank you, officer.

Officer: (88) _____.

- A) You are welcome, stay safe
- B) Goodbye forever
- C) Do not call us again

(89–90) Choose the best professional response for each situation.

89. A frightened child has lost their parents in a crowded place. What do you say FIRST?

- A) “Stay here and don’t move!”
- B) “Don’t worry, I’m a police officer. I will help you find them.”
- C) “This is not my job.”

90. A driver becomes angry and starts shouting at you during a routine check. What is the most professional response?

- A) Shout back louder
- B) Stay calm and continue explaining the procedure
- C) Walk away immediately

Task 3 (items 91–100). Are these statements about professional communication True (T) or False (F)?

- 91. A police officer should always use polite, formal language with the public. — T / F
- 92. It is acceptable to discuss a confidential case with journalists before the investigation ends. — T / F
- 93. Officers should stay calm even when a person is behaving aggressively. — T / F
- 94. A witness statement should be recorded in the witness’s own words whenever possible. — T / F
- 95. Raising your voice is the best way to calm down a frightened victim. — T / F
- 96. Officers must clearly identify themselves when approaching a suspect. — T / F
- 97. It is good practice to explain to a citizen what will happen next after a report is filed. — T / F
- 98. Body language and tone of voice are not important in professional communication. — T / F
- 99. An officer should show respect regardless of a person’s age, origin, or social status. — T / F
- 100. Interrupting a witness frequently helps to get a clearer statement. — T / F

Додаток 1. Vocabulary — Словник (англо-український до всього посібника)
Терміни подано в алфавітному порядку з транскрипцією для самостійного відпрацювання вимови.

English	Transcription	Українською
a job	/ə 'dʒɒb/	робота
a responsibility	/ə rɪ,spɒnsə'biləti/	відповідальність
a witness	/ə 'wɪtnəs/	свідок
accident	/'æksɪdənt/	аварія, нещасний випадок
accountability	/ə kaʊntə'biləti/	відповідальність
activities	/æk'tɪvətɪz/	діяльність
administrative fine	/əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv faɪn/	адміністративний штраф
administrative offense	/əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv ə'fens/	адміністративне правопорушення
advance on	/əd'vɑːns ɒn/	наступ на
alert	/ə'leɪt/	повідомлення
ammunition	/,æmjʊ'nɪʃn/	боєприпаси
artillery	/ɑː'tɪləri/	артилерія
assault rifle	/ə'sɔːlt 'raɪfl/	штурмова гвинтівка
assigned area	/ə'saɪnd 'eəriə/	закріплена територія
assistance	/ə'sɪstəns/	допомога
authority	/ɔː'θɒrəti/	влада, авторитет
automatic weapon	/,ɔːtə'mætɪk 'wepən/	автоматична зброя
awareness	/ə'weənəs/	обізнаність
badge	/bædʒ/	жетон, значок
baton	/'bætn/	кийок
battlefield	/'bætlfiːld/	поле бою
body camera	/'bɒdi 'kæməɾə/	нагрудная камера
branch	/brɑːntʃ/	підрозділ
briefing	/'briːfɪŋ/	інструктаж
bullet	/'bʊlɪt/	куля
bulletproof vest	/'bʊlɪtpruːf vest/	бронежилет
bullying	/'bʊlɪŋ/	булінг
camouflage uniform	/'kæməflɑːʒ 'juːnɪfɔːm/	камуфляжна форма
carbine	/'kɑːbaɪn/	карабін
combat operation	/'kɒmbæt ,ɒpə'reɪʃn/	бойова операція
common goal	/'kɒmən ɡəʊl/	спільна мета
communication skills	/kə,mjuːnɪ'keɪʃn skɪlz/	комунікативні навички
communication system	/kə,mjuːnɪ'keɪʃn 'sɪstəm/	система зв'язку
community	/kə'mjuːnəti/	громада / спільнота
community police	/kə'mjuːnəti pə'liːs/	муніципальна поліція
community police officer	/kə'mjuːnəti pə'liːs 'ɒfɪsə/	поліцейський офіцер громади / дільничний / офіцер громади
confident	/'kɒnfɪdənt/	впевнений
confidently	/'kɒnfɪdəntli/	впевнено
cooperation	/kəʊ ,ɒpə'reɪʃn/	співпраця
core values	/kɔː 'væljuːz/	основні цінності
courage	/'kʌrɪdʒ/	мужність
court	/kɔːt/	суд
crime prevention	/kraɪm prɪ'venʃn/	запобігання злочинності

criminal activity	/ˈkrɪmɪnl ækˈtɪvəti/	злочинна діяльність
criminal case	/ˈkrɪmɪnl keɪs/	кримінальна справа
cyber police	/ˈsaɪbə pəˈliːs/	кіберполіція
cybercrime	/ˈsaɪbəkraɪm/	кіберзлочинність
dangerous criminal	/ˈdeɪndʒərəs ˈkrɪmɪnl/	небезпечний злочинець
demand	/dɪˈmɑːnd/	вимога
demanding	/dɪˈmɑːndɪŋ/	вимогливий
discipline	/ˈdɪsəplɪn/	дисципліна
district	/ˈdɪstrɪkt/	район
disturbance of public order	/dɪˈstɜːbəns əv ˈpʌblɪk ˈɔːdə/	порушення громадського порядку
documentation	/ˌdɒkjʊmenˈteɪʃn/	документація
domestic violence	/dəˈmestɪk ˈvaɪələns/	домашнє насильство
drill	/drɪl/	тренування
drone	/drəʊn/	безпілотник
duty unit	/ˈdʒuːti ˈjuːnɪt/	чергова частина
emergency	/ɪˈmɜːdʒənsi/	надзвичайна ситуація
emergency call	/ɪˈmɜːdʒənsi kɔːl/	екстрений виклик
emergency situation	/ɪˈmɜːdʒənsi ˌsɪtʃuˈeɪʃn/	надзвичайна ситуація
emotionally exhausting	/ɪˈməʊʃənəli ɪɡˈzɔːstɪŋ/	емоційно виснажливий
equipment	/ɪˈkwɪpmənt/	обладнання
equipment belt	/ɪˈkwɪpmənt belt/	пояс зі спорядженням
espionage	/ˈespɪənɑːʒ/	шпигунство
ethics	/ˈeθɪks/	етика
EU Advisory Mission	/ˌiː ˈjuː ədˈvaɪzəri ˈmɪʃn/	Консультативна місія ЄС
Euromaidan movement	/ˌjʊərəʊˈmaɪdən ˈmuːvmənt/	Рух «Євромайдан»
evidence	/ˈeɪvɪdəns/	докази / доказ
facility	/fəˈsɪləti/	об'єкт
firearm	/ˈfaɪəɑːm/	вогнепальна зброя
firepower	/ˈfaɪəpaʊə/	вогнева міць
fraud	/frɔːd/	шахрайство
functionality	/ˌfʌŋkʃəˈnæləti/	функціональність
hacking	/ˈhækɪŋ/	хакерство
honesty	/ˈɒnəsti/	чесність
human rights	/ˈhjuːmən raɪts/	права людини
identification documents	/aɪˌdentɪfɪˈkeɪʃn ˈdɒkjʊmənts/	документи, що посвідчують особу
identification number	/aɪˌdentɪfɪˈkeɪʃn ˈnʌmbə/	ідентифікаційний номер
identity theft	/aɪˌdentəti θeft/	крадіжка особистих даних
illegal activities	/ɪˈliːgl ækˈtɪvətɪz/	протиправні дії
integrity	/ɪnˈtegrəti/	чесність
investigator	/ɪnˈvestɪɡeɪtə/	слідчий
justice	/ˈdʒʌstɪs/	правосуддя, справедливість
juvenile delinquency	/ˈdʒuːvənəl dɪˈlɪŋkwənsi/	підліткова злочинність
juvenile prevention	/ˈdʒuːvənəl prɪˈvenʃn/	профілактика серед неповнолітніх
juvenile prevention unit	/ˈdʒuːvənəl prɪˈvenʃn ˈjuːnɪt/	підрозділ ювенальної превенції
law and justice	/ləː ənd ˈdʒʌstɪs/	закон і справедливість

law enforcement	/lɔ: in'fɔ:smənt/	правоохоронні органи / правоохоронна діяльність
law enforcement agencies	/lɔ: in'fɔ:smənt 'eidʒənsiz/	правоохоронні органи
law enforcement agency	/lɔ: in'fɔ:smənt 'eidʒənsi/	правоохоронний орган
law enforcement officer	/lɔ: in'fɔ:smənt 'ɒfisə/	правоохоронець
law-abiding society	/, lɔ: ə'baidɪŋ sə'saɪəti/	законослухняне суспільство
legal assistance	/ 'li:gl ə'sistəns/	правова допомога
legal system	/ 'li:gl 'sistəm/	правова система
legality	/li:'gæləti/	законність
legislation	/, ledʒɪs'leɪʃn/	законодавство
local authorities	/ 'ləʊkl ə:'θɒrətɪz/	місцева влада
local residents	/ 'ləʊkl 'rezɪdənts/	місцеві жителі
logistics unit	/lə'dʒɪstɪks 'ju:nɪt/	логістичний підрозділ
maintain order	/meɪn'teɪn 'ɔ:də/	підтримувати порядок
make sure	/meɪk ʃʊə/	переконайтеся
mental resilience	/ 'mentl rɪ'zɪliəns/	психологічна стійкість
Ministry of Internal Affairs	/ 'mɪnɪstri əv in'tɜ:nl ə'feəz/	Міністерство внутрішніх справ
missile launcher	/ 'mɪsaɪl 'lə:ntʃə/	ракетна установка
neat appearance	/ni:t ə'piərəns/	охайний зовнішній вигляд
non-lethal weapon	/, nɒn 'li:θl 'wepən/	нелетальна зброя
obstacle course	/ 'ɒbstəkl kɔ:s/	смуга перешкод
offender	/ə'fendə/	правопорушник, злочинець / правопорушник
official report	/ə'fɪʃl rɪ'pɔ:t/	офіційний звіт
online scam	/, ɒn'laɪn skæm/	онлайн-шахрайство
operational tasks	/, ɒpə'reɪʃənl tə:skz/	оперативні завдання
overview	/ 'əʊvəvju:/	огляд
participate	/pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt/	брати участь
path	/pɑ:θ/	шлях
patience	/ 'peɪʃns/	терпіння
patrol duties	/pə'trəʊl 'dju:tɪz/	патрульні обов'язки
patrol officer	/pə'trəʊl 'ɒfisə/	патрульний офіцер
personal growth	/ 'pɜ:sənl grəʊθ/	особистісний розвиток
physical training	/ 'fɪzɪkl 'treɪnɪŋ/	фізична підготовка
pistol	/ 'pɪstl/	пістолет
police reform	/pə'li:s rɪ'fɔ:m/	поліцейська реформа
police station	/pə'li:s 'steɪʃn/	поліцейська дільниця
police uniform	/pə'li:s 'ju:nɪfɔ:m/	поліцейська форма
practical	/ 'præktɪkl/	практичний
practical skills	/ 'præktɪkl skɪlz/	практичні навички
professionalism	/prə'feʃənəlɪzəm/	професіоналізм
protective equipment	/prə'tektɪv ɪ'kwɪpmənt/	захисне спорядження
public order	/ 'pʌblɪk 'ɔ:də/	громадський порядок
public organization	/ 'pʌblɪk ɔ:gənaɪ'zeɪʃn/	громадська організація
public safety	/ 'pʌblɪk 'seɪfti/	громадська безпека
public service	/ 'pʌblɪk 'sɜ:vɪs/	державна служба
Rapid Response Group	/ 'ræpɪd rɪ'spɒns gru:p/	Група швидкого реагування
reflective vest	/rɪ'flektɪv vest/	світловідбивний жилет

report writing	/rɪˈpɔ:t ˈraɪtɪŋ/	написання звітів
residential district	/ˌreziˈdenʃl ˈdɪstrɪkt/	житловий район
responsibilities	/rɪˌspɒnsəˈbɪlətɪz/	обов'язки
responsibility	/rɪˌspɒnsəˈbɪləti/	відповідальність
revolver	/rɪˈvɒlvə/	револьвер
rifle	/ˈraɪfl/	гвинтівка
role-playing	/ˈrəʊl pleɪŋ/	рольова гра
ruling coalition	/ˈru:lɪŋ ˌkəʊəˈlɪʃn/	правляча коаліція
saboteur	/ˌsæbəˈtɜ:/	диверсант
safety rules	/ˈseɪfti ru:lz/	правила безпеки
Security Service of Ukraine	/sɪˈkjʊərəti ˈsɜ:vɪs əv ju:ˈkreɪn/	Служба безпеки України
self-defense training	/ˌself dɪˈfens ˈtreɪnɪŋ/	тренування з самооборони
shared goal	/ʃeəd ɡəʊl/	спільна мета
shotgun	/ˈʃɒtgʌn/	рушниця
small arms	/smɔ:l ɑ:mz/	стрілецька зброя
sniper rifle	/ˈsnaɪpə ˈraɪfl/	снайперська гвинтівка
social services	/ˈsəʊʃl ˈsɜ:vɪsɪz/	соціальні служби
society	/səˈsaɪəti/	суспільство
sovereignty	/ˈsɒvrənti/	суверенітет
submachine gun	/ˌsʌbməˈʃɪ:n ɡʌn/	пістолет-кулемет
supervise	/ˈsu:pəvaɪz/	контролювати
suspicious behavior	/səˈspɪʃəs bɪˈheɪvjə/	підозріла поведінка
taser	/ˈteɪzə/	електрошокер
teamwork	/ˈti:mwɜ:k/	командна робота
tear gas	/ˈtiə ɡæs/	сльозогінний газ
The National Guard of Ukraine	/ðə ˈnæʃnəl ɡɑ:d əv ju:ˈkreɪn/	Національна гвардія України
The Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine	/ðə ˈprɒsɪkjʊ:tə ˈdʒenərəlz ˈɒfɪs əv ju:ˈkreɪn/	Генеральна прокуратура України
The State Border Guard Service of Ukraine	/ðə steɪt ˈbɔ:də ɡɑ:d əv ˈsɜ:vɪs əv ju:ˈkreɪn/	Державна прикордонна служба України
theft	/θeft/	крадіжка
threat	/θret/	загроза
to answer urgent situation	/tə ˈɑ:nsə ˈzɜ:dʒənt ˌsɪtʃuˈeɪʃn/	реагувати на надзвичайну ситуацію
to be interested in	/tə bi ˈɪntərəstɪd ɪn/	цікавитися
to be responsible for	/tə bi rɪˈspɒnsəbl fɔ:/	відповідати за
to carry out	/tə ˈkæri aʊt/	здійснювати
to commit a crime	/tə kəˈmɪt ə kraɪm/	скоїти злочин
to detain	/tə dɪˈteɪn/	затримати / затримувати
to encourage	/tə ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ/	заохочувати
to enforce	/tə ɪnˈfɔ:s/	забезпечити виконання
to ensure	/tə ɪnˈʃʊə/	забезпечити
to ensure security	/tə ɪnˈʃʊə sɪˈkjʊərəti/	забезпечувати безпеку
to greet	/tə ɡri:t/	вітати
to handle	/tə ˈhændl/	розглядати (справу), займатися, поводитися з
to hold election	/tə həʊld ɪˈlekʃn/	провести вибори
to implement	/tə ˈɪmplɪment/	впроваджувати

to introduce oneself	/tə ˌɪntrəˈdʒuːs wʌnˈself/	представитися
to invade	/tə ɪnˈveɪd/	вторгнутися
to investigate	/tə ɪnˈvestɪɡeɪt/	розслідувати
to keep public order	/tə kiːp ˈpʌblɪk ˈɔːdə/	забезпечувати громадський порядок
to maintain	/tə meɪnˈteɪn/	забезпечувати / підтримувати, забезпечити
to maintain law	/tə meɪnˈteɪn lɔː/	дотримуватися закону
to patrol	/tə pəˈtrəʊl/	патрулювати
to prevent	/tə prɪˈvent/	запобігати
to prevent a crime	/tə prɪˈvent ə kraɪm/	запобігати злочинності
to respond	/tə rɪˈspɒnd/	відповісти
to support	/tə səˈpɔːt/	підтримувати
to violate the law	/tə ˈvaɪəleɪt ðə lɔː/	порушувати закон
traffic control	/ˈtræfɪk kənˈtrəʊl/	регулювання дорожнього руху
transparency	/trænsˈpærənsi/	прозорість
treat	/triːt/	ставитися, лікувати
trigger	/ˈtrɪɡə/	спусковий гачок
trust	/trʌst/	довіра
unique	/juːˈniːk/	унікальний
unity	/ˈjuːnəti/	єдність
uphold	/ʌpˈhəʊld/	дотримуватися
vandalism	/ˈvændəlɪzəm/	вандалізм
victim	/ˈvɪktɪm/	потерпілий
violence	/ˈvaɪələns/	насильство
vulnerable groups	/ˈvʌlnərəbl gruːps/	вразливі групи
weapon	/ˈwepən/	зброя
witness	/ˈwɪtnəs/	свідок
workout	/ˈwɜːkaʊt/	тренування

Додаток 2. Grammar Reference — Граматичний довідник

Стислий і практичний огляд граматики курсу: правило — приклад із професійного мовлення — завдання на застосування. Виконуйте вправи “Спробуйте самі!” у парах або групах.

1. Present Simple

☐ Коли вживаємо / When to use it

Використовуємо для постійних фактів, службових обов’язків і розкладу.

☐ Форма / Form

I / you / we / they + V1; he / she / it + V1-s(-es).

Заперечення: don’t / doesn’t + V1. Питання: Do / Does + підмет + V1?

☐ У професійному контексті / In context

— *What do you do, Officer Kravets?*

— *I patrol the city centre and check public order every day.*

— *Does your partner work the same shift?*

— *No, he doesn’t. He works nights.*

✓ Спробуйте самі! / Your turn

Розкажіть партнеру про типовий робочий день патрульного офіцера, використавши щонайменше 3 дієслова у Present Simple.

2. Past Simple

☐ Коли вживаємо / When to use it

Використовуємо для завершених дій у минулому з відомим часом — типово для звітів і показань свідків.

☐ Форма / Form

V2 (правильні + -ed, неправильні — 2-а форма).

Заперечення: didn’t + V1. Питання: Did + підмет + V1?

☐ У професійному контексті / In context

— *What happened at the scene, Detective?*

— *I interviewed three witnesses and found a piece of evidence near the door.*

— *Did the suspect say anything?*

— *No, he didn’t. He refused to answer.*

✓ Спробуйте самі! / Your turn

Уявіть, що ви детектив. Опишіть партнеру, що ви робили вчора під час розслідування (4–5 речень у Past Simple).

3. Present Continuous

☐ Коли вживаємо / When to use it

Використовуємо для дій, що відбуваються зараз або в поточний період.

☐ Форма / Form

to be (am / is / are) + V-ing.

☐ **У професійному контексті / In context**

— *Where are you now?*

— *I'm patrolling the residential district. My partner is talking to a witness.*

✓ **Спробуйте самі! / Your turn**

По радіо “повідомте” партнеру, де ви зараз і що робите (рольова гра “патрульний доповідає диспетчеру”).

4. Modal Verbs: must, have to, should, can

☐ **Коли вживаємо / When to use it**

Виражають обов'язок, необхідність, пораду або можливість — ключові для опису повноважень поліцейського.

☐ **Форма / Form**

must / have to — обов'язок; should — порада; can — можливість / дозвіл.

Після модального дієслова — інфінітив без to (крім have to).

☐ **У професійному контексті / In context**

— *Must we wear a bulletproof vest during patrol?*

— *Yes, you must. And you should always carry your badge.*

— *Can we use a taser in this situation?*

— *Yes, you can — it's a non-lethal weapon.*

✓ **Спробуйте самі! / Your turn**

Складіть 3 поради для нового курсанта, використавши must / should / can.

5. Passive Voice

☐ **Коли вживаємо / When to use it**

Широко вживається в юридичних і службових текстах, коли важлива дія, а не виконавець.

☐ **Форма / Form**

to be + V3 (Participle II).

☐ **У професійному контексті / In context**

— *Has the suspect been arrested?*

— *Yes, he was arrested at 9:00 p.m. Two witnesses were interviewed as well.*

✓ **Спробуйте самі! / Your turn**

Перетворіть на пасивний стан: “The police found the missing laptop in the suspect's car.”

6. Zero and First Conditional

☐ **Коли вживаємо / When to use it**

Zero Conditional — загальні закономірності та інструкції; First Conditional — реальні майбутні умови (типово для процедур та інструктажів).

☐ **Форма / Form**

Zero: If + Present Simple, Present Simple.

First: If + Present Simple, will + V1.

☐ **У професійному контексті / In context**

- *What do you do if the alarm rings?*
- *If the alarm rings, we respond immediately.*
- *And if the officer finds evidence?*
- *If he finds evidence, he will report it to the detective.*

✔ **Спробуйте самі! / Your turn**

Закінчіть речення: “If a driver doesn’t stop at a checkpoint, ...” (використайте Zero або First Conditional).

7. Articles: a / an, the

☐ **Коли вживаємо / When to use it**

a / an — з обчислюваними іменниками в однині, коли предмет згадується вперше; the — коли предмет уже відомий або єдиний у своєму роді.

☐ **Форма / Form**

a patrol officer, an investigator — перша згадка;
the police station — конкретна, відома дільниця.

☐ **У професійному контексті / In context**

- *A cadet joined our academy this month.*
- *Really? Is the cadet from this district?*

✔ **Спробуйте самі! / Your turn**

Опишіть свій перший день у навчальному закладі, правильно вживаючи a / an / the.

8. Question Formation

☐ **Коли вживаємо / When to use it**

Yes / No questions утворюються інверсією допоміжного дієслова; Wh-questions починаються з питального слова — основа для допиту свідків і підозрюваних.

☐ **Форма / Form**

Do / Does / Did + підмет + V1? Was / Were + підмет ...?
Wh-word + do / does / did + підмет + V1?

☐ **У професійному контексті / In context**

- *Did the suspect leave the building before 9 p.m.?*
- *Yes, he did.*
- *Who is the criminal and why do you think so?*

✔ **Спробуйте самі! / Your turn**

Складіть 5 запитань, які детектив міг би поставити свідку на місці злочину.

Таблиця неправильних дієслів / Irregular Verbs

Найуживаніші неправильні дієслова, потрібні для Past Simple, Present Perfect та Passive Voice у професійному мовленні поліцейського.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Переклад
be	was / were	been	бути
become	became	become	ставати
begin	began	begun	починати

break	broke	broken	ламати, порушувати
bring	brought	brought	приносити
build	built	built	будувати
buy	bought	bought	купувати
catch	caught	caught	ловити, затримувати
choose	chose	chosen	обирати
come	came	come	приходити
cut	cut	cut	різати
deal	dealt	dealt	мати справу з
do	did	done	робити
draw	drew	drawn	малювати, складати (документ)
drive	drove	driven	керувати (авто)
fall	fell	fallen	падати
feel	felt	felt	відчувати
fight	fought	fought	битися, боротися
find	found	found	знаходити
flee	fled	fled	тікати
forbid	forbade	forbidden	забороняти
forget	forgot	forgotten	забувати
get	got	got / gotten	отримувати
give	gave	given	давати
go	went	gone	йти
hang	hung / hanged	hung / hanged	вішати / страчувати через повішення
have	had	had	мати
hear	heard	heard	чути
hide	hid	hidden	ховати(ся)
hit	hit	hit	вдаряти
hold	held	held	тримати, затримувати
keep	kept	kept	зберігати, тримати
know	knew	known	знати
lead	led	led	вести, керувати
leave	left	left	залишати, покидати
lose	lost	lost	втрачати, програвати
make	made	made	робити, створювати
mean	meant	meant	означати
meet	met	met	зустрічати
pay	paid	paid	платити
put	put	put	класти
read	read	read	читати
ring	rang	rung	дзвонити
rise	rose	risen	підійматися, зростати
run	ran	run	бігти
say	said	said	казати
see	saw	seen	бачити
seek	sought	sought	шукати
sell	sold	sold	продавати
send	sent	sent	надсилати
shoot	shot	shot	стріляти

show	showed	shown	показувати
shut	shut	shut	закривати
speak	spoke	spoken	говорити
spend	spent	spent	витрачати, проводити (час)
steal	stole	stolen	красти
swear	swore	sworn	присягати
take	took	taken	брати, затримувати
teach	taught	taught	навчати
tell	told	told	розповідати
think	thought	thought	думати
throw	threw	thrown	кидати
understand	understood	understood	розуміти
wear	wore	worn	носити (одяг, форму)
win	won	won	вигравати
write	wrote	written	писати

Додаток 3. Abbreviations — Скорочення та аббревіатури

Частина 1. Поширені (неофіційні) скорочення в англomовному професійному спілкуванні поліції.

Abbreviation	Meaning / Значення	Example
10-4	радіокод “зрозуміло / прийнято”	“Copy that, 10-4.”
APB	All Points Bulletin — термінове орієнтування всім підрозділам	Police issued an APB for the missing car.
BOLO	Be On the Look-Out — “бути наготові, шукати”	Officers received a BOLO for a red pickup truck.
DUI / DWI	Driving Under the Influence / Driving While Intoxicated — керування у нетверезому стані	He was arrested for DUI last night.
MO	Modus Operandi — характерний спосіб скоєння злочину	The burglaries all show the same MO.
DOA	Dead On Arrival — померлий до прибуття (медиків/поліції)	Paramedics confirmed the victim was DOA.
GSW	Gun-Shot Wound — вогнепальне поранення	The victim was treated for a GSW to the leg.
K-9 (K9)	canine — кінологічне підрозділ / службовий собака	The K-9 unit searched the building.
POI	Person Of Interest — особа, що цікавить слідство	He is currently a POI in the investigation.
ASAP	As Soon As Possible — якнайшвидше	Send backup ASAP.
ID	Identification — документ, що посвідчує особу	Please show your ID.
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television — система відеоспостереження	CCTV footage helped identify the suspect.
DOB	Date Of Birth — дата народження	Please confirm your DOB for the record.
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival — орієнтовний час прибуття	Backup’s ETA is five minutes.
HQ	Headquarters — штаб-квартира, головне управління	All units report to HQ.

Частина 2. Міжнародні аббревіатури, що стосуються міжнародної правоохоронної діяльності.

Abbreviation	Full form	Пояснення
INTERPOL (ICPO)	International Criminal Police Organization	Міжнародна організація кримінальної поліції; координує обмін інформацією між поліцією 195 країн.
EUROPOL	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation	Агентство ЄС з підтримки поліцейської співпраці держав-членів у боротьбі з тяжкими та транскордонними злочинами.
EUAM Ukraine	European Union Advisory Mission Ukraine	Консультативна місія ЄС в Україні з реформування сектору цивільної безпеки.
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	Управління ООН з наркотиків і злочинності.
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe	Організація з безпеки і співробітництва в Європі.
NCB	National Central Bureau (of Interpol)	Національне центральне бюро Інтерполу в кожній країні-члені.

FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation (USA)	Федеральне бюро розслідувань США.
NCA	National Crime Agency (UK)	Національне агентство з боротьби зі злочинністю Великої Британії.
SIRENE	Supplementary Information Request at the National Entry	Мережа обміну інформацією в межах Шенгенської інформаційної системи (SIS) в ЄС.
CEPOL	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training	Агентство ЄС з підготовки кадрів правоохоронних органів.
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	Організація Північноатлантичного договору; співпрацює з Україною, зокрема, у сфері безпеки та підготовки кадрів.
MVS / MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs (of Ukraine)	Міністерство внутрішніх справ України.

Додаток 4. Reading — детективні історії для позакласного читання
Тексти для додаткового читання із запитаннями на розуміння прочитаного (позатестовий матеріал).

Story 1.

The Missing Diamond

It was a cold and rainy Tuesday night in London. Detective Samuel was at the grand mansion of Mr. Black, a very rich man. Someone stole Mr. Black's famous blue diamond at exactly 9:00 PM. The detective talked to three suspects who were in the house at that time.

Miss Green (The Cook): "I was in the kitchen all evening," she said, looking nervous. "I was baking a special chocolate cake for Mr. Black's birthday tomorrow. I never left the kitchen because the oven was very hot."

Miss White (The Maid): "I was cleaning the big library on the second floor," she said. "The lights suddenly went out for two minutes at 9:00 PM. I was scared, so I stayed in the corner and didn't move until the lights came back on."

Mr. Brown (The Gardener): "I was outside in the garden," he said, shaking his head. "I was watering the beautiful red roses because it was a very dry and warm evening. I didn't see or hear anything suspicious."

Detective Samuel walked around the house. He looked at the window, thought for a moment, and smiled. He knew exactly who took the diamond.

Who is the criminal and why do you think so?

Questions.

1. What time was Mr. Black's blue diamond stolen?
2. What was Miss Green doing in the kitchen, according to her statement?
3. Why was Miss White frightened during the two minutes the lights were out?
4. Why did Detective Samuel suspect the gardener rather than the cook or the maid?

Story 2.

The Midnight Necklace

It was a cold and rainy Tuesday night. Mr. Harrison, a very rich man, sat in his big library. At 10:00 PM, his servant, Thomas, brought him a cup of hot tea.

"Thank you, Thomas. You can go to bed now," Mr. Harrison said.

At 11:00 PM, the lights in the house suddenly went out. One minute later, a loud scream came from the library.

The private detective, Mr. Sherlock, arrived at midnight. He went into the library and found a terrible scene. Mr. Harrison was dead on the floor. Someone stabbed him. The window was open, and the safe was empty. Mr. Harrison's famous diamond necklace was gone.

Detective Sherlock talked to three people who were in the house:

Thomas (the servant): "I was in my bedroom on the second floor. I was reading a book. When the lights went out, I stayed in my bed because I was afraid of the dark."

Sarah (the cook): "I was in the kitchen making bread for tomorrow. When the electricity went off, I dropped my knife. I went to look for a candle in the dark cupboard."

Arthur (the business partner): "I arrived at the house at 10:50 PM to talk about money. When the lights went out, I was in the living room. I saw a shadow run out of the library and jump out of the window."

The detective looked at the floor near the window. There was no water or mud on the carpet, even though it was raining heavily outside. Detective Sherlock smiled. He knew exactly who killed Mr. Harrison.

Who is the criminal and why do you think so?

Questions.

1. What did Thomas bring to Mr. Harrison at 10:00 p.m.?
2. What did Arthur claim to see when the lights went out?
3. Why did the condition of the carpet near the window prove that Arthur was lying?

Story 3.

The Missing Golden Watch

Mr. Thomas is a very rich man. He lives in a big house with a beautiful garden. Yesterday, he invited three guests for dinner: Olivia, Bruno, and Cleo.

At 8:00 PM, Mr. Thomas went to the kitchen to get some wine. He left his expensive golden watch on the living room table. When he came back at 8:05 PM, the watch was gone!

Detective Inspector Jones arrived quickly. He talked to the three guests in the living room.

Olivia: "I didn't take it! I was cold, so I went to the hallway to get my warm blue coat. I was there for five minutes."

Bruno: "I am innocent! I stayed in the living room the whole time. But it was very dark because the lights suddenly went out for two minutes."

Cleo: "It wasn't me! I was outside in the dark garden because I wanted to smoke a cigarette. I didn't see anything."

The detective looked around the room. The lights were working perfectly now. Then, he looked at the floor. The floor near the glass door to the garden was completely clean. But on the white carpet near the table, there were wet, muddy footprints. Bruno and Cleo had dry shoes.

Who is the criminal and why do you think so?

Questions.

1. What did Mr. Thomas leave on the living room table before going to the kitchen?

2. Where did each of the three guests say they were during the blackout?
3. What evidence on the carpet revealed that Olivia had not told the truth?

Story 4.

The Case of the Poisoned Tea



Miss Clara was a rich young lady. Yesterday evening, she had a small party at her big house. At 8:00 PM, she drank a cup of hot tea. Five minutes later, she felt very sick. Someone put a dangerous poison in her sugar bowl. Luckily, the doctor arrived quickly and saved her life.

Detective Harrison arrived at 9:00 PM to talk to three suspects:



Michael (the Butler): "I brought the teapot and the sugar bowl to the living room at 7:45 PM. Then I went to the kitchen to cook dinner. I did not see anyone touch the tea."



Elena (Clara's Sister): "I arrived at 7:50 PM. I love Clara, but she has all of our family's money, and I have nothing. I went to the dining room to look for my lost diamond ring before the party started."

Dr. Reeves (the Neighbor): "I am a scientist. I love studying dangerous plants and chemicals. I came to the house at 8:05 PM because Clara invited me. I saw her drink the tea, and she fell down immediately. I had my medical bag with me, so I helped her."



Detective Harrison looked around the house. He found a piece of a blue latex glove near the sugar bowl. He also noticed that Michael was wearing white cotton gloves, Elena was wearing an elegant red dress with no gloves, and Dr. Reeves was carrying a medical bag full of equipment.

Who is the criminal and why do you think so?

Questions.

1. What happened to Miss Clara five minutes after she drank her tea?
2. At what time did each of the three suspects arrive at the house?
3. What physical clue connected Dr. Reeves to the poisoned sugar bowl?

Story 5.

The Theft of the Blue Star

The Louvre was silent. The "Blue Star" diamond was gone, replaced by a cheap glass replica. Inspector Vance stood in the gallery, facing three suspects who had security clearance that night.

William (The Curator): "I was in my office translating a rare, 14th-century French manuscript until dawn. I didn't even use my phone; I was completely absorbed in the archaic ink and parchment."

Sophie (The Head of Security): "I was in the control room all night. The cameras went black for exactly two minutes at 2:00 AM due to a system reboot, but I stayed at my desk, trying to bring the monitors back online."

Thomas (The Restorer): "I spent the night in the basement workshop restoring a damaged Renaissance oil painting. I was wearing my specialized heavy-duty chemical gloves the entire time to protect my skin from the toxic solvents."

Vance smiled. The thief had left a flawless crime scene, but their alibi exposed them perfectly.

Who is the criminal and why do you think so?

Questions.

1. What was found in the gallery in place of the real "Blue Star" diamond?
2. What was each of the three suspects supposedly doing during the two-minute blackout?
3. Whose alibi contradicted the physical evidence at the crime scene, and why?

Story 6.

Missing Laptop



On Monday morning, Ms. Green arrived at her office at 8:30 a.m. She wanted to prepare for an important meeting, but her laptop was missing from her desk. The office door was locked, and there were no signs of forced entry. Only three people had keys to the office: Tom, Anna, and David.

Tom said he came to the office at 7:45 to print some documents. Anna said she arrived at 8:15 and went straight to the meeting room. David said he was late because his bus was delayed.

The security guard checked the CCTV cameras. He saw Tom leaving the office at 8:00 carrying a large black bag. Usually, Tom only brought a small backpack. The guard also remembered that Tom looked nervous and avoided talking to him.

Later, the police searched Tom's car. Inside the large black bag, they found Ms. Green's laptop. Tom said he was only "borrowing" it to finish some work at home, but he had never asked for permission.

Who is the criminal?

Questions.

1. What time did Tom, Anna and David each say they arrived at or left the office?
2. What unusual detail did the security guard notice about Tom's behaviour on the CCTV footage?
3. What did the police find inside the black bag in Tom's car?

Story 7.

The Deal That Never Happened

The office of Green & Co. was very quiet on Friday evening. At 7:00 p.m., the director, Mr. Green, put the secret project documents into his office safe. He locked it with a digital code and left the building.

On Monday morning, the safe was empty. There were no signs of a break-in. The lock was not broken. Detective Harrison arrived quickly to solve the mystery. He discovered that only three people stayed late in the office on Friday night. He interviewed them immediately.

Miss Taylor (The Secretary): "I stayed until 7:30 p.m. to finish typing some letters. I saw Mr. Green leave. Then I washed my coffee cup in the kitchen, took my red handbag, and went home. I don't know the code to the safe."

Mr. Brown (The Accountant): "I worked until 8:00 p.m. because I had to check the financial reports. My office is next to Mr. Green's room. I heard some footsteps at around 7:40 p.m., but I thought it was the cleaner. I didn't see anyone."

Mr. Smith (The IT Manager): "I was in the server room on the first floor until 8:30 p.m. fixing the internet connection. I didn't go near the director's office. But I remember that last week, I saw Mr. Green write something on a yellow sticky note and put it under his keyboard."

Detective Harrison smiled. He walked into Mr. Green's office, looked under the keyboard, and found a yellow piece of paper with a four-digit number. Then, he looked at the floor near the safe and found a small clue: a shiny red long hair.

Who is the criminal?

Questions.

1. What did Mr. Green lock inside the office safe on Friday evening?
2. Where did each of the three employees say they were, and what did they hear or notice?
3. What two clues helped Detective Harrison find the yellow sticky note and identify the thief?

Частина 2

Тема 6.

Державний устрій України. Конституція України. The Political System of Ukraine. The Constitution of Ukraine.

Тексти.

1. The Political System of Ukraine.
2. The Constitution of Ukraine

Text 1

Vocabulary

1. sovereign — суверенний, незалежний
2. democratic state — демократична держава
3. collapse — крах, розпад
4. constitution — конституція
5. mixed parliamentary-presidential system — змішана парламентсько-президентська система
6. rule of law — верховенство права
7. political pluralism — політичний плюралізм (багатоманітність)
8. legislative branch — законодавча гілка влади
9. executive branch — виконавча гілка влади
10. judicial branch — судова гілка влади
11. separation of powers — розділення влад
12. checks and balances — система стримувань і противаг
13. Verkhovna Rada — Верховна Рада
14. unicameral parliament — однопалатний парламент
15. peoples' deputies — народні депутати
16. ratifying international treaties — ратифікація міжнародних договорів
17. head of state — глава держави
18. guarantor — гарант
19. Supreme Commander-in-Chief — Верховний Головнокомандувач
20. veto — вето
21. Cabinet of Ministers — Кабінет Міністрів
22. Prime Minister — Прем'єр-міністр
23. local state administrations — місцеві державні адміністрації
24. Constitutional Court — Конституційний Суд
25. decentralization reforms — реформи децентралізації
26. local self-governments — місцеве самоврядування
27. multi-party system — багатопартійна система
28. civil society — громадянське суспільство
29. integration — інтеграція
30. national sovereignty — національний суверенітет



The Political System of Ukraine

Ukraine is a sovereign, independent, and democratic state located in Eastern Europe. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, Ukraine chose the path of democratic development, which was officially solidified by the adoption of its Constitution on June 28, 1996. According to this fundamental law, Ukraine is a republic with a mixed parliamentary-presidential system of government. This system is carefully designed to balance power between the parliament and the president, ensuring that no single individual or institution can gain absolute control over the nation. The entire political framework rests on the principles of the rule of law, political pluralism, regular free elections, and deep respect for human rights and freedoms.



The Constitution of Ukraine is the country's highest legal document. No law, decree, or government decision can contradict its principles. It establishes the foundational structure of the state and defines the rights, freedoms, and duties of all citizens. To maintain stability and protect democracy, state power in Ukraine is strictly divided into three distinct and independent branches: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. This classic principle of the separation of powers creates a system of checks and balances, where each branch monitors and limits the power of the others.



The legislative branch is represented solely by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, which is a unicameral (one-chamber) parliament. It consists of 450 people's deputies who are elected directly by the citizens of Ukraine for a five-year term. The parliament is the heart of the country's political decision-making. Its primary responsibilities include debating and adopting national laws, approving the state budget, ratifying international treaties, and appointing or confirming high-ranking officials. Furthermore, the Verkhovna Rada exercises strict parliamentary control over the activities of the executive branch to ensure transparency and accountability.



The head of state is the President of Ukraine, elected by a national popular vote for a five-year term. The President has a crucial symbolic and practical role. As the official representative of Ukraine in international relations, the President conducts foreign policy and negotiates international treaties. Crucially, the President acts as the guarantor of state sovereignty and territorial integrity, and serves as the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. While the President does not write laws, they have the power to sign bills into law or use their right of veto to send legislation back to parliament for reconsideration.

The executive branch is responsible for the daily management and administration of the country. It is headed by the Cabinet of Ministers, which is led by the Prime Minister of Ukraine. The government focuses on implementing domestic and

foreign policies, managing the state economy, creating social programs, and ensuring national security. To enforce laws effectively on a local level, the executive branch relies on ministries and local state administrations that operate in every region and district of Ukraine.

The judicial branch stands completely independent of both the parliament and the president to guarantee fairness. Courts administer justice strictly based on the Constitution and existing national laws. The highest judicial body for constitutional matters is the Constitutional Court of Ukraine. Its unique job is to interpret the Constitution and judge whether new laws passed by parliament comply with constitutional principles. An independent judiciary is essential for protecting citizens from government abuse and ensuring that the rule of law is maintained.



In recent years, the political system has undergone significant transformation through decentralization reforms. This reform shifted considerable power and financial resources away from the central government in Kyiv to local self-governments, such as city councils and local mayors elected by communities. This has greatly increased the independence of local communities, allowing them to solve regional issues, repair infrastructure, and manage budgets more effectively.

Ukraine operates under a multi-party political system. Different political parties openly compete in democratic elections, representing a wide variety of social interests, economic strategies, and ideological views. Supported by an active civil society, independent media, and high public participation, the political system of Ukraine continues to adapt, aiming for closer integration into the European political, economic, and legal space while firmly defending its national sovereignty.

Questions

1. What kind of state is Ukraine according to the text?
2. When was the Constitution of Ukraine adopted?
3. What type of government system does Ukraine have?
4. What are the core principles of the Ukrainian political framework?
5. What is the highest legal document in the country?
6. Into which three branches is state power divided?
7. What is the legislative branch in Ukraine called?
8. How many people's deputies are there in the Verkhovna Rada?
9. For how long are the deputies of the Verkhovna Rada elected?
10. Who is the head of state in Ukraine?
11. What is the role of the President in international relations?
12. Who leads the executive branch in Ukraine?
13. What is the main function of the Constitutional Court?
14. What have the decentralization reforms changed in Ukraine?
15. What type of party system operates in Ukraine?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the terms.

1. Constitution	A. указ
2. Parliament	B. парламент
3. Decree	C. демократія
4. Sovereignty	D. громадянське суспільство
5. Judicial branch	E. політична партія
6. Political party	F. місцева рада
7. Local council	G. Конституція
8. Veto	H. судова влада
9. Democracy	I. суверенітет
10. Civil society	J. вето

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences. Consult the text.

1. Ukraine is a sovereign and ... state.
2. The Constitution defines the structure of the
3. The legislative branch is represented by the
4. Deputies are elected for a ...-year term.
5. The President guarantees state
6. The Cabinet of Ministers is headed by the ... Minister.
7. Courts administer ... on the basis of laws.
8. Local councils are elected by
9. Ukraine has a multi-... political system.
10. Democratic institutions protect constitutional

Exercise 3. Decide whether the statements are true or false and correct the false ones.

1. Ukraine is a monarchy.
2. The Constitution was adopted in 1996.
3. State power in Ukraine is divided into three branches.
4. The Verkhovna Rada is the judicial body of Ukraine.
5. Deputies are elected for five years.
6. The President is elected by popular vote.
7. The Prime Minister heads the executive branch.
8. Courts depend on the executive branch.
9. Local self-government is part of the political system.
10. Ukraine has a multi-party system.

Exercise 4. Make grammatically correct sentences.

1. divided/state power/into/branches/three/is
2. the Constitution/rights/citizens/guarantees/of
3. elected/President/by/the people/is/the
4. adopts/parliament/laws/new
5. responsible/government/for/national security/is
6. independent/judicial branch/the/is
7. local councils/citizens/elect

8. reforms/local authorities/strengthened/decentralization
9. parties/elections/political/compete/in
10. democratic/Ukraine/institutions/develops

1. **Exercise 5.** Complete the gaps with suitable words.
2. The Verkhovna Rada is the ... branch of power.
3. The President is the head of
4. The Prime Minister heads the ... branch.
5. Courts administer
6. Ukraine has a multi-party political
7. Citizens elect deputies through
8. The Constitution protects human
9. Decentralization reforms strengthened local
10. Political pluralism is a principle of
11. Ukraine develops democratic

Exercise 6. Complete the dialogue.

1. What type of state is Ukraine?
.....
2. What does the Constitution define?
.....
3. Who adopts laws in Ukraine?
.....
4. How is the President elected?
.....
5. What does the Cabinet of Ministers do?
.....
6. Why is judicial independence important?
.....
7. What is the role of political parties?
.....
8. What do local councils solve?
.....
9. What are democratic institutions responsible for?
.....
10. Why are free elections important?
.....

Exercise 7. Read the beginning of the sentence and finish it aloud, continuing your thought in 2–3 sentences.

1. According to the Constitution, Ukraine is... (Finish the definition and explain its importance.)
2. The separation of powers is necessary because... (Explain how it protects people from absolute control).

3. The Verkhovna Rada consists of 450 deputies, which means... (Share your opinion on this number of people).
4. If I could propose one new law in parliament, I would... ("Explain what kind of changes you want to see).
5. As the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, the President must... (Describe the President's responsibility during war or peace).
6. When the President uses the right of veto, it shows that... (Explain how the system of checks and balances works).
7. The Cabinet of Ministers is responsible for daily life because... (Name 2 things they manage, like the economy or security).
8. An independent court is vital for citizens because... (Explain what happens if courts are not fair).
9. Thanks to decentralization reforms, my city can... (Give an example of what local authorities can do now).
10. A multi-party system is better than a one-party system because... (Explain how it protects democracy).

Exercise 8. Comment on the situation or make a dialogue with a partner.

1. A foreign tourist asks you: "Who holds executive authority in Ukraine—the President or the Prime Minister?" Give a clear explanation distinguishing the role of the Head of State from the Head of Government."
2. As a People's Deputy in the Verkhovna Rada, address your constituents. Explain how you plan to vote on the upcoming state budget and how it addresses both national defense and local regional needs.
3. The President's Advisor. Prepare a 1-minute briefing for the President outlining the constitutional risks and political consequences of either signing or exercising their veto power on a controversial bill passed by parliament.
4. The Local Mayor. Address your local community (hromada). Explain how local tax revenues secured through decentralization reforms will be allocated to repair municipal roads and renovate public schools this fiscal year.
5. The Law Professor. Explain to a class of 15-year-old students what the Constitutional Court of Ukraine is, why it operates separately from the regular court system, and why it holds the unique title "protector of the Constitution."
6. The TV Journalist. You are reporting live from Kyiv outside the building of the Cabinet of Ministers. Describe the domestic policy and economic initiatives the Prime Minister and the ministries are tackling today.
7. The Active Citizen. Speak at a local community forum. Argue why civil society must actively participate in local elections, utilize public oversight tools, and hold political parties accountable between election cycles.
8. The Political Debater. Representing a new political platform, convince a town hall meeting of undecided citizens why your party's legislative agenda deserves their vote in the next parliamentary election.
9. The Diplomat. Speaking at an international legal framework conference, brief foreign partners on Ukraine's progress in harmonizing its national legislation with the *acquis Communautaire* (European Union law).

10. The Teacher. A student claims, "Politics doesn't affect me." Deliver a 1-minute speech proving how everyday realities—from public transport safety to school funding—are direct results of political choices, making civic literacy a duty.

Exercise 9. Finish the sentences.

1. If I were the President of Ukraine, I would start with ...
2. If I were the Prime Minister of Ukraine, my absolute top priority for the country would be...
3. If I were the Minister of Internal Affairs, my first order would be ...

Exercise 10. Think about it and share your thoughts.

1. Why do you think the authors of the 1996 Constitution decided that Ukraine should not have a system where the President has absolute power?
2. How does an active and effective civil society protect Ukraine from political corruption?
3. How do free media and independent journalists help the Verkhovna Rada monitor the executive branch?
4. Do you agree or disagree that local communities know how to spend public funds better than ministers working in the capital? Why?

Text 2

Vocabulary

1. adoption — прийняття
2. sovereignty — суверенітет
3. human rights — права людини
4. independent — незалежний
5. democratic — демократичний
6. justice — правосуддя/справедливість
7. equality — рівність
8. preamble — преамбула (вступ)
9. self-determination — самовизначення
10. sovereign — суверенний
11. unitary state — унітарна держава
12. rule of law — верховенство права
13. legal force — юридична сила
14. contradict — суперечити
15. unconstitutional — антиконституційний
16. dignity — гідність
17. privacy — приватне життя/конфіденційність
18. freedom of speech — свобода слова
19. entrepreneurial activity — підприємницька діяльність
20. territorial integrity — територіальна цілісність
21. legislative body — законодавчий орган
22. executive power — виконавча влада
23. impartial — неупереджений/безсторонній

24.indivisible — неподільний

25.inviolable — недоторканий

The Constitution of Ukraine

The Constitution of Ukraine was adopted on June 28, 1996. It is the main legal document of the country and the highest law of the state. The Constitution protects national sovereignty, human rights, and freedoms of citizens. It was created after Ukraine became independent in 1991. This important document formed the basis for a democratic, social, and law-based state and helped the country move away from the Soviet legal system. The adoption of the Constitution became a very important event in the history of modern Ukraine because it officially established the principles of democracy, justice, and equality before the law.

The Preamble speaks about the long history of Ukrainian state-building and the right of the Ukrainian people to self-determination. It also stresses the responsibility of the state to present and future generations. Article 1 states that Ukraine is a sovereign, independent, democratic, social, and unitary state. Article 5 proclaims that the people are the only source of state power. Citizens can exercise power directly or through state and local government bodies. Elections and referendums are important ways for people to participate in political life. Article 8 establishes the rule of law and explains that the Constitution has the highest legal force. All laws and legal acts of the country must follow the Constitution. If any law contradicts the Constitution, it can be declared unconstitutional.

A large part of the Constitution describes human and civil rights freedoms, and duties. It guarantees important rights such as the right to life, dignity, personal security, privacy, and freedom of speech. Citizens also have freedom of religion, freedom of movement, and the right to participate in government. The Constitution places special emphasis on social rights. Citizens have the right to employment, health care, social security, education, safe working conditions, and work. It also protects private property and entrepreneurial activity. At the same time, citizens must obey the law, respect the rights of others, and defend the independence and territorial integrity of the country.

The Constitution creates a semi-presidential system and separates state power into three branches. The Verkhovna Rada, the Parliament of Ukraine, is the only legislative body; it passes laws, approves the state budget, and oversees the work of the government. Executive power belongs to the Cabinet of Ministers, which is headed by the Prime Minister. The President serves as the Head of State, acting as the guarantor of state sovereignty, security, and territorial integrity. Justice is administered exclusively by independent courts, where judges must remain impartial and bound only by the law. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine interprets the Constitution and rules on the constitutionality of laws.



The Constitution states that the territory of Ukraine is indivisible and inviolable. The state also bears the responsibility to protect its citizens and safeguard national security. In recent years, constitutional amendments enshrined Ukraine's strategic goal

of gaining membership in the European Union and NATO. These changes reflect the country's commitment to strengthening cooperation with European countries and democratic organizations.

The Constitution of Ukraine is not only a legal document but also a social contract between the state and the people. It protects democracy, human rights, equality, and the rule of law. Despite political difficulties and challenges caused by war and reforms, the Constitution remains one of the main symbols of modern Ukraine and an important guarantee of stability, freedom, and democratic development.

Questions

1. When was the Constitution of Ukraine adopted?
2. What does the Constitution protect according to the text?
3. Why was the adoption of the Constitution a very important event in history?
4. What does the Preamble speak about?
5. What is the only source of state power according to Article 5?
6. How can citizens exercise their power?
7. What happens if a law contradicts the Constitution?
8. Which personal rights are guaranteed to Ukrainian citizens?
9. What are the "social rights" mentioned in the text?
10. What are the main duties of Ukrainian citizens?
11. How is the state power separated in Ukraine?
12. What are the main functions of the Verkhovna Rada?
13. Who is the Head of State in Ukraine?
14. What is the role of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine?
15. What strategic goals were added to the Constitution recently?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the body to its primary constitutional function.

1. Cabinet of Ministers	A. manages local affairs
2. Prosecutor's office	B. exercises executive power
3. National bank	C. maintains public prosecution in court
4. Courts of general jurisdiction	D. monitors observance of constitutional rights.
5. Human rights commissioner	E. ensures the stability of the currency
6. Armed forces	F. decides on the constitutionality of laws.
7. Local self-government	G. adopts laws
8. Constitutional Court	H. protects the sovereignty of Ukraine
9. President	I. administers justice.
10. Verkhovna Rada	J. represents the state in international relations

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the box.

sovereignty	integrity	welfare	fundamental	supreme	citizens
	democracy	branches	secular	pluralism	

1. Ukraine is a sovereign and independent, social, law-based state founded on the principles of
2. The Constitution of Ukraine has the ... legal force.
3. The state promotes the consolidation of the Ukrainian nation and protects all of its ...
4. Human rights, liberties, and freedoms are ... and inalienable.
5. The state shall ensure the economic and social ... of its people.
6. State power in Ukraine is divided into three distinct legislative, executive, and judicial.
7. Ukraine's ... extends over its entire geographic territory.
8. Defensive forces protect the state, ensuring its territorial ... remains uncompromised.
9. Social life in the state is based on the principles of political, economic, and ideological
10. The state is ... , meaning that church and state are constitutionally separated.

Exercise 3. Put the words in the correct order.

1. document/The/highest/is/the/Constitution/law.
2. source/are/The/power/people/the/of.
3. laws/All/follow/must/Constitution/the.
4. has/Everyone/right/the/life/to.
5. power/branches/State/into/is/three/separated.
6. passes/Parliament/The/laws.
7. independent/are/Judges/impartial/and.
8. indivisible/is/Territory/Ukraine/of.
9. contract/is/It/a/social.
10. symbol/a/stability/It/of/is.

Exercise 4. Fill in the missing prepositions from the box.

under	in	by	for	of	with	to	on
-------	----	----	-----	----	------	----	----

1. Subject ... the law.
2. In accordance ... the Constitution.
3. Responsible ... the people.
4. Vested ... the power.
5. Based ... the principle of...
6. Elected ... a secret ballot.
7. Protection ... human rights.
8. Appeal ... the court.
9. Acting ... behalf of the state.
10. Interference ... private life.

Exercise 5. Choose the most appropriate verb.

1. To (enforce/force) the law.
2. To (uphold/hold up) the Constitution
3. To (repeal/repeat) an act.
4. To (ratify/rectify) a treaty.
5. To (violate/violence) a right.
6. To (exercise/exert) authority.
7. To (submit/subject) a proposal.
8. To (guarantee/guard) freedom.
9. To (dissolve/disappear) the parliament.
10. To (override/overrule) a veto.

Exercise 6. Identify the word that does not belong in the legal context.

1. Legislative, Executive, Judicial, Commercial.
2. Right, Freedom, Liberty, Mandate.
3. Arrest, Detention, Imprisonment, Inauguration.
4. Deputy, Minister, Judge, Client.
5. Bill, Act, Decree, Novel.
6. Dismissal, Resignation, Impeachment, Promotion.
7. Ballot, Vote, Suffrage, Tax.
8. Preamble, Article, Chapter, Index.
9. Secular, Atheist, Religious, Spiritual.
10. Sovereign, Independent, Unitary, Divided.

Exercise 7. Express your opinion on these statements using *I believe that...* *In my view...* *In my opinion...* *There is no doubt that ...* *I know for a fact that...*

1. The Constitution is the soul of a country.
2. Laws should be adapted frequently to match modern times.
3. Every citizen should possess a fundamental understanding of the Constitution's core articles.
4. Human rights are more important than state interests.
5. The rule of law is the cornerstone of preventing corruption.
6. Democracy is impossible without a strong legal basis.
7. Freedom of speech is subject to necessary and reasonable legal restrictions.
8. "Social rights, such as education and healthcare, should be a primary focus of the state.
9. Voting in referendums is a duty, not just a right.
10. A social contract requires trust between people and the state.

Exercise 8. How would you act or what would the Constitution say? Use *"According to the law..."* or *"It is unconstitutional to..."*.

1. A new law forbids people to move between cities.
2. A person is denied medical care because of their views.
3. The government decides to cancel elections indefinitely.
4. A company pollutes a local river (right to safe environment).

5. A citizen refuses to pay taxes.
6. The police enter a house without a legal reason.
7. A school refuses to accept a student.
8. A judge accepts a gift from a defendant.
9. A law contradicts the Constitution.
10. The territorial integrity of the country is threatened.

Exercise 9. Read the text and complete the table.

The Constitution of the United States of America

The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the country. It was adopted in 1787 and came into force in 1789. It is one of the oldest written constitutions in the world that is still used today.

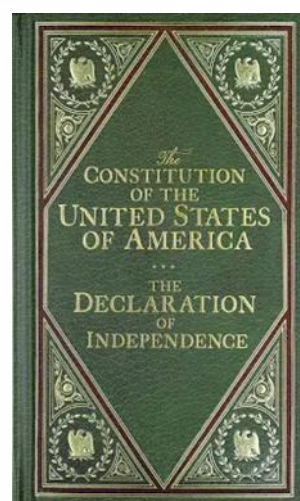
The Constitution explains how the government works and what powers it has. It also protects the rights and freedoms of citizens. The Constitution created three branches of government. The legislative branch, the executive branch, and the judicial branch.

The legislative branch is Congress. It makes laws for the country. Congress has two parts. The Senate and the House of Representatives. The executive branch is headed by the President. The President enforces laws and represents the country. The judicial branch includes the Supreme Court and other federal courts. These courts interpret laws and make sure they follow the Constitution.

An important principle of the Constitution is the separation of powers. Each branch has its own responsibilities. This system helps prevent one branch from becoming too powerful. Another important principle is checks and balances. The branches can control each other's actions.

The first ten amendments to the Constitution are called the Bill of Rights. They guarantee important freedoms, such as freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the right to a fair trial. Over time, more amendments were added to the Constitution to meet the changing needs of society.

Today, the Constitution remains the foundation of American democracy and plays an important role in the political life of the United States.



 Ukraine	 The USA
The Constitution was in	The Constitution was adopted in
The Constitution is the ... law of the country.	The Constitution is the ... law of the country.
The Constitution establishes ... branches of government.	The Constitution establishes ... branches of government.

The legislative branch is called	The legislative branch is called
The head of state is the	The head of state is the
The Constitution protects citizens' ... and	The Constitution protects citizens' ... and
The highest court is the	The highest court is the
The official language is	There is no official language mentioned in the Constitution.
The Constitution can be amended according to special legal procedures. What are they?	The Constitution can be amended according to special legal procedures. What are they?

Exercise 10. Compare the two constitutions using phrases for comparison below. Start with "*The Constitution of Ukraine and the Constitution of the United States have several similarities and differences...*"

1. Both constitutions guarantee ...
2. Both countries have ...
3. One similarity is that ...
4. One difference is that ...
5. Unlike Ukraine, the USA ...
6. In contrast to the USA, Ukraine ...
7. The Ukrainian Constitution provides ...
8. The US Constitution establishes ...
9. I believe that ...
10. In my opinion, the most important constitutional principle is ... because

Тема 7.

Право та правова система. Галузі права. Law and the Legal System. Branches of Law.

Тексти.

1. Law and the Legal System.
2. Branches of Law

Text 1.

Vocabulary.

1. legal system — правова система
2. society — суспільство
3. justice — справедливість
4. equality — рівність
5. public order — громадський порядок
6. court — суд
7. judge — суддя
8. lawyer — юрист, адвокат

- 9. prosecutor — прокурор
- 10. defense attorney — адвокат захисту
- 11. evidence — доказ
- 12. witness — свідок
- 13. criminal law — кримінальне право
- 14. civil law — цивільне право
- 15. crime — злочин
- 16. arrest — арешт
- 17. rights — права
- 18. responsibilities — обов'язки
- 19. legal advice — юридична консультація

Law and the Legal System

Law is an important part of every modern society. It helps people live together peacefully and safely. Laws regulate human behavior, protect individual rights, and punish those who break the rules. Without laws, society would become disorganized and dangerous. Every country has its own legal system, but most legal systems have similar goals: justice, equality, and public order.

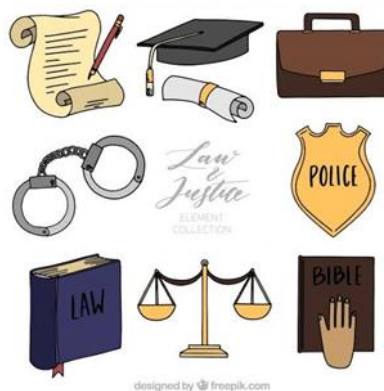
A legal system is the structure of laws, courts, and institutions that work together to apply and enforce the law. In many democratic countries, the legal system is divided into several branches. The legislative branch creates laws, the executive branch enforces them, and the judicial branch interprets the laws in courts. This system helps prevent the abuse of power and protects citizens' freedoms.

There are different types of law. Criminal law deals with crimes such as theft, assault, robbery, or murder. A person who commits a crime may be arrested, prosecuted, and punished by the state. Civil law regulates conflicts between individuals or organizations. For example, civil cases may involve contracts, property disputes, family matters, or compensation for damage. Administrative law controls the actions of government institutions and public officials.

Courts play a central role in the legal system. Judges examine evidence, listen to witnesses, and make fair decisions according to the law. In some countries, juries also participate in trials. Lawyers represent clients in court, prepare legal documents, and provide legal advice. Prosecutors try to prove that a person is guilty, while defense attorneys protect the rights of the accused person.

Police officers are also important members of the legal system. They investigate crimes, collect evidence, maintain public order, and protect citizens. Police officers must act professionally and respect human rights while performing their duties.

The principle of equality before the law means that all people have the same legal rights and responsibilities. No person should be above the law. A fair legal system is necessary for democracy, social stability, and the protection of human rights.



Understanding the law helps people become responsible citizens and respect the rights of others.

Questions.

1. Why is law important in modern society?
2. What can happen without laws?
3. What are the main goals of a legal system?
4. What does a legal system include?
5. Which branch of government creates laws?
6. Which branch enforces laws?
7. What does the judicial branch do?
8. What types of crimes does criminal law deal with?
9. What kinds of cases does civil law regulate?
10. What is the role of judges in court?
11. What do lawyers do for their clients?
12. What is the task of a prosecutor?
13. Why are police officers important in the legal system?
14. What does the principle of equality before the law mean?
15. Why is a fair legal system necessary for democracy?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match synonyms.

1. Law	A. just
2. Crime	B. defend
3. Lawyer	C. obligation
4. Court	D. legal rules
5. Rights	E. proof
6. Fair	F. resident
7. Citizen	G. attorney
8. Evidence	H. offense
9. Protect	I. tribunal
10. Duty	J. freedoms

Exercise 2. Choose the correct word.

1. A judge/witness makes decisions in court.
2. Criminal/Civil law deals with crimes.
3. Police officers collect rights/evidence.
4. A prosecutor/jury defends the accused person.
5. Courts protect justice/robbery.
6. A lawyer gives legal order/advice.
7. Citizens must obey/investigate laws.
8. A witness/prosecutor sees an event.
9. Equality means responsibility/fairness.
10. A crime/court is an illegal act.

Exercise 3. Complete the following sentences using the logical data and facts provided in the text.

1. If a society completely lacks laws, it will inevitably become...
2. Although every country runs its own unique legal system, most of them share...
3. In a large number of modern democratic countries, the legal system is split into...
4. While the legislative branch creates brand new laws, the executive branch...
5. An individual who chooses to commit a serious crime might be arrested ...
6. The primary purpose of administrative law is to monitor and control the actions of...
7. To make completely fair decisions according to the law, judges must...
8. During a formal trial, the main objective of prosecutors is to prove that...
9. While performing their daily duties, police officers are required to act...
10. Gaining a deep and thorough understanding of the law ultimately helps citizens...

Exercise 4. Fill in the blank with a word taken from the text.

1. Law is designed to help citizens live together ... and safely.
2. Most global legal systems share similar core goals. justice, equality, and public
3. The judicial branch of a democratic government ... the laws inside courts.
4. Criminal law manages serious offenses such as theft, ..., robbery, or murder.
5. Civil law explicitly regulates various ... between individuals or organizations.
6. Civil lawsuits often involve complex contracts, property disputes, or ... for damage.
7. Professional judges carefully examine ..., listen to witnesses, and make decisions.
8. Dedicated defense attorneys work hard to protect the constitutional rights of the ... person.
9. Police officers are trained to investigate crimes, collect evidence, and maintain public
10. A fair legal system remains necessary for ..., social stability, and human rights.

Exercise 5. Every sentence contains exactly one mistake that contrasts the text. Identify and correct it.

1. Laws are primarily written to help people live together dangerously and violently.
2. All legal systems across the globe operate with completely different ultimate goals.
3. The executive branch holds the power to create brand new laws in democratic states.
4. The structural system of separate branches helps to drastically increase the abuse of power.
5. Civil law specifically deals with violent, severe crimes like physical assault and murder.
6. Administrative law directly regulates personal boundary conflicts between two next-door neighbors.

7. Lawyers are the specific courtroom actors who examine evidence and make final fair decisions.
8. Defense attorneys work alongside the police to try and prove that a person is guilty.
9. Police officers are completely isolated from and unimportant to the broader legal system.
10. Maintaining a totally fair legal system is only necessary within brutal dictatorships.

Exercise 6. Complete the dialogue.

1. What does criminal law deal with?
— It deals with
2. Who investigates crimes?
— ... investigate crimes.
3. What does a judge do?
— A judge
4. Who gives legal advice?
— A
5. What is evidence?
— It is information used to
6. What do courts protect?
— They protect
7. Who represents the state in court?
— The
8. What must citizens do?
— They must ... the law.
9. Why are laws important?
— They help maintain
10. What does equality before the law mean?
— All people have the same

Exercise 7. Classify each of the following legal terms or scenarios into one of three categories. *Criminal Law, Civil Law, Court staff and their duties.*

Criminal Law	Civil Law	Court Staff and Their Duties
--------------	-----------	------------------------------

1. Armed bank robbery
2. Appeal for compensation for damage to a car
3. Defense attorney
4. Family divorce
5. Murder
6. A dispute over a land property
7. The Jury
8. Shoplifting items from a local grocery store
9. Court Prosecutor

Exercise 8. Read the statement. Tell your partner *I agree* or *I disagree* and explain your reason in 1 or 2 sentences.

1. Society would be very dangerous without laws.
2. A judge has the most difficult job in the world.
3. Civil law (property, family) is more important than criminal law (theft, murder).
4. Police officers should not carry guns.
5. Everyone is equal before the law in every country today.
6. Being a defense attorney is harder than being a prosecutor.
7. Regular citizens (a jury) should not make legal decisions in court.
8. We have too many rules in our modern society.
9. People who steal should always go to prison, no matter what.
10. A fair legal system is the most important part of a democracy.

Exercise 9. Work in pairs to analyze the structure of the government by discussing the following key points. Use *To start with ... As a matter of fact... On the one hand ... By the way ... Therefore...*

1. Name the three branches of government and define their basic functions.
2. Explain what would happen if a country had no legislative branch to pass laws.
3. Explain why the executive branch must never be allowed to interpret laws.
4. Argue the potential benefits of having a single, highly powerful leader.
5. Point out the immediate dangers of tyranny.
6. Add an argument about how independent courts protect civil liberties.
7. Name one practical way in which ordinary citizens can monitor the conduct of public officials.
8. Explain what you consider to be an ideal, perfectly balanced democratic system.
9. Have you ever signed a contract? What was it for?

Exercise 10. Read the problem. What would you do and why?

1. You see someone steal an apple from a supermarket.
2. Your neighbor plays loud music every night at 2.00 AM.
3. You find a wallet with a lot of money on the street.
4. You buy a phone online, but the box is empty when it arrives.
5. A police officer stops your car, but you are sure you didn't do anything wrong.
6. You are a judge. A man stole some bread because he was very hungry. How do you punish him?
7. You have to sign a work contract, but you don't understand the legal words.
8. Someone hits your car in a parking lot and drives away, but you saw their face.
9. You see a broken traffic light at a very busy intersection.
10. You are asked to be on a jury for a difficult criminal case, but you are very busy at work

Text 2

Vocabulary

1. branch of law — галузь права

2. legal system — правова система
3. legal norm — правова норма
4. criminal law — кримінальне прав
5. civil law — цивільне право
6. administrative law — адміністративне право
7. constitutional law — конституційне право
8. international law — міжнародне право
9. labor law — трудове право
10. crime/ offense — злочин
11. criminal offense — кримінальне правопорушення
12. punishment — покарання
13. imprisonment — ув'язнення
14. fine — штраф
15. probation — випробувальний термін
16. community service — громадські роботи
17. offender — правопорушник
18. investigation — розслідування
19. prosecutor — прокуро
20. dispute — суперечка
21. contract — контракт, договір
22. property ownership — право власності
23. inheritance — спадщина
24. compensation — компенсація
25. consumer rights — права споживачів
26. government institution — державна установа
27. public official — державний службовець
28. public administration — державне управління
29. constitution — конституція
30. separation of powers — поділ влади
31. equality before the law — рівність перед законом
32. treaty — міжнародний договір
33. convention — конвенція
34. human rights — права людини
35. environmental protection — захист навколишнього середовища
36. employer — роботодавець
37. employee — працівник
38. working conditions — умови праці
39. discrimination — дискримінація
40. unfair dismissal — несправедливе звільнення
41. murder — вбивство
42. robbery — пограбування
43. theft — крадіжка
44. fraud — шахрайство
45. corruption — корупція
46. assault — напад

Branches of Law

Branches of law are different areas of the legal system that regulate specific relations in society. Each branch has its own principles, rules, and procedures. The division of law into separate branches helps courts, lawyers, police officers, and citizens better understand legal norms and apply them correctly in practice. Modern society is very complex, so one universal set of rules cannot regulate all human activities effectively.

One of the most important branches is criminal law. Criminal law deals with crimes such as murder, robbery, theft, fraud, corruption, assault, drug trafficking, and cybercrime. It defines criminal offenses and establishes punishment for people who violate the law. Punishments may include fines, community service, probation, or imprisonment. The main purpose of criminal law is to protect society, maintain public safety, prevent crime, and punish offenders fairly. Criminal investigations are usually conducted by police officers and investigators, while prosecutors represent the state in court.

Civil law regulates disputes between individuals, organizations, and companies. Civil cases often involve contracts, property ownership, inheritance, family relations, compensation for damage, consumer rights, and business conflicts. In civil law, courts try to resolve disputes peacefully and fairly. Usually, the injured party receives compensation instead of criminal punishment. Civil law plays an important role in protecting private rights and maintaining social stability.

Administrative law controls the activities of government institutions and public officials. It regulates relations between citizens and the state, including taxes, licenses, immigration, education, environmental protection, and public administration. Administrative courts examine cases connected with official decisions and actions of public authorities.

Constitutional law is considered the foundation of the legal system. It is connected with the constitution of a country and defines the structure of the government, the powers of state institutions, elections, and the basic rights and freedoms of citizens. Constitutional law guarantees democracy, equality before the law, and the separation of powers.

International law regulates relations between states and international organizations. It includes treaties, conventions, agreements, and international cooperation in areas such as trade, security, human rights, and environmental protection. International law is essential for maintaining peace and solving global problems.

Labor law regulates relations between employers and employees. It protects workers' rights, regulates salaries, working hours, vacations, safe working conditions, and protection against discrimination or unfair dismissal.



Understanding the branches of law helps people become more responsible citizens, protect their rights, and respect the rights of others.

Questions

1. What are branches of law?
2. Why is the division of law important?
3. What does criminal law deal with?
4. What is the main purpose of criminal law?
5. What kinds of disputes does civil law regulate?
6. What may civil cases involve?
7. What does administrative law control?
8. What relations does administrative law regulate?
9. What is constitutional law connected with?
10. Why is constitutional law important?
11. What does international law regulate?
12. What documents are included in international law?
13. What does labor law regulate?
14. How does labor law protect employees?
15. Why is it important to understand branches of law?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the words with their definitions.

1. Treaty	A. a person who gives work
2. Employee	B. a penalty for breaking the law
3. Punishment	C. land or possessions
4. Dispute	D. an agreement between countries
5. Employer	E. a document with basic laws of a country
6. Property	F. a person who works for a company
7. Constitution	G. a conflict between people
8. Crime	H. an illegal act
9. Court	I. legal freedoms
10. Rights	J. a place where cases are heard

Exercise 2. Determine which statements are true and which are false and correct the false ones.

1. Criminal law deals with taxes.
2. Civil law regulates disputes between people.
3. Administrative law controls government institutions.
4. Constitutional law is connected with the constitution.
5. International law regulates relations between countries.
6. Labor law protects workers' rights.
7. Criminal law deals with contracts only.
8. Civil law may involve family relations.

9. International law helps maintain peace.
10. Labor law regulates working conditions.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences.

1. Criminal law deals with
2. Civil law regulates ... between individuals.
3. Administrative law controls government
4. Constitutional law defines citizens' rights and
5. International law regulates relations between
6. Labor law protects workers'
7. Criminal law establishes ... for crimes.
8. Civil cases may involve ... disputes.
9. Treaties and conventions are parts of ... law.
10. Labor law regulates working

Exercise 4. Put the words in the correct order.

1. regulates/civil law/disputes
2. criminal law/crimes/deals with
3. rights/labor law/workers'/protects
4. constitutional law/the constitution/connected with/is
5. international law/relations/regulates/between countries
6. government institutions/administrative law/controls
7. laws/society/protect
8. employers/salaries/pay
9. courts/cases/hear
10. treaties/countries/sign

Exercise 5. Choose the correct word.

1. Criminal/Labor law deals with crimes.
2. Civil law regulates disputes/punishments.
3. International law regulates relations between judges/countries.
4. Labor law protects workers/criminals.
5. Administrative law controls government institutions/hospitals.
6. Constitutional law is connected with the constitution/robbery.
7. Employees/Employers work for companies.
8. Treaties are part of international/criminal law.
9. Punishment/Property is a penalty for a crime.
10. Civil cases may involve family/military relations.

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the box.

branches	regulates	disputes	compensation
foundation	safe	citizens	public
		fair	prevent

1. Modern law is divided into separate ... to make it easier to understand.
2. Criminal law helps to maintain ... safety and protect people.

3. Civil law regulates ... between individuals and companies.
4. If you break a contract, you may have to pay ... to the injured party.
5. Administrative law controls the activities of government institutions and ... officials.
6. Constitutional law is considered the ... of the entire legal system.
7. International law helps states solve global problems and ... conflicts.
8. Labor law ensures that employees work in ... conditions.
9. Understanding law helps people become more responsible
10. The main purpose of the justice system is to punish offenders in a ... way.

Exercise 7. Fill in the prepositions.

1. Criminal law deals ... crimes.
2. Civil law regulates disputes ... people.
3. Administrative law controls relations ... citizens and the state.
4. Constitutional law is connected ... the constitution.
5. International law regulates relations ... countries.
6. Labor law protects workers ... unfair conditions.
7. Courts decide cases according ... the law.
8. Employees work ... companies.
9. Governments cooperate ... international organizations.
10. Laws are important ... society.

Exercise 8. Make negative sentences.

1. Criminal law regulates salaries.
2. Civil law deals with murder.
3. Administrative law controls family relations.
4. International law regulates school rules.
5. Labor law punishes criminals.
6. Employees create constitutions.
7. Courts make treaties.
8. Criminal law regulates contracts only.
9. Employers work for employees.
10. Constitutional law deals with robbery.

Exercise 9. Open the brackets.

1. The court ... (to hear) civil cases every week.
2. Criminals ... (to break) the law yesterday.
3. Governments ... (to sign) treaties last year.
4. Labor law ... (to protect) workers now.
5. Administrative law ... (to regulate) public administration.
6. Lawyers ... (to help) clients every day.
7. International organizations ... (to cooperate) at the moment.
8. Employees ... (to receive) salaries every month.
9. The judge ... (to examine) evidence now.
10. Parliament ... (to adopt) new laws last month.

Exercise 10. Complete the dialogue.

1. — What does criminal law deal with?
— It deals with
2. — What does civil law regulate?
— It regulates
3. — What does administrative law control?
— It controls
4. — What is constitutional law connected with?
— It is connected with the
5. — What does international law regulate?
— It regulates relations between
6. — What does labor law protect?
— It protects workers'
7. — Who signs treaties?
— ... sign treaties.
8. — What do courts hear?
— They hear
9. — Why are laws important?
— They protect
10. — What do employees receive?
— They receive

Тема 8.

**Класифікація злочинів. Типи покарань.
Classification of Crimes. Types of Punishments.**

Тексти.

- 1. Classification of Crimes.**
- 2. Types of Punishments**

Text 1

Vocabulary

1. crime — злочин
2. felony — тяжкий злочин
3. misdemeanour — проступок/менш тяжкий злочин
4. infraction/violation — порушення/адміністративне правопорушення
5. homicide — вбивство
6. burglary — крадіжка зі зломом, частіше в нічний час
7. arson — підпал
8. white-collar crime — економічний/службовий злочин
9. embezzlement — розкрадання
10. money laundering — відмивання грошей
11. mens rea — вина (психічний елемент злочину)/суб'єктивна вина
12. actus reus — дійсний елемент злочину/діяння

- 13.imprisonment — ув'язнення
- 14.fine — штраф
- 15.probation — умовне звільнення під наглядом
- 16.community service — громадські роботи
- 17.capital punishment — смертна кара
- 18.rehabilitation — реабілітація
- 19.restorative justice — відновне правосуддя
- 20.parole — дострокове звільнення
- 21.deterrence — стримування
- 22.incapacitation — ізоляція/позбавлення можливості завдати шкоди
- 23.insider trading— внутрішня торгівля



Classification of Crimes

Crimes are acts or omissions that the state defines as legally wrongful and punishable. Criminal law classifies offences in several ways to determine applicable procedures and penalties. One common classification divides crimes into three broad categories: felonies, misdemeanours, and infractions. Felonies are the most serious offences, typically involving substantial harm or risk to persons or property — for example, murder, rape, armed robbery, and large-scale fraud. A felony conviction usually carries severe penalties, such as long terms of imprisonment, heavy fines, or even life sentences in certain jurisdictions. Misdemeanours are less serious crimes, such as petty theft, simple assault, or minor drug possession. They often result in shorter jail terms, probation, community service, or fines. Infractions (or violations) are the least severe and commonly include traffic offences or local ordinance breaches; they generally do not lead to jail time but to fines or administrative sanctions.

Another classification system distinguishes crimes based on their nature. Crimes against the person (homicide, assault), crimes against property (theft, burglary, arson), crimes against public order (disorderly conduct, public intoxication), public safety offences (dangerous driving, possession of explosives), and white-collar crimes (embezzlement, insider trading, money laundering). International crimes — genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes — are prosecuted under international law and often implicate state responsibility.



Crimes can also be categorized by intent. Intentional (deliberate acts), reckless (conscious disregard of a substantial risk), and negligent (failure to exercise reasonable care). Many legal systems require a guilty mind (mens rea) plus a guilty act (actus reus) to establish criminal liability, though strict liability offences dispense with mens rea for regulatory purposes.

Classification affects the investigation, the trial process, the standards of proof, and sentencing. For example, capital punishment, where allowed, is reserved for the gravest felonies; misdemeanours might be handled in lower courts with simplified procedures. Understanding classifications helps legal practitioners, law enforcement, and students navigate criminal justice systems and to advocate for proportionality, fairness, and human rights protections.

Questions

1. What are crimes defined as by the state?
2. Into which three broad categories are crimes commonly divided?
3. What types of offences are considered felonies?
4. What punishments usually follow a felony conviction?
5. Which offences are typically classified as misdemeanours?
6. What penalties are common for misdemeanours?
7. What are infractions or violations?
8. Why do infractions usually not lead to imprisonment?
9. What are crimes against the person?
10. Which offences belong to crimes against property?
11. What is meant by public order offences?
12. Which crimes are considered white-collar crimes?
13. What are international crimes prosecuted under?
14. What is the difference between intentional, reckless, and negligent crimes?
15. Why is the classification of crimes important in criminal law?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the words with their definition.

1. Felony	A. unlawful entry into a building
2. Misdemeanour	B. guilty mind
3. Infraction	C. minor violation
4. Arson	D. careless failure to act properly
5. Fraud	E. physical attack
6. Assault	F. serious crime
7. Burglary	G. guilty act
8. Mens rea	H. less serious crime
9. Actus reus	I. intentional deception
10. Negligence	J. criminal burning of property

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

felony	punishment	negligence	fraud	assault
property	offences	imprisonment	reckless	liability

1. Murder is considered a serious
2. Theft is a crime against

3. The court imposed severe
4. Large-scale deception is called
5. Dangerous driving may be considered ... behaviour.
6. Criminal ... may arise even without intent.
7. A person may face long-term ... for serious crimes.
8. Simple physical attack is known as
9. Failure to exercise reasonable care is called
10. Traffic violations are minor

Exercise 3. In each of the following groups, three terms belong to the same specific sub-classification of crime, while one does not. Identify which element does not belong in the group and explain **why**.

1. Murder/Assault/Homicide/Arson
2. Embezzlement/Burglary/Money Laundering/Insider Trading
3. Theft/Arson/Burglary/Public Intoxication
4. Genocide/War Crimes/Crimes against humanity/Large-scale fraud
5. Traffic offenses/Local ordinance breaches/Armed robbery/Jaywalking
6. Kidnapping/Battery/Forgery/Stalking
7. Identity Theft/Bribery/Tax Evasion/Manslaughter
8. Vandalism/Shoplifting/Trespassing/Cyber-espionage
9. Aggravated Assault/Piracy/Terrorism/Aggression (International)
10. Loitering/Littering/Petty Theft/Parking Violations

Exercise 4. Form questions and answer them.

1. Crimes/classify/into categories?
2. What/felony/mean?
3. Which crimes/involve/property?
4. Why/infractions/less serious?
5. What penalties/misdemeanours/carry?
6. International crimes/prosecute/internationally?
7. What/mens rea/mean?
8. Why/classification/important?
9. Which crimes/considered/white-collar?
10. Dangerous driving/public safety offence

Exercise 5. Match each specific crime or scenario to its correct classification category based on gravity or nature.

Crime Scenario	Classification Category
1. The store manager secretly makes changes to the accounting records in order to steal cash.	A. infraction/violation
2. A man got into a minor dispute near a tavern, which left him with cuts on the of his fingers.	B. crime against public order

3. An individual breaks into a suburban home at night to steal jewelry.	C. misdemeanour
4. The homeowner failed to clear the snow from the sidewalk.	D. felony
5. A person walks through a peaceful residential neighborhood firing a gun into the air.	E. robbery
6. The driver parked his car in a clearly marked Fire Zone for fifteen minutes.	F. white-collar crime
7. A group of people loudly breaks up a public meeting, ignoring requests to leave the room.	G. crime against property

Exercise 6. Determine whether the statements are true or false and justify your answer.

1. An infraction can result in a three-month stay in a local jail.
2. The distinction between a felony and a misdemeanour purely affects the size of the financial fine, not court venue or trial procedure.
3. International crimes like genocide are typically handled by local traffic or lower municipal courts.
4. Arson is classified primarily as a crime against the person.
5. "Omissions" can be considered crimes even if no active physical movement was made.
6. White-collar crimes are generally non-violent, so they never result in actual prison sentences.
7. A person can be found guilty of a strict liability offense even if they had no intention of breaking the law.
8. If you act negligently, it means you fully realized the danger of your actions but decided to do it anyway.
9. A local city police officer has the legal jurisdiction to arrest someone in a completely different country.
10. Mitigating factors are presented by the prosecution to make the defendant's punishment more severe.

Exercise 7. Choose the correct word.

1. Theft/Theory is a crime against property.
2. Fraud/Freedom involves deception.
3. Assault/Agreement means physical attack.
4. Burglary/Benefit involves unlawful entry.
5. Reckless/Respectful conduct ignores risk.
6. Negligence/Negotiation means lack of care.
7. Sentence/Service is imposed by a judge.
8. Prison/Protection may follow a felony conviction.

9. Genocide/Geography is an international crime.
10. Liability/Liberty may arise under criminal law.

Exercise 8. Write one original sentence for each prompt.

Model. Use *felony* and *jurisdiction* in the same sentence.

The man committed a serious *felony*, so the police moved him to a different court's *jurisdiction*.

1. Use the words “*mitigate*” or “*sentence*” in the same context as the term “minor offense”.
2. Write a sentence using the term *reckless intent*.
3. Use the term “*administrative sanctions*” to describe the consequences of an offense.
4. Contrast a white-collar crime with a crime against property.
5. Use *actus reus* and *mens rea* to explain a standard conviction.
6. Compose a sentence that mentions the principle of strict liability in connection with a speeding ticket..
7. Use *negligence* to describe a workplace accident.
8. Combine *premeditation* and *gravity* in a sentence about a trial.
9. Use *omission* to describe a legal duty a doctor might fail to perform.

Exercise 9. Fill in the gaps with the linking words from the box.

at the same time...	because ...	first...	to begin with....
on the other hand...	but...	then ...	for instance...

If you want to prove someone is guilty of a crime, ... you have to look at two things. the prosecution must prove the *actus reus*, which is the actual physical ..., some regulatory offenses don't care about your mindset at all. These are called strict liability offenses, ... simply doing the act makes you guilty...., if you drive with total disregard for safety, you have reckless intent. if you just fail to notice a hazard that a normal person would see, ... you are merely being negligent."

Exercise 10. Read each crime scenario and answer the questions using the phrases from the box.

Questions

1. Which category does the crime belong to?
Felony/misdemeanor/infracton
2. What type of crime is it?
 - crime against the person
 - crime against property
 - crime against public order
 - public safety offence
 - white-collar crime
3. Was it intentional, reckless, or negligent?

4. Explain your decision using evidence from the text.

I classify this offence as... because... acted intentionally/recklessly/negligently. include...	It is a crime against... The possible punishment could include... The key evidence is...
---	---

Scenarios

1. Late at night, a masked man enters a convenience store carrying a gun. He threatens the cashier and steals the money from the register before escaping.
2. A university student secretly takes an expensive textbook from the library and keeps it instead of returning it.
3. A driver is texting while driving. He ignores a red light and crashes into another car, seriously injuring the other driver.
4. After a football match, two groups of fans begin shouting at each other in the street. Several people start fighting and disturb everyone nearby.
5. A company accountant secretly transfers thousands of dollars from the company's bank account to a personal account over several years.
6. A driver parks in a place reserved for emergency vehicles and receives a ticket from the police.
7. During an argument in a café, one customer knocks another person, causing a broken nose.
8. A warehouse employee accidentally leaves dangerous chemicals unsecured. Because safety procedures were ignored, a fire breaks out and several workers are injured.
9. The business owner knowingly presents false financial documents in order to evade paying taxes.
10. A teenager sprays graffiti on the walls of a public building during the night without permission.

Text 2

Vocabulary

1. punishment — покарання
2. conviction — засудження/визнання винним
3. retribution — відплата/кара
4. deterrence — стримування (шляхом залякування)
5. incapacitation — позбавлення можливості вчинити злочин
6. rehabilitation — реабілітація/виправлення
7. restoration — відновлення (прав або справедливості)
8. wrongdoing — правопорушення
9. offender — правопорушник/злочинець
10. imprisonment — ув'язнення
11. fine — штраф
12. probation — пробація/умовний термін
13. community service — громадські роботи
14. capital punishment — смертна кара

- 15.determinate sentence — визначений (фіксований) термін
- 16.indeterminate sentence — невизначений термін (діапазон)
- 17.parole — умовно-дострокове звільнення
- 18.electronic monitoring — електронний моніторинг (браслет)
- 19.suspended sentence — відстрочка виконання вироку
- 20.forfeiture of assets — конфіскація майна/активів
- 21.amends — відшкодування збитків/компенсація
- 22.proportionality — пропорційність (співмірність)
- 23.mitigating factors — пом'якшувальні обставини
- 24.aggravating factors — обтяжувальні обставини
- 25.remorse — каяття
- 26.double jeopardy — подвійне притягнення до відповідальності
- 27.recidivism — рецидивізм (повторне вчинення злочину)
- 28.social reintegration — соціальна реінтеграція

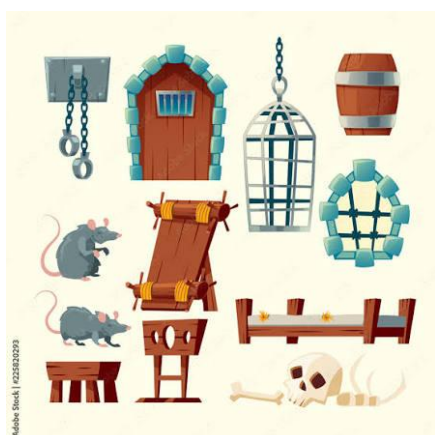
Types of Punishments

Punishments imposed for criminal convictions serve several purposes. retribution, deterrence, incapacitation, rehabilitation, and restoration. Retribution views punishment as deserved suffering for wrongdoing. Deterrence aims to prevent future crimes by making punishment sufficiently unpleasant; it can be specific (dissuading the offender) or general (discouraging the public). Incapacitation removes dangerous persons from society to prevent further harm. Rehabilitation focuses on transforming an offender's behaviour through education, therapy, or training. Restoration seeks to repair harm to victims and communities, sometimes through compensation or restorative justice processes.

Common types of punishment include imprisonment, fines, probation, community service, and capital punishment. Imprisonment restricts liberty and can range from short jail terms to life sentences.

Sentences may be determinate (fixed term) or indeterminate (a range with parole eligibility). Fines are monetary penalties proportionate to offence gravity and offender means; they are common for regulatory offences and misdemeanours. Probation allows offenders to remain in the community under supervision and conditions, aiming at rehabilitation. Community service requires unpaid work benefiting the community, often used for lesser offences. Capital punishment, abolished in many jurisdictions, remains for certain crimes in others and raises ethical and legal controversies.

Alternative and hybrid sanctions are increasingly used electronic monitoring (ankle bracelets), suspended sentences, deferred prosecution, mandatory treatment programs (for substance abuse), restorative justice conferences, victim-offender



mediation, and forfeiture of illicit assets. Some systems emphasize restorative approaches that require offenders to acknowledge harm, apologize, and make amends.

Sentencing principles commonly include proportionality (punishment fits the crime), individualization (consider offender's circumstances), legality (no punishment without law), and prevention of double jeopardy. Mitigating and aggravating factors — such as remorse, prior record, victim vulnerability, or cruelty — shape the final sentence. Modern penal policy debates balance public safety with human rights, cost, recidivism reduction, and social reintegration. Effective punishment policy relies on empirical evidence about what reduces reoffending while upholding justice and dignity.



Questions.

1. What are the five primary purposes of criminal punishments according to the text?
2. How does the text define the concept of "Retribution"?
3. What is the main difference between "specific" and "general" deterrence?
4. What is the goal of "Incapacitation" in the justice system?
5. Which philosophy of punishment focuses on transforming an offender's behavior through therapy or education?
6. What does "Restoration" seek to achieve for victims and communities?
7. How do "determinate" and "indeterminate" sentences differ?
8. For what types of offenses are fines most commonly used?
9. What is the purpose of "Probation" and how is it carried out?
10. Which type of punishment is described as being abolished in many jurisdictions but remaining controversial in others?
11. List three examples of alternative or hybrid sanctions mentioned in the text.
12. What are the requirements for an offender in a restorative justice approach?
13. What does the principle of "proportionality" mean in sentencing?
14. How do "mitigating factors" differ from "aggravating factors"?
15. What factors do modern penal policy debates try to balance?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match words from the text with their synonyms.

1. Incapacitation	A. prevention
2. Deterrence	B. disablement
3. Remorse	C. regret
4. Amends	D. compensation
5. Illicit	E. illegal
6. Gravity	F. severity
7. Mandatory	G. compulsory
8. Empirical	H. evidence-based
9. Sanction	I. penalty,

10.Integrity	J. honesty
--------------	------------

Exercise 2. Match the terms with their definitions.

1. Retribution	A. a punishment that allows an offender to stay in the community under strict supervision instead of going to prison.
2. Deterrence	B. factors—such as cruelty or a long criminal record—that make a crime worse and increase the severity of a sentence.
3. Incapacitation	C. an approach to justice that focuses on transforming an offender's behavior through education, training, or therapy.
4. Rehabilitation	D. the act of taking away a criminal's freedom or removing them from society to prevent them from causing further harm.
5. Probation	E. a strategy that aims to prevent future crimes by making the consequences sufficiently unpleasant.
6. Aggravating Factors	F. the permanent loss of a person's property, cash, or illegal assets to the state as a consequence of criminal activity.
7. Mitigating Factors	G. committing a wrongdoing ("an eye for an eye").
8. Recidivism	H. factors—such as showing deep remorse or having no prior record—that may lessen the severity of a sentence.
9. Forfeiture	I. the legal principle that a person cannot be tried or punished twice for the exact same criminal offense.
10.Double jeopardy	J. the tendency of a convicted criminal to reoffend and return to a life of crime after serving their punishment.

Exercise 3. Put in the proper verb.

1. to ... a fine (impose/serve/commute)
2. to ... a sentence (commute/impose/benefit)
3. to ... community service (perform/receive/issue)
4. to ... parole (grant/serve/pay)
5. to ... a program (complete/start/issue)
6. to ... custody (release/impose/appeal)
7. to ... restitution (order/describe/appeal)
8. to ... an offence (commit/accept/appeal)

9. to ... recidivism (reduce/increase/perform)
10. to ... an appeal (file/grant/serve)

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps with the correct term from the text.

1. Retribution views punishment as deserved ... for wrongdoing.
2. ... deterrence aims to dissuade the specific offender from reoffending.
3. ... deterrence aims to discourage the general public from committing crimes.
4. ... removes dangerous persons from society to prevent harm.
5. Rehabilitation focuses on transforming behavior through ..., therapy, or training.
6. ... seeks to repair harm to victims and communities.
7. A ... sentence is a fixed term that does not change.
8. An ... sentence provides a range of time with the possibility of parole.
9. ... allows offenders to stay in the community under supervision.
10. ... service requires unpaid work that benefits the public.

Exercise 5. Decide if the factor would likely decrease or increase the sentence.

1. The offender has no prior criminal record. ...
2. The offender used a deadly weapon. ...
3. The victim was a young child. ...
4. The offender showed sincere remorse in court. ...
5. The crime was committed with extreme cruelty. ...
6. The offender was acting under extreme duress or pressure. ...
7. The offender played a minor role in the crime. ...
8. The offender planned the crime for months. ...
9. The offender cooperated with the police to catch others. ...
10. The offender has a history of similar violent crimes. ...

Exercise 6. Based on the text, mark each statement as true or false and correct the false ones.

1. Retribution is focused on the future behavior of the offender. ...
2. General deterrence is aimed at the public, not just the offender. ...
3. Incapacitation is used to transform the offender's character. ...
4. Fines are usually common for minor regulatory offenses. ...
5. Probation requires the offender to be locked in a cell. ...
6. Capital punishment is legal in every country in the world. ...
7. Electronic monitoring is an example of a hybrid sanction. ...
8. Proportionality means the punishment should be much harsher than the crime. ...
9. Double jeopardy prevents a person from being tried twice for the same act. ...
10. Modern penal policy relies on empirical evidence. ...

Exercise 7. Each sentence has ONE mistake. Find and correct it.

1. Retribution views punishment as a way to help the victim recover.
2. Specific deterrence aims to discourage the whole population.

3. Indeterminate sentences have a fixed, unchangeable end date.
4. Probation is when an offender is sent to a high-security prison.
5. Capital punishment has been abolished in all jurisdictions worldwide.
6. Fines are never proportionate to the offender's means.
7. Restoration focuses only on punishing the offender's body.
8. Legality means a judge can make up any punishment they want.
9. Mitigating factors usually make a sentence much longer.
10. Double jeopardy means you can be punished three times for one crime.

Exercise 8. Group these 10 terms into the correct category. A (Standard Punishments) or B (Alternative/Hybrid Sanctions).

imprisonment	ankle bracelets	finer	deferred prosecution
probation	victim-offender mediation		community service
forfeiture of assets	capital punishment		mandatory treatment

A (Standard Punishments)	B (Alternative/Hybrid Sanctions).

Exercise 9. Imagine you are a judges. Read each case, discuss the circumstances, and decide on the most appropriate punishment. Use terms from the box.

mitigating/aggravating factors	probation	deterrence	rehabilitation
proportionality	community service	alternative sanctions	

1. A nineteen-year-old university student with no criminal record is caught hacking into the university's database to change his grades.
2. A parent steals baby food and medicine from a big supermarket because they have lost their jobs and have no money.
3. A rich businessman always parks his expensive car in spaces for disabled people. He says. "I don't care about the small fine because I have a lot of money."
4. A person drives a car after drinking alcohol for the first time. Luckily, nobody is hurt and no property is broken.
5. A big boss hides dangerous trash from his company. This trash goes into a local river, making many people sick.
6. A worker steals \$10,000 from their company over two years. Now, they are very sorry and want to pay all the money back right now.

7. A person finds the thief who stole his bicycle last week and hits him badly. The person says. "The police did not help me."
8. A 25-year-old person has a history of problems with illegal drugs. The police find illegal drugs in his pockets again.
9. A famous internet star tells dangerous lies about a local restaurant. Because of this, the restaurant loses all its money and closes down.
10. A house owner refuses to fix the broken heating system in winter. Because of this, old people living there suffer from the terrible cold.

Exercise 10. Choose one topic below. Say if you *agree (yes)* or *disagree (no)* and explain *why*. Use phrases like *to punish the criminal, to stop future crimes, or to help the criminal become a better person*.

1. "Rich people should pay bigger traffic fines than poor people. If a rich person and a poor person drive too fast, the rich person must pay much more."
2. "Prisons should be like good schools. They need to teach criminals and help them change, not just punish them in dark rooms."
3. "Special electronic bracelets on the leg are too easy for criminals. Bad people must go to a real prison behind bars."
4. "The death penalty (killing a criminal for a terrible crime) must be stopped in all countries. It is always wrong to kill."
5. "Working for free to help the city (like cleaning parks) is the best punishment for small crimes. It helps regular people."
6. "Very long and hard years in prison do not stop crime. They only make criminals more dangerous and angrier."
7. "It is a bad idea when a criminal and a victim meet to talk. The victim does not want to look at the person who hurt them."
8. "If a criminal had a very sad or difficult life when they were a child, it is not important. The punishment must be the same for everyone."
9. "Computers and modern technology should help judges decide the punishment and guess if a person will commit a crime again."
10. "The most important goal of the police and courts is to punish bad people, not to help them change or become good."

Тема 9.

Дорожній контроль. Порушення правил дорожнього руху. Traffic Control. Traffic Violations.

Тексти.

1. Traffic Control and Legal Enforcement
2. Traffic Violations and Road Safety

Text 1

Vocabulary

1. traffic control — регулювання дорожнього руху

2. traffic enforcement — контроль за дотриманням правил дорожнього руху
3. roadside checks — дорожній контроль (перевірка на дорозі)
4. compliance — дотримання (правил)
5. violation — порушення
6. offense — правопорушення
7. speeding — перевищення швидкості
8. infrastructure — інфраструктура
9. pavement markings — дорожня розмітка
10. driver's license — посвідчення водія
11. registration — техпаспорт (реєстрація транспортного засобу)
12. insurance — страхування
13. deterrent — стримуючий фактор
14. fine — штраф
15. suspension — тимчасове позбавлення (прав)
16. revocation — анулювання (прав)
17. infraction — порушення (адміністративне)
18. negligence — недбалість
19. imprisonment — ув'язнення
20. rehabilitation — реабілітація (виправлення)
21. driver improvement course — курси підвищення кваліфікації водіїв
22. proportionality — пропорційність
23. legality — законність
24. sanction — санкція
25. aggravating factors — обтяжувальні обставини
26. mitigating factors — пом'якшувальні обставини
27. citation — протокол про правопорушення
28. recidivism — рецидивізм (повторне порушення)



Traffic Control and Legal Enforcement

Traffic control is a critical sub-sector of public safety and legal administration, designed to ensure the orderly movement of vehicles and pedestrians while minimizing the risk of accidents. The primary objective of traffic control is the efficiency of the transport network and the enforcement of road laws. At its most basic level, traffic control relies on physical infrastructure. Signals, signs, and pavement markings. However, the legal dimension involves "traffic enforcement," where police officers or automated systems monitor behavior to ensure compliance with the law. When a driver violates a rule, such as speeding or ignoring a red light, they commit an offense that leads to specific legal consequences.

The methods of enforcement have evolved significantly with technology. Roadside checks, often referred to as traffic stops, allow officers to inspect driver documentation and vehicle safety. During these checks, officers verify the driver's license, registration, and insurance. In many jurisdictions, "roadside breathalyzer tests" are used to deter driving under the influence of alcohol. Beyond manual stops, automated traffic control systems, such as speed cameras and red-light cameras,

provide a constant deterrent. These systems record violations and automatically issue fines, reducing the need for constant physical police presence while maintaining a high level of general deterrence.

When traffic laws are broken, the legal system applies various types of punishments. The most common is the administrative fine, which serves as a monetary penalty. For more severe or repeated infractions, a driver may face the suspension or revocation of their license, which is a form of incapacitation—preventing the individual from legally operating a vehicle to ensure public safety. In cases of criminal negligence or vehicular manslaughter, the punishment moves from administrative to criminal law, potentially involving imprisonment. Modern traffic policy also incorporates rehabilitation, such as mandatory "driver improvement courses" or "traffic schools," which aim to re-educate the offender rather than simply punishing them.

Effective traffic control also depends on the principle of proportionality. A minor parking violation should not result in the same penalty as reckless driving. Furthermore, the principle of legality ensures that drivers can only be penalized for actions that are clearly prohibited by the established traffic code. Aggravating factors, such as high speeds in a school zone, will increase the severity of the sanction, while mitigating factors, such as a clean driving record or an emergency situation, might lead to a warning instead of a formal citation. Ultimately, the goal of traffic control is not just to collect revenue through fines, but to create a safe environment where recidivism is low and the flow of movement is predictable and secure for every citizen.

Questions

1. What is the primary objective of traffic control?
2. What are the three types of physical infrastructure mentioned?
3. What does "traffic enforcement" involve in a legal sense?
4. Why are roadside checks performed by police officers?
5. What documents must a driver usually provide during a check?
6. How do automated systems like speed cameras contribute to safety?
7. What is the most common punishment for a traffic violation?
8. How does the text define incapacitation in the context of driving?
9. When does a traffic offense move from administrative to criminal law?
10. What is the goal of a "driver improvement course"?
11. How is the principle of proportionality applied to sentencing?
12. What does the principle of legality ensure for drivers?
13. Give an example of an aggravating factor in traffic law.
14. What could be considered a mitigating factor during a traffic stop?
15. Why is reducing recidivism a goal of traffic policy?

Exercises.

Exercise 1. Match the correct definition.

1. Pedestrian	a. a person who enforces the code.
2. Registration	b. document proving car ownership.
3. Collision	c. a formal notice of a violation.
4. Officer	d. a person walking.

5. Speeding	e. a sum of money paid as a penalty.
6. Citation	f. two cars hitting each other.
7. Offense	g. driving faster than the limit.
8. Fine	h. taking away a license permanently
9. Sobriety	i. an act that breaks the law.
10. Revocation	j. the state of not being drunk

Exercise 2. Decide whether the statements are true or false and correct the false ones.

1. Traffic control only focuses on cars, not pedestrians.
2. Automated cameras help reduce the need for constant police presence.
3. A roadside check is a way to inspect vehicle safety.
4. "Incapacitation" in driving means improving the driver's skills.
5. Registration and insurance are checked during a traffic stop.
6. Administrative fines are only used for criminal negligence.
7. A clean driving record is a mitigating factor.
8. Proportionality means all violations get the same fine.
9. Driver improvement courses are a form of rehabilitation.
10. Legality means you can be fined for a rule that doesn't exist.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

cameras	alcohol	fine	green	school	records	registration	safe
infrastructure	warning						

1. Good traffic control makes the streets ... for every citizen.
2. Road signs and signals are part of the physical road
3. It is illegal to drive a vehicle under the influence of
4. When the traffic light is ..., cars can go forward.
5. If you do not stop at a red light, you commit an offense.
6. Speed ... monitor behavior on the highway automatically.
7. Drivers must show their license and car ... to the police officer.
8. High speeds in a ... zone are a very dangerous infraction.
9. If you have a clean driving record, the officer might give you a ... instead of a ticket.
10. The legal system uses an administrative ... as a monetary penalty.

Exercise 4. Choose the correct variant from the brackets.

1. Traffic control tries to minimize the risk of (accidents/vacations).
2. A driver violates a rule when they ignore a (red light/green light).
3. During roadside checks, police officers inspect driver (documentation/luggage).
4. Breathalyzer tests are used to (deter/help) people from drinking and driving.
5. For repeated infractions, a driver can lose their (license/car key)
6. Imprisonment is used for serious criminal negligence like vehicular (manslaughter/parking).
7. High speeds in a school zone are an (aggravating/infrastructure) factor.
8. A clean driving record is a (mitigating/dangerous) factor.

9. Traffic schools try to (re-educate/punish) the offender.
10. Effective traffic control relies on the principle of (proportionality/technology)

Exercise 5. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. controls/movement /Traffic/vehicles/of.
2. camera /A/speed /recorded /offense/the.
3. paid /driver/An /administrative /fine /the.
4. checks /Police /do /documentation/roadside.
5. red /Do/ignore/light/not /a.
6. protects /public /The/safety/law.
7. school/zone/Slow/down /in/a.
8. keeps /Everyone/safe/traffic/infrastructure.
9. can /take /your /They /away/license.
10. clean /He/has/record/a/driving.

Exercise 6. Rephrase the underlined parts using vocabulary from the text.

1. The police caught and detained the criminal after a short pursuit.
2. The state of careless and dangerous driving will result in license suspension.
3. We had to take an alternative temporary route because the main bridge was closed.
4. There was a temporary barrier across the road to check incoming vehicles.
5. The officer had a valid and logical reason to believe that a crime occurred.
6. The driver was penalized for a minor illegal act regarding traffic rules.
7. Technicians arrived to fix the traffic camera's system breakdown.
8. Police monitored the movement of cars and trucks through the city center.
9. The driver showed his contract that covers financial damage to the officer.
10. The collision resulted in three people being injured or killed on the road.

Exercise 7. Put the words into two columns. **Road Infrastructure & Tools** and **Legal Sanctions & Consequences**.

signals	administrative fine	signs	license suspension
pavement markings	warning	speed cameras	imprisonment
red-light cameras	license revocation		

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & TOOLS	LEGAL SANCTIONS & CONSEQUENCES

Exercise 8. You are a traffic police officer. Look at these 10 situations. Decide what the best punishment is (*a small fine, taking away their license, a driver improvement course, or just a warning*) and explain **why**.

1. A driver goes 60 km/h in a school zone where the limit is 30 km/h.
2. A person parks their car right in front of a hospital entrance because they are in a hurry.
3. A young driver forgets their driving license and registration documents at home.
4. A camera catches a driver crossing the road when the traffic light is red.
5. The police stop a driver who is drinking beer while driving.
6. A driver does not stop at a pedestrian crossing, but luckily nobody is hurt.
7. An old man drives too slowly on a fast highway because his car is broken.
8. A person gets 5 speed tickets from automatic cameras in one single week.
9. A driver changes lanes without using their turn signals (indicator lights).
10. A woman drives fast because she is taking her sick child to the doctor.

Exercise 9. Your friend is a driver and has some problems. Give them simple oral advice using ***You should...*** or ***You shouldn't...***

1. "I received a speeding ticket in the post today, but I think the camera made a mistake."
2. "I am very tired, but I need to drive for 3 more hours to get home tonight."
3. "My driver's license expires (ends) next week, and I don't know what to do."
4. "I accidentally scraped another car in a supermarket parking lot. Nobody saw me."
5. "The traffic light turned yellow, but I am driving very fast. Should I stop or go?"
6. "I want to buy a car, but I don't have money for car insurance."
7. "A traffic officer stopped me and asked for my registration, but it is in my other jacket."
8. "My GPS tells me to turn left, but there is a 'No Left Turn' sign on the road."
9. "I want to take a breathalyzer test just to check myself after one glass of wine."
10. "My car's brake lights are not working, but I need to drive to the mechanic."

Exercise 10. Read these 10 traffic situations. Describe how you feel (angry, scared, happy, surprised) and say what you would do or say in English. Use phrases in the box.

I think that...	In my opinion...	I agree because...	I disagree because...
It is true that...	On the one hand.../On the other hand...	For example...	
I am not sure about that...			

1. You are walking, and a fast car drives through water and splashes your clothes.
2. You pass your driving test on the very first try.
3. You are in a taxi, and the driver is looking at his phone and driving fast.
4. You come to your parked car and see a parking ticket on the window.
5. You are in a big traffic jam, and you are 20 minutes late for an important exam.
6. A polite driver stops his car to let you cross the street on a rainy day.
7. A police officer stops your car, checks your documents, smiles, and says. "Have a nice day!"

8. You see a person driving a car very fast on the wrong side of the road.
9. You find a driver's license on the ground near a bus station.
10. Your friend says that safety belts are stupid and refuses to wear one in your car.

Text 2.

Vocabulary

1. adherence — дотримання
2. road users — учасники дорожнього руху
3. infraction — правопорушення (незначне)
4. offense — правопорушення/злочин
5. speeding — перевищення швидкості
6. speed limit — ліміт швидкості
7. traffic police — дорожня поліція
8. speed camera — камера фіксації швидкості
9. distracted driving — неуважне водіння
10. maintain proper look-out — уважно стежити за дорогою
11. collision — зіткнення
12. intersection — перехрестя
13. run a red light — проїхати на червоне світло
14. yield the right-of-way — дати дорогу/поступитися перевагою в русі
15. road markings — дорожня розмітка
16. pedestrian crossing — пішохідний перехід
17. lane — смуга руху
18. overtaking — обгін
19. prohibited zone — заборонена зона
20. driving under the influence (DUI) — керування у стані сп'яніння
21. impaired driver — водій у стані сп'яніння (напередодні/під впливом)
22. sobriety checkpoint — пункт тверезості (перевірки водіїв)
23. breathalyzer — алкотестер
24. blood alcohol concentration (BAC) — концентрація алкоголю в крові
25. license suspension — позбавлення (призупинення) водійських прав
26. traffic stop — зупинка транспортного засобу поліцією
27. pull over — зупинитися на узбіччі
28. vehicle registration — техпаспорт (реєстрація ТЗ)
29. insurance policy — страховий поліс
30. traffic ticket (citation) — штрафна квитанція (протокол)
31. penalty points — штрафні бали
32. revocation of driving privileges — анулювання водійських прав
33. automated license plate recognition (ALPR) — автоматичне розпізнавання номерних знаків
34. tailgating — недотримання безпечної дистанції (їзда "на хвості")
35. road casualties — жертви дорожньо-транспортних пригод

Traffic Violations and Road Safety

Road traffic violations represent a significant challenge for law enforcement and public safety globally. Safe driving requires strict adherence to traffic laws, which are

designed to maintain order and protect all road users, including drivers, passengers, and pedestrians. When a motorist fails to comply with these regulations, they commit a traffic offense, which can range from minor infractions to serious criminal acts.

The most common traffic violation worldwide is speeding. Exceeding the posted speed limit severely reduces a driver's reaction time and increases the severity of accidents. Traffic police utilize speed cameras and radar devices to detect offenders and enforce speed limits. Another widespread infraction is distracted driving, primarily caused by mobile phone use. Drivers who text or talk while driving fail to maintain proper lookout, significantly increasing the risk of collisions.

Intersection violations also pose extreme dangers. Running a red light or failing to yield the right-of-way often results in broadside collisions, commonly known as T-bone accidents. Traffic signals and road markings, such as stop lines and pedestrian crossings, regulate the flow of vehicles at intersections. Disregarding these signs constitutes a major breach of traffic discipline. Furthermore, improper lane usage, such as unsafe lane changes or overtaking in a prohibited zone (marked by a solid white line), frequently leads to highway accidents.

Driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol or drugs is classified as a severe criminal offense rather than a simple traffic infraction. Impaired drivers suffer from reduced coordination, blurred vision, and flawed judgment. Law enforcement officers conduct sobriety checkpoints and use breathalyzers to measure blood alcohol concentration (BAC). If a driver exceeds the legal limit, they face immediate driver's license suspension, heavy fines, or imprisonment.

When a traffic officer witnesses a violation, they initiate a traffic stop. The officer signals the driver to pull over to the roadside. The driver must present their driver's license, vehicle registration, and insurance policy. For minor offenses, the officer may issue a written warning or a traffic ticket (citation). The ticket specifies the fine that the offender must pay within a designated period. For cumulative or severe violations, drivers accumulate penalty points on their driving record. Reaching a specific threshold of points results in the automatic revocation of driving privileges.

In recent years, automated enforcement systems have become crucial tools for traffic departments. CCTV cameras and automated license plate recognition (ALPR) systems automatically record violations, such as illegal parking, driving in bus lanes, or tailgating (following another vehicle too closely). The system generates an electronic citation and mails it to the registered owner of the vehicle. Ultimately, effective traffic enforcement, combined with public awareness campaigns, plays a vital role in reducing road casualties and ensuring transport security.



Questions

1. What is the primary purpose of traffic laws according to the text?

2. Why is speeding considered the most common traffic violation worldwide?
3. What tools do traffic police use to enforce speed limits?
4. What is the main cause of distracted driving mentioned in the article?
5. What kind of accident often happens when a driver runs a red light?
6. What is the significance of a solid white line on the road?
7. How does the law classify driving under the influence (DUI) compared to speeding?
8. What devices and methods do police officers use to detect impaired drivers?
9. What documents must a driver present when pulled over by a traffic officer?
10. What is the difference between a written warning and a traffic ticket?
11. How do penalty points affect a motorist's driving record?
12. What triggers the automatic revocation of driving privileges?
13. How do automated enforcement systems help traffic departments?
14. What is "tailgating" and why is it dangerous?
15. What components are necessary to reduce road casualties effectively?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the words with their definitions.

1. Infraction	A. an instance of one moving vehicle striking another.
2. Overtaking	B. a device used by police to measure blood alcohol levels.
3. Tailgating	C. the temporary loss of one's driving license.
4. Adherence.	D. passing a slower vehicle moving in the same direction.
5. Suspension	E. a place where roads intersect.
6. Pedestrian	F. an official document protecting against financial loss.
7. Breathalyzer	G. the act of obeying a rule, law, or agreement.
8. Insurance policy	H. a minor violation of a rule or law.
9. Intersection	I. a person walking rather than traveling in a vehicle.
10. Collision	J. driving too closely behind another vehicle.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the correct word in the box.

speeding	pull over	markings	ticket	checkpoint	casualties
	yield	users	registration	limit	

1. The police officer signaled the driver to ... to the side of the road.
2. Exceeding the speed ... is one of the top causes of road accidents.
3. If you run a red light, you will likely get a traffic

4. All road ..., including cyclists, must follow traffic regulations.
5. Yellow and white road ... help drivers stay in their designated lanes.
6. Drivers must ... the right-of-way to emergency vehicles.
7. The police set up a sobriety ... on the highway to check for drunk drivers.
8. He was fined for ... in a residential area.
9. You must always carry your vehicle ... when driving.
10. The government aims to reduce road ... through stricter laws.

Exercise 3. Complete the word combinations.

1. Traffic ... (ticket/zone)
2. Speed ... (limit/blood)
3. Sobriety ... (checkpoint/infracton)
4. Unsafe lane ... (change/crossing)
5. Driver's ... (license/policy)
6. Road ... (casualties/cameras)
7. Blood alcohol ... (concentration/warning)
8. Pedestrian ... (crossing/stop)
9. Written ... (warning/enforcement)

Exercise 4. Select the correct option.

1. Driving while texting is a form of (distracted/structured/automated) driving.
2. If you accumulate too many penalty points, your license faces (adherence/revocation/registration).
3. Drivers are not allowed to cross a (solid/broken/invisible) white line to overtake.
4. A broadside collision is commonly known as a (T-bone/U-turn/P-stop) accident.
5. ALPR stands for Automated License (Plate/Police/Partner) Recognition.
6. Alcohol consumption results in (impaired/improved/intense) judgment.
7. Drivers must stop before the stop line at an (insurance/intersection/infracton).
8. The legal limit for alcohol is measured as blood alcohol (concentration/condition/comboination).
9. Cameras that catch drivers driving in bus lanes are part of (automated/manual/accidental) enforcement.
10. A written warning does not require the driver to pay a (fine/license/camera).

Exercise 5. Choose the synonyms from the box for the underlined words.

infracton	collision	motorists	law enforcement	citation
disregard	mandatory	alcohol-impaired	execute	crossroad

1. Drivers must obey road signs.
2. Running a red light is a serious offense.
3. The police managed the traffic after the accident.
4. He received a ticket for illegal parking.
5. Two cars were involved in a bad crash.

6. Drivers often ignore the speed limit on empty highways.
7. It is dangerous to perform an unsafe maneuver at an intersection.
8. A drunk driver faces jail time.
9. Wearing a seatbelt is obligatory for all passengers.
10. Officers carry out regular checks on the road.

Exercise 6. Find mistakes in the sentences and correct them.

1. The driver was arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol.
2. You must yield the right-of-way to pedestrians at a speed camera.
3. He received five penalty marks on his driving record.
4. The officer told him to pull down on the right side of the road.
5. Distracted driving is mostly caused by breathalyzer usage.
6. Automated license plate registration systems track stolen cars.
7. Overtaking is strictly allowed in a prohibited zone.
8. If you get a traffic ticket, you must pay a registration.
9. High speed decreases the severity of road accidents.
10. Traffic lines are designed to check blood alcohol levels.

Exercise 7. Form meaningful sentences.

1. limit/checked/police/speed/the/the/radar/with.
2. red/a/light/is/running/violation/dangerous.
3. must/over/pull/signal/when/police/you/the.
4. alcohol/breathalyzer/measures/concentration/a.
5. pedestrian/always/at/stop/crossings/the.
6. ticket/traffic/officer/issued/the/a.
7. points/penalty/driver's/affect/record/a.
8. distracted/mobile/driving/causes/phones/use/of.
9. zone/do/overtake/prohibited/in/a/not.
10. rules/road/safety/ensure/traffic.

Exercise 8. Express your opinion and discuss. Use the words from the box.

As far as I know, ... I guess/imagine ... I could be wrong, but ...
 My personal opinion is that/Personally, my opinion is that ...

1. "Speed cameras are just a way for governments to make money, not to improve safety."
2. "Technology (like autopilot and AI) will eliminate traffic violations in the future."
3. "The age limit for getting a driver's license should be raised to 21."
4. "Pedestrians who cross the road illegally should face the same heavy fines as drivers."
5. "Public transport lanes should be open to everyone during peak traffic hours."
6. "Using a phone with a hands-free device is just as distracting as holding it."
7. "Driving is a privilege, not a basic human right."
8. "Strict penalty points systems are better than simple monetary fines."

9. "Traffic safety should be taught as a mandatory subject in all schools."
10. "Aggressive driving (road rage) should be treated as a criminal offense."

Exercise 9. Argue your position. Say, *I agree that ...* or *I disagree because*

1. Zero tolerance for blood alcohol concentration (0.0% BAC) is necessary for all drivers.
2. High-speed police chases do more harm than good to public safety.
3. Every police patrol car should be equipped with automated speed radars.
4. Fines for traffic violations should be calculated based on the offender's income.
5. Cyclists should be required to pass a traffic law exam and register their bicycles.
6. Warning signs before speed cameras should be removed to catch more violators.
7. Elderly drivers over 70 should retake their driving test every year.
8. If a vehicle is caught speeding by a camera, the owner should always pay, even if someone else was driving.
9. Most traffic accidents are caused by bad road conditions, not bad drivers.
10. Teenagers who commit serious traffic offenses should be banned from driving until they are 25.

Exercise 10. Comment on these statements. Express your opinion.

1. "My friend always speeds, but he is a great driver, so it is safe."
2. "I only text when I am stopped at a red light, so it doesn't count as distracted driving."
3. "Road markings are just recommendations, not strict laws."
4. "If there are no police cars around, the speed limit doesn't matter."
5. "I didn't see the stop sign because it was covered by tree leaves, so I shouldn't get a ticket."
6. "Wearing a seatbelt should be a personal choice, not something enforced by law."
7. "I had only one glass of wine; I am perfectly fine to drive home."
8. "The pedestrian stepped onto the road so quickly, I didn't have time to yield."
9. "Traffic tickets are just a minor business expense for wealthy individuals."
10. "If everyone else is speeding, it is safer to speed along with the flow of traffic."

Тема 10.

Типи антисоціальної поведінки. Порушення громадського порядку.

Масові заворушення.

Types of antisocial behavior. Disturbances of public order. Mass disturbances.

Тексти.

1. **Types of Antisocial Behavior.**
2. **Public Order Disturbances and Mass Riots.**

Text 1

Vocabulary

1. antisocial behavior — антисоціальна поведінка

2. harm — шкода/завдавати шкоди
3. lack of consideration — неповага/брак уваги до інших
4. public order — громадський порядок
5. nuisance — порушення спокою/неприємність
6. escalate — переростати/загострюватися
7. criminal offense — кримінальний злочин
8. verbal abuse — словесна образа/лайка
9. intimidation — залякування
10. harassment — переслідування/домагання
11. cyberbullying — кібербулінг/цькування в інтернеті
12. stalking — таємне переслідування
13. distress — страждання/розпач
14. intervention — втручання
15. local residents — місцеві мешканці
16. persistent loud noise — постійний гучний шум
17. rowdy behavior — буйна/хуліганська поведінка
18. public drunkenness — поява в громадських місцях у нетверезому стані
19. passerby — перехожий
20. infrastructure — інфраструктура
21. vandalism — вандалізм
22. fly-tipping — незаконне скидання сміття (у великих обсягах)
23. unauthorized place — недозволене/заборонене місце
24. littering — засмічення/розкидання сміття
25. arson — навмисний підпал
26. local authorities — місцева влада
27. warning letter — попереджувальний лист
28. diversion program — програма перенаправлення (для правопорушників)



Types of Antisocial Behavior

Antisocial behavior refers to actions that harm, disrupt, or show a lack of consideration for the well-being and rights of others. In sociology and law enforcement, understanding these behaviors is essential for maintaining public order and ensuring community safety. While some forms of antisocial behavior are minor nuisances, others can escalate into serious criminal offenses. Generally, these actions are divided into three main categories. Personal, nuisance, and environmental.

Personal antisocial behavior targets a specific individual or group. This includes acts like verbal abuse, intimidation, and harassment. For instance, bullying in schools or workplaces directly harms a person's mental health and sense of security. Cyberbullying, which takes place online through social media, has become a widespread problem in recent years. Additionally, threatening behavior or stalking causes severe distress to victims, requiring immediate intervention from law enforcement officers or counselors.

Problematic antisocial behavior affects not just one person, but an entire community or neighborhood. This type of conduct disrupts the daily lives of residents.

Typical examples include constant loud noise late at night, disorderly conduct in public places, and public drunkenness. Street drinking and drug misuse in parks often make local citizens feel unsafe in their own neighborhoods. When people gather in groups to intimidate passersby or block shop entrances, it degrades the quality of life for everyone in the area.

Environmental antisocial behavior involves damage to the physical surroundings and public infrastructure. Vandalism, such as smashing bus shelters or breaking streetlights, is a major issue for city councils. Graffiti, when sprayed illegally on walls and public transport without permission, ruins the appearance of a town. Another frequent environmental offense is fly-tipping, which means dumping large amounts of household or industrial waste in unauthorized places like forests or roadsides. Littering and setting deliberate fires (arson) also fall into this category.



Addressing antisocial behavior requires cooperation between the police, local authorities, and the community. Law enforcement agencies often use civil warning letters, fines, or acceptable behavior contracts to correct minor offenders. For young people, youth diversion programs and educational campaigns help guide them away from negative habits. By understanding the different types of antisocial behavior and reporting them early, citizens can help create a safer, cleaner, and more respectful environment for everyone.

Questions

1. What is the general definition of antisocial behavior?
2. Why is it important for law enforcement to understand antisocial behavior?
3. What are the three main categories of antisocial behavior mentioned in the text?
4. Who is targeted by personal antisocial behavior?
5. What digital problem has become widespread in recent years?
6. How does nuisance antisocial behavior differ from personal antisocial behavior?
7. What are two common examples of nuisance behavior in neighborhoods?
8. How do rowdy groups affect local citizens and passersby?
9. What does environmental antisocial behavior target?
10. What is the definition of fly-tipping?
11. Why is graffiti considered an environmental offense in towns?
12. Who must cooperate to address these behavioral problems effectively?
13. What documents or tools do authorities use to correct minor offenders?
14. What is the purpose of youth diversion programs?
15. How can ordinary citizens help create a safer environment?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the words with their correct definitions.

1. Arson	a. the act of dropping trash on the ground in public places
2. Harassment	b. a person who is walking past a particular place

3. Passerby	c. the crime of deliberately setting fire to something
4. Littering	d. behavior that annoys, worries, or troubles someone constantly
5. Distress	e. a feeling of extreme worry, sadness, or pain
6. Nuisance	f. people who live in a particular area or neighborhood
7. Residents	g. to become worse, more serious, or more intense.
8. Escalate	h. an action, person, or thing that causes annoyance.
9. Intimidation	i. the act of frightening a weaker person to make them do something.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box.

harassment	littering	behavior	abuse	authorities	noise
	environment	offense	infrastructure	order	

1. Throwing plastic bottles on the street is a form of
2. The police are responsible for maintaining public ... in the city.
3. Persistent loud ... from neighbors can prevent you from sleeping.
4. Cyberbullying is a modern type of online
5. Shouting angry words at someone is considered verbal
6. Damaging streetlights ruins the local public
7. Shoplifting is classified as a criminal
8. Citizens should report illegal activities to the local
9. Youth programs help teenagers change their negative
10. We all want to live in a clean and safe

Exercise 3. Choose the correct word.

1. Smashing a bus shelter is an act of (vandalism/fly-tipping/arson).
2. (Stalking/Cyberbullying/Littering) involves following a person secretly everywhere.
3. Leaving huge bags of construction waste in a forest is called (fly-tipping/rowdy behavior/distress).
4. When minor problems grow into big crimes, they (escalate/intervention/harm).
5. A person walking down the street is a (passerby/resident/authority).
6. Public (drunkenness/infrastructure/order) means being visibly drunk in front of other people.
7. Police send a written (warning letter/diversion program/public nuisance) to minor offenders.
8. Loud parties late at night cause a lot of (distress/infrastructure/arson) to elderly neighbors.
9. Groups that block shop entrances often (intimidate/support/clean) customers.

10. Deliberately burning down an empty building is (arson/vandalism/harassment).

Exercise 4. Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. Fly-tipping means drawing artistic pictures on city walls without permission.
2. Persistent quiet noise late at night makes it easy to fall asleep.
3. The police use arson programs to help young offenders change their life track.
4. Verbal abuse involves physical hitting and damaging personal electronics.
5. Littering is an excellent way to protect the local green environment.
6. Local authorities are people who cross the street at a pedestrian walk.
7. High infrastructure helps to intimidate customers outside a busy supermarket.
8. Cyberbullying always happens inside a physical school classroom or gym.
9. Vandalism is a personal behavior that only targets a driver's license.
10. Severe distress makes people feel very happy and relaxed about their lives.

Exercise 5. Choose the word that forms a natural and commonly used phrase. Then make a sentence with it

Model. Public ... (transport/offense)

Public transport – Many people use public transport every day.

1. Public ... (order /infrastructure)
2. Verbal ... (abuse/behavior)
3. Local ... (residents/authorities)
4. Warning ... (letter/program)
5. Criminal ... (offense/nuisance)
6. Cyber ... (bullying/tipping)
7. Rowdy ... (behavior/place)
8. Persistent ... (noise/order)
9. Unauthorized ... (access/abuse)
10. Environmental ... (damage/resident)

Exercise 6. Fill in the correct prepositions.

under	inside	in	into	between	through	down	off	from	with
-------	--------	----	------	---------	---------	------	-----	------	------

1. Rowdy teenagers often gather ... groups near the shopping mall.
2. Antisocial behavior can quickly escalate ... serious crimes.
3. Cyberbullying takes place online ... internet forums and chats.
4. Local councils work in cooperation ... the traffic police department.
5. Arsonists deliberately set fire ... buildings or vehicles.
6. Youth diversion programs guide young people away ... bad habits.
7. He was fined for dumping trash ... an unauthorized area.
8. It is vital to protect citizens ... intimidation and fear.
9. The criminal broke ... three streetlights last night.
10. People should not be allowed to drink alcohol ... public spaces.

Exercise 7. Put the words in the correct order to form sentences.

1. behavior/order/public/antisocial/disrupts.
2. loud/residents/noise/persistent/annoys/local.
3. on/graffiti/walls/public/illegal/is/property.
4. call/the/citizens/police/should/report/to/offenses.
5. letter/a/received/warning/the/young/offender.
6. intimidation/fear/creates/public/in/spaces.
7. places/waste/dump/unauthorized do/not/in.
8. helps/community/programs/youth/diversion/the.
9. harm/verbal/personal/causes/abuse/distress.
- 10.cooperate/must/authorities/local/everyone/with.

Exercise 8. Say if you agree or disagree. Use the sentence starters provided below.

I agree because it is fair... I disagree because it is too strict/too soft...

In my opinion, this is true/false because....

1. Playing loud music during the daytime should be completely banned.
2. People who drop small pieces of litter should go to prison for a week.
3. Cyberbullies should be banned from using the internet permanently.
4. Youth diversion programs are better than punishing young people with heavy fines.
5. Security cameras should be installed on every street corner to stop vandalism.
6. Public drunkenness should not be punished if the person is not aggressive.
7. Communities should clean up graffiti together on weekends.
8. School uniforms help to reduce bullying among students.
9. Buying spray paint should be illegal for anyone under the age of 18.
- 10.It is the police's job to stop antisocial behavior, not the citizens' job.

Exercise 9. Read the short problem and give a simple 3-step solution. Start with the phrases from the box.

<i>First, we should...</i>	<i>Second, it is important to...</i>	<i>Third, the authorities can...</i>
----------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

Problems

1. Teenagers constantly gather near the local library, shouting, littering, and making passersby feel scared.
2. A resident frequently dumps kitchen waste directly out of their window into the common garden below.
3. The school playground is repeatedly targeted by vandals over the weekend when the school is closed.
4. An anonymous person is posting insulting messages about local teachers on a public Instagram page.
5. People regularly drive cars onto the pedestrian zone in the evening, destroying the pavements.
6. A local park is full of broken glass and empty alcohol cans every Monday morning.

7. A citizen receives constant unwanted phone calls and threatening text messages from an unknown number.
8. An industrial truck drops chemical waste near a local river bank during the night.
9. A group of young kids is caught playing with matches and lighting small fires near a dry grass field.
10. A neighborhood has no streetlights, which leads to a massive increase in evening vandalism and theft.

Exercise 10. Complete the summary using the words from the box. Some words may help you remember the text by using synonyms or similar meanings.

personal	individual	nuisance	disturbing	environmental
surroundings	cyberbullying	online harassment	rowdy	
noisy	fly-tipping	illegal dumping	community	public

Antisocial behavior includes actions that harm other people or communities. There are three main types. ..., ..., and ... antisocial behavior. Personal antisocial behavior includes verbal abuse, bullying, and Nuisance behavior affects local residents through problems like persistent noise and ... behavior. Environmental antisocial behavior includes vandalism, graffiti, and

Police and local authorities work together to reduce antisocial behavior. They may use warning letters, fines, and educational programs to help offenders change their behavior. By reporting problems early, citizens can help create a safer and cleaner environment.

Police and local authorities use different methods to reduce antisocial behavior and improve ... safety.

Text 2.

Vocabulary

1. public order - громадський порядок
2. safe - безпечний
3. to follow rules - дотримуватися правил
4. to break rules - порушувати правила
5. disturbance - порушення, розлад
6. shouting loudly - гучний крик
7. mass riot - масові заворушення
8. reason - причина
9. angry - сердитий, злий
10. government - уряд
11. to gather - збиратися
12. peaceful protest - мирний протест
13. free speech - свобода слова
14. to throw stones - кидати каміння
15. to break windows - бити вікна
16. dangerous - небезпечний
17. violence - насильство

- 18. police officer - поліцейський
- 19. to protect - захищати
- 20. property - власність, майно
- 21. helmet - шолом
- 22. shield - щит
- 23. tear gas - сльозогінний газ
- 24. to arrest - заарештовувати
- 25. ordinary people - звичайні люди
- 26. damage - шкода, пошкодження
- 27. to clean up - прибирати
- 28. to repair - ремонтувати
- 29. dialogue - діалог
- 30. to solve problems - вирішувати проблеми

Public Order Disturbances and Mass Riots

Public order is very important for every city. It means that people feel safe on the streets. Everyone must follow the rules. But sometimes, people break these rules. This is called a disturbance of public order. Sometimes it is a small problem, like shouting loudly at night. But sometimes it is a big problem.

When many people break the rules together, it is called a mass riot. Why do mass riots happen? There are many reasons. Sometimes people are very angry. They might be angry about politics, laws, or bad living conditions. They want the government to hear them. They want changes. They gather in the streets or squares to show their feelings.

At first, a protest can be peaceful. People just walk with posters and sing songs. They use their right to free speech. But a peaceful protest can quickly become a riot. Some people might start throwing stones or bottles. They might break windows of shops or cars. They might even start fires. This is very dangerous for everyone. It is not a peaceful protest anymore. It is violence.



When a riot starts, the police must act. Their job is to protect people and property. They try to stop the violence. Police officers wear special uniforms. They have helmets and shields to protect themselves. They often ask people to go home. If people do not listen, the police can use water cannons or tear gas. They can also arrest people who break the law.

During a mass riot, ordinary people are afraid. Shops close. Public transport stops working. People stay at home because they want to be safe. It is a very stressful time for the whole city.

After a riot, there is often a lot of damage. The streets are dirty. Broken glass is everywhere. The city needs time and money to clean up and repair everything.

It is important to remember that violence is never the right answer. People have the right to protest, but they must do it peacefully. They must respect other people and the city. Dialogue is better than throwing stones. Government and people should talk to solve problems. This is the only way to keep public order and peace in the country.

Questions

1. What does public order mean?
2. What is a disturbance of public order?
3. Give an example of a small disturbance.
4. What is a mass riot?



5. Why do mass riots happen?
6. What do people want when they protest?
7. What do people do during a peaceful protest?
8. How can a peaceful protest become a riot?
9. Why are riots dangerous?
10. What is the job of the police during a riot?
11. What do police officers wear for protection?
12. What can the police use if people do not go home?
13. How do ordinary people feel during a mass

riot?

14. What happens to the city after a riot?
15. What is better than violence to solve problems?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the terms with their definitions.

1. Public order	A. a modern tool used by police that sprays high-pressure water to disperse violent crowds.
2. Disturbance	B. protective headgear worn by police officers to defend against flying objects like stones or bottles.
3. Mass riot	C. a situation where a civilian population is peaceful, safe, and laws are properly followed.
4. Peaceful protest	D. actions that cause physical harm, damage to property, or severe destruction.
5. Violence	E. a chemical agent used by law enforcement to control riots by causing irritation to the eyes and respiratory system.
6. Helmet	F. an act that breaks the rules of a community and disrupts the peace of citizens.

7. Shield	G. a large, violent gathering of people who break laws, damage property, and fight authorities in public.
8. Water cannon	H. physical harm, broken infrastructure, or destruction left behind after a violent event.
9. Tear gas	I. a broad piece of defensive armor carried on the arm by police officers to block incoming physical attacks.
10. Damage	J. a lawful gathering where citizens express disapproval or demands without using physical force.

Exercise 2. Find synonyms for the following words.

1. Protect	A. guard
2. Secure	B. talk
3. Angry	C. catch
4. Peaceful	D. mad
5. Arrest	E. motive
6. Reason	F. hurt/destruction
7. Damage	G. quiet/calm
8. Dialogue	H. gather
9. Normal (people)	I. ordinary
10. Collect (together)	J. safe

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with words from the box.

safe	break	rules	riot	angry	peaceful	dangerous	protect
			damage	dialogue			

- Everyone must follow the ...
- It is important that people feel on the streets.
- When many people break the rules together, it is a mass...
- People protest because they are...
- At first, a protest can be...
- Throwing stones is very...
- The police must people and property.
- If people do not listen, they the law.
- After a riot, there is a lot of in the city.
- is better than throwing stones.

Exercise 4. Find false sentences and correct them.

- Public order is not important.
- A mass riot happens when one person breaks a rule.
- People protest when they are happy.
- Peaceful protesters sing songs and walk with posters.
- Throwing stones is part of a peaceful protest.

6. The police use helmets and shields.
7. Police never arrest people during riots.
8. Shops usually stay open during a mass riot.
9. Broken glass is often on the streets after a riot.
10. People must respect other people and the city.

Exercise 5. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. important/order/very/Public/is.
2. rules/the/Everyone/follow/must.
3. are/angry/Sometimes/people/very.
4. streets/gather/in/They/the.
5. peaceful/A/protest/can/become/a/riot.
6. to/try/violence/They/stop/the.
7. protect/people/Police/to/property/and/try.
8. afraid/mass/a/people/during/are/riot.
9. lot/a/there/is/damage/of.
10. answer/is/never/Violence/right/the.

Exercise 6. Choose the correct option.

1. Shouting at night is ... (a good idea/public order/ disturbance).
2. People want the government to... (hear them/arrest them/sing songs).
3. Peaceful protesters use their right... (to throw stones/free speech/ break) windows.
4. Helmets and shields... (cause fires/protect police/clean streets).
5. The police can use... (water cannons/broken glass/posters).
6. During a riot, public transport... (is free/ is faster/stops working).
7. After a riot, the city needs time to... (build more shops/clean up/ start a fire).
8. Dialogue is better than... (violence/peace/rules).
9. People have the right to protest, but they must do it... (violently/peacefully/ loudly).
10. The government and people should... (fight/talk/throw stones)/

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences with your own ideas based on the text.

1. Public order is important because...
2. A protest becomes a riot when...
3. The police wear special uniforms so that...
4. I think tear gas is...
5. When a riot starts in a city, people...
6. The biggest problem after a riot is...
7. People protest when they want...
8. A peaceful protest usually looks like...
9. Throwing stones is a bad idea because...
10. To solve problems, the government must...

Exercise 8. Match the beginning (1-10) with the end (A-J) of the sentences.

1. People feel safe...	a. ...throwing stones or bottles
------------------------	----------------------------------

2. A peaceful protest can quickly...	b. ...to clean up and repair everything.
3. The police must act...	c. ...to solve problems
4. Shops close and people stay...	d. ...when a riot starts.
5. Violence is never...	e. ...about politics or laws.
6. The city needs time and money...	f. ...on the streets.
7. Sometimes people are angry...	g. ...become a riot.
8. Some people might start...	h. ...to protect themselves.
9. They have helmets and shields..	i. ...the right answer.
10. Government and people should talk...	j. ...at home.

Exercise 9. Express your opinion on the statements. Start with the linking words from the box.

<i>In my opinion...</i>	<i>I believe that...</i>	<i>First of all...</i>	<i>Secondly...</i>
<i>On the other hand...</i>	<i>Therefore...</i>	<i>However...</i>	<i>Because...</i>
<i>For example...</i>	<i>In conclusion...</i>		

1. Rules and laws are necessary to maintain order in society.
2. Social media can increase antisocial behavior among young people.
3. Schools should play a bigger role in preventing bullying.
4. People should always report antisocial behavior to the authorities.
5. Community programs can help reduce crime and improve public safety

Exercise 10. Describe a hypothetical situation in 10 sentences where a peaceful protest turns into a riot. What happens step-by-step? Start with.

1. At first...
2. Then...
3. Suddenly...
4. After that...
5. Later...
6. Because of this...
7. As a result...
8. Unfortunately...
9. Meanwhile...
10. Finally...

Тема 11.

Екстренні виклики. Перша медична допомога. Emergency Calls. First Aid.

Тексти.

1. Emergency Calls.
2. First Aid in Police Practice.

Text 1.

Vocabulary

1. emergency response — екстрене реагування
2. emergency services — екстрені служби
3. emergency operator — оператор екстреної служби
4. incident — інцидент, подія
5. immediate assistance — негайна допомога
6. urgent situation — термінова ситуація
7. public safety — громадська безпека
8. responder — працівник служби реагування
9. emergency unit — підрозділ екстреної допомоги
10. firefighter — пожежник
11. ambulance team — бригада швидкої допомоги
12. suspicious activity — підозріла діяльність
13. public disturbance — порушення громадського порядку
14. domestic violence — домашнє насильство
15. traffic accident — дорожньо-транспортна пригода
16. gas leak — витік газу
17. rescue operation — рятувальна операція
18. injury — травма
19. breathing difficulties — утруднене дихання
20. poisoning — отруєння
21. false report — неправдиве повідомлення
22. legal offense — правопорушення
23. response time — час реагування
24. accurate information — точна інформація
25. location details — інформація про місцезнаходження
26. surveillance camera — камера спостереження
27. digital communication — цифровий зв'язок
28. emergency number — номер екстреної служби
29. caller — абонент, людина, яка телефонує
30. panic — паніка
31. calm — спокійний стан
32. coordinate actions — координувати дії
33. fake incident — вигаданий інцидент
34. criminal penalty — кримінальне покарання
35. life-saving assistance — допомога для порятунку життя
36. medical emergency — невідкладний медичний випадок



Emergency Calls

Emergency calls play a very important role in public safety and emergency response systems. They allow citizens to contact police officers, firefighters, ambulance teams, and other emergency services when immediate assistance is needed. The purpose of emergency calls is to provide quick communication between the public

and emergency responders in dangerous or urgent situations. Fast and accurate reporting can save lives, prevent injuries, and reduce damage to property.

In many countries, emergency services use a single emergency number. When people call this number, specially trained operators answer the call and collect essential information. The operator usually asks several important questions. What happened? Where did the incident occur? Is anyone injured? Is the suspect still at the scene? These questions help emergency dispatchers determine the type of response required and send the appropriate emergency units.



People contact emergency services for many reasons. Police departments respond to crimes, domestic violence incidents, thefts, suspicious activities, traffic accidents, and public disturbances. Firefighters respond to fires, gas leaks, explosions, and rescue situations. Medical emergency teams assist in cases of injuries, heart attacks, breathing difficulties, poisoning, or serious illnesses. Sometimes emergency responders work together when incidents involve multiple risks.

A clear and calm emergency call is essential. Callers should speak slowly and provide accurate information. They should clearly state their name, location, and details about the incident. Incorrect or incomplete information may delay emergency response and create difficulties for dispatch centers. During emergency situations, people often feel stress and panic, but remaining calm helps operators understand the situation better.

False emergency calls create serious problems for emergency services. Some individuals intentionally report fake incidents as a joke or to create panic. Others call emergency numbers for non-urgent situations. False calls waste valuable time and resources and may prevent emergency teams from helping people in real danger. In many countries, making a false emergency report is considered a legal offense and may result in fines or criminal penalties.

Modern technologies have improved emergency communication systems. Today, dispatch centers use computer systems, GPS location services, digital radio communication, and surveillance cameras to support emergency operations. These technologies help emergency responders locate incidents faster and coordinate their actions more effectively.

Emergency calls are not only about reporting incidents. Citizens should also know basic safety rules and understand when emergency assistance is necessary. Responsible use of emergency services improves public safety and helps create a safer community for everyone.

Questions.

1. What is the main purpose of emergency calls?
2. How can fast and accurate reporting affect the outcome of an emergency?
3. What is the advantage of using a single emergency number in many countries?
4. What four essential questions does an emergency operator usually ask?
5. Which specific situations do police departments respond to?
6. In what cases do people need to contact firefighters?

7. When do medical emergency teams provide assistance?
8. Why do different emergency units sometimes have to work together?
9. How should a caller behave and speak during an emergency call?
10. What information must a caller clearly state to the operator?
11. What are the consequences of providing incorrect or incomplete information?
12. Why do some people make false emergency calls?
13. What problems do fake or non-urgent calls cause for emergency services?
14. What legal consequences can a person face for making a false emergency report?
15. Which modern technologies help dispatch centers locate incidents faster and coordinate actions?

Exercises.

Exercise 1. Match the terms with their correct definitions.

1. GPS location services	a. an incident that disrupts peace and order in a community, such as a loud fight or a riot.
2. Panic	b. an event involving vehicles colliding on the road, often resulting in damage or injuries.
3. False emergency call	c. the state of feeling extreme fear, anxiety, or stress during a dangerous situation.
4. Public safety	d. a modern satellite system used by dispatchers to determine the exact geographical location of an incident.
5. Public disturbance	e. a specially trained professional who answers emergency phone calls and collects essential data.
6. Traffic accident	f. help or medical aid that must be given right away without any delay.
7. Immediate assistance	g. the act of intentionally reporting a fake incident to emergency services, which is a legal offense.
8. Operator	h. emergency professionals, such as police officers, firefighters, or paramedics, who react to urgent calls.
9. Incident	i. the welfare and protection of the general public from dangers, crimes, and disasters.
10. Emergency responders	j. an event, crime, accident, or situation that is reported to the authorities.

Exercise 2. Match the words from the two columns to form stable expressions from the text.

1. Emergency	A. response
2. Domestic	B. rules
3. Traffic	C. disturbance
4. Public	D. information
5. Accurate	E. technology
6. False	F. violence
7. Criminal	G. services
8. Modern	H. penalties
9. Location	I. report
10. Safety	J. accident

Exercise 3. Put the letters in the correct order to form the words from the text.

1. C N E G Y R E M E ...
2. P O T A R E R O ...
3. C I I T Z E N ...
4. C I N D E T I N ...
5. C E S U E R ...
6. A I P N C ...
7. A L C I T O N ...
8. E L Y D A ...
9. E L A P N T Y ...
10. E S I W T N S ...

Exercise 4. There is one mistake in each sentence. Find and correct it.

1. Fast reporting can destroy lives and prevent injuries.
2. Operators ask if the citizen is still at the scene.
3. Firefighters respond to domestic illnesses and gas leaks.
4. Medical teams assist in cases of traffic crimes.
5. Callers should speak loudly and provide accurate information.
6. Remaining angry helps operators understand the situation.
7. Incomplete information may improve emergency response.
8. Making a false report is a good offense.
9. Today dispatch centers use ancient technologies.
10. Responsible use of services creates a dangerous community.

Exercise 3. Find the odd word.

1. police, firefighter, ambulance, teacher
2. accident, emergency, picnic, crisis
3. calm, patient, panicked, steady
4. crime, theft, assistance, violence
5. fire, gas leak, explosion, poisoning
6. GPS, computer, digital radio, paper map
7. fine, penalty, punishment, reward

8. citizen, operator, dispatcher, suspect
9. save, protect, damage, rescue
10. urgent, immediate, prompt, delayed

Exercise 5. Choose the correct variant.

1. The purpose of emergency calls is to provide (slow/quick/informal) communication.
2. In many countries, emergency services use a (single/double /triple) emergency number.
3. Police departments respond to (gas leaks/traffic accidents/heart attacks).
4. Firefighters deal with (thefts/explosions/public disturbances).
5. Medical teams assist when someone has breathing (interests/controls/difficulties).
6. Callers should state their name, (hobbies/location/age), and details.
7. Incomplete information may (delay/accelerate/ignore) emergency response.
8. False calls (save/waste/ignore) valuable resources.
9. Dispatch centers use (GPS SOS/VIP) location services.
10. Responsible use of services helps create a (safer/noisier/smaller) community.

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks, using the words from the box.

operators	penalties	response	witnesses	citizens	context
panic	coordinate	reduce	valuable		

1. Fast reporting can ... damage to property.
2. Specially trained...answer emergency calls.
3. Responsible...understand when emergency assistance is necessary.
4. Callers often feel...and stress during accidents.
5. Operators need to determine the type of...required.
6. False calls waste...time and resources.
7. Making a fake report may result in fines or criminal...
8. Modern technologies help teams...their actions.
9. Dispatch centers use GPS to locate the...of the incident.
10. It is vital to stay calm so operators can get the full ...

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions from the box.

in	to	for	with	at
----	----	-----	------	----

1. Emergency calls play an important role.... public safety.
2. Citizens contact police when immediate assistance is needed.... urgent situations.
3. Damage... property can be reduced by fast reporting.
4. People contact emergency services.... many reasons.
5. Police departments respond.... crimes and accidents.
6. Medical teams provide assistance.... cases of injuries.
7. Sometimes emergency responders work together.... incidents involving multiple risks.

8. Is the suspect still.... the scene?
9. Callers often feel stress emergencies.
10. False calls prevent teams.... helping people in real danger.

Exercise 8. Read the following topics based on the text. For each point, make up sentences using the phrases ***On the one hand*** and ***On the other hand*** to discuss the problem.

1. Replacing operators with AI. Should emergency services completely replace specially trained operators with computer systems to answer emergency calls?
2. Texting instead of calling. Should citizens only use digital text or communication instead of voice calls to contact police officers or firefighters?
3. The single emergency number. Is it better to use a single emergency number for all services, or should police, fire, and medical teams have separate numbers?
4. Punishing all unhelpful callers. Should people who provide incomplete information by mistake receive the same legal offenses and fines as those who report fake incidents?
5. Mandatory automatic GPS tracking. Should GPS location services track a citizen's location automatically without their permission the moment they contact emergency services?
6. Controlling information under stress. Should operators refuse to send emergency units until a panicked caller becomes completely calm and answers all questions?
7. Stopping response for suspicious calls. Should dispatch centers delay sending assistance if they suspect a call might be a joke or a false emergency report?
8. Universal emergency responders. Should police departments, firefighters, and medical emergency teams be merged into one single unit where every responder does all jobs?
9. Automated technology vs. human decisions. Should computer systems, rather than dispatchers, decide which appropriate emergency units to send to an incident scene?
10. Public education vs. operator responsibility. Is preventing injuries and damage to property the responsibility of citizens knowing basic safety rules, or is it solely the job of fast emergency responders?

Exercise 9. Rewrite the exact sentences from the text into the format of a personal opinion or an obvious statement. Use the phrases ***Needless to say*** or ***In my opinion***.

Model. "False calls waste time." Needless to say, false calls waste valuable time and resources.

"The importance of emergency calls is overstated." In my opinion, emergency calls play a very important role.

1. "Remaining calm helps operators understand the situation better."
2. "Modern technologies help emergency responders locate incidents faster and coordinate their actions more effectively."
3. "Citizens should know basic safety rules and understand when emergency assistance is necessary."

4. "Fast and accurate reporting can save lives, prevent injuries, and reduce damage to property."
5. "In many countries, emergency services use a single emergency number."
6. "These questions help emergency dispatchers determine the type of response required and send the appropriate emergency units."
7. "Medical emergency teams provide assistance in cases of injuries, heart attacks, breathing difficulties, poisoning, or serious illnesses."
8. "In many countries, making a false emergency report is considered a legal offense and may result in fines or criminal penalties."
9. "Incorrect or incomplete information may delay emergency response and create difficulties for dispatch centers."
10. "Responsible use of emergency services improves public safety and helps create a safer community for everyone."

Exercise 10. Complete the sentences with your own thoughts and arguments, using the exact context and vocabulary from the text. Be sure to develop each point logically.

1. In my opinion, the most dangerous situation for police departments to respond to is... because...
2. Personally, I think that when an incident involves multiple risks, firefighters and medical emergency teams should...
3. As far as I'm concerned, when people feel stress and panic during dangerous situations, they must...
4. To my mind, the most important question a specially trained operator asks to determine the type of response is... because...
5. From my point of view, individuals who intentionally report fake incidents as a joke should face...
6. I am convinced that modern technologies, such as digital radio communication and surveillance cameras, are necessary because...
7. It seems to me that providing incorrect or incomplete information to dispatch centers is serious because it...
8. As I see it, fast and accurate reporting by citizens is the best way to...
9. I strongly believe that making a false emergency report is a legal offense that results in fines because...
10. In my experience, responsible use of emergency services is essential to create...

Text 2

Vocabulary

1. first responder — особа, яка першою прибуває на місце події (рятувальник, поліцейський)
2. scene assessment — оцінка ситуації/місця події
3. casualty — потерпілий, жертва (внаслідок нещасного випадку або злочину)
4. injury — травма
5. airway — дихальні шляхи

6. cardiopulmonary resuscitation (cpr)— серцево-легенева реанімація (слр)
7. chest compressions — натискання на грудну клітку (непрямий масаж серця)
8. rescue breaths — штучне дихання ("вдихи порятунку")
9. automated external defibrillator (aed) — автоматичний зовнішній дефібрилятор (азд)
- 10.puncture wound — колота рана
- 11.gunshot wound — вогнепальне поранення
- 12.catastrophic bleeding — критична (масивна) кровотеча
- 13.sterile dressing — стерильна пов'язка/перев'язувальний матеріал
- 14.tactical tourniquet — тактичний джгут (турнікет)
- 15.duty belt — службовий пояс (поліцейського)
- 16.shock — шоківий стан
- 17.head-tilt, chin-lift — нахил голови, підняття підборіддя
- 18.clammy skin — липка, холодна шкіра
- 19.overdose — передозування
- 20.naloxone — налоксон (препарат для реверсії дії опіоїдів)
- 21.dispatch — диспетчерська служба
- 22.handover report — звіт про передачу пацієнта (медикам)
- 23.hemostatic gauze — гемостатична марля
- 24.reverse — усунути
- 25.victim— потерпілий

First Aid in Police Practice

The duties of a police officer go far beyond maintaining law and order. Very often, law enforcement officers are the first to arrive at the scene of an accident, a violent crime, or a sudden medical emergency. In these critical moments, before the paramedics or ambulance crew arrive, a police officer's knowledge of first aid can mean the difference between life and death. This is often referred to as being a "first responder."



When arriving at a scene, the absolute priority for any officer is scene assessment. Before rushing to help an injured person, the officer must ensure that the area is safe. There is a golden rule in emergency services. do not create a second victim. If there is an active shooter, a toxic chemical spill, or oncoming traffic, the officer must first secure the perimeter and neutralize threats before administering medical care.

Once the scene is safe, the officer performs a primary survey of the casualty. This follows the basic ABC protocol: Airway, Breathing, and Circulation. First, the officer checks if the victim's airway is clear. If the person is unconscious, the tongue can block the throat; therefore, the officer might use the head-tilt, chin-lift maneuver. Next, they look, listen, and feel for breathing. If the victim is not breathing,

cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) must be started immediately. CPR involves regular chest compressions and rescue breaths to keep oxygenated blood flowing to the brain. Many modern patrol cars are also equipped with an automated external defibrillator (AED), a device that can deliver an electric shock to restore a normal heart rhythm.

In police work, dealing with severe trauma is unfortunately common. Officers frequently encounter puncture injuries from knives or gunshot wounds. In these scenarios, catastrophic bleeding is the primary threat. Officers are trained to apply direct pressure to the wound using sterile dressings. If a limb is bleeding uncontrollably, they deploy a tactical tourniquet. A tourniquet is a tight band applied above the wound to stop the blood flow. It is a painful but life-saving tool that every modern police officer carries on their duty belt.

Another critical aspect of police first aid is managing shock. Physical trauma, severe blood loss, or emotional distress can cause a victim's blood pressure to drop dangerously low. Symptoms of shock include pale, clammy skin, a rapid pulse, and shallow breathing. To treat shock, officers keep the patient warm, elevate their legs if there are no spinal injuries, and talk to them reassuringly to keep them calm.

Furthermore, officers must be prepared for medical crises like drug overdoses or severe allergic reactions (anaphylaxis). With the rise of synthetic opioids, many police departments now equip their personnel with Naloxone, a nasal spray that can instantly reverse a narcotics overdose.

Finally, accurate documentation and communication are essential. While administering aid, or immediately after, the officer must radio dispatch to provide clear updates on the victim's condition, the mechanism of injury, and the exact location. When the emergency medical services (EMS) arrive, the officer gives a handover report, ensuring a seamless transition of care. Ultimately, first aid is a core law enforcement skill that embodies the police motto. "To Protect and to Serve".

Questions

1. Why are police officers often considered "first responders"?
2. What is the absolute priority for an officer arriving at an emergency scene?
3. What is the "golden rule" of emergency services mentioned in the text?
4. What does the acronym ABC stand for in first aid?
5. How does an officer open a victim's blocked airway?
6. What actions are involved in performing CPR?
7. What device carried in patrol cars can help restore a normal heart rhythm?
8. What are the two types of severe wounds commonly encountered in police work?
9. What is the primary medical threat when a victim has a gunshot wound?
10. When and where should a tactical tourniquet be applied?
11. What causes a victim to go into medical shock?
12. What are the visible symptoms of shock?
13. How do police officers treat a victim suffering from shock?
14. What medication do officers use to treat synthetic opioid overdoses?
15. What information should be included in a handover report to EMS?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the correct definition.

1. First responder	A. a tight band wrapped around a limb to stop severe, uncontrollable bleeding.
2. Scene assessment	B. a nasal spray medication used to instantly reverse the effects of an opioid drug overdose.
3. CPR	C. a portable electronic device that delivers an electric shock to help restore a normal heart rhythm.
4. AED	D. the physical method of checking the area for danger to ensure it is secure before helping a victim.
5. Tourniquet	E. a brief, professional summary given to arriving paramedics to transfer responsibility for the patient.
6. Shock	F. the very first emergency professional (such as a police officer) to arrive at the scene of a crisis.
7. Naloxone	G. a standard medical protocol used to check a victim's airway, breathing, and circulation.
8. Handover report	H. emergency medical procedures consisting of chest compressions and breaths to keep oxygen moving through the body.
9. ABC protocol	I. an outer boundary established by officers to isolate a dangerous area and keep the public safe.
10. Perimeter	J. a life-threatening medical condition where blood pressure drops dangerously low due to trauma or blood loss.

Exercise 2. Match the verbs on the left with the correct nouns on the right to make common police/medical expressions.

Verb	Noun
1. Secure	A. first aid/Naloxone
2. Administer	B. handover report
3. Deliver	C. a CPR
4. Perform	D. an electric shock
5. Check	E. the perimeter/the scene
6. Apply	F. the victim's legs
7. Radio	G. direct pressure
8. Give	H. for breathing/the pulse
9. Elevate	I. a tactical tourniquet
10. Deploy	J. dispatch

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

tourniquet	casualty	CPR	dispatch	airway	tourniquet
casualty	CPR	dispatch	airway	shock	pulse
overdose	AED.				bleeding

1. The officer called ... to request an ambulance immediately.
2. If the victim is not breathing, you must start ... without delay.
3. The paramedic checked the ... to ensure the person wasn't choking.
4. A tactical ... was applied to the suspect's leg to stop the massive bleeding.
5. The police officer comforted the ... while waiting for the medics.
6. Pale skin and shallow breathing are classic signs of medical
7. The victim has a deep wound and is ... heavily from the arm.
8. Use the ... from the patrol car to deliver an electric shock to the heart.
9. The officer administered Naloxone to reverse a dangerous narcotics
10. Check the victim's wrist to see if they have a rapid or weak

Exercise 4. Identify the word that does not belong in the group.

1. tourniquet, sterile dressing, bandage, naloxone.
2. pale skin, rapid pulse, calm talking, clammy skin.
3. gunshot, puncture, CPR, stab.
4. patrol car, radio, ambulance, duty belt.
5. defibrillator, aed, heart rhythm, tourniquet.
6. throat, tongue, airway, leg.
7. active shooter, safe scene, toxic spill, oncoming traffic.
8. paramedics, ems, ambulance crew, police dispatch.
9. direct pressure, elevate legs, keep warm, reassure.
10. nasal spray, naloxone, opioid, sterile dressing.

Exercise 5. Put the letters in the correct order to form the words from the text.

1. R A I W Y A (...)
2. K C O H S (...)
3. E E D L B N I G (...)
4. C U E R S E (...)
5. T A U C A S Y L (...)
6. P U L S E (...)
7. O S E D R V E O (...)
8. E D I C M (...)
9. U D O N W (...)
10. E T R I S E L (...)

Exercise 6. Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions from the box.

after	of	for	to	with	on	from	at	before
-------	----	-----	----	------	----	------	----	--------

1. Police officers are trained to look ... signs of breathing.

2. The tourniquet is carried ... the duty belt.
3. The officer handed the patient over ... the paramedics.
4. He was suffering ... severe blood loss.
5. Officers must check ... any immediate dangers when arriving ... a scene.
6. The acronym ABC stands ... Airway, Breathing, and Circulation.
7. Apply direct pressure ... the wound using a sterile dressing.
8. Naloxone can instantly reverse the effects ... a narcotics overdose.
9. Many modern patrol cars are equipped ... an Automated External Defibrillator (AED).
10. Give a concise handover report to the emergency medical services ... their arrival.

Exercise 7. Imagine you are an officer managing a chaotic scene. Put these 10 commands in the correct order. Pay attention to strict progression of priorities.

1. Scene safety and crowd control.

2. Calling for backup.

3. Primary assessment

4. Life-Saving Measures

1. "Step back, please! Give the victim some space!"
2. "Hold this dressing and press down as hard as you can."
3. "Do not move your neck or your back."
4. "Hey, man in the blue shirt! Call 911 right now!"
5. "Take deep breaths. You are safe now."
6. "Clear the road! Make way for the emergency vehicles!"
7. "Can you hear my voice? Open your eyes."
8. "Tell me your name and what happened here."
9. "Officer Smith, get the AED from the trunk immediately!"
10. "Sir, look at me! Stay calm, help is on the way."

Exercise 8. Put the following 10 terms from the box into the correct column based on their primary medical use.

AED	tourniquet	chest compressions	sterile dressing	rescue breaths
direct pressure		automated external defibrillator		tactical tourniquet
hemostatic gauze		mouth-to-mouth.		

Bleeding Control	Resuscitation

Exercise 9. Fill in the gaps from the words in the box.

safe	injured	seriously	situation	assistance
accident	require	critical	breathing	an ambulance

Dispatch. What is the ... at the scene?

Officer. We have a car ... with one unconscious driver.

Dispatch. Are there any ... people?

Officer. Yes, one person is ... injured.

Dispatch. Is the driver ...?

Officer. Yes, but the condition is

Dispatch. Do you need medical ... ?

Officer. Yes, send ... immediately.

Dispatch. Is the area ... for emergency responders? Do you ... an ambulance or additional units?

Exercise 10. You are given an example of a dialogue. Create and act out your own dialogue based on the situations below.

Pay attention to **Official Police Call Signs & Radio Codes**.

Official Police Call Signs & Radio Codes

1. **10-4** (Ten-Four) → message received/understood.
2. **Code 3.** Emergency response → use lights and sirens/critically urgent.
3. **ETA.** Estimated Time of Arrival → the date and time when vehicle or person is expected to arrive at a specific destination.
4. Ambulance/Back-up is **en route**. → In radio communication and professional police vocabulary, "en route" (pronounced on root or in root) means *on the way* or *traveling toward the destination*.
5. **Show me out at...** → Log into the computer system that "I have officially arrived at this specific scene and am now stepping out of my police vehicle".

Dispatch. Dispatch to Unit 201. What is your status?

Officer. Unit 201 to Dispatch. Show me out at the public park. We have a Situation 6. a fight with two injured teenagers.

Dispatch. Copy that, Unit 201. Is the fight still active, and is the scene safe for paramedics?

Officer. Negative, the fight is over but the crowd is hostile (ворожа). We need additional units for crowd control.

Dispatch. 10-4, backup is rolling. Do the victims require emergency medical assistance?

Officer. Affirmative. Both teenagers have lacerations (розриви) and are bleeding. Send an ambulance Code 3.

Dispatch. Received. Ambulance and backup are en route. What is your current ETA for securing the perimeter?

Officer. Perimeter will be secure in 2 minutes. Unit 201 out.

Situations

1. A car accident with one unconscious driver.
2. A suspect with a minor knife wound on the arm.
3. A bank robbery victim suffering from severe shock.
4. A pedestrian hit by a car, bleeding from the leg.

Тема 12.

Злочини проти власності. (Втрата власності. Типи крадіжок.) Crimes against Property (Loss of property. Types of theft.)

Тексти.

1. Crimes against Property.
2. Types of Theft.

Text 1

Vocabulary

1. property crime — злочин проти власності
2. loss of property — втрата майна/власності
3. belongings — особисті речі
4. theft — крадіжка (загальний термін)
5. burglary — крадіжка зі зломом (проникнення в приміщення)
6. robbery — пограбування (із застосуванням сили або погрози)
7. shoplifting — крадіжка в магазині
8. pickpocketing — кишенькова крадіжка
9. vandalism — вандалізм (навмисне псування майна)
10. arson — підпал
11. to commit a crime — скоїти злочин
12. intention — намір
13. threat — погроза
14. to damage — пошкоджувати
15. deliberately — навмисно
16. innocent — невинний
17. victim — потерпілий



Crimes Against Property

Property crime is a serious legal, social, and economic issue that deeply affects millions of individuals, families, and businesses all over the world every single year.

To look at it simply, a property crime happens at the exact moment when someone illegally takes, intentionally destroys, or severely damages another person's valuable belonging without getting their official permission or agreement first. As a direct result of this unlawful action, the innocent victim experiences a painful and stressful loss of property. This concept means that they no longer have immediate access to or ownership of their hard-earned money, expensive personal electronics, private cars, or, in the worst-case scenarios, even their own sweet homes.

In modern legal systems, there are several different types of property crimes, and the law carefully classifies them into distinct categories based specifically on how the crime was planned and committed. The most common and widely known type of these offenses is *theft*. Generally speaking, theft is a broad, universal term used to describe the dishonest act of taking absolutely anything that does not belong to you with the intention of keeping it forever. For example, if an opportunistic person quickly takes an unlocked bicycle from a public park when no one is looking and rides away, they commit theft in its simplest form.

However, the legal definition changes dramatically when a criminal enters a private or commercial building illegally with the specific plan to steal something from the inside; in legal terms, this is strictly called *burglary*. It is crucial to understand that a professional burglar does not always need to use physical force, break a window, or damage a lock to complete the crime. In the eyes of the law, just quietly walking through an open front door or an unlocked garage into someone's private house with the secret intention to steal valuable items is more than enough to be prosecuted for this offense.



On the other hand, if a thief decides to use physical force, violent threats, or dangerous weapons directly against a human being to take their property away, the situation escalates, and the crime legally becomes a *robbery*. A robbery is always considered by judges and police officers to be a much more dangerous offense than simple theft because it directly threatens human life, physical health, and psychological well-being.

Another incredibly common type of property crime that business owners face daily is *shoplifting*. This specific crime happens when a person steals commercial goods or products from a retail store during regular business hours. A typical example is a person hiding an expensive jacket under their winter coat and calmly walking out of the mall without paying the cashier. Meanwhile, out on the busy city streets, we often see the annoying problem of pickpocketing. This is a technique where a highly skilled thief very quickly and quietly steals paper money, smartphones, or leather wallets directly from people's pockets, jackets, or bags in crowded places like subways, buses, or markets.



Finally, it is vital to remember that property crime is not just about stealing objects for financial profit. It also includes destructive acts like vandalism and arson. Vandalism is defined as the intentional destruction, defacement, or damage of public or private property. Common examples include breaking a wooden park bench, smashing a bus stop window, or painting illegal graffiti on a clean building wall. On the other hand, arson is the extremely criminal act of deliberately setting fire to a building, vehicle, or piece of land. All of these modern crimes cause massive financial harm to individuals, force insurance prices to rise, and make local communities feel deeply unsafe. Understanding these specific types of crimes helps citizens take the right steps to protect their personal belongings much better in everyday life.

Questions

1. What is the definition of a property crime?
2. What does the phrase "loss of property" mean for a victim?
3. How does the law classify different property crimes?
4. What is the most general term for taking someone's belongings?
5. Give an example of simple theft mentioned in the text.
6. What must a criminal do for a crime to be called burglary?
7. Does a burglar always have to break a window or a lock to commit burglary?
8. Why is robbery considered more dangerous than simple theft?
9. What elements change a theft into a robbery?
10. What is shoplifting and where does it take place?
11. Where does pickpocketing usually happen and why?
12. Is property crime only about stealing things? Why or why not?
13. What is the definition of vandalism?
14. What is arson?
15. What are the two main consequences of property crimes mentioned at the end of the text?

Exercises.

Exercise 1. Match the word with its definition.

1. Theft	a. to break or harm something.
2. Burglary	b. deliberately starting a fire to destroy a building.
3. Robbery	c. damaging public property on purpose.
4. Shoplifting	d. taking someone's property without permission.
5. Pickpocketing	e. entering a house illegally to steal something.
6. Vandalism	f. stealing using force or threats against a person.
7. Arson	g. stealing from someone's pocket or bag in a crowd.
8. Belongings	h. a person who suffers from a crime.
9. Damage	i. stealing from a shop while it is open.
10. Victim	j. the things that you own.

Exercise 2. Match the verb on the left with the noun on the right.

1. Pay	a. a house
2. Protect	b. graffiti
3. Carry	c. force or threats
4. Suffer	d. your belongings
5. Use	e. fire to a building
6. Spray	f. weapons
7. Commit	g. loss of property
8. Burglarize	h. for goods
9. Report	i. a theft to the police
10. Set	j. a crime

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the correct crime.

burglary	shoplifting	arson	robbery	vandalism	pickpocketing
	theft	damage	loss	commit	

1. The police caught him trying to ... a crime.
2. He experienced a huge ... of property when his car was stolen.
3. Painting graffiti on the school wall is acts of
4. She lost her wallet on the bus due to
5. The bank ... was scary because the criminals had guns.
6. Someone broke into our house last night; it was a
7. He didn't pay for the jeans, so the guard stopped him for
8. The old warehouse was burned down in an act of
9. Stealing a bicycle from the yard is a simple
10. Be careful not to ... the laptop when you carry it.

Exercise 4. Decide whether the statements are true or false and correct the false ones.

1. A property crime always involves hurting a person physically.
2. Loss of property means you get new things from the police.
3. Burglary requires breaking a lock or window by force.
4. Robbery is a property crime that threatens human life.
5. Shoplifters steal things during business hours.
6. Pickpockets like to work in quiet, empty places.
7. Vandalism only happens to private property.
8. Arson means setting fire to something by accident.
9. Theft is a general term for stealing.
10. Property crimes can make a community feel unsafe.

Exercise 5. Put the letters in the correct order to form the words from the text.

1. F T E H T (Taking something illegally)
2. N O S R A (Using fire as a crime)
3. Y R B B R O E (Stealing with force)
4. L A G R U Y B R (Breaking into a house)

5. M I T C V I (The person who suffers)
6. M A G A D E (To harm an object)
7. T R E H T A (A statement of intent to harm)
8. S S O L (When you don't have something anymore)
9. T P E R O P R Y (Things that belong to you)
10. L I N G S T E A (The action of theft)

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with the correct verb form from the box and ask Yes or No questions to them.

threaten	paint	steal	lose	damage	burn	commit	burglarize	rob	protect
----------	-------	-------	------	--------	------	--------	------------	-----	---------

1. Yesterday, someone ... my bicycle.
2. They managed to ... the local bank last week.
3. Vandals ... graffiti on the historic monument.
4. The criminal tried to ... the witness with a knife.
5. It is important to ... your home with an alarm system.
6. A group of teenagers ... a crime last night.
7. The fire completely ... the old wooden barn.
8. My neighbor ... her phone last Friday.
9. The thieves ... three houses in our street over the weekend.
10. Don't touch the art pieces, you might ... them.

Exercise 7. Choose the correct word pair.

1. The (thief/theft) ran away with the stolen bag.
2. (Burglary/Burglar) is a serious property crime.
3. They caught the (shoplifter/shoplifting) with three shirts.
4. (Vandalism/Vandal) is punishable by law.
5. The (arsonist/arson) set fire to the shop.
6. He is a famous (pickpocket/pickpocketing) in the subway.
7. I need to report a (theft/thief) to the police.
8. The city repaired the (damaged/damage) park benches.
9. She felt (unsafe/safety) after the robbery.
10. The criminal acted (deliberate/deliberately).

Exercise 8. Decide if the crime involves stealing, destroying property or both.

theft	vandalism	arson	shoplifting	robbery
burglary	stealing a car and burning it		pickpocketing	
breaking a window	spraying graffiti			
Stealing		Destroying Property		Both

Exercise 9. Imagine you are a home security expert. Give 10 tips to a client on how to protect their property from burglars. Use phrases. "**You should...**", "**It's important to...**", "**Never...**".

1. Protect the front door.
2. Deal with ground-floor windows.
3. Manage spare keys.
4. Handle home safety while on vacation.
5. Deal with expensive items inside the house (like laptops or jewelry).
6. Use outdoor lighting.
7. Interact with neighbors for safety.
8. Handle social media posts about your trips.
9. Manage the garage or garden tools.
10. Choose security systems or cameras.

Exercise 10. State whether you agree or disagree with these 10 statements and explain *why*.

1. "Shoplifting small things like food shouldn't be a crime if a person is poor."
2. "Graffiti is always vandalism; it is never real art."
3. "Cities with more security cameras are much safer to live in."
4. "The owner of a property is responsible if they leave their door unlocked."
5. "Pickpocketing is the fault of careless victims."
6. "Teenagers who commit vandalism should clean the city streets as punishment."
7. "Robbery is always worse than burglary."
8. "People worry too much about property crime; it is not that dangerous."
9. "Insurance companies should pay for all losses of property, no matter what."
10. "Punishments for property crimes should be harsher than they are now."

Text 2

Vocabulary

1. theft— крадіжка (загальне поняття)
2. belong to— належати комусь
3. petty theft— дрібна крадіжка
4. grand theft— крадіжка у великих розмірах
5. shoplifting — крадіжка в магазині
6. goods— товари
7. burglary— крадіжка зі зломом (проникнення в будівлю)
8. illegally — незаконно
9. unlawful entry — незаконне проникнення
10. robbery — пограбування (із застосуванням сили/погроз)
11. force — сила, насильство
12. violence — насильство
13. mugging — вуличне пограбування (з нападом)
14. victim — жертва, потерпілий

- 15.identity theft — крадіжка персональних даних
- 16.cyber theft — кіберкрадіжка
- 17.hacker— хакер
- 18.data— дані, інформація

Types of Theft

Theft is a word that we use when someone takes something that does not belong to them. However, in the legal world and in everyday English, there are many different types of theft. Each type has its own name, rules, and level of seriousness. Understanding these terms helps us understand the news, laws, and how to protect our property.



The most common and basic type is petty theft. This happens when someone steals something of low value. For example, if a person takes a cheap bicycle or a small amount of money from a desk, it is petty theft. On the other hand, if the stolen item is very expensive, like a luxury car or a diamond ring, it is called grand theft. The difference between these two usually depends on the cost of the object.

Another frequent type is shoplifting. This specifically means taking goods from a shop or supermarket without paying for them. Shoplifters might hide items in their pockets or bags before walking out of the door. Stores use security cameras and guards to stop this behavior.

When theft includes entering a building illegally, we call it burglary. A burglar does not have to break a window; simply walking through an unlocked door into someone's private house to steal something is enough. The key element here is the unlawful entry into a structure.

If a criminal takes property directly from a person using force, violence, or fear, the crime changes from simple theft to robbery. For instance, a bank robbery often involves weapons and threats to the workers. Similarly, mugging is a type of robbery that happens in a public place, like a dark street, where a attacker attacks a victim to steal their wallet or phone.



In the modern digital world, we also face identity theft and cyber theft. Identity theft happens when someone steals your personal information, like your passport number or credit card details, to spend your money or buy things under your name. Cyber theft involves hackers who use computers to steal digital data or money from bank accounts online.



Finally, there is pickpocketing. This is the art of stealing things from people's pockets or bags in crowded places without them noticing. These criminals usually work in busy tourist areas, metro stations, or markets.

In summary, while all these actions mean taking things unlawfully, the law divides them clearly based on where the crime happens, how much the item is worth, and if the thief uses violence. Knowing these differences helps everyone stay safer and more aware.

Questions

1. What is the basic definition of theft according to the text?
2. Why is it useful to understand the different terms for theft?
3. What is the main difference between petty theft and grand theft?
4. Give an example of an item that could be involved in grand theft.
5. Where does shoplifting specifically take place?
6. How do stores try to prevent shoplifting?
7. What action makes a crime a "burglary"?
8. Does a burglar always have to break something to enter a house?
9. What key elements change simple theft into a robbery?
10. What is a common example of a robbery mentioned in the text?
11. Where does a mugging usually happen?
12. What do criminals steal during identity theft?
13. How do cyber thieves steal data or money?
14. Where do pickpockets usually look for their victims?
15. What three factors does the law use to divide the types of theft?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the words with their meanings.

1. Petty theft	a. stealing from a shop
2. Mugging	b. unlawful entry into a building to steal
3. Hacker	c. stealing low-value items
4. Victim	d. street robbery with violence
5. Burglary	e. stealing high-value objects
6. Robbery	f. stealing from pockets in crowds
7. Grand theft	g. taking something using weapons or threats
8. Identity theft	h. a person harmed by a crime
9. Pickpocketing	i. stealing personal details
10. Shoplifting	j. computer criminal

Exercise 2. Find the words in the text that mean almost the same as these words/phrases.

1. Stuff/objects (P...)
2. Things for sale (G...)
3. Not legally (I...)
4. A small amount of money/cheap (P...)
5. Physical power (F...)
6. Thief in a house (B...)

7. Digital facts (D...)
8. Public place with lots of people (C... place)
9. Expensive/elite (L...)
10. Watchmen (G...)

Exercise 3. Fill in the missing words from the box.

shoplifting	burglary	robbery	cyber theft	pickpocketing
victim property	hackers	force	goods	

1. The police caught the criminal during a bank
2. She lost her wallet in the metro due to active
3. Buying security alarms protects your private
4. When you take food from a store without paying, it is
5. The safe was emptied because ... accessed the online bank.
6. The poor ... reported the street attack to the police officer.
7. Thieves used physical ... to take the lady's gold necklace.
8. A ... happened last night when someone entered our office illegally.
9. Online companies work hard to block dangerous
10. Supermarkets lock expensive ... in special glass boxes.

Exercise 4. Are these statements true or false? Find and correct the false statements.

1. Shoplifting happens when you break into a house at night.
2. Cyber theft is done by pickpockets in crowded buses.
3. Petty theft involves stealing luxury sports cars.
4. A victim is a person who steals property from a shop.
5. Burglary requires using a gun to scare bank workers.
6. Identity theft means taking a cheap bicycle from a street garden.
7. Robbery never uses force or threats.
8. Store guards protect hackers from security cameras.
9. Goods are people who suffer from street crimes.
10. Pickpocketing is a type of computer crime.

Exercise 5. Fill in the gaps with preposition from the box.

behind	into	from	for	in	under	with	of	out	to
--------	------	------	-----	----	-------	------	----	-----	----

1. This smartphone belongs ... my older brother.
2. The criminal ran ... of the shop with the goods.
3. He was arrested ... petty theft yesterday.
4. The burglar walked ... the house through the window.
5. Don't leave your bag ... you on the seat.
6. They steal things ... people's pockets.
7. The thief took money ... your name.
8. He threatened the shop worker ... a big knife.
9. Pickpocketing is very common ... crowded tourist areas.
10. The value ... the stolen ring was very high.

Exercise 6. Put the letters in the correct order to form the words from the text.

1. F E T H T (T...)
2. G O D S (G...)
3. M I V T I C (V ...)
4. Y R B E B O R (R...)
5. A R H E C K (H ...)
6. C E O F R (F...)
7. T O S E R (S...)
8. K O P T E C (P ...)
9. A L V E U (V...)
10. A D T A (D ...)

Exercise 7. Put each crime scene into the correct category.

grand theft	petty theft	burglary	cyber theft	robbery
	shoplifting	pickpocketing		

1. Stealing a milk carton from a food store.
2. Opening an online account with someone else's ID.
3. Taking a \$100,000 diamond necklace from a villa.
4. Attacking a tourist to get their money pouch.
5. Quietly taking a phone out of a woman's jacket on a train.
6. Entering an office building at night to take computers.
7. Stealing a \$5 pen from a classmate's desk.
8. A hacker taking money from online banking profiles.
9. Hiding clothes inside a backpack in a boutique.
10. Holding a weapon inside a local post office to get cash.

Exercise 8. Read the short phrases below. Identify what type of criminal model is talking or acting in each situation.

Model "Hand over the cash registry money right now, or I will use this!"
It is a robber or a mugger.

1. "I will just slide this expensive perfume bottle down into my heavy winter coat."
2. "Look, that tourist is looking at the map. I can easily reach into his back pocket."
3. "The window of this villa is slightly open. Let's wait until they go to sleep and climb inside."
4. "I just created a fake email link. When the users click it, I will get their credit card passwords."
5. "Wow, someone left an old broken umbrella on this street bench. I'll take it home."
6. "Give me your smartphone right now, or I will push you into this dark corner!"
7. "Let's use a specialized key to steal that brand-new sports car from the parking lot."

8. "I have found her social security number and full name. Now I can apply for a bank loan."
9. "Sir, please open your bag. Our security cameras saw you put three video games inside it."
10. "The bank alarm is ringing! Grab the bags of cash from the counter and run to the car!"

Exercise 9. Complete the sentences using the language pattern. Subject] + *helps to stop/prevent* + Noun/Person] + *from* + Verb-ing].

Model. Alarms/burglars/enter/houses.

Alarms help to prevent burglars from entering houses.

1. Security cameras/shoplifters/steal/goods.
2. Strong passwords/hackers/access/bank data.
3. Inside pockets/pickpockets /take/wallets.
4. Street lights/muggers/attack/people.
5. Police officers/robbers/attack/banks.
6. Safe locks/thieves /open/doors.
7. Guard dogs/strangers/walk /into gardens.
8. Aware tourists/criminals /collect/personal information.
9. Store guards/dishonest people/leave/without paying.
10. Online protection/cyber criminals/control/computers.

Exercise 10. Choose the correct linking word: *however, for example, in conclusion, similarly, first* to make this crime summary logical.

There are many kinds of theft in our society. **1.** ..., let's look at shoplifting, which happens only in retail stores. **2.** ..., petty theft can happen anywhere if the item has low value. **3.** ..., if someone breaks into your private home, it becomes a burglary. **4.** ... robbery involves real physical danger because the criminal uses force. **5.** ..., cyber theft is completely invisible and happens online. **6.** ..., it can cause huge financial damage to big corporations. **7.** ..., identity theft turns you into a victim without you even knowing it. **8.** ..., pickpocketing requires crowds to be successful. **9.** ..., all these crimes target your property. **10.** ..., staying informed and careful is the best way to protect your personal belongings.

Тема 13.

Злочини проти життя та здоров'я особи. (Напад.

Тілесні ушкодження. Вбивство. Зґвалтування. Домашнє насильство)
Crimes against the Person (Assault. Bodily Injuries. Murder. Rape. Domestic Violence).

Тексти.

- 1. Assault as a Crime against the Person**
- 2. Bodily Injuries, Murder, and Domestic Violence**

Text 1.

Vocabulary

1. crime against the person — злочин проти особи
2. assault — напад, погроза нападу (в праві)
3. battery — побиття, незаконне застосування сили
4. intentional act — умисна дія
5. immediate physical danger — негайна фізична небезпека
6. victim — жертва, потерпілий
7. commit a crime — вчинити злочин
8. threatening gesture — погрозливий жест
9. unlawful touching — протиправний дотик/контакт
10. without consent — без згоди
11. law enforcement — правоохоронні органи
12. simple assault — простий напад (без обтяжуючих обставин)
13. aggravated assault — напад за обтяжуючих обставин
14. misdemeanor — малозначний злочин, проступок
15. felony — тяжкий злочин
16. offender/suspect — правопорушник/підозрюваний
17. dangerous weapon — небезпечна зброя
18. severe bodily harm — тяжке тілесне ушкодження
19. self-defense — самооборона
20. proportionate reaction — пропорційна (адекватна) реакція

Assault as a Crime against the Person.

Criminal law protects individuals from harm. Crimes against the person are very serious because they violate a human being's safety, freedom, and health. One of the most common crimes in this category is assault. However, many people do not know that the legal definition of assault is different from its everyday meaning. In daily life, people think assault means hitting someone. In traditional criminal law, that is not entirely correct.

To understand this crime, we must look at two different concepts. assault and battery. Legally, assault is an intentional act that makes another person fear immediate physical danger. You do not need to touch the victim to commit an assault. For example, if a person raises their fist, looks angrily at someone, and says, "I will hit you," this is an assault. The victim sees the gesture, hears the words, and realistically expects immediate violence. The key elements here are the suspect's intention to scare the victim and the victim's reasonable fear of harm. Words alone usually do not create an assault; there must be a physical action or a threatening gesture.

On the other hand, when the physical contact actually happens, the crime becomes battery. Battery is the unlawful and intentional touching of another person without their consent. It does not matter if the contact causes a serious injury or just minor discomfort. Spitting on someone, pushing them, or kicking them are all examples of battery. Therefore, in classical legal terms, assault is the threat of violence, while battery is the actual physical attack.

Today, many modern legal systems combine these two concepts. In many countries, the law simply uses the word "assault" to describe both the threat and the physical act.

Law enforcement and courts divide this crime into two main categories. simple assault and aggravated assault. Simple assault usually involves minor injuries or no physical contact at all, such as a small push or a scary threat during an argument. It is normally classified as a misdemeanor, which means a less serious crime. The punishment for simple assault often includes a fine, community service, or a short time in a local prison.

In contrast, aggravated assault is a serious felony. This happens when the offender intends to cause severe bodily harm or uses a dangerous weapon, like a gun, a knife, or even a heavy glass bottle. Aggravated assault also applies when the victim belongs to a protected group, such as police officers, healthcare workers, or children. The consequences for a felony are severe, and offenders often face many years in a state prison.

Can a person defend themselves? Yes, criminal law recognizes defenses. The most common defense is self-defense. If someone attacks you, you have the right to use force to protect yourself. However, your reaction must be reasonable and proportionate. If someone pushes you, you cannot use a weapon against them. Another defense is consent, which happens in sports like boxing or football, where players agree to physical contact. Understanding these rules helps society maintain peace and safety for everyone.

Questions

1. Why are crimes against the person considered very serious?
2. How does the everyday meaning of "assault" differ from its traditional legal definition?
3. What is the legal definition of assault according to the text?
4. Do you need to touch a person to commit an assault?
5. What example of assault is given in the second paragraph?
6. What are the two key elements required to prove an assault?
7. Can words alone be classified as an assault? Why or why not?
8. What is the legal definition of battery?
9. Give three examples of battery mentioned in the text.
10. How do modern legal systems treat the concepts of assault and battery today?
11. What is the difference between a misdemeanor and a felony?
12. What factors change a simple assault into an aggravated assault?
13. Who belongs to the "protected groups" mentioned in the text?
14. What is the main rule of using self-defense legally?
15. Why is physical contact in sports like boxing not considered a crime?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the words with their definitions.

1. Victim	a. an object used to fight or cause physical damage
-----------	---

2. Weapon	b. agreement or permission for something to happen.
3. Consent	c. a minor or less serious crime.
4. Misdemeanor	d. a serious crime, often punished by a long prison sentence.
5. Felony	e. a person who suffers from a crime or accident.
6. Offender	f. money that you must pay as a punishment for breaking a law.
7. Intention	g. physical injury or damage.
8. Defense	h. a person who breaks the law.
9. Harm	i. an argument or action used in court to show that a person is not guilty.
10. Fine	j. a plan or desire to do something specific.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box.

assault	victim	weapon	self-defense	commit	felony
	consent	fine	intentional	danger	

1. He did not mean to hurt anyone; it was not an ... act.
2. In many sports, players give their ... to physical contact.
3. The criminal used a dangerous ... during the bank robbery.
4. If someone attacks you on the street, you can use
5. Shaking a fist at a person can be enough to constitute an
6. The police arrived quickly to help the ... of the crime.
7. Stealing a car is a serious ... in this country.
8. If you park your car in the wrong place, you will pay a
9. It is dangerous to walk alone here because you might ... a mistake.
10. The children were in immediate ... when the fire started.

Exercise 3. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false statements.

1. Assault always requires physical touching.
2. Battery is the actual physical contact without consent.
3. Spitting on someone can be classified as battery.
4. A misdemeanor is more serious than a felony.
5. Aggravated assault involves the use of weapons or severe harm.
6. Police officers are considered a protected group under the law.
7. Words alone are always enough to charge someone with assault.
8. The punishment for a felony usually includes a short time in local prison.
9. Self-defense must be proportionate to the threat.
10. Modern legal systems always keep assault and battery as separate crimes.

Exercise 4. Replace the underlined words with a synonym from the box.

victim	immediate	severe	law enforcement	felony
dangerous	modern	concept	protect	maintain

1. The police work hard to keep order in the city.
2. The injured person cried for help.
3. He committed a serious crime and went to prison.
4. The doctor said the patient has serious injuries.
5. We need to defend children from harm.
6. The police are the main legal authority on our streets.
7. Do you understand the idea of self-defense?
8. He was holding a risky object in his hand.
9. In current society, laws change quickly.
10. The storm presents an instant danger to the ships.

Exercise 5. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. crime/person/against/assault/serious/a/is/the/.
2. touch/do/you/to/commit/not/need/victim/the/assault/an/.
3. battery/physical/actual/touching/is/called/.
4. into/divided/categories/are/two/assaults/.
5. felony/serious/is/aggravated/a/assault/.
6. weapon/a/knife/dangerous/is/a/.
7. right/you/self-defense/have/the/to/use/.
8. must/proportionate/reaction/be/your/.
9. sports/consent/is/very/in/important/.
10. laws/citizens/protect/individual/safety/.

Exercise 6. Match the situations with the crime category and comment on your choice.

Simple Assault	Aggravated Assault	Battery	Self-Defense	Consent

- A. Tom raises a stick, runs towards Alex, and shouts, "I will break your legs!"
- B. Anna hits a man who is trying to steal her purse on the bus.
- C. John punches a coworker in the face during an argument at lunch.
- D. A man threatens a police officer with a loaded gun.
- E. Two professional UFC athletes fight inside the octagon.
- F. A driver gets angry and pushes another driver lightly without causing injuries.
- G. An angry neighbor throws a rock at a woman but misses her completely.
- H. A criminal breaks a person's hand with a baseball bat.
- I. A person accidentally bumps into someone on a busy metro station.
- J. A football player tackles another player during an official match.

Exercise 7. Complete the text with missing legal terms from the box.

felony	battery	simple	assault	weapons	self-defense	harm
		law	courts	victims		

Criminal ... protects us every day. If someone threatens you, they commit an If they actually hit you, the crime is called People who suffer from these actions are called If the injury is small, it is a ... assault. However, if the attacker uses dangerous ... like knives, it becomes a serious In this case, the suspect will face the ... and might go to prison. The only way to legally use force is ..., but you cannot cause unnecessary ... to the other person.

Exercise 8. Explain these statements using the phrases in the box.

in other words	that means	to clarify	basically	actually
----------------	------------	------------	-----------	----------

1. He committed a battery. ... , he touched someone physically without permission.
2. The court decided it was a misdemeanor. ... the suspect will not go to a big prison.
3. ..., assault is about the mental fear, while battery is about the physical contact.
4. He used proportionate force. ..., he only did what was necessary to survive.
5. People think words alone are an assault. ..., you need a gesture too.
6. She gave her consent to the contact. ..., she agreed to participate in the game.
7. ..., criminal law has one main goal. to keep human beings safe from harm.
8. He was holding an imitation of a weapon. ..., it was just a plastic toy gun.
9. The suspect has an alibi. ..., he was in another city when the crime happened.
10. ..., self-defense is not a crime if your reaction matches the danger.

Exercise 9. Match the complex legal phrase from the text on the left with its simple explanation on the right.

1. Crimes against the person	A. basically, it is the threat. you don't touch the person
2. Assault (legal definition)	B. that means crimes where you hurt another human being
3. Battery	C. actually, it is a serious crime (weapon or big injury).
4. Simple assault	D. in other words, you hit, push, or kick someone
5. Aggravated assault	E. to clarify, it is a small crime (no weapon, small threat).

Exercise 10. Fill in the blanks in the summary of the text. Use the words from the box below (each word can be used only once).

basically	that means	to clarify	actually	in other words	explain
-----------	------------	------------	----------	----------------	---------

1. Criminal law protects people. Today I want to ... the difference between assault and battery.
2. In everyday life, people think assault is hitting. ..., in classical law, assault is only a threat. You do not touch the victim.

3. ..., if you raise your fist and say "I will hit you", it is an assault because the victim is afraid.
4. When you touch or hit a person, the crime becomes battery. ..., battery is the real physical attack.
5. There are two types of assault. simple and aggravated. ..., simple assault is a small misdemeanor, but aggravated assault is a serious felony with a weapon.
6. Can you fight back? Yes, you can use self-defense. ..., your reaction must be reasonable. You cannot use a knife if someone just pushes you.

Text 2.

Vocabulary.

1. bodily injury — тілесне ушкодження
2. to inflict harm — заподіювати шкоду
3. grievous bodily harm — тяжке тілесне ушкодження
4. moderate bodily harm — тілесне ушкодження середньої тяжкості
5. minor bodily harm — легке тілесне ушкодження
6. permanent disability — стійка втрата працездатності
7. intent (Lat. mens rea) — умисел
8. premeditated — заздалегідь обдуманий
9. murder — умисне вбивство
10. manslaughter — вбивство через необережність
11. to take someone's life — позбавити когось життя
12. homicide — вбивство (загальний термін)
13. perpetrator — злочинець, виконавець
14. forensic evidence — судово-медичні докази
15. autopsy — розтин, автопсіяsexual assault — сексуальний напад
16. consent — згода
17. rape — зґвалтування
18. domestic violence — домашнє насильство
19. abuser — кривдник
20. cycle of abuse — цикл насильства
21. restraining order — охоронний ордер
22. mandatory arrest — обов'язкове затримання
23. shelter — притулок для постраждалих
24. survivor — постраждала особа
25. to report a crime — повідомити про злочин
26. testimony — свідчення
27. sentencing — винесення вироку
28. aggravating circumstance — обтяжуюча обставина

Bodily Injuries, Murder, and Domestic Violence

Crimes against the person are not limited to assault and battery. Some of the most serious offences that police officers investigate involve lasting bodily harm, the loss of human life, and violence that takes place inside the victim's own home.

Understanding how the law classifies these crimes helps officers respond correctly and protect victims.

Criminal law divides bodily injuries by their degree of severity. Minor bodily harm causes short-term pain with no lasting damage, such as a bruise or a small cut. Moderate bodily harm requires medical treatment and a longer recovery, for example a broken arm. Grievous bodily harm is the most serious category; it threatens life or leads to a permanent disability, such as the loss of a limb or an eye. Courts consider the degree of harm, the weapon used, and the offender's intent when deciding the charge.

When a person unlawfully causes the death of another, the crime is called homicide. The law distinguishes between murder and manslaughter based on intent. Murder is premeditated. the perpetrator plans the act in advance and intends to kill. Manslaughter, in contrast, happens without premeditation. for example, a fight that unexpectedly ends in death, or a death caused by extreme carelessness. Investigators rely on forensic evidence, an autopsy, and witness testimony to establish the motive and the sequence of events.

Sexual assault is any sexual contact that happens without the other person's consent. Rape is the most serious form of sexual assault. Because these crimes are traumatic and highly sensitive, officers are trained to interview survivors calmly, protect their privacy, and collect forensic evidence carefully so that the case can be prosecuted successfully.

Domestic violence is a pattern of abuse — physical, emotional, or financial — committed by one family member against another, most often a partner or spouse. It rarely happens as a single incident. specialists describe a cycle of abuse. tension builds, violence occurs, the abuser apologises, and then the tension slowly builds again. Many abusers also use coercive control, isolating the victim from friends and family and controlling their money and movements.

Police officers who respond to a domestic violence call have specific duties. In many countries, a mandatory arrest policy requires them to arrest the abuser when there is evidence of violence, even if the victim does not want to press charges. Officers can also help the survivor apply for a restraining order, which legally forbids the abuser from approaching them, and refer them to a shelter for immediate safety.

Reporting these crimes is often difficult for victims, who may feel fear, shame, or dependence on the abuser. This is why police training now emphasises patience, confidentiality, and cooperation with social services.

Whether the crime is a bodily injury, a homicide, a sexual assault, or an act of domestic violence, the law's central goal is the same. to protect the victim, establish the truth through evidence, and ensure that the sentencing reflects the seriousness of the harm caused.

Crimes against the person leave lasting damage that goes far beyond the moment of the offence. Physical injuries can take months to heal, and the psychological effects on survivors and their families can last for years. This is why prevention, quick police response, and support for victims are just as important as the investigation and punishment of the offender.

Questions

1. How does the law classify bodily injuries by severity?
2. What is the difference between minor and grievous bodily harm?
3. What factors do courts consider when deciding the charge for a bodily injury?
4. What is homicide?
5. What is the difference between murder and manslaughter?
6. What is premeditation, and why does it matter in a murder case?
7. What evidence do investigators use to solve a homicide?
8. What is sexual assault?
9. Why is consent the central element of a sexual assault case?
10. How are officers trained to interview survivors of sexual assault?
11. What is domestic violence?
12. What is the "cycle of abuse"?
13. What is coercive control?
14. What does a mandatory arrest policy require officers to do?
15. Why do victims of domestic violence sometimes hesitate to report the crime?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the words with their definitions.

1. Bodily harm	A. physical injury caused to a person.
2. Manslaughter	B. killing someone without premeditation.
3. Murder	C. the intentional, premeditated killing of a person.
4. Consent	D. a person who commits a crime.
5. Perpetrator	E. voluntary agreement to something.
6. Survivor	F. a legal document that forbids an abuser from approaching the victim.
7. Restraining order	G. a person who has lived through a crime such as abuse or assault.
8. Autopsy	H. a medical examination of a body to find the cause of death.
9. Shelter	I. a safe place where victims of violence can stay.
10. Testimony	J. a witness's statement given as evidence in court.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with words from the box.

bodily harm	manslaughter	murder	consent	perpetrator	survivor
restraining order	testimony	shelter	autopsy		

1. The doctor examined the victim and confirmed serious
2. The killing was not planned, so the court charged him with ..., not murder.
3. A premeditated killing is called ... under the law.
4. Sexual contact without ... is a crime.
5. The police are still searching for the ... of the attack.
6. The ... of the assault agreed to give evidence in court.

7. The judge issued a ... to keep the abuser away from the family home.
8. The witness gave her ... to the detective at the station.
9. The woman and her children stayed in a ... after leaving home.
10. The medical examiner performed an ... to determine the cause of death.

Exercise 3. Decide whether the statements are true or false and correct the false ones.

1. Grievous bodily harm is less serious than minor bodily harm.
2. Murder requires premeditation, but manslaughter does not.
3. Forensic evidence and autopsies help investigators establish the cause of death.
4. Sexual assault only becomes a crime if physical force is used.
5. Consent is the central legal element in a sexual assault case.
6. Domestic violence always involves only physical harm.
7. The cycle of abuse includes a period when the abuser apologises.
8. A mandatory arrest policy lets officers decide freely whether to arrest an abuser.
9. A restraining order legally forbids the abuser from approaching the victim.
10. Victims of domestic violence never hesitate to report the crime.

Exercise 4. Choose the correct word.

1. A broken arm is an example of (minor/moderate) bodily harm.
2. A planned killing is called (murder/manslaughter).
3. The police need to (investigate/ignore) every report of domestic violence.
4. Sexual assault happens without the victim's (consent/testimony).
5. The (perpetrator/survivor) of the attack needed emotional support.
6. Officers can help victims apply for a (shelter/restraining order).
7. The law punishes premeditated crimes (severely/softly).
8. They want to (protect/blame) victims of domestic violence.
9. Abusers often try to (isolate/support) their victims from family and friends.
10. It is important to stay (calm/careless) when interviewing a survivor.

Exercise 5. Change the noun into the form requested by the context based on text roots.

Model. Killing → (Name of person who does it). killer

1. Murder → (Name of person who does it). ...
2. Violence → (Adjective). ...
3. Abuse → (Verb). o ...
4. Survive → (Name of person who does it). ...
5. Protection → (Verb). ...
6. Legally → (Adjective). ...
7. Investigation → (Verb). o ...
8. Crime → (Name of person who does it). ...
9. Testify → (Noun).
10. Danger → (Adjective). ...

Exercise 6. Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions from the box.

from	to	for	in	under	with	of	into	out	behind
------	----	-----	----	-------	------	----	------	-----	--------

1. This crime falls ... the category of grievous bodily harm.
2. The suspect ran ... of the house after the attack.
3. He was arrested ... murder yesterday.
4. The abuser walked ... the house despite the restraining order.
5. Don't leave the children alone ... an abusive parent.
6. They took evidence ... the crime scene.
7. The court sentenced him ... twenty years in prison.
8. She testified ... a case of domestic violence.
9. Coercive control is common ... abusive relationships.
10. The value ... human life is central to criminal law.

Exercise 7. Put each situation into the correct category.

Minor harm	Grievous harm	Murder	Manslaughter	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Self-defense

- A. A small bruise appears after a minor push during an argument.
- B. A victim loses an eye after being hit with a metal bar.
- C. A man plans for weeks and then kills his business partner.
- D. A driver accidentally kills a pedestrian after running a red light in a hurry.
- E. A husband controls his wife's money and isolates her from her friends.
- F. Someone touches another person sexually without their agreement.
- G. A woman pushes an attacker away after he grabs her bag.
- H. A man breaks his neighbour's arm during a sudden fight.
- I. A father slowly poisons a family member over several months.
- J. Two people argue and one accidentally causes the other's death while trying to separate a fight.

Exercise 8. You have 10 situations. Say what type of crime it is and explain why using the phrases from the box.

I think that...	In my opinion...	As far as I know...	It seems to me that...
I believe...	First of all...	Because...	

Model. "I think this is because the injury was serious and threatened the victim's life."

1. A man plans and kills his neighbour after a long-running dispute.
2. A woman is left with a broken arm after her partner pushed her down the stairs.
3. A driver causes a fatal accident by texting while driving.

4. A husband controls all the family's money and forbids his wife from seeing her friends.
5. Someone touches a stranger sexually on a crowded bus without permission.
6. A father hits his child hard enough to leave a bruise.
7. A robber shoots a shop owner during a robbery.
8. A woman defends herself with pepper spray against an attacker.
9. A partner threatens to harm the children if the victim leaves.
10. Two drunk men fight, and one dies after hitting his head on the pavement.

Exercise 9. Put crimes in order from **least dangerous** to **most dangerous**. Explain your opinion using the phrases from the box.

In my opinion...	Personally,...	I strongly believe...	First...,
second..., finally...	I agree/disagree because..	For example...	

Model. "Personally, I think minor bodily harm is less dangerous than murder because murder ends a person's life. For example, courts punish murder with the longest prison sentences."

Crimes.

1. minor bodily harm
2. moderate bodily harm
3. grievous bodily harm
4. manslaughter
5. murder
6. sexual assault
7. domestic violence

Exercise 10. Compose a short story in 4–5 sentences. Use one type of crime against the person, one victim, one perpetrator, one solution using the phrases from the box. Start with "*Yesterday I was on a bus. /I was walking home. Suddenly I saw something strange...*"

Model. "Yesterday I was on a crowded bus. Suddenly, I noticed a man standing very close to an old woman. To my surprise, he took her wallet. Luckily, another passenger saw it and called the police."

Suddenly...	Then...	After that...	To my surprise...	Luckily...	Finally...
-------------	---------	---------------	-------------------	------------	------------

Тема 14.

Торгівля людьми. Нелегальна міграція. Human Trafficking. Illegal Migration.

Тексти.

1. Human Trafficking.
2. Illegal Migration.

Text 1

Vocabulary

1. human trafficking — торгівля людьми
2. to exploit — експлуатувати, використовувати
3. vulnerable — уразливий, незахищений
4. to manipulate — маніпулювати
5. false promise — хибна (фальшива) обіцянка
6. forced labor — примусова праця
7. sexual exploitation — сексуальна експлуатація
8. agriculture — сільське господарство
9. construction — будівництво
10. immediate — негайний, терміновий
11. psychological violence — психологічне насильство
12. threat — погроза
13. to obey — слухатися, підкорятися
14. isolated — ізольований, самотній
15. public awareness — суспільна обізнаність (інформованість)
16. danger sign — ознака небезпеки
17. trap — пастка
18. contract — контракт, договір
19. strict law — суворий закон
20. survivor — той, хто вижив (постраждалий, який врятувався)
21. modern slavery — сучасне рабство



Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a terrible global crime that modern society faces every day. It happens when criminals trick, force, or steal people from their homes to exploit them. This problem exists in every country, and it affects millions of lives yearly. Criminals use these people to make huge amounts of illegal money. Traffickers usually look for vulnerable people who are easy to manipulate. These are often individuals who lose their jobs, have no money, or escape from wars. Criminals make false promises to catch them. They offer good jobs abroad, free education, or a better lifestyle. However, when the victims arrive, the reality is completely different and scary.

There are different types of human trafficking. The most common forms are forced labor and sexual exploitation. Victims must work long hours in factories, agriculture, construction, or private houses. They do not get paid, they live in terrible conditions, and they cannot leave. Sometimes, criminals take away their passports and personal documents immediately. This makes it completely impossible for victims to ask the local police for help. Physical and psychological violence is a big part of this crime. Traffickers use threats, lies, and fear to control people. They often threaten to hurt the

victim's family back home if the victim does not obey. Because of this, many victims stay silent, isolated, and afraid for a very long time.

Education and public awareness are the best ways to fight this dangerous problem. People need to know the basic danger signs before traveling. For example, if a job offer looks too good to be true, it is probably a dangerous trap. You should never give your passport to strangers or employers. Also, it is important to check employment companies and contracts before leaving your city. You must always leave your travel details with your family.

Governments and international organizations work together to stop trafficking worldwide. They create special strict laws to punish criminals severely. They also build safe houses, provide psychological help, and offer medical support for survivors. It is important to remember that victims are not criminals; they need protection and care. If we stay informed, careful, and responsible, we can protect ourselves and help save others from this modern form of slavery. We must talk about this problem openly to protect our friends, families, and communities from danger. Every small step in education helps to create a safer world for everyone.

Questions.

1. According to the first paragraph, what three methods do criminals use to take people from their homes?
2. What do criminals use the exploited victims for, according to the text?
3. Name three specific groups of vulnerable individuals whom traffickers look for.
4. What three false promises do criminals make to catch their victims?
5. What are the two most common forms of human trafficking mentioned in the text?
6. In which four industries are victims of forced labor often forced to work?
7. What are the working and living conditions of the victims of forced labor?
8. Why do criminals take away the victims' passports and personal documents immediately?
9. What two types of violence are described as a big part of this crime?
10. How do traffickers use the victim's family back home to control them?
11. What are the two best ways to fight this dangerous problem?
12. If a job offer looks too good to be true, what is it probably?
13. What should you never do with your passport when dealing with strangers or employers?
14. What details should you always leave with your family before traveling?
15. What three types of support do governments and organizations provide for survivors in safe houses?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the words with their definitions.

1. Passports	A. safe place for people who need protection.
2. Trap	B. a formal, legal agreement on paper.
3. Shelter	C. a dangerous situation that is difficult to escape from

4. Contract	D. being forced to work long hours for little or no money.
5. Salary	E. a person or company that gives people jobs.
6. Threat	F. a person who breaks the law and hurts others.
7. Criminal	G. the business of farming and growing crops
8. Agriculture	H. statement saying you will hurt someone if they don't obey.
9. Forced labor	I. documents required to travel legally.
10. Employer	J. money that you receive for doing a job

Exercise 2. Find synonyms matching **A** and **B**.

A	B
1. Immediate	a. look after/guard
2. Huge	b. worldwide
3. Criminal	c. danger warning
4. Global	d. lawbreaker
5. Threat	e. huge/very big
6. False	f. secure/protected
7. Safe	g. fake/incorrect
8. Protect	h. instant/fast
9. Support	i. severe/hard
10. Strict	j. help/aid

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

victims	vulnerable	exploit	false	trap	strict	passports
awareness	obey	force.				

1. Criminals look for ... people who have no money or jobs.
2. Traffickers make ... promises about excellent salaries abroad.
3. If an offer looks too good to be true, it is usually a dangerous
4. Human trafficking is a crime where criminals look to ... others for money.
5. Sadly, many ... stay silent because they are terrified.
6. Criminals sometimes use physical ... to take people from their homes.
7. It is very dangerous when employers take away your personal
8. Increasing public ... helps citizens see the danger signs early.
9. Traffickers use threats to make sure that people ... them.
10. Governments must create ... laws to punish these criminals severely.

Exercise 4. Match the verbs with the nouns.

1. Make	A. passports immediately
2. Create	B. physical violence
3. Notice	C. false promises
4. Check	D. danger signs

5. Use	E. strict laws
6. Earn	F. human lives
7. Raise	G. contracts carefully
8. Save	H. help from police
9. Take away	I. huge money
10. Ask for	J. public awareness

Exercise 5. Are the statements true, false or there is there no information in the text?

1. Criminals often control victims by threatening their families.
2. Most trafficking victims are transported across borders by trains.
3. Survivors receive medical and psychological help in safe houses.
4. Traffickers usually live in big expensive hotels.
5. Agriculture, construction, and factories are common places for forced labor.
6. Women are the only victims of international trafficking crimes.
7. You must never sign a contract that is written in a language you don't know.
8. Modern slavery can be completely stopped if we stop using computers.
9. Traffickers use lies and fear to isolate their victims from society.
10. Checking a company before traveling is a good way to protect yourself.

Exercise 6. Change the word in brackets to complete the sentence.

Model. Many people are tricked because they lack basic ...(educate) **education**.

1. It is important to increase public ... (aware) about this crime.
2. Traffickers use physical and ... (psychology) violence.
3. There are international organizations that protect the ... (survive).
4. Human trafficking is a terrible ... (globe) problem today.
5. The contract must give you a ... (safely) guarantee.
6. Bad employers treat people with total ... (cruel).
7. Criminals get a lot of ... (illegally) money from this business.
8. It is ... (possibility) to escape when they lock the doors.
9. We need more ... (inform) about how to travel safely.
10. Victims of human trafficking need legal and social ... (protect).

Exercise 7. Compose sentences.

1. never/strangers/should/you/passport/your/give/to.
2. safe/help/governments/houses/build/to/survivors.
3. trafficking/global/is/a/serious/human/crime.
4. look/vulnerable/criminals/for/always/people.
5. signs/need/know/danger/to/people/the.
6. pay/long/they/hours/work/without/any.
7. protect/we/friends/must/our/danger/from.
8. check/companies/before/employment/travel/always.
9. use/control/traffickers/fear/to/victims.
10. world/step/small/creates/every/safer/a.

Exercise 8. Choose the correct word.

1. Human trafficking is a form of modern (slavery/education).
2. Traffickers (protect/manipulate) people by using their fears.
3. When the victims arrive, the reality is completely (scary/wonderful).
4. Victims have to work in private houses or on building (sites/schools).
5. It is (possible/impossible) to leave when criminals take your documents.
6. Physical violence includes (threats/hitting) and hurting people.
7. If an offer looks too good, it is probably a dangerous (trick/holiday).
8. Organizations provide medical support for (criminals/survivors).
9. We must talk about this problem (secretly/openly) to protect others.
10. Strict laws help to (punish/help) criminals who buy and sell people.

Exercise 9. Read these 10 sentences and react by either agreeing or disagreeing, using phrases (e.g., "*I see your point, however...*", "*I completely echo your sentiment...*").

1. Human trafficking is a local issue that only affects a few developing countries.
2. Traffickers are highly skilled at identifying and targeting vulnerable individuals.
3. People who lose their jobs or escape from wars are easy to manipulate.
4. False promises of free education and a better lifestyle are easily spotted and avoided.
5. Forced labor is much more dangerous and scarier than sexual exploitation.
6. Losing personal documents completely prevents victims from asking the local police for help.
7. Traffickers mostly rely on physical violence rather than psychological threats.
8. Education and public awareness are much more effective than severe laws and punishment.
9. A job offer that looks too good to be true should always be checked carefully.
10. Survivors of trafficking should be treated as vulnerable victims who need care, not as criminals.

Exercise 10. Complete the summary using the words from the box. Choose the correct option and fill in the gaps.

document	hard work	organizations	learning	education
weak	vulnerable	threats	forced labor	groups
sexual	exploitation	passport	abuse	

Human trafficking is a serious global crime that affects millions of people every year. Criminals usually target **1.** ... people who are easy to manipulate. Some victims may be in a **2.** ... financial or social situation. Traffickers often approach different **3.** ... of people and make false promises about jobs, **4.** ..., or a better life abroad.

The most common forms of trafficking are **5.** ... and **6.** Victims often suffer physical and emotional **7.** Traffickers control people through violence, **8.** ..., and

fear. Sometimes criminals take a victim's **9.** ... or another important **10.** ... to prevent escape.

Governments and international **11.** ... work together to stop this crime. Public awareness, **12.** ..., and continuous **13.** ... are important tools in preventing human trafficking.

Text 2.

Vocabulary

1. illegal migration — нелегальна міграція
2. international borders — міжнародні кордони
3. official permission — офіційний дозвіл
4. valid documents — дійсні документи
5. work permit — дозвіл на роботу
6. complex reason — складна причина
7. military conflict — військовий конфлікт
8. natural disaster — природне лихо
9. life-threatening — небезпечний для життя
10. smuggler — контрабандист/перевізник нелегалів
11. crowded boat — переповнений човен
12. stormy sea — бурхливе море
13. destination country — країна призначення
14. undocumented migrant — мігрант без документів
15. shadow economy — тіньова економіка
16. deportation — депортація
17. host country — країна, що приймає мігрантів
18. social tension — соціальна напруженість
19. to cooperate — співпрацювати
20. legal way — законний спосіб
21. long-term solution — довгострокове рішення

Illegal Migration

Illegal migration is another big challenge for the modern world and international



relations. It happens when people cross international borders without official permission or valid documents. They do not have the necessary visas, passports, or work permits to live in a new country. There are many complex reasons why people choose this dangerous and risky path. The main reason is economics. Many migrants come from poor countries where they cannot find jobs or

feed their families. Other people escape from military conflicts, political problems, or natural disasters. They want to find a safe environment and a better future for their children.

The journey of an illegal migrant is extremely dangerous and often life-threatening. Many people pay large amounts of money to criminals called smugglers.

These smugglers promise to take them across the border safely and quickly. However, they often leave migrants in terrible situations. People travel in crowded boats across stormy seas or walk for days through hot deserts without water. Many lose their lives during these long journeys. Life in the destination country is also very difficult for undocumented migrants. They cannot get official jobs, so they must work illegally in the shadow economy. Bad employers often exploit them. They pay them very low salaries and make them work in bad conditions.



Illegal migrants cannot complain to the police because they are afraid of immediate deportation. Furthermore, illegal migration creates serious problems for host countries and local citizens. It puts heavy pressure on local hospitals, schools, and social systems. Governments spend a lot of money on border control, police, and special detention centers. This situation can sometimes create social tension between locals and new migrants.

To solve this problem effectively, countries must cooperate and talk to each other. It is important to create more legal, safe, and clear ways for migration. When the process is legal, governments can control who enters the country. At the same time, rich countries should help poor nations develop their economies, build schools, and create new jobs. When people have good jobs, safety, and opportunities at home, they do not need to risk their lives migrating illegally. Education and economic support are the best long-term solutions for this global issue.

Questions

1. What is the main topic of the text?
2. What does "illegal migration" mean according to the first paragraph?
3. What are the two main types of reasons why people decide to leave their home countries?
4. What is the main goal of migrants who escape from military conflicts or disasters?
5. According to the author, what are the best long-term solutions to this global problem?
6. Which documents do illegal migrants usually lack when they cross borders?
7. Who are smugglers, and what do they promise to do for migrants?
8. What two dangerous environments do migrants often have to travel through?
9. Why do illegal migrants have to work in the "shadow economy"?
10. Why don't undocumented workers complain to the police when employers treat them badly?
11. Why do you think dishonest employers prefer to hire illegal migrants instead of local citizens?
12. In what ways does illegal migration put "heavy pressure" on a host country's public services?
13. Why is international cooperation necessary to solve this problem effectively?

14. How does helping poor nations develop their economies prevent illegal migration?
15. Do you think the journey of an illegal migrant is worth the risk? Why or why not?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the words with their definitions.

1. Migration	A. a person who employs people.
2. Permission	B. to use someone unfairly for your own advantage.
3. Smuggle	C. the act of officially sending someone out of a country.
4. Exploit	D. the act of moving from one country or place to live in another.
5. Deportation	E. a country that receives migrants or guests.
6. Host country	F. the act of allowing someone to do something
7. Employer	G. money that you earn for doing a job.
8. Cooperate	H. something that is dangerous or has a chance of failure.
9. Risky	I. a person who takes things or people into a country illegally.
10. Salary	J. to work together with someone to achieve a goal.

Exercise 2. Match the verbs on the left with the nouns on the right to make common phrases from the text.

1. To cross	A. a visa
2. To have	B. a border
3. To lose	C. pressure
4. To work	D. one's life
5. To pay	E. illegally
6. To put	F. money
7. To spend	G. control
8. To develop	H. documents
9. To use	I. an economy
10. To keep	a. safe

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences using the correct words from the box.

permission	conflict	documents	shadow	tension	pressure	solution
effective	escape	alternative				

1. You cannot travel to this country if you do not have official
2. Many people want to ... from war zones to save their lives.
3. Please show your valid travel ... at the border control.
4. Armed ... in the region made it impossible for families to stay.
5. Working in the ... economy means you do not pay taxes and have no rights.
6. High numbers of new patients put a lot of ... on local hospitals.
7. There was a lot of social ... between the two different groups in the city.
8. We need to find an ... and smart way to fix this problem.
9. The best long-term ... is to build a strong economy in poor nations.
10. Taking a train is a safer ... to traveling in a crowded boat.

Exercise 4. Read the sentences and write T (True), F (False), or NS (Not Stated) according to the text. If the sentence is false, correct it.

1. Illegal migration happens when people cross borders with valid passports.
2. Economic problems are the only reason why people migrate illegally.
3. Smugglers always help migrants cross the border safely and quickly.
4. Traveling through deserts or across stormy seas is very dangerous.
5. Undocumented migrants usually find well-paid, official jobs.
6. Local police always try to help illegal migrants find a place to live.
7. Illegal migration can cause social tension between local citizens and new migrants.
8. Governments spend very little money on border control and detention centers.
9. Rich countries should give cash directly to every migrant.
10. Education and jobs at home can make people want to stay in their own countries.

Exercise 5. Put the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences from the text.

1. challenge/migration/modern/illegal/is/a/big/the/world/for.
2. do/they/not/necessary/have/documents/the.
3. economics/main/reason/the/is/migration/for.
4. journey/illegal/of/the/an/migrant/dangerous/is.
5. pay/people/money/many/large/smugglers/to/amounts/of.
6. work/they/must/shadow/the/economy/in.
7. afraid/they/deportation/of/are/immediate.
8. heavy/puts/it/pressure/local/on/hospitals.
9. must/countries/together/cooperate/and/work.
10. education/best/is/long-term/the/solution.

Exercise 6. Put these 10 logical stages of the illegal migration process into the correct order (1–10).

1. Migrants face difficulties finding official jobs in the host country.
2. People suffer from poor economic conditions or conflicts at home.
3. Smugglers promise a quick and safe journey across the border.
4. Migrants decide to leave their country without official permission.
5. They pay large amounts of money to criminal smugglers.
6. They travel through dangerous deserts or crowded boats on stormy seas.

7. Migrants work in the shadow economy and face exploitation.
8. They live in constant fear of police and immediate deportation.
9. The host country experiences heavy pressure on its schools and hospitals.
10. International organizations look for long-term solutions like economic support.

Exercise 7. You are an undocumented migrant who has arrived in a new country. Your partner is a Journalist. Ask and answer 4 questions about *why the migrant left home, how the journey was, where they work now, and what they are afraid of* and answer them.

Exercise 8. Complete the missing words in the dialogue then practice speaking it with a partner.

Police Officer. Good afternoon. Can I ask you some questions about ...? (1)?

Migrant. Yes, of course.

Police Officer. Why do some people decide to migrate ...? (2)?

Migrant. Many people are looking for ... (3) jobs and a better life.

Police Officer. What dangers can migrants face during their ... (4)?

Migrant. They may travel with ... (5) and cross borders in unsafe conditions.

Police Officer. What problems do undocumented migrants have in the destination country?

Migrant. They often cannot get ... (6) jobs and may be exploited.

Police Officer. What is one possible solution to this problem?

Migrant. Governments should create more ... (7) and safe migration opportunities.

Exercise 9. Discuss the statements. Use the phrases from the box.

I agree because...	I disagree because...	In my opinion...	I think that...
--------------------	-----------------------	------------------	-----------------

1. Illegal migration is only an economic problem.
2. Smugglers help migrants safely reach another country.
3. Illegal migrants often work in difficult conditions.
4. Host countries face challenges because of illegal migration.
5. Creating legal migration programs can help solve the problem.

Exercise 10. Write questions for these 3 phrases, then answer 2 questions, and make a dialogue with your partner.

1. To begin with, illegal migration means crossing international borders without official permission or valid documents.
2. The main reason for this is economics, because people experience a lack of jobs and the inability to feed their families in poor countries.
3. In addition to this, there are safety push factors, such as escaping from military conflicts, political problems, or natural disasters.

1. What would happen if all countries opened their borders completely?
2. What would happen if all borders were closed completely?

Тема 15.
Торгівля наркотиками.
Drug Trafficking

Тексти.

- 1. The Challenge of Drug Trafficking**
- 2. The Challenge of Fighting Global Drug Networks.**

Text 1.

Vocabulary

1. drug trafficking — торгівля наркотиками
2. public safety — громадська безпека
3. illegal trade — незаконна торгівля
4. cultivation — вирощування
5. forbidden substances — заборонені речовини
6. shadow business — тіньовий бізнес
7. supply chain — ланцюг постачання
8. smuggler — контрабандист
9. encrypted messages — зашифровані повідомлення
10. substance abuse — зловживання речовинами
11. mortality rate — рівень смертності
12. petty crime — дрібний злочин
13. heavy pressure — важкий тиск
14. rehabilitation center — реабілітаційний центр
15. border guard — прикордонник
16. customs officer — митник
17. suspicious cargo — підозрілий вантаж
18. intelligence data — розвідувальні дані
19. joint operations — спільні операції

The Challenge of Drug Trafficking

Drug trafficking is one of the most serious criminal activities and threats to public safety in the modern world. It is a global illegal trade that includes the cultivation, manufacture, distribution, and sale of forbidden substances. Criminal networks and organized syndicates control this shadow business because it generates enormous financial profits. Millions of dollars move through secret channels every day, causing extreme damage to national economies, legal financial institutions, and global security.

The illegal supply chain often starts in poor agricultural areas where criminals force local farmers to grow illegal plants. After that, international smugglers transport the dangerous substances across national borders using hidden compartments in cars, trucks, commercial ships, or planes. Modern criminals also actively use the internet, digital technologies, and underground marketplaces to distribute illegal products secretly. They communicate through encrypted messages and accept anonymous digital currencies to avoid police attention.

The consequences of this illegal trade are tragic for individuals, families, and local communities. First of all, the distribution of forbidden substances leads to a high level of addiction among citizens, especially young people. Substance abuse destroys physical health, causes severe psychological problems, and increases mortality rates. To pay for their addiction, many users turn to petty crimes like theft, burglary, and robbery. This situation creates a highly dangerous environment and increases general crime rates in cities.

Furthermore, drug trafficking puts heavy pressure on public healthcare and social systems. Emergency rooms and specialized hospitals spend enormous resources treating overdoses, infections, and chronic medical conditions caused by addiction. Local governments must spend a large part of their budgets on special rehabilitation centers, social workers, and anti-drug education campaigns in public schools. This leaves less money for other important community projects.

Law enforcement agencies work constantly to detect and prevent these criminal activities. Special police forces, border guards, and customs officers inspect suspicious cargo, perform sudden raids, and arrest members of criminal networks. However, local police forces cannot solve this global issue alone. International cooperation between different countries is absolutely necessary. Governments must share important intelligence data, organize joint border operations, and follow uniform international legal standards.

In conclusion, stopping the illegal trade requires a complex strategy. Law enforcement operations and strict border control are very important to stop smugglers. At the same time, long-term solutions must focus on prevention and social support. Society must educate young people about risks, help addicted individuals recover, and create better economic opportunities. When people have good jobs, strong health, and active public support, criminal networks lose their market and power.

Questions

1. What is the main topic of the text?
2. Why do criminal networks and organized syndicates control the drug trade?
3. Where does the illegal supply chain usually begin?
4. What do local police forces need from other countries to solve this global issue?
5. According to the text, what is required to stop the illegal trade effectively?
6. Which four types of transport do international smugglers use to cross national borders?
7. How do modern criminals use the internet to distribute their products secretly?
8. What does substance abuse do to a person's physical and psychological health?
9. Why do many drug users turn to petty crimes like theft and robbery?
10. What specific things do governments spend their budgets on to handle the consequences of addiction?
11. Why do you think criminals target poor agricultural areas to start their supply chain?
12. In what ways does drug trafficking create a dangerous environment in local cities?

13. Why is strict border control alone not enough to solve the problem in the long term?
14. How does creating better economic opportunities help defeat criminal networks?
15. What role does public school education play in preventing drug abuse?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the words or phrases from the text with their correct definitions.

1. Trafficking	A. public systems like the police that make sure people follow laws.
2. Forbidden	B. the act of growing plants or crops.
3. Customs officer	C. the number of deaths in a specific period or place.
4. Law enforcement	D. a system of organizations and activities involved in moving a product.
5. Encrypted	E. a person whose job is to examine goods coming into a country.
6. Supply chain	F. not allowed; illegal because of a law or rule.
7. Cultivation	G. moving or distributing goods across borders illegally.
8. Smuggler	H. the illegal buying and selling of goods globally.
9. Addiction	I. hidden or converted into a secret code to protect data.
10. Mortality rate	J. the state of being unable to stop taking a harmful substance.

Exercise 2. Match the verbs on the left with the nouns on the right to make common phrases from the text.

1. To threaten	A. economic opportunities
2. To grow	B. anonymous messages
3. To damage	C. national economies
4. To accept	D. illegal plants
5. To send	E. public safety
6. To destroy	F. intelligence data
7. To turn to	G. digital currencies
8. To perform	H. petty crime
9. To share	I. physical health
10. To create	J. sudden raids

Exercise 3. Match the words from the left column with their opposites from the right column based on the text.

1. Public	A. drop/decrease
2. Severe	B. mild/light
3. Constant	C. dangerous
4. Long-term	D. separate/individual
5. Joint	E. temporary/rare
6. Illegal	F. rich
7. Poor	G. private
8. Hidden	H. legal
9. Increase	I. short-term
10.Safe	J. visible/open

Exercise 4. Decide if the statement is true or false and correct the false ones.

1. Drug trafficking is a legal business that pays high taxes to the government.
2. Criminal syndicates make enormous financial profits from the drug trade.
3. Farmers in poor areas always grow illegal plants because they want to become rich.
4. Smugglers use cars, trucks, ships, and planes to transport substances.
5. Criminals use digital currencies because they are easy for the police to track.
6. Substance abuse can lead to severe psychological problems.
7. Drug users never commit crimes to pay for their addiction.
8. Hospitals spend very little money on treating overdoses.
9. Border guards and special police forces perform sudden raids to arrest criminals.
- 10.The text suggests that helping addicted people recover is part of a long-term solution.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the correct words from the box.

safety	forbidden	global	compartments	currency
emergency	budget	joint	prevention	strategy

1. The government increased the police ... to fight organized crime.
2. Drug trafficking is a ... issue that affects many countries around the world.
3. Police found the illegal products hidden in secret ... inside the truck.
4. It is strictly ... to bring these dangerous substances into the country.
5. Criminal networks threaten public ... and destroy local communities.
6. Bitcoin is a type of digital ... that criminals sometimes use anonymously.
7. Overdose victims are often taken directly to hospital ... rooms.
8. The two countries organized a ... border operation to catch smugglers.
9. A complex ... is necessary to destroy the power of criminal syndicates.
- 10.School programs focus on the ... of substance abuse among teenagers.

Exercise 6. Put the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences from the text.

1. threat/trafficking/safety/drug/public/is/a/to.

2. enormous/shadow/financial/generates/business/this/profits.
3. plants/criminals/grow/force/local/to/farmers/illegal.
4. transport/borders/dangerous/across/smugglers/substances/national.
5. physical/abuse/health/substance/destroys/human.
6. users/turn/crimes/many/to/petty/addicted.
7. heavy/systems/trafficking/puts/pressure/drug/social/on.
8. operations/joint/organize/border/governments/must.
9. strategy/requires/stopping/trade/complex/a/illegal/the.
10. people/support/power/lose/networks/criminal/when/have

Exercise 7. Change the word in brackets to fit the gap grammatically and contextually.

1. Drug trafficking is a serious threat to public (SAFE)
2. This illegal business generates enormous ... profits. (FINANCE)
3. Criminals use digital technologies to distribute products (SECRET)
4. The consequences of this trade are ... for families. (TRAGEDY)
5. Substance abuse increases ... rates in big cities. (MORTAL)
6. Dishonest users commit ... to pay for drugs. (THEFT)
7. Hospitals spend a lot of resources treating ... conditions. (MEDICINE)
8. Education campaigns are important in ... schools. (PUBLICITY)
9. Special forces inspect ... cargo at the border. (SUSPICION)
10. Long-term solutions must focus on (PREVENT)

Exercise 8. Work in pairs. Look at the 10 unfinished sentences below and complete them.

1. Drug trafficking is a global illegal trade that includes...
2. Criminal networks control this shadow business because it generates...
3. The supply chain often starts in poor areas where criminals force...
4. Smugglers transport dangerous substances across national borders using...
5. Today, modern criminals actively use the internet and encrypted...
6. For individual citizens, the distribution of forbidden substances leads to...
7. To pay for their addictions, many drug users turn to...
8. This situation puts heavy pressure on public healthcare and...
9. To detect and prevent these activities, law enforcement agencies perform...
10. In the end, the best long-term solutions must focus on prevention, education, and...

Exercise 9. Put these 10 logical stages of the drug trafficking cycle and prevention into the correct order (1–10).

1. Smugglers hide substances in transport compartments to cross national borders.
2. Criminals use encrypted messages and digital currencies to sell products online.
3. Criminal networks force poor farmers to cultivate illegal plants.
4. Young citizens buy forbidden substances and develop a dangerous addiction.
5. Addicted individuals turn to petty crimes like theft to get quick money.
6. Local crime rates increase and threaten general public safety in cities.

7. Hospitals and social centers experience heavy pressure and spend vast resources.
8. Special law enforcement forces perform sudden raids and inspect suspicious cargo.
9. Governments organize international cooperation and share intelligence data.
10. Communities build long-term solutions like job creation and school education.

Exercise 10. Work in pairs. Create a dialogue between a customs officer and a passenger using the phrases below. Pay special attention to the word order in questions.

for a customs officer.

- place luggage on the table
- the purpose of the trip
- have anything to declare
- look a bit nervous
- need to search a suitcase

for a passenger.

- travel for a vacation
- have no prohibited items
- be tired after a long flight
- be shaking
- nothing inside
- personal clothes
- not my bag! Someone put this here!

Text 2.

Vocabulary.

1. suppression — придушення, ліквідація
2. cross-border trafficking — транскордонна торгівля (нелегальна), контрабанда
3. ignore national boundaries — ігнорувати національні кордони
4. sovereign laws — суверенні закони
5. regional jurisdictions — регіональні юрисдикції
6. deep-rooted problem — глибоко укорінена проблема
7. intelligence sharing — обмін розвідданими/інформацією
8. intercept large shipments — перехоплювати великі вантажі
9. domestic markets — внутрішні ринки
10. customs units — митні підрозділи
11. rely heavily on — сильно покладатися на
12. cargo tracking systems — системи відстеження вантажів
13. deploy scanners — розгортати/використовувати сканери
14. suspicious cargo — підозрілий вантаж
15. legitimate trade — законна торгівля
16. undercover operations — таємні/приховані операції

- 17.infiltrate criminal networks — проникнути в злочинні мережі
- 18.low-level couriers — кур'єри низької ланки
- 19.illicit substances — незаконні речовини
- 20.illegal profits — незаконні прибутки
- 21.money laundering — відмивання грошей
- 22.financial investigators — фінансові розслідувачі
- 23.shell companies — підставні компанії/фірми-пустушки
- 24.judicial seizure of assets — судовий арешт активів
- 25.legally confiscate — законно конфіскувати
- 26.real estate — нерухомість
- 27.face fair trials — постати перед справедливим судом
- 28.legal representation — правовий захист/представництво в суді
- 29.appropriate punishments — відповідні покарання
- 30.international treaties — міжнародні договори
- 31.extradite suspects — видавати/екстрадувати підозрюваних
- 32.border defense — захист кордонів
- 33.legal agreements — юридичні угоди



The Challenge of Fighting Global Drug Networks

The suppression of cross-border trafficking stands as one of the most complex, dangerous, and demanding tasks for modern law enforcement agencies. Because international criminal organizations operate globally, they completely ignore national boundaries, sovereign laws, and regional jurisdictions. Consequently, local police forces cannot solve this deep-rooted problem alone. Today, effective drug enforcement requires constant international cooperation, institutional intelligence sharing, and the strategic use of advanced technology.

To successfully intercept large illegal shipments before they enter domestic markets, modern customs units and police forces rely heavily on technological innovation. Officers utilize automated cargo tracking systems to monitor the movement of commercial vehicles in real time. Additionally, they deploy high-resolution X-ray



scanners at busy international ports to identify suspicious cargo hidden deep inside containers without delaying legitimate trade. Furthermore, specialized police units conduct complex undercover operations. During these dangerous assignments, officers hide their identities to infiltrate criminal networks, aiming to arrest top-level leaders rather than just low-level couriers.

However, stopping the physical transport of illicit substances across a border is only half the battle. Organized crime groups generate billions of dollars in illegal profits

every year. To hide these funds, they use complex financial schemes, known as money laundering, to make this "dirty" cash appear legal. To fight this economic threat, financial investigators work tirelessly to track the movement of money through banks and shell companies. Their investigations often lead to the judicial seizure of assets, allowing governments to legally confiscate luxury vehicles, real estate, and private bank accounts used by criminals.

Finally, when suspects are successfully arrested, the domestic judicial system must ensure they face fair trials, proper legal representation, and appropriate punishments. International treaties play a crucial role in this final stage, allowing different countries to extradite suspects across borders and cooperate on legal matters. Ultimately, defeating global drug networks requires a balanced combination of strong border defense, financial investigations, and international legal agreements.

Questions

1. Why is cross-border trafficking considered one of the most complex tasks for law enforcement?
2. What do international criminal organizations completely ignore?
3. Can local police forces solve the global drug problem alone? Why or why not?
4. What three things are required for effective modern drug enforcement?
5. Why do modern customs units and police forces rely on technological innovation?
6. How do officers monitor the movement of commercial vehicles in real time?
7. Where do law enforcement officers deploy high-resolution X-ray scanners?
8. What is the purpose of using scanners at busy international ports?
9. Why do specialized police units conduct undercover operations?
10. Whom do undercover officers aim to arrest during their assignments?
11. What is "money laundering"?
12. What do financial investigators do to fight economic threats from organized crime?
13. What luxury items can governments legally confiscate after a judicial seizure?
14. What must the domestic judicial system ensure when suspects are arrested?
15. How do international treaties help different countries at the final stage of justice?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the words on the left with their definitions/synonyms on the right.

1. Suppress	A. catch/stop something before it arrives
2. Intercept	B. legal system/authority area
3. Jurisdiction	C. move someone to another country for trial
4. Legitimate	D. goods carried by ship, plane, or truck
5. Confiscate	E. enter a group secretly
6. Cargo	F. take away property legally
7. Extradite	G. trust/depend on
8. Rely	H. real/lawful
9. Illicit	I. stop by force/eliminate

10. Infiltrate	J. illegal/against the law
----------------	----------------------------

Exercise 2. Match the verbs with the correct nouns to form text-based phrases.

1. Intercept	A. money
2. Share	B. intelligence
3. Infiltrate	C. a trial
4. Launder	D. shipments
5. Confiscate	E. networks
6. Face	F. technology
7. Deploy	G. assets
8. Solve	H. a crime
9. Protect	I. a problem
10. Commit	J. borders

Exercise 3. Fill in the sentences with the correct words from the box.

boundaries	assets	networks	couriers	global	enforcement
	trial	profit	customs	real estate	

1. Drug trafficking is a ... problem that affects every continent.
2. Local law ... agencies work day and night to keep cities safe.
3. Criminals do not respect national ... and cross them easily.
4. When you arrive in a new country, officers check your bags at
5. Police arrested the low-level ..., but the leader escaped.
6. Undercover agents help to destroy dangerous criminal
7. Cartels make a huge ... by selling illegal drugs.
8. The billionaire bought expensive ..., including three villas in Spain.
9. The court ordered the seizure of all the criminal's financial
10. Every arrested suspect has the right to a fair

Exercise 4. Decide whether the statement is true or false and correct the false ones.

1. Legitimate trade means selling illegal weapons and drugs.
2. A deep-rooted problem is a minor issue that is easy to fix.
3. Undercover operations are done openly so everyone can see the police.
4. Money laundering makes illegal money look like legal income.
5. Shell companies are usually real factories that make seafood products.
6. Sovereign laws are laws belonging to an independent country.
7. Suspects are people who are definitely innocent.
8. An appropriate punishment for a big crime should be serious.
9. Treaties are official agreements between different countries.
10. Intercepting a shipment means helping it reach its destination safely.

Exercise 5. Choose the correct variant.

1. Police use X-ray scanners to find (suspicious/legitimate/financial) items.

2. The (suppress/seizure/trial) of assets means the government takes a criminal's car.
3. Criminals ignore regional (jurisdictions/systems/profits).
4. Officers monitor vehicles in (real time/old time/slow time) using GPS.
5. (Domestic/Cross-border/Sovereign) trafficking happens between different countries.
6. A (shell company/law enforcement/treaty) is used to hide dirty money.
7. To (extradite/infiltrate/deploy) means to send a criminal to face trial abroad.
8. Low-level (leaders/couriers/agencies) usually carry the drugs across borders.
9. Modern police rely (heavily/lightly/poorly) on new technologies.
10. (Illicit/Legitimate/Fair) substances are banned by law.

Exercise 6. Each sentence contains one vocabulary mistake. Find and correct it.

1. Local police can solve this global problem alone.
2. Scanners help identify legal cargo hidden in containers.
3. Undercover agents want to arrest low-level leaders.
4. Money laundering makes clean money look dirty.
5. International couriers allow countries to extradite suspects.
6. Shell companies are used to save illegal profits.
7. High-resolution scanners are deployed at domestic kitchens.
8. Criminals completely respect sovereign laws.
9. Cross-border trafficking is a very safe task for police.
10. Legitimate trade must be delayed by customs scanners.

Exercise 6. Put the following 10 words from the box into two categories.

Crime/Criminals or Law/Justice.

courier	trial	money laundering	court	suspect	treaty
trafficking	asset seizure	cartel	police		

1. **Crime/Criminals**.....
2. **Law/Justice**.

Exercise 7. Rewrite the sentences using the noun form of the capitalized verb.

Model. They INVESTIGATE the crime. ->
They conduct an investigation.

1. Countries COOPERATE internationally. -> They have international
2. The police INFILTRATE networks. -> They complete the
3. The court SEIZED his assets. -> The court ordered the ... of assets.
4. They TRAFFICK drugs across borders. -> Cross-border ... is illegal.
5. The government PUNISHES criminals. -> Criminals face appropriate
6. Police TRACK cargo vehicles. -> Automated cargo ... is effective.
7. The state PROTECTS its borders. -> Border ... is essential.
8. Cartels LAUNDER money. -> Money ... is a financial crime.

9. They ARRESTED the suspect. -> The police made an
10. Countries TREAT each other well via agreements. -> They signed a new

Exercise 8. Fill in the blanks with the phrases in the box to complete the text.

on the one hand	on the other hand	in contrast	however	moreover
-----------------	-------------------	-------------	---------	----------

1. ..., regular police officers wear uniforms and drive marked police cars.
2. Their daily goal is making low-level arrests on local streets.
3. ..., specialized units conduct undercover operations.
4. ... to regular police, undercover agents wear casual clothes and drive ordinary vehicles. They use a fake identity with a new name and history to infiltrate networks.
5. ..., agents take risks because they work with dangerous people every day. This work causes psychological stress and is dangerous for families.
6. ..., their long-term goal is collecting secret intelligence from the inside to arrest top-level leaders. In the end, a big raid stops the cartel completely.

Exercise 9. Fill in the blanks with the phrases in the box to complete the text.

in order to	hit where it hurts	as a matter of fact	consequently	that is why
-------------	--------------------	---------------------	--------------	-------------

..., criminal networks and cartels care about one main thing. Billions of dollars in profit. ... tracking money is sometimes more important than finding actual drugs. ... to stop these groups, financial investigators must follow the trail of dirty cash.

Criminals use banks and anonymous shell companies to hide their money. This is called money laundering. ..., investigators work hard to find the paper trail. When they find it, the court starts the judicial seizure of criminal property. Governments confiscate luxury cars and real estate, and sometimes use this money to fund schools or police. If we cut off financial assets, we stop the crime network and ... criminals

Exercise 10. Read the dialogue between Officer Sarah (a border police officer) and Agent Leo (a financial investigator). Fill in the blanks using the words from the box below.

undercover	x-ray scanner	money laundering	extradition	tracking system
------------	---------------	------------------	-------------	-----------------

Officer Sarah. Hey Leo! We have a big problem at the port today. A suspicious truck from another country just arrived.

Agent Leo. Hi Sarah. Did you check it with the new **1.** ...?

Officer Sarah. Yes, we did! The machine showed something strange hidden deep inside a big metal container. We also used our GPS **2.** ... to see where the truck traveled. It came from a known criminal warehouse.

Agent Leo. Great work. My partner is actually working **3.** ... inside that criminal group right now. He has a fake name and pretends to be a truck driver so the big bosses trust him. He told me they are making millions of dollars this week.

Officer Sarah. Wow, that is dangerous! What do they do with all that illegal cash?

Agent Leo. They use **4.** They send the dirty money to different banks and buy luxury houses so the money looks legal. But we are tracking their accounts to stop them.

Officer Sarah. Excellent. The boss of this group lives in another country. If we catch him there, can we bring him here for a trial?

Agent Leo. Yes, because our countries have a special treaty. We can use **(5)** ...to bring him to our court. Let's go stop them!

Тема 16.

Організована злочинність. Тероризм.

Organized Crime. Terrorism

Тексти.

- 1. Understanding Organized Crime.**
- 2. The Modern Threat of Terrorism**

Text 1

Vocabulary

1. public safety — суспільна безпека
2. threat — загроза
3. hierarchy — ієрархія
4. transnational network — транснаціональна мережа
5. drug trafficking — торгівля наркотиками
6. human trafficking — торгівля людьми
7. arms smuggling — контрабанда зброї
8. extortion — вимагання (грошей, цінностей)
9. tax evasion — ухилення від сплати податків
10. money laundering — відмивання грошей
11. intimidation — залякування
12. corruption — корупція
13. surveillance — спостереження/нагляд
14. undercover operation — таємна/оперативна операція
15. asset forfeiture — конфіскація/заміна майна
16. dismantle — ліквідувати/розформувати

Understanding Organized Crime

Organized crime is a severe threat to public safety, economic stability, and national security around the world. Unlike ordinary criminals who commit spontaneous crimes or act alone, organized crime groups are highly structured, professional, and disciplined. They operate exactly like illegal business corporations with strict hierarchies, clear leaders, and specific, specialized roles for each member. These networks often cross international borders, creating complex transnational networks.

This global reach makes it extremely difficult for local police forces to investigate, collect evidence, and stop their activities without international support.

The main motivation behind organized crime is to generate huge financial profits through illegal activities. To achieve this, these groups are heavily involved in drug trafficking, human trafficking, and illicit arms smuggling. They also engage in sophisticated financial crimes, such as extortion, tax evasion, and money laundering, which allow them to hide the illegal origin of their money and inject it into the legal economy. In many cases, criminal organizations use physical violence, psychological intimidation, and corruption to control local territories, protect their illegal operations, and corruptly influence public officials, judges, or witnesses in court.

Fighting organized crime requires proactive law enforcement strategies and specialized training. Police departments create dedicated task forces and use advanced investigative methods. These methods include electronic surveillance, undercover operations, and financial intelligence to track asset forfeiture and confiscate illegal wealth. Furthermore, international cooperation through organizations like Interpol and Europol is vital. Modern police officers must be well-trained to follow complex money trails, cooperate with foreign colleagues, dismantle criminal networks, and protect vulnerable communities from the destructive effects of these illegal syndicates.

Questions

1. What is organized crime a severe threat to?
2. How do organized crime groups operate compared to ordinary criminals?
3. Why is it difficult for local police forces to investigate these criminal networks alone?
4. What is the primary motivation or main goal behind organized crime?
5. Which three types of trafficking and smuggling are organized crime groups heavily involved in?
6. What financial crimes do these organizations engage in to hide their money?
7. Why do criminal organizations use violence, intimidation, and corruption?
8. What type of law enforcement strategies does fighting organized crime require?
9. What advanced investigative methods do modern police departments use?
10. Why is international cooperation through Interpol and Europol vital?
11. Why do criminal networks cross international borders?
12. What happens to the illegal wealth of criminals during asset forfeiture?
13. Why must modern police officers follow complex money trails?
14. How does corruption protect illegal operations?
15. As a future police officer, how can you protect vulnerable communities from these syndicates?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the word with its definition

1. Organized crime	a. a person who saw a crime
2. Hierarchy	b. a group of connected criminals
3. Evidence	c. a serious criminal system

4. Corruption	d. work to discover facts
5. Investigation	e. illegal buying and selling
6. Witness	f. dishonest use of power
7. Trafficking	g. using force to hurt people
8. Violence	h. information that proves something
9. Law enforcement	i. a system with leaders and levels
10. Criminal network	j. police activity to control crime

Exercise 2. Match the words from column **A** with the correct words from column **B** to make meaningful word combinations from the text.

A	B
1. Drug	A. network
2. Money	B. cooperation
3. Criminal	C. communities
4. Public	D. trafficking
5. International	E. intelligence
6. Financial	F. surveillance
7. Law	G. safety
8. Organized	H. enforcement
9. Electronic	I. laundering
10. Local	J. crime

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences using words and word combination from the box.

witness	police	trafficking	violence	organized crime	network
evidence	corruption	investigation	profits		

1. ... can threaten public safety.
2. Criminal groups want huge
3. Police collect
4. Drug ... is illegal.
5. The criminal ... worked internationally.
6. A ... saw the crime.
7. The ... started yesterday.
8. Criminals sometimes use
9. ... fight crime.
10. ... creates problems in society.

Exercise 4. Put words in the correct order.

1. crime/organized/dangerous/is
2. police/evidence/collect
3. use/criminals/violence
4. international/important/cooperation/is
5. officers/training/need
6. groups/profits/want

7. police/investigate/crimes
8. networks/borders/cross
9. task/police/create/forces
10. communities/protect/officers

Exercise 5. Decide whether the statements are true or false and correct the false ones.

1. Organized criminals usually work alone.
2. They have leaders.
3. They want financial profits.
4. Human trafficking is legal.
5. Police collect evidence.
6. International support is useful.
7. Criminals never use violence.
8. Police officers need training.
9. Interpol helps countries cooperate.
10. Criminal networks protect society.

Exercise 6. Complete these sentences with the verbs from the box.

protect	investigate	collect	cooperate	control	hide	create
		follow	dismantle	stop		

1. Police ... crimes.
2. Criminals ... illegal money.
3. Officers ... evidence.
4. Countries ... together.
5. Police ... communities.
6. Criminals ... territories.
7. Officers ... money trails.
8. Governments ... task forces.
9. Police ... criminal networks.
10. Authorities ... illegal activity.

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences.

1. Organized crime is a ... threat.
2. Criminal groups have strict
3. Their main goal is financial
4. They use illegal
5. Police collect
6. International ... is important.
7. Officers need special
8. Police create ... forces.
9. Criminals sometimes use
10. Communities need

Exercise 8. Complete the sentence and explain your opinion.

1. I think organized crime is dangerous because...
2. In my opinion, police officers should...
3. I believe international cooperation is important because...
4. To be honest, violence...
5. I think communities need...
6. In my view, police training should...
7. Personally, criminal organizations...
8. I suppose investigations are...
9. As for me, safety means...
10. I think governments should...

Exercise 9. Make correct questions from the prompts and answer them.

1. Why/ organized /crime /dangerous?
2. What/ police work/ include?
3. Why/ countries/ cooperate?
4. How can communities stay safe?
5. Why/ evidence /important?
6. What skills/ police officers /need?
7. How /can /technology help /investigations?

Exercise 10. Work in pairs. One cadet is the **Journalist**, the other is the **Police officer**. Complete and continue the dialogue. Police Officer must use the phrases from the Phrases Box and the words from the Vocabulary Box to build the answers.

Phrases Box

the main problem is...	to begin with...	we need to...	I think it
depends on...	instead of that...	even though...	while...
in my view...	to sum up...	Police Officer...	

Vocabulary Box

organized crime	illicit trafficking	drug smuggling	racketeering
financial fraud	law enforcement	undercover operation	
security measures	public safety		

Journalist. Good afternoon. Today we are talking about organized crime. Do you think it dangerous?

Police officer. Yes, I do. In my opinion, organized crime is a very serious threat because....

Journalist. What problems do criminal organizations create?

Police officer....

Journalist. Do police officers have enough methods to stop them?

Police officer. ...

Journalist. How can technology help investigations?

Police officer.

Journalist. Was international cooperation important for your latest case?

Police officer.

Journalist. What happened after the recent undercover operation? Was very successful?

Police officer.

Journalist. How did police protect local communities?

Police officer.

Journalist. Do you think that financial crimes like racketeering are decreasing now?

Police officer.

Journalist. Some people think security measures are too strict. What is your opinion?

Police officer.

Journalist. Finally, do you think police training is important to win this fight?

Police officer.

Text 2

Vocabulary

1. unpredictable challenge — непередбачуваний виклик
2. intimidation — залякування
3. civilian — цивільна особа
4. ideological goal — ідеологічна мета
5. casualty — жертва (поранений або загиблий)
6. psychological fear — психологічний страх
7. destabilize the government — дестабілізувати уряд
8. undermine public trust — підривати суспільну довіру
9. extremist group — екстремістська група
10. radical propaganda — радикальна пропаганда
11. vulnerable individual — уразлива особа
12. recruit — вербувати (новобранців)
13. encrypted communication — зашифрований зв'язок
14. critical infrastructure — критична інфраструктура
15. power grid — електромережа
16. paralyze — паралізувати
17. counter-terrorism unit — антитерористичний підрозділ
18. risk assessment — оцінка ризиків
19. intelligence gathering — збір розвідданих
20. suspicious financial transaction — підозріла фінансова операція
21. active shooter — активний стрілець
22. bomb threat — загроза мінування
23. border control — прикордонний контроль
24. neutralize — нейтралізувати

The Modern Threat of Terrorism

Terrorism is one of the most complex, violent, and unpredictable challenges for modern law enforcement, national security agencies, and global security. By definition, terrorism is the illegal use of violence, physical force, and intimidation, especially against innocent civilians, to achieve specific political, ideological, or religious goals.

The main purpose of a terrorist attack is not just to cause physical damage, destroy property, or inflict casualties, but to create mass psychological fear, panic, and deep chaos among the population, thereby destabilizing the entire government and undermining public trust in state institutions.

In the modern digital age, the methods and tactics of terrorists have changed significantly, making them much harder to detect, monitor, and prevent. Today, extremist groups heavily use the internet, darknet marketplaces, and various social media platforms to spread radical propaganda, radicalize vulnerable individuals, and recruit new members worldwide. They also rely on encrypted communication apps to coordinate dangerous field operations and plan sophisticated cyberattacks against critical infrastructure. These hybrid attacks target power grids, public communication systems, air and rail transportation networks, or government databases, which can effectively paralyze a whole country without firing a single bullet.



To counter terrorism effectively, police officers, specialized counter-terrorism units, and national security agencies focus heavily on prevention, risk assessment, and intelligence gathering. Law enforcement units monitor suspicious financial transactions to cut off terrorist funding, share critical intelligence with international partners, and conduct specialized tactical training for active shooter or bomb threat scenarios. Protecting public places, improving border control, checking travel documents, and working closely with local communities are essential steps to detect threats early, neutralize terrorists, and guarantee public safety.

Questions

1. How is terrorism defined?
2. Who are the primary targets of violence and intimidation in terrorist attacks?
3. What is the main purpose of a terrorist attack besides causing physical damage?
4. What does terrorism do to the entire government of a country?
5. How have the methods of terrorists changed in the digital age?
6. What online platforms do extremist groups use to spread radical propaganda?
7. Why do terrorists target vulnerable individuals on social media?
8. What applications do terrorists use to coordinate operations secretly?
9. Which elements of critical infrastructure can be targeted by cyberattacks?
10. What do police officers and national security agencies focus heavily on to counter terrorism?
11. Why do terrorists want to attack critical infrastructure like power grids?
12. Why do security agencies monitor suspicious financial transactions?
13. What kind of specialized tactical training do law enforcement units conduct?
14. Why is working closely with local communities an essential step?
15. Why is international intelligence sharing necessary to fight modern terrorism?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match words with definitions.

1. Civilian	A. information used to promote a political cause
2. Casualty	B. to find and persuade someone to join a group
3. Infrastructure	C. information gathered by security agencies
4. Propaganda	D. a person killed or injured in a war or accident
5. Recruit	E. the act of frightening someone to make them do something
6. Intelligence	F. a person who is not a member of the police or military
7. Intimidation	G. to stop something or someone from being dangerous
8. Transaction	H. basic systems like transport, water, and power grids
9. Neutralize	I. an instance of buying or selling, or moving money
10. Cyberattack	J. an attempt to damage a computer system or network

Exercise 2. Combine words to form phrases from the text.

1. Critical	A. training
2. Tactical	B. transaction
3. Financial	C. infrastructure
4. Technical	D. safety
5. Public	E. assessment
6. Risk	F. attack
7. Cyber	G. funding
8. Active	H. shooter
9. Terrorist	I. communication
10. Encrypted	J. challenge

Exercise 3. Match the verbs on the left with the correct nouns on the right to form meaningful collocations used in the text.

Verbs	Nouns
1. Achieve	A. new members
2. Cause	B. public safety
3. Create	C. public trust
4. Undermine	D. critical intelligence
5. Spread	E. political or religious goals
6. Recruit	F. physical damage

7. Plan	G. radical propaganda
8. Cut off	H. terrorist funding
9. Share	I. mass psychological fear
10. Guarantee	J. sophisticated cyberattacks

Exercise 4. Fill in the sentences using the words in the box.

civilian	casualty	infrastructure	propaganda	recruit	intelligence
intimidation	transaction	neutralize	cyberattack.		

1. The police managed to ... the suspect before he could cause any harm.
2. Terrorists use radical ... to influence young people online.
3. A major ... on the power grid could leave the city without electricity.
4. The main goal of blackmail and ... is to create fear.
5. Security agencies gather ... to prevent attacks before they happen.
6. The bank flagged a suspicious financial ... made from an anonymous account.
7. Extremist groups try to ... new members via social media platforms.
8. It is a war crime to target a ... population during a conflict.
9. The emergency services reported that there was no ... after the explosion.
10. Destroying critical ... can paralyze the whole country.

Exercise 5. Replace the underlined word with a synonym from the text.

1. Terrorism is a very complex issue.
2. They use force to achieve their goals.
3. The group aims to destroy public property.
4. Terrorists want to create deep chaos.
5. It is difficult to detect hidden threats.
6. Extremists heavily use the internet.
7. Officers monitor illegal web marketplaces.
8. They try to coordinate their actions in secret.
9. Security agencies focus on intelligence gathering.
10. Border control is essential for national safety.

Exercise 6. Decide whether the statements are true or false and correct the false ones.

1. A civilian is a member of a specialized counter-terrorism unit.
2. Critical infrastructure includes power grids and transportation networks.
3. Encrypted communication is very easy for the police to read immediately.
4. Terrorists only care about physical damage, not psychological fear.
5. Risk assessment is done after an attack is completely over.
6. The darknet is often used by extremists to spread propaganda.
7. Intelligence gathering helps police officers neutralize threats early.
8. A bomb threat is considered a minor traffic violation.
9. Destabilizing a government means making it stronger and more reliable.
10. Active shooter scenarios require specialized tactical training.

Exercise 7. Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. Terrorists use legal violence to achieve political goals.
2. Cyberattacks target power lines and local water grids.
3. The police ignore suspicious financial transactions.
4. Encrypted communication is open to everyone on the internet.
5. Radicals recruit new members only in small villages.
6. Intelligence gathering is useless for national security.
7. Active shooter scenarios do not require physical preparation.
8. Terrorists want to build public trust in the state.
9. Checking travel documents happens only at police academies.
10. Modern threats are very easy to predict and manage.

Exercise 8. Finish the thoughts using text-based logic.

1. Because terrorism is unpredictable, law enforcement must...
2. When extremists use social media, they can...
3. If critical infrastructure is attacked, ...
4. To track terrorist funding, police monitor...
5. To respond to bomb threats, units conduct...
6. Checking travel documents helps border control to...
7. Terrorists use encrypted apps so that security forces cannot...
8. Public places must be protected because...
9. International partners share intelligence to...
10. Ideological goals are often achieved through...

Exercise 9. Fill in the blanks with missing prepositions in the box.

for	by	against	among	in	to	with	of	under	without.
-----	----	---------	-------	----	----	------	----	-------	----------

1. Terrorism is a complex challenge ... modern law enforcement.
2. ... definition, terrorism is the illegal use of force.
3. Attacks are often directed ... innocent civilians.
4. Extremists want to create panic ... the population.
5. ... the digital age, methods have changed significantly.
6. They plan attacks ... critical infrastructure.
7. A country can be paralyzed ... firing a single bullet.
8. Law enforcement focuses heavily ... prevention.
9. Agencies share intelligence ... international partners.
10. Officers conduct training ... active shooter scenarios.

Exercise 10. One cadet is the Journalist, the other is the Police officer. Complete and continue the 10-point dialogue. The Police officer must use the words from the box to build the answers.

terrorism	terrorist attack	public safety	security measures
radical groups	cyber threat	intelligence sharing	emergency
	response	law enforcement	

Journalist. Good afternoon. Today we are talking about terrorism. Do you think it is a global danger?

Police officer. Yes, I do. In my view, terrorism is a very serious threat because....

Journalist. What is the most dangerous thing about terrorist attacks?

Police officer. To begin with ...

Journalist. How do modern radical groups communicate and find new members?

Police officer. The main problem is ...

Journalist. Do police officers have enough tools to prevent these crimes?

Police officer. Yes, but I think it depends on...

Journalist. How can technology help your department stop a terrorist attack before it happens?

Police officer. We use modern technology for counter-terrorism. For example, while...

Journalist. Why is international cooperation and intelligence sharing so important for law enforcement?

Police officer. Terrorism has no borders ...

Journalist. Some people complain that security measures at airports and stations are too strict. What is your opinion?

Police officer. I understand their frustration, but instead of that...

Journalist. How do police officers prepare for a dangerous situation?

Police officer. As far as I know, ...

Journalist. Are cyber threats and online propaganda a big part of modern terrorism?

Police officer. Absolutely....

Journalist. Finally, do you think we can win this fight against terrorism in the future?

Police officer. To sum up ...

FINAL TEST — ПІДСУМКОВИЙ ТЕСТ
Тему 6–16 English for Law Enforcement, Book 2
100 тестових завдань = 100 балів.

Структура тесту:

- Section I. Vocabulary Matching — 20 points
- Section II. Gap-Fill — 15 points
- Section III. True / False — 15 points
- Section IV. Multiple Choice — 20 points
- Section V. Reading Comprehension — 10 points
- Section VI. Translation (UA → EN) — 10 points
- Section VII. Short-Answer / Define the Term — 10 points

Section I. Vocabulary Matching (20 points, 1 point each)

Match the English term (1–20) with its Ukrainian equivalent (A–T).

English term	Ukrainian equivalent
1. rule of law	
2. checks and balances	
3. felony	
4. probation	
5. burglary	
6. speed camera	
7. breathalyzer	
8. antisocial behavior	
9. cyberbullying	
10. first responder	
11. cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)	
12. shoplifting	
13. self-defense	
14. human trafficking	
15. smuggler	
16. money laundering	
17. arms smuggling	
18. asset forfeiture	
19. deportation	
20. undercover operation	

Word bank (Ukrainian equivalents, in random order): A. крадіжка в магазині; B. верховенство права; C. серцево-легенева реанімація; D. самооборона; E. контрабандист; F. система стримувань і противаг; G. тяжкий злочин; H. пробація; I. крадіжка зі зломом; J. камера фіксації швидкості; K. алкотестер; L. антисоціальна поведінка; M. кібербулінг; N. рятувальник, який першим

прибуває на місце події; О. торгівля людьми; Р. відмивання грошей; Q. контрабанда зброї; R. конфіскація активів; S. депортація; T. таємна/оперативна операція

Section II. Gap-Fill (15 points, 1 point each)

Complete the sentences with the correct word from the box. Use each word once.

**veto · witness · probation · negligence · vandalism · dispatch · casualty ·
smuggler · deportation · extortion · surveillance · felony · alibi · breathalyzer ·
rehabilitation**

1. The President may use the right of _____ to send a bill back to parliament.
2. In court, a _____ describes what they personally saw or heard.
3. Instead of prison, the judge gave the young offender six months of _____.
4. Driving carelessly and causing an accident may be treated in law as _____.
5. Spraying graffiti on a public building is an example of _____.
6. The emergency operator will _____ the nearest available patrol car to the scene.
7. Every injured person at the scene of an accident is officially called a _____.
8. A person who secretly moves people or goods across a border is a _____.
9. A foreign national who breaks immigration law may face _____ to their home country.
10. Demanding money from a shop owner by threatening violence is a form of _____.
11. Police use _____ cameras to monitor suspicious activity in public places.
12. A serious crime, such as murder or armed robbery, is legally classified as a _____.
13. The suspect could not provide a convincing _____ for the night of the crime.
14. The officer used a _____ to check the driver's blood alcohol level.
15. After release from prison, many offenders take part in a _____ programme to reintegrate into society.

Section III. True or False (15 points, 1 point each)

Write T (True) or F (False). Correct every false statement.

1. Ukraine's Constitution was adopted on June 28, 1996. _____
2. The Verkhovna Rada is a bicameral (two-chamber) parliament. _____
3. The Constitutional Court interprets the Constitution and checks whether laws comply with it. _____
4. Civil law and criminal law are the same branch of law. _____
5. A misdemeanour is generally more serious than a felony. _____
6. Parole allows an offender to serve part of a sentence outside prison under supervision. _____
7. A driver's license can never be revoked, only suspended. _____
8. Distracted driving is a leading cause of collisions at intersections. _____
9. Vandalism is considered a form of antisocial behavior. _____
10. Chest compressions are part of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). _____
11. A tourniquet is used to stop catastrophic bleeding from a limb. _____
12. Shoplifting and burglary describe exactly the same criminal act. _____
13. Human trafficking always involves crossing an international border. _____

14. Money laundering is the process of making illegally earned money appear legitimate. _____
15. Counter-terrorism units are only concerned with financial crime. _____

Section IV. Multiple Choice (20 points, 1 point each)

Circle the correct answer (A, B, or C).

1. Ukraine's system of government is best described as a:
A. presidential republic
B. mixed parliamentary-presidential republic
C. absolute monarchy
2. Who is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine?
A. The Prime Minister
B. The President
C. The Speaker of Parliament
3. Which branch of law deals with disputes between private individuals or organizations?
A. Criminal law
B. Civil law
C. Constitutional law
4. 'Actus reus' refers to:
A. the guilty mind behind a crime
B. the physical act of a crime
C. the punishment for a crime
5. Which of the following is an example of a white-collar crime?
A. Armed robbery
B. Embezzlement
C. Arson
6. A 'sobriety checkpoint' is used mainly to detect:
A. speeding drivers
B. unregistered vehicles
C. driving under the influence of alcohol
7. Which document must a driver show during a traffic stop?
A. Birth certificate
B. Driver's license, registration, and insurance
C. Employment contract
8. Persistent unwanted following of a person is best described as:
A. stalking
B. littering
C. fly-tipping
9. What is the first step recommended when calling emergency services?
A. Hang up immediately
B. Give clear, accurate location and situation details
C. Wait for the operator to call back
10. An AED is used to:
A. measure blood pressure

- B. deliver an electric shock to restart a normal heart rhythm
 - C. stop bleeding
11. Naloxone is administered to reverse the effects of:
- A. alcohol poisoning
 - B. an opioid overdose
 - C. a snake bite
12. Taking someone's wallet from their pocket without them noticing is called:
- A. burglary
 - B. pickpocketing
 - C. robbery
13. The main difference between robbery and theft is that robbery involves:
- A. force or the threat of force
 - B. an unlocked door
 - C. a stolen identity
14. 'Aggravated assault' typically differs from 'simple assault' because it involves:
- A. a verbal warning only
 - B. a dangerous weapon or severe injury
 - C. an accidental collision
15. A person who is deceived into working without pay under threats is a victim of:
- A. forced labor
 - B. a labor union
 - C. a work permit violation
16. Which term describes migration that occurs without official permission or valid documents?
- A. legal migration
 - B. illegal migration
 - C. diplomatic migration
17. The process of hiding the illegal origin of money is called:
- A. money laundering
 - B. tax evasion
 - C. asset forfeiture
18. A 'shell company' is typically used by criminals to:
- A. manufacture weapons
 - B. disguise illegal financial transactions
 - C. train new recruits
19. An 'active shooter' situation requires which immediate law enforcement priority?
- A. Traffic control
 - B. Neutralizing the threat and protecting civilians
 - C. Filing a civil lawsuit
20. Organized criminal networks that operate across several countries are called:
- A. transnational networks
 - B. local councils
 - C. diversion programs

Section V. Reading Comprehension (10 points, 2 points each)

Reread “Story 3 — The Silent Birthday” in the Additional Reading section of this book, then answer in full sentences.

1. What happened to Mrs. Gable exactly one hour after dessert was served?
2. What did the family doctor conclude about the cause of death?
3. What piece of evidence did Detective Vance find in the guest bathroom, and why was it significant?
4. Explain why Elena the cook is an unlikely suspect.
5. Based on the evidence, who is the criminal, and what is your reasoning?

Section VI. Translation UA → EN (10 points, 1 point each)

Translate the following professional terms into English.

Українською	English
верховенство права	
розділення влад	
речовий доказ / доказ	
умовно-дострокове звільнення	
обтяжувальні обставини	
керування у стані сп'яніння	
домашнє насильство	
крадіжка особистих даних	
торгівля людьми	
відмивання грошей	

Section VII. Short-Answer: Define the Term (10 points, 1 point each)

In one or two sentences, explain the meaning of each term in English.

1. checks and balances —

2. restorative justice —

3. recidivism —

4. deterrent (in traffic law) —

5. diversion program —

6. first responder —

7. self-defense —

8. smuggler —

9. extradition —

10. counter-terrorism unit —

ДОДАТОК 1. VOCABULARY

Основна лексика частини 2 (Тем 6–16) з фонетичною транскрипцією (American English, IPA), впорядкована за алфавітом

English term / phrase	Transcription	Переклад
active shooter	/ˈæktɪv ˈʃuːtər/	активний стрілець
administrative law	/ədˈmɪnɪstreɪtɪv lɔː/	адміністративне право
aggravated assault	/ˈægrəveɪtɪd əˈsɔːlt/	напад за обтяжуючих обставин
aggravating factors	/ˈægrəveɪtɪŋ ˈfæktərz/	обтяжувальні обставини
antisocial behavior	/ˌæntiˈsoʊʃl bɪˈheɪvjər/	антисоціальна поведінка
arms smuggling	/ɑːrmz ˈsmʌɡlɪŋ/	контрабанда зброї
arson	/ˈɑːrsn/	підпал
assault	/əˈsɔːlt/	напад, погроза нападу (в праві)
asset forfeiture	/ˈæset ˈfɔːrfɪtʃər/	конфіскація/заміна майна
automated external defibrillator (aed)	/ˈɔːtəmeɪtɪd ɪkˈstɜːrnl diːˈfɪbrɪleɪtər (, eɪ iː ˈdiː)/	автоматичний зовнішній дефібрилятор (азд)
automated license plate recognition (ALPR)	/ˈɔːtəmeɪtɪd ˈlaɪsɪns pleɪt ˌrekəɡˈnɪʃn/	автоматичне розпізнавання номерних знаків
battery	/ˈbætəri/	побиття, незаконне застосування сили
bomb threat	/bɔːm θret/	загроза мінування
border control	/ˈbɔːrdər kənˈtroʊl/	прикордонний контроль
border guard	/ˈbɔːrdər ɡɑːrd/	прикордонник
breathalyzer	/ˈbreθəlaɪzər/	алкотестер
burglary	/ˈbɜːrɡləri/	крадіжка зі зломом, частіше в нічний час
Cabinet of Ministers	/ˈkæbɪnət əv ˈmɪnɪstərz/	Кабінет Міністрів
capital punishment	/ˈkæpɪtl ˈpʌnɪʃmənt/	смертна кара
cardiopulmonary resuscitation (cpr)	/ˌkɑːrdioʊˈpʊlmənəri rɪˌsʌsɪˈteɪʃn (, siː piː ˈɑːr)/	серцево-легенева реанімація (слр)
casualty	/ˈkæʒuəlti/	потерпілий, жертва (внаслідок нещасного випадку або злочину)
catastrophic bleeding	/ˌkætəˈstrɑːfɪk ˈbliːdɪŋ/	критична (масивна) кровотеча
chest compressions	/tʃest kəmˈpreʃnz/	натискання на грудну клітку (непрямий масаж серця)
civil law	/ˈsɪvl lɔː/	цивільне право
civil society	/ˈsɪvl səˈsaɪəti/	громадянське суспільство
constitution	/ˌkɑːnstɪˈtuːʃn/	конституція
Constitutional Court	/ˌkɑːnstɪˈtuːʃnl kɔːrt/	Конституційний Суд
constitutional law	/ˌkɑːnstɪˈtuːʃnl lɔː/	конституційне право
corruption	/kəˈrʌpʃn/	корупція
counter-terrorism unit	/ˈkaʊntər ˈterərɪzəm ˈjuːnɪt/	антитерористичний підрозділ
court	/kɔːrt/	суд
credit card details	/ˈkredɪt kɑːrd ˈdiːteɪlz/	дані кредитної картки
crime	/kraɪm/	злочин
criminal law	/ˈkrɪmɪnl lɔː/	кримінальне право
critical infrastructure	/ˈkrɪtɪkl ɪnˈfrəstrʌktʃər/	критична інфраструктура
cultivation	/ˌkʌltɪˈveɪʃn/	виращування
customs officer	/ˈkʌstəmz ˈɑːfɪsər/	митник

cyber theft	/ˈsaɪbər θeft/	кіберкрадіжка
cyberbullying	/ˈsaɪbər ˌbʊlɪŋ/	кібербулінг/цькування в інтернеті
cybertheft	/ˈsaɪbərθeft/	кіберкрадіжка
dangerous weapon	/ˈdeɪndʒərəs ˈwepən/	небезпечна зброя
deportation	/ˌdiːpɔːrˈteɪʃn/	депортація
deterrence	/dɪˈtɜːrəns/	стримування
discrimination	/dɪˌskrɪmɪˈneɪʃn/	дискримінація
dispatch	/dɪˈspætʃ/	диспетчерська служба
diversion program	/dɪˈvɜːrʒn ˈprəʊgræm/	програма перенаправлення (для правопорушників)
domestic violence	/dəˈmestɪk ˈvaɪələns/	домашнє насильство
driver's license	/ˈdraɪvərz ˈlaɪsəns/	посвідчення водія
driving under the influence (DUI)	/ˈdraɪvɪŋ ˈʌndər ði ˈɪnfluəns (ˌdiː juː ˈaɪ)/	керування у стані сп'яніння
drug trafficking	/drʌg ˈtræfɪkɪŋ/	торгівля наркотиками
emergency response	/ɪˈmɜːrdʒənsi rɪˈspɑːns/	екстрене реагування
emergency services	/ɪˈmɜːrdʒənsi ˈsɜːrvɪsɪz/	екстрені служби
evidence	/ˈeɪdəns/	доказ
executive branch	/ɪgˈzekjətɪv bræntʃ/	виконавча гілка влади
extortion	/ɪkˈstɔːrʃn/	вимагання (грошей, цінностей)
extradite suspects	/ˈekstrədaɪt ˈsʌspekts/	видавати/екстрадувати підозрюваних
extremist group	/ɪkˈstriːmɪst gruːp/	екстремістська група
felony	/ˈfeləni/	тяжкий злочин
financial loss	/faɪˈnænʃl lɔːs/	фінансові збитки
first responder	/fɜːrst rɪˈspɑːndər/	особа, яка першою прибуває на місце події (рятувальник, поліцейський)
forced labor	/fɔːrst ˈleɪbər/	примусова праця
gas leak	/gæs liːk/	витік газу
grand theft	/grænd θeft/	крадіжка у великих розмірах
gunshot wound	/ˈɡʌnʃɑːt wuːnd/	вогнепальне поранення
hacker	/ˈhækər/	хакер
harassment	/həˈræsmənt/	переслідування/домагання
head of state	/hed əv steɪt/	глава держави
hierarchy	/ˈhaɪərəˌrki/	ієрархія
homicide	/ˈhɒːməsaɪd/	вбивство
host country	/hoʊst ˈkʌntri/	країна, що приймає мігрантів
human rights	/ˈhjuːmən raɪts/	права людини
human trafficking	/ˈhjuːmən ˈtræfɪkɪŋ/	торгівля людьми
identity theft	/aɪˈdentəti θeft/	крадіжка персональних даних
illegal migration	/ɪˈliːɡl maɪˈɡreɪʃn/	нелегальна міграція
illicit substances	/ɪˈlɪsɪt ˈsʌbstənsɪz/	незаконні речовини
imprisonment	/ɪmˈprɪznmənt/	ув'язнення
incident	/ˈɪnsɪdənt/	інцидент, подія
insurance	/ɪnˈʃʊərəns/	страхування
intelligence sharing	/ɪnˈtelɪdʒəns ˈʃerɪŋ/	обмін розвідданими/інформацією
international law	/ˌɪntərˈnæʃnəl lɔː/	міжнародне право
intimidation	/ɪnˌtɪmɪˈdeɪʃn/	залякування
joint operations	/dʒɔɪnt ˌɑːpəˈreɪʃnz/	спільні операції
judge	/dʒʌdʒ/	суддя

judicial branch	/dʒuˈdʃl bræntʃ/	судова гілка влади
labor law	/ˈleɪbər lɔː/	трудове право
law enforcement	/lɔː ɪnˈfɔːrsmənt/	правоохоронні органи
lawyer	/ˈlɔɪər/	юрист, адвокат
legal system	/ˈliːɡl ˈsɪstəm/	правова система
legislative branch	/ˈledʒɪsleɪtɪv bræntʃ/	законодавча гілка влади
littering	/ˈlɪtərɪŋ/	засмічення/розкидання сміття
local authorities	/ˈloʊkl əˈθɔːrətɪz/	місцева влада
misdemeanor	/ˌmɪsdɪˈmiːnər/	малозначний злочин, проступок
misdemeanour	/ˌmɪsdɪˈmiːnər/	проступок/менш тяжкий злочин
mitigating factors	/ˈmɪtɪɡetɪŋ ˈfæktərz/	пом'якшувальні обставини
modern slavery	/ˈmɑːdərn ˈsleɪvəri/	сучасне рабство
money laundering	/ˈmʌni ˈləʊndərɪŋ/	відмивання грошей
mugging	/ˈmʌɡɪŋ/	вуличне пограбування (з нападом)
naloxone	/nəˈlɑːksəʊn/	налоксон (препарат для реверсії дії опіоїдів)
national sovereignty	/ˈnæʃnəl ˈsɑːvrənti/	національний суверенітет
negligence	/ˈneglɪdʒəns/	недбалість
neutralize	/ˈnuːtrəlaɪz/	нейтралізувати
nuisance	/ˈnuːsəns/	порушення спокою/неприємність
overdose	/ˈoʊvərdəʊs/	передозування
parole	/pəˈroʊl/	дострокове звільнення
penalty points	/ˈpenəlti pɔɪnts/	штрафні бали
petty theft	/ˈpeti θeft/	дрібна крадіжка
pickpocketing	/ˈpɪkpɑːkɪtɪŋ/	кишенькова крадіжка
poisoning	/ˈpɔɪzənɪŋ/	отруєння
Prime Minister	/praɪm ˈmɪnɪstər/	Прем'єр-міністр
probation	/proʊˈbeɪʃn/	умовне звільнення під наглядом
property crime	/ˈprɑːpərti kraɪm/	злочин проти власності
prosecutor	/ˈprɑːsɪkjʊ.tər/	прокурор
public drunkenness	/ˈpʌblɪk ˈdrʌŋkənəs/	поява в громадських місцях у нетверезому стані
public order	/ˈpʌblɪk ˈɔːrdər/	громадський порядок
public safety	/ˈpʌblɪk ˈseɪfti/	громадська безпека
punishment	/ˈpʌnɪʃmənt/	покарання
real estate	/ˈriːəl ɪˈsteɪt/	нерухомість
recidivism	/rɪˈsɪdɪvɪzəm/	рецидивізм (повторне вчинення злочину)
rehabilitation	/ˌriːəˈbɪlɪˈteɪʃn/	реабілітація
rehabilitation center	/ˌriːəˈbɪlɪˈteɪʃn ˈsentər/	реабілітаційний центр
revocation	/ˌrevəˈkeɪʃn/	анулювання (прав)
risk assessment	/rɪsk əˈsesmənt/	оцінка ризиків
road casualties	/roʊd ˈkæʒuəltɪz/	жертви дорожньо-транспортних пригод
robbery	/ˈrɑːbəri/	пограбування (із застосуванням сили або погрози)
rule of law	/ruːl əv lɔː/	верховенство права
self-defense	/self dɪˈfens/	самооборона
separation of powers	/ˌsepəˈreɪʃn əv ˈpaʊərz/	розділення влад
severe bodily harm	/səˈvɪr ˈbɔːdəli hɑːrm/	тяжке тілесне ушкодження
sexual exploitation	/ˈsekʃʊəl ˌeksplɔɪˈteɪʃn/	сексуальна експлуатація

shadow economy	/ˈʃædəʊ ɪ ˈkɑːnəmi/	тіньова економіка
shell companies	/ʃel ˈkʌmpəniz/	підставні компанії/фірми-пустушки
shoplifting	/ˈʃɑːplɪftɪŋ/	крадіжка в магазині
smuggler	/ˈsmʌɡlə/	контрабандист/перевізник нелегалів
sobriety checkpoint	/səˈbraɪəti ˈtʃekpɔɪnt/	пункт тверезості (перевірки водіїв)
sovereign	/ˈsɑːvrɪn/	суверенний, незалежний
speeding	/ˈspiːdɪŋ/	перевищення швидкості
stalking	/ˈstɔːkɪŋ/	таємне переслідування
surveillance	/sərˈveɪləns/	спостереження/нагляд
survivor	/sərˈvaɪvər/	той, хто вижив (постраждалий, який врятувався)
suspension	/səˈspenʃn/	тимчасове позбавлення (прав)
tactical tourniquet	/ˈtæktɪkl ˈtɔːnɪkeɪ/	тактичний джгут (турнікет)
tax evasion	/tæks ɪ ˈveɪʒn/	ухилення від сплати податків
theft	/θeft/	крадіжка (загальний термін)
to exploit	/tə ɪkˈsplɔɪt/	експлуатувати, використовувати
to investigate	/tə ɪnˈvestɪgeɪt/	розслідувати
traffic control	/ˈtræfɪk kənˈtrəʊl/	регулювання дорожнього руху
traffic enforcement	/ˈtræfɪk ɪnˈfɔːrsmənt/	контроль за дотриманням правил дорожнього руху
traffic stop	/ˈtræfɪk stɔːp/	зупинка транспортного засобу поліцією
traffic ticket (citation)	/ˈtræfɪk ˈtɪkɪt (saɪˈteɪʃn)/	штрафна квитанція (протокол)
transnational network	/trænsˈnæʃnəl ˈnetwɜːrk/	транснаціональна мережа
undercover operations	/ˌʌndərˈkʌvər ˌɑːpəˈreɪʃnz/	таємні/приховані операції
undocumented migrant	/ˌʌnˈdɒːkjəməntɪd ˈmaɪgrənt/	мігрант без документів
vandalism	/ˈvændəlɪzəm/	вандалізм
Verkhovna Rada	/verˈxɒvnə ˈradə/	Верховна Рада
veto	/ˈviːtoʊ/	вето
victim	/ˈvɪktɪm/	потерпілий
vulnerable	/ˈvʌlnərəbl/	уразливий, незахищений
warning letter	/ˈwɔːrɪŋ ˈletər/	попереджувальний лист
white-collar crime	/waɪt ˈkɑːlər kraɪm/	економічний/службовий злочин
witness	/ˈwɪtnəs/	свідок
work permit	/wɜːrk ˈpɜːrmit/	дозвіл на роботу

ДОДАТОК 2. GRAMMAR REFERENCE — ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ДОВІДНИК

Ключові граматичні структури, що зустрічаються в текстах тем 6–16

Card 1. The Passive Voice in Legal and Police English

Пасивний стан у юридичній та поліцейській англійській

Form / Правило: be (am/is/are/was/were/been) + Past Participle. Used when the action or the person affected matters more than who performs it.

Examples from the texts:

- The suspect was arrested at 10 p.m. near the store.
- New laws are ratified by the Verkhovna Rada.
- The victim's wallet had been stolen before officers arrived.

△ Common mistake: Не плутати з Present Perfect Active: 'The police have arrested the suspect' (актив) vs 'The suspect has been arrested' (пасив).

Card 2. Modal Verbs: Obligation, Permission and Prohibition

Модальні дієслова обов'язку, дозволу і заборони

Form / Правило: must / have to (обов'язок); may / can (дозвіл); must not / cannot (заборона); should (порада).

Examples from the texts:

- Drivers must stop at a red light.
- You may request a lawyer before questioning.
- You cannot carry a concealed weapon without a permit.

△ Common mistake: 'Must not' (заборона) ≠ 'don't have to' (немає потреби): 'You must not smoke here' ≠ 'You don't have to sign this now.'

Card 3. Reported Speech: Witness Statements and Reports

Непряма мова: свідчення та рапорти

Form / Правило: say/tell + that + backshift of tense (present→past, past→past perfect); pronouns and time expressions change.

Examples from the texts:

- "I saw the fire from my window," Sarah said. → Sarah said (that) she had seen the fire from her window.
- "I was in the kitchen," Arthur said. → Arthur said (that) he had been in the kitchen.

△ Common mistake: Забувають зсунути час: 'He said he is innocent' (неправильно) → 'He said he was innocent.'

Card 4. Zero and First Conditional in Law and Safety Instructions

Умовні речення 0 і 1 типу в інструкціях з безпеки

Form / Правило: Zero: If + present simple, + present simple (загальні правила/факти). First: If + present simple, + will + infinitive (реальний майбутній результат).

Examples from the texts:

- If a driver exceeds the speed limit, they receive a fine. (Zero)
- If you call 911, an operator will ask for your exact location. (First)
- If the bleeding doesn't stop, apply a tourniquet. (Zero, instruction)

△ Common mistake: Не використовувати 'will' в обох частинах: 'If you will call, I will help' (неправильно) → 'If you call, I will help.'

Card 5. Present Perfect vs. Past Simple in Incident Reports

Present Perfect проти Past Simple у рапортах про інциденти

Form / Правило: Present Perfect (have/has + V3) — результат важливий зараз, час не вказано. Past Simple — конкретний момент у минулому.

Examples from the texts:

- The suspect has left the scene. (результат важливий зараз)
- The suspect left the scene at 9:15 p.m. (вказано конкретний час)
- Officers have already secured the area.

△ Common mistake: Уживання *Present Perfect* з конкретним часом: *'I have called 911 at 9 p.m.'* (неправильно) → *'I called 911 at 9 p.m.'*

Card 6. Relative Clauses: Defining Legal and Professional Terms

Означальні підрядні речення для юридичних термінів

Form / Правило: who / that (люди), which / that (речі), whose (присвійність), where (місце). Використовуються для визначення термінів без коми (defining).

Examples from the texts:

- A felony is a crime that is punishable by more than one year in prison.
- A witness is a person who testifies in court.
- This is the officer whose report led to the arrest.

△ Common mistake: Пропуск/зайва кома: у *defining clauses* кома не ставиться: *'A felony, that is serious, ...'* (неправильно).

Card 7. Prepositions of Place and Movement in Crime Scene Descriptions

Прийменники місця й руху в описах місця злочину

Form / Правило: in / at / on (місце); into / onto / through / across / along (рух).

Examples from the texts:

- The gold clock was missing from the cabinet.
- The suspect ran into the library and out through the back door.
- Officers walked along the corridor toward the crime scene.

△ Common mistake: Плутання *'in'* і *'into'*: *'He ran in the room'* (перебування) vs *'He ran into the room'* (рух усередину).

Card 8. Compound Nouns and Collocations in Law Enforcement English

Складні іменники та стійкі словосполучення у сфері права і безпеки

Form / Правило: Іменник + іменник або дієслово + прийменник, що разом утворюють стійкий термін (не перекладаються дослівно).

Examples from the texts:

- law enforcement, money laundering, human trafficking, drug trafficking, border control
- to commit a crime (НЕ 'to do a crime'), to carry out an investigation, to press charges

△ Common mistake: Дослівний переклад: *'зробити злочин'* → *'to do a crime'* (неправильно) → *'to commit a crime.'*

Card 9. Question Formation for Interviews and Interrogation

Питальні речення для допитів та інтерв'ю

Form / Правило: Yes/No questions: Aux + Subject + V. Wh-questions: Wh-word + Aux + Subject + V. Indirect questions: Could you tell me + statement word order.

Examples from the texts:

- Did you see anyone near the house that night?
- Where were you between 9 and 10 p.m.?
- Could you tell me what you were doing at the time of the incident?

△ Common mistake: Прямий порядок слів у непрямому питанні: *'Could you tell me where were you'* (неправильно) → *'Could you tell me where you were.'*

ДОДАТОК 3. ABBREVIATIONS — ТАБЛИЦЯ СКОРОЧЕНЬ

Скорочення, що вживаються в текстах частини 2 (Теми 6–16)

Абревіатура	Розшифрування (EN)	Переклад / пояснення (UA)
AED	Automated External Defibrillator	автоматичний зовнішній дефібрилятор
ALPR	Automated License Plate Recognition	автоматичне розпізнавання номерних знаків
BAC	Blood Alcohol Concentration	концентрація алкоголю в крові
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television	система відеоспостереження
CPR	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation	серцево-легенева реанімація
DUI	Driving Under the Influence	керування транспортним засобом у стані сп'яніння
EMS	Emergency Medical Services	служба екстреної медичної допомоги
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival	орієнтовний час прибуття
GPS	Global Positioning System	глобальна система позиціонування
ID	Identification / Identity Document	документ, що посвідчує особу
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	Організація Північноатлантичного договору (НАТО)
SOS	international distress signal	міжнародний сигнал лиха
VIP	Very Important Person	дуже важлива персона

Примітка: список охоплює лише скорочення, вжиті в текстах і вправах частини 2, і не дублює перелік абревіатур частини 1.

ДОДАТОК 4. READING — ДЕТЕКТИВНІ ІСТОРІЇ ДЛЯ ПОЗАКЛАСНОГО ЧИТАННЯ

Детективні історії для розвитку навичок читання, критичного мислення та професійної лексики правоохоронця

Story 1.

The case of Arson

It was a cold, rainy Tuesday evening. Detective Samuel arrived at Blackwood Manor, a very large and old house. The owner, a rich old man named Mr. Charles, was dead. Someone killed him. The detective walked into the dining room. There was a glass of water on the table. The water had a strange purple color. "Poison," the detective thought.

Suddenly, a loud alarm started screaming. Smoke came from the library down the hall. Someone started a fire! The detective ran to the library and used a fire extinguisher to stop the flames. The fire destroyed a large wooden cabinet. Detective Samuel looked inside the cabinet. A famous, expensive gold clock was missing. The criminal wanted to hide the theft with arson!

Detective Samuel called the three people who were in the house that evening into the living room to ask them questions.

Arthur (The Butler). "I was in the kitchen all evening cooking dinner. I didn't see anything. But I know Mr. Charles loved to drink water before bed. I always brought him a clean glass."

Miss Clara (The Niece). "I arrived at 7.00 PM to ask my uncle for some money. He said no, so I went to my bedroom to cry. I didn't go near the library, and my hands are completely clean."

Dr. Green (The Family Doctor). "I came at 6.30 PM to give Mr. Charles his medicine. He was fine when I left his room. I spent the rest of the evening in the garden house checking my medical bag. Look, I accidentally dropped my pen in the black mud there."

Detective Samuel smiled. He looked at the suspects' shoes and hands. He knew exactly who the criminal was.

The detective looked at the floor. Dr. Green's shoes were completely clean and dry—there was no black mud on them. Miss Clara's fingers had black ash on them from the library fire. Arthur the butler had a small key in his pocket that opened the medicine cabinet.



Who is the criminal?

Vocabulary in context: arson — підпал; poison — отруєння; suspect — підозрюваний; alibi — алібі; evidence — доказ

Comprehension check:

- 1) What evidence proved the criminal's guilt?
- 2) Why did the criminal set the library on fire?
- 3) What lie did the criminal tell the detective?

Story 2.

The Burnt Studio

Mr. Harris was a legendary landscape painter whose masterpieces sold for millions. His place of comfort was a beautiful art studio with glass walls, built on the outskirts of his estate and filled with priceless paintings, rare materials, and the results of many years of work. One stormy night, a roaring fire tore through the building, destroying everything. The local fire department managed to put out the fire before it spread to the main house, but the studio was destroyed. On the wet grass in the garden, right next to the house, the police found clear evidence—a plastic bottle with a strong smell of gasoline that had been thrown into the bushes.

Three people were at the estate that night, and the detective questioned them all in the main living room.

David (the assistant). "I was in the kitchen fixing the lights. The power went out suddenly, leaving the whole east wing in pitch black. I was working with a flashlight trying to fix the wiring when I heard the windows breaking from the heat outside."

Sarah (the neighbor). "I was in my bed reading when I noticed an orange light dancing on my bedroom wall. I looked out my window, saw the studio completely absorbed in flames, and immediately called the police. It was horrifying."

Tom (the cleaner). "I was in the laundry room in the basement, washing the linen towels from the master bedroom. The machines are loud, and the basement is soundproofed, so I didn't see or hear a thing until the fire engines arrived."

The detective walked over to the main electrical panel in the hallway and flipped the cover open. Every single breaker was flipped to the "On" position. He walked into the kitchen and flicked the switch; the lights hummed to life instantly, casting a bright, steady glow across the room. The power grid hadn't blinked all night.

Who is the criminal?

Vocabulary in context: gasoline — бензин;
electrical panel — електрощит; breaker —
автоматичний вимикач; alibi — алібі

Comprehension check:

- 1) Which physical detail contradicted the suspect's story?
- 2) Why did the criminal claim the power was out?
- 3) What was the criminal's motive for the fire?



Story 3.

The Silent Birthday

Wealthy, eccentric Mrs. Gable was celebrating her 80th birthday. Known for her massive fortune and her notoriously strict tongue, she hosted a small, tense dinner party at her grand estate. Exactly one hour after the dessert plates were cleared, Mrs. Gable gasped, clutched her throat, and collapsed face-first onto the mahogany table. She was dead before the ambulance could be called.

The family doctor, who happened to be attending the party, examined the scene and concluded that someone had slipped a lethal dose of tasteless poison into her favorite triple-chocolate birthday cake.

The detective arrived and questioned the three individuals who had access to the food or the dining room.

Elena. (the cook). "I baked the chocolate cake from scratch, iced it, and left it on the kitchen counter. But my shift ended early, and I went home long before dessert was ever served to the guests."

Doctor Green. (the guest). "I sat right next to Mrs. Gable all night listening to her old stories. I didn't touch the food at all because of my strict diet; I only drank bottled water from my own glass."

Paul. (the nephew). "I carried the cake out from the kitchen and served it to my aunt myself. I made sure to cut her the biggest, most beautiful piece because I love her dearly and wanted her milestone birthday to be perfect."

Detective Vance began investigating the house. In the guest bathroom down the hall, buried at the bottom of the trash can, he found a small, empty glass vial labeled with a skull and crossbones. It was wrapped tightly inside a linen napkin that perfectly matched the monogrammed set on the dinner table.

Who is the criminal?

Vocabulary in context: lethal dose — смертельна доза; tasteless poison — поживка без смаку; vial — флакон; monogrammed — з монограмою

Comprehension check:

- 1) What physical object linked the criminal to the poisoning?
- 2) Why is Elena unlikely to be the criminal?
- 3) What motive might the criminal have had?

Story 4.

The Missing Diamond

Lady Clara was a highly respected and distinguished 54-year-old resident of the city.

One cold evening, she went to the grand winter ball at a beautiful big house. The music was excellent, and the room was full of people. All eyes were fixed on the center of the room. Lady Clara moved across the polished floor, and the legendary

"Eye of the North"—a perfect 45-carat blue diamond—reflected the light of a thousand candles as it hung from a massive silver chain around her neck. Late in the night, the final dance started. Suddenly, the room became completely dark. The lights went black for exactly ten seconds. People screamed and gasped in the dark.

When the lights came back on, Lady Clara cried out. The beautiful blue diamond was gone from her neck! The string of the necklace was cut.



Detective Vance, who happened to be attending the gala, immediately ordered the doors locked. Within a few minutes, he narrowed the list of suspects down to the three people who had been closest to Lady Clara when the lights went out. He lined them up for questioning.

Henry. (the waiter). "I was standing just two feet away, sir, carrying a heavy silver tray loaded to the brim with crystal champagne flutes. When the dark hit, I froze completely. I didn't take a single step because I knew if I moved, I'd drop hundreds of dollars worth of crystal."



Arthur. (the dance partner). "I was in the middle of a spin with Lady Clara when the lights died. Fearing she would panic or trip over her gown in the dark, I immediately reached out and held both of her hands tightly until the lamps were relit."

Miss Beatrice. (one of the guests). "Oh, it was terribly chaotic! Right before the blackout, I dropped my reading glasses. I spent those entire ten seconds dropped down on the floor, sweeping my hands across the carpet trying to find them. I couldn't see a single thing."

Detective Vance smiled. He found out who the criminal was. **And you?**

Vocabulary in context: blackout — відключення світла; necklace — намисто; suspect — підозрюваний; to freeze — завмерти

Comprehension check:

- 1) Whose alibi is the least convincing, and why?
- 2) How did the blackout help the criminal?
- 3) What would you ask each suspect to confirm their story?

Story 5.

The Case of the Midnight Smoke

Mr. Harrison was a very rich man who lived in a large, old house. He had three people staying with him. Arthur (his young nephew), Miss Clara (his private cook), and Dr. Reeves (his old friend).

One cold Tuesday evening, Mr. Harrison decided to show everyone his most valuable possession. A rare 18th-century gold coin. He kept it in a glass box in the library.

At 10.00 PM, everyone went to bed. But at 1.00 AM, a loud alarm woke the house. The library was on fire! Thick smoke filled the hallway. Arthur quickly ran downstairs with a bucket of water to stop the fire. Fortunately, they put the fire out before the whole house burned down.

However, when the smoke cleared, they found a terrible scene. Mr. Harrison was lying on the floor near his desk. He was dead. The glass box was smashed, and the gold coin was gone.

Detective Vance arrived at 2.00 AM. He looked at the body carefully. There were no marks, no blood, and no signs of a fight on Mr. Harrison. But there was a half-

empty cup of tea on the desk. The detective smelled it and noticed a strange, bitter chemical odor. Someone had put a deadly substance into the tea.

Detective Vance locked the doors and questioned the three guests in the living room.

Arthur. "I was asleep in my bedroom. I woke up because I smelled smoke. I ran to the kitchen, got a bucket, filled it with water, and ran to the library to put out the fire. I wanted to save my uncle, but I was too late! I don't care about the watch."

Miss Clara. "I was in the kitchen all evening preparing breakfast for tomorrow. I did not make his night tea; he always makes it himself. When the alarm rang, I ran outside into the garden because I was terrified of the fire. My hands are still shaking!"

Dr. Reeves. "I was in the guest room reading a medical journal. I have bad legs, so I walk very slowly. By the time I reached the library, Arthur was already throwing water on the flames. I tried to check Harrison's pulse, but he was already gone. It is a tragedy."

The detective examined the library again and found three important things.

A box of matches was hidden under the sofa cushion.

The bottom of Arthur's trousers was completely dry, even though he claimed to have carried a full bucket of water in a hurry.

Inside Dr. Reeves's medical bag, there was a small, empty glass bottle labeled "Toxin", but the dust on the bag remained completely untouched.

Detective Vance smiled. He knew exactly who planned the arson to hide the theft, and who used the poison to finish the job...

Who is the criminal?

Vocabulary in context: matches — сірники; toxin — токсин, отрута; dust — пил; pulse — пульс

Comprehension check:

- 1) What three clues did the detective find?
- 2) Why is Arthur's account of carrying water suspicious?
- 3) How did the criminal combine two different crimes in this case?

ДОДАТОК 5. LANGUAGE BANK — МОВНИЙ БАНК ФУНКЦІОНАЛЬНИХ ФРАЗ

1. Stopping and Questioning a Driver (Тема 9)

Зупинка водія та опитування

- Good afternoon. Please pull over to the side of the road.
- Could I see your driver's license, registration, and insurance, please?
- Are you aware that you were driving above the speed limit?
- Have you consumed any alcohol this evening?
- I'm going to ask you to step out of the vehicle.

2. Giving a Warning or Caution (Тема 7–8)

Попередження / роз'яснення прав

- This is a warning. Please make sure it doesn't happen again.
- You are under arrest. You have the right to remain silent.
- Anything you say may be used as evidence.
- You have the right to speak to a lawyer before answering any questions.

3. Requesting Identification and Documents (Тема 7, 14)

Запит документів

- Could you show me some identification, please?
- Do you have any documents that confirm your address or immigration status?
- I need to verify your identity before we continue.

4. Interviewing a Witness or Victim (Тема 12–13)

Опитування свідка / потерпілого

- Can you tell me exactly what happened, in your own words?
- What time did you first notice something unusual?
- Did you see anyone near the scene before the incident?
- Take your time — there's no rush.
- Is there anything else you'd like to add?

5. Responding to an Emergency Call (Тема 11)

Реагування на екстрений виклик

- 911, what's your emergency?
- Can you confirm your exact location?
- Stay on the line — help is on the way.
- Is anyone injured? Is the person breathing?

6. De-escalating a Tense Situation (Тема 10)

Деескалація напруженої ситуації

- I understand you're upset. Let's talk about this calmly.
- No one is going to hurt you. I'm here to help.
- Please put your hands where I can see them.
- Let's take a step back and talk this through.

7. Screening for Trafficking Indicators (Тема 14)

Виявлення ознак торгівлі людьми

- Are you free to come and go as you wish?
- Does someone else hold your passport or identification documents?
- Are you being paid for your work, and can you access your own money?
- Do you feel safe going home tonight?

8. Responding to a Bomb Threat or Suspicious Package (Тема 16)

Реагування на загрозу мінування

- Please evacuate the building calmly through the nearest exit.
- Do not touch or move the suspicious item.
- Can you describe exactly where the package is located?
- We are sending a specialist unit to assess the situation.

ДОДАТОК 6. IDIOMS & COLLOCATIONS — ІДІОМИ ТА СТІЙКІ СЛОВОСПОЛУЧЕННЯ

Вирази, які виходять за межі базового словника, але часто вживаються в професійному мовленні правоохоронців

Idiom / Collocation	Meaning (EN)	Переклад
to catch someone red-handed	to catch someone in the act of doing something wrong	спіймати на гарячому
to be on the beat	to patrol a particular area regularly	патрулювати район
to book someone	to formally record an arrest	оформити затримання
to read someone their rights	to state a suspect's legal rights upon arrest	зачитати права
to crack a case	to solve a difficult crime	розкрити справу
to go straight	to stop committing crimes and live honestly	стати на чесний шлях
to be behind bars	to be in prison	бути за ґратами
to blow the whistle (on someone)	to report someone's wrongdoing	викрити, повідомити про порушення
to take the law into your own hands	to punish someone yourself instead of through legal means	самочинно чинити правосуддя
to be on the run	to be trying to escape from the police	переховуватися від поліції
to keep a low profile	to avoid attracting attention	триматися непомітно
to pay the price	to face the consequences of an action	поплатитися, зазнати наслідків
hot pursuit	the act of chasing a suspect immediately after a crime	переслідування по гарячих слідах
a paper trail	a written record that can be used as evidence	паперовий слід (документальні докази)
to bring someone to justice	to have someone tried and punished for a crime	притягнути до відповідальності
to turn a blind eye	to deliberately ignore wrongdoing	закривати очі на порушення
an open-and-shut case	a case with such clear evidence that it is easy to decide	беззаперечна справа
to have an alibi	to have proof you were elsewhere when a crime occurred	мати алібі
to be a person of interest	to be someone the police want to question	особа, яка цікавить слідство
to press charges	to formally accuse someone of a crime	висунути звинувачення

ДОДАТОК 7. CULTURAL NOTES — КУЛЬТУРНО-ПРАВОВІ ПОТАТКИ

Короткі порівняння понять у правових системах США, Великої Британії та України за темами частини 2. Матеріал має ілюстративний, а не вичерпний юридичний характер.

Чому це важливо: розуміння того, що ідентичні на перший погляд поняття (felony, caution, parole) можуть мати різний обсяг і назву в різних правових системах, є частиною професійної компетентності правоохоронця, який працює в міжнародному середовищі або спілкується з іноземними партнерами.

Поняття / Тема	US	UK	Україна
Класифікація злочинів (Тема 8)	felony / misdemeanor	indictable / summary offence	злочин / кримінальний проступок (ККУ)
Права при затриманні (Тема 7)	Miranda warning (“you have the right to remain silent...”)	police caution (“you do not have to say anything...”)	роз'яснення прав затриманому (ст. 208 КПК)
Умовно-дострокове звільнення (Тема 8)	parole board decision	early release under license	умовно-дострокове звільнення (ст. 81 ККУ)
Дорожня поліція (Тема 9)	state/local police, highway patrol	police / DVLA	патрульна поліція, Нацполіція
Вік кримінальної відповідальності (Тема 8)	varies by state (зазвичай 18, для тяжких — менше)	10 років (Англія та Вельс)	16 років (14 — за тяжкі злочини, ст. 22 ККУ)
Антисоціальна поведінка (Тема 10)	disorderly conduct citation	ASBO — Anti-Social Behaviour Order	адміністративне правопорушення (КУпАП)
Екстрений номер (Тема 11)	911 (єдиний номер)	999 / 112	102 (поліція) / 112 (єдиний)
Класифікація крадіжки (Тема 12)	petty theft / grand theft (за сумою)	theft (Theft Act 1968, без чіткого поділу за сумою)	крадіжка / крадіжка в особливо великих розмірах (ст. 185 ККУ)
Насильство в сім'ї (Тема 13)	domestic violence (federal + state laws)	domestic abuse (Domestic Abuse Act 2021)	домашнє насильство (Закон України № 2229-VIII)
Торгівля людьми (Тема 14)	human trafficking (Trafficking Victims Protection Act)	modern slavery (Modern Slavery Act 2015)	торгівля людьми (ст. 149 ККУ)
Класифікація наркотиків (Тема 15)	Schedule I–V (Controlled Substances Act)	Class A/B/C (Misuse of Drugs Act 1971)	особливо небезпечні / інші наркотичні засоби (Перелік КМУ)
Тероризм (Тема 16)	domestic/international terrorism (federal statutes)	Terrorism Act 2000	тероризм (ст. 258 ККУ, Закон «Про боротьбу з тероризмом»)

Примітка: наведені відомості спрощені для навчальних цілей і не є юридичною консультацією; для точних норм звертайтеся до чинного законодавства відповідної країни.

Частина 3.
Тема 17.
Кіберзлочинність.
Cybercrime.

Тексти.

1. Understanding the Mechanics of Cybercrime.
2. The Sophisticated Threat Landscape and Corporate Defence.

Text 1.

Vocabulary

cybercrime	кіберзлочинність
networked device	мережевий пристрій
to utilize	використовувати
hobbyist	любитель, ентузіаст
notoriety	погана слава, горезвісність
objective / gain	ціль (мета) / вигода (прибуток)
espionage	шпигунство
political warfare	політична війна / протистояння
critical infrastructure	критична інфраструктура
corporate secrets	корпоративні таємниці
tactic / method / campaign	тактика / метод / кампанія
phishing	фішинг (вид шахрайства з метою виманювання даних)
to evolve	еволюціонувати, розвиватися
scammer	шахрай
social engineering	соціальна інженерія (маніпулювання людьми)
urgency	терміновість, невідкладність
attachment	вкладення (у листі)
victim	жертва
to sabotage	саботувати, навмисно псувати
bait	наживка
spoofed website	підроблений / фішинговий сайт
credentials	облікові дані (логіни та паролі)
to operate	діяти, функціонувати
personally identifiable information (PII)	персональні дані (інформація, що дозволяє встановити особу)
threat vector	вектор загрози
malware (malicious software)	шкідливе програмне забезпечення (ШПЗ)
viruses / worms / trojans	віруси / хробаки / трояни
spyware	шпигунське програмне забезпечення
to employ	застосовувати, використовувати
keystroke	натискання клавіші
node	вузол (у мережі)

botnet	ботнет (мережа заражених комп'ютерів)
cybersecurity	кібербезпека
multi-factor authentication (MFA)	багатофакторна автентифікація
firewall	брандмауер / міжмережевий екран
network traffic	мережевий трафік
vulnerability	вразливість
to leak	зливати, допускати витік (інформації)
to mimic	імітувати, маскуватися під
to trick	обманювати, перехитрити
to redirect	перенаправляти
to harvest	збирати (у тексті: масово викрадати дані)
persistent	постійний, стійкий
to encompass	охоплювати, включати в себе
to infiltrate	проникати
to deploy	розгортати, впроваджувати
to patch	оновлювати, закривати вразливості (ставити «патчі»)
deceptive / fraudulent	оманливий / шахрайський
unsuspecting	який нічого не підозрює
compromised / infected	скомпрометований (зламаний) / заражений
unverified	неперевірений
foundational	базовий, основоположний
robust	надійний, міцний

Understanding the Mechanics of Cybercrime.

Cybercrime is broadly defined as any illegal activity that primarily utilizes a computer, a networked device, or a computer network as its central component. While the early days of computing saw cyberattacks that were mostly carried out by lone hobbyists looking for notoriety, modern cybercrime has evolved into a highly



professionalized industry. The vast majority of cybercriminals today operate with a single, clear objective: financial gain. However, a significant portion of digital attacks are also motivated by espionage, political warfare, or personal revenge, aiming to sabotage critical infrastructure or leak sensitive corporate secrets. To understand how cybercriminals operate, it is essential to analyze their most common tactics. One of the most prevalent and deceptive methods is phishing. In a standard phishing campaign, scammers send out massive waves of fraudulent emails that mimic trusted organizations, such as banks, government entities, or popular streaming services. These

messages employ social engineering techniques, creating a false sense of urgency to trick users into clicking malicious links or downloading harmful attachments. Once a

victim takes the bait, they are redirected to a spoofed website designed to harvest their credentials, credit card numbers, or personally identifiable information (PII).

Another significant threat vector is malware—a broad category encompassing viruses, worms, spyware, and trojans. This malicious software can silently infiltrate a device when a user visits a compromised website or installs unverified applications. Once active, malware can track keystrokes, steal financial data, or turn the infected computer into a "zombie" node within a larger botnet controlled by the attacker. To defend against these persistent threats, individuals and organizations must rely on foundational cybersecurity practices. These include implementing multi-factor authentication (MFA), deploying robust firewalls to monitor network traffic, and ensuring that operating systems are regularly patched to eliminate known vulnerabilities.



Questions

1. What three things can serve as the central component of a cybercrime?
2. How has the identity of the typical attacker changed from the early days of computing to the modern era?
3. While financial gain is the primary motive for most cybercriminals today, what other three motivations are listed for digital attacks?
4. Which specific entities do scammers commonly mimic when they send out massive waves of phishing emails?
5. What happens to an unsuspecting victim immediately after they bite the bait in a phishing scheme?
6. According to the text, what are two ways that malicious software (malware) can silently infiltrate a user's device?
7. What three foundational cybersecurity practices are recommended in the final sentence to protect individuals and small businesses?
8. What does the abbreviation "PII" stand for, and what is one example of it mentioned in the same sentence?
9. How would you define social engineering?
10. Match the term credentials with its internal meaning in the text. What does it consist of?
11. What is a botnet, and what role does a compromised (zombie) computer play inside it?
12. What does the verb "to patch" mean in cybersecurity?
13. Why do phishing emails purposefully try to create a *false sense of urgency*? How does this psychological trick benefit the scammer?
14. Why is tracking keystrokes (typing) an incredibly dangerous security threat to an individual or a business?
15. Why is deploying a firewall alone not enough to protect a system? Use evidence from the text regarding phishing and unverified software installations to support your answer.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the English words and terms from the text with their corresponding definitions.

1. Cybercrime	A. malicious software designed to disrupt, damage, or gain unauthorized access to a computer system
2. Financial gain	B. the practice of spying or using spies, typically by governments to obtain political or military information.
3. Espionage	C. a flaw or weakness in a system's security that can be exploited by attackers
4. Critical infrastructure	D. a deceptive technique that manipulates people into giving up confidential information
5. Phishing	E. a dishonest or tricking way of doing something to mislead someone
6. Deceptive method	F. any illegal activity that primarily uses a computer, a networked device, or a computer network.
7. Fraudulent email	G. physical or virtual systems and assets essential for the functioning of a society and economy.
8. Social engineering	H. a deceptive message sent by scammers that mimics a trusted organization to steal data
9. Malware	I. monetary profit or a single clear objective focused on making money
10. Vulnerability	J. a specific type of cyberattack that targets users through emails to harvest their credentials.

Exercise 2. Match the verbs on the left with the nouns on the right as they appear in the text.

1. To utilize	A. a false sense of urgency
2. To carry out	B. credentials
3. To sabotage	C. a computer
4. To create	D. cyberattacks
5. To harvest	E. network traffic
6. To infiltrate	F. critical infrastructure
7. To track	G. security vulnerabilities
8. To monitor	H. a device
9. To implement	I. keystrokes
10. To fix	J. multi-factor authentication

Exercise 3. Decide whether the statements are true or false based on the text. Correct the false statements.

1. Cybercrime is defined only as illegal activity that uses a computer network.

2. In the early days, cyberattacks were mostly carried out by professional organizations.
3. The primary objective of most modern cybercriminals is financial gain.
4. Some digital attacks are motivated by political warfare or personal revenge.
5. Phishing involves sending emails that look like they come from trusted organizations.
6. Social engineering techniques try to make users feel relaxed and safe.
7. Spoofed websites are designed to look authentic to harvest user credentials.
8. Malware can infiltrate a device only if the user knowingly installs it.
9. A "zombie" node is a computer controlled by an attacker within a botnet.
10. Small businesses do not need to use multi-factor authentication (MFA).

Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks with the correct words directly from the text.

1. Modern cybercrime has evolved into a highly ... industry.
2. The vast majority of cybercriminals operate with a single objective. financial
....
3. Digital attacks aim to ... critical infrastructure.
4. One of the most prevalent and ... methods is phishing.
5. Scammers send out massive waves of ... emails.
6. Fraudulent messages often create a false sense of
7. Spoofed websites are designed to ... user credentials.
8. Malware is a broad ... that encompasses viruses and spyware.
9. Malicious software can silently ... a device.
10. Operating systems must be regularly ... to fix vulnerabilities.

Exercise 5. Choose the best synonym for the bolded word based on the context of the text.

1. **Broadly** defined (widely/narrowly)
2. **Utilizes** a computer (breaks/uses)
3. Lone **hobbyists** (professionals/amateurs)
4. Highly **professionalized** (commercialized/simplified)
5. Aiming to **sabotage** (protect/disrupt)
6. **Prevalent** method (rare/widespread)
7. **Mimic** trusted organizations (imitate/ignore)
8. **Harvest** credentials (collect/delete)
9. Silently **infiltrate** (leave/penetrate)
10. **Robust** firewalls (weak/strong)

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions (in, with, by, against, into, to, for, out).

1. Cybercrime is carried out ... lone hobbyists.
2. Hobbyists were looking ... notoriety.
3. Cybercriminals operate ... a single objective.
4. Attacks are motivated ... espionage.
5. Scammers send ... massive waves of fraudulent emails.

6. Trick unsuspecting users ... clicking links.
7. Redirected ... to a spoofed website.
8. Turn the infected computer ... a "zombie" node.
9. To defend against these persistent threats, rely on cybersecurity.
10. Firewalls are used ... monitor network traffic.

Exercise 7. Find the words in the text that match the following descriptions. The first letters are provided.

1. A system of interconnected computers. c _ _ _ _ _ n _ _ _ _ _
2. Fame or being famous for something bad. n _ _ _ _ _
3. The practice of spying or using spies. e _ _ _ _ _
4. A deceptive look or act that tricks people. s _ _ _ _ e _ _ _ _ _
5. Software specifically designed to disrupt or damage a computer. m _ _ _ _ _
6. A website created to look like a legitimate one to trick users. s _ _ _ _ w _ _ _ _ _
7. Information that can be used to identify a specific individual. P _ _ _ _
8. A network of private computers infected with malicious software. b _ _ _ _
9. A network security device that monitors traffic. f _ _ _ _ _
10. A flaw or weakness in a system's security. v _ _ _ _ _

Exercise 8. Identify what specific noun or phrase the bolded pronoun refers to in the text context.

1. "...carried out by lone hobbyists looking for notoriety, modern cybercrime has evolved..." — **Who** was looking for notoriety?
2. "...operate with a single, clear objective: financial gain. However, a significant portion of digital attacks are also motivated..." — **What** is motivated by espionage?
3. "...send out massive waves of fraudulent emails that mimic trusted organizations..." — **What** mimics trusted organizations?
4. "These messages often employ social engineering..." — **Which** messages?
5. "...tricking unsuspecting users into clicking malicious links... Once the victim bites the bait, they are redirected..." — **Who** is "they"?
6. "...redirected to a spoofed website designed to harvest their credentials..." — **Whose** credentials?
7. "This malicious software can silently infiltrate a device..." — **Which** software?
8. "...when a user visits a compromised website or installs unverified software. Once active, malware can..." — **When** does malware become active?
9. "To defend against these persistent threats, individuals..." — **Which** threats?
10. "...ensuring that operating systems are regularly patched..." — **What** needs to be patched?

Exercise 9. Rearrange the words to reconstruct the sentences from the text.

1. industry/evolved/professionalized/cybercrime/highly/a/has/into.
2. operate/cybercriminals/financial/for/gain/most.
3. methods/phishing/most/one/of/is/prevalent/the.

4. scammers/massive/send/fraudulent/waves/of/emails.
5. create/urgency/messages/a/false/of/sense.
6. harvest/websites/credentials/spoofed/designed/to/are.
7. encompasses/viruses/malware/worms/and.
8. software/can/track/malicious/keystrokes/your.
9. firewall/robust/deploy/traffic/to/monitor.
- 10.regularly/systems/operating/patched/be/must.

Exercise 10. Complete the summary below using exactly ONE word from the original text for each blank.

Cybercrime is any **1.** ... activity involving computers. Today, it is a professional **2.** ... mostly driven by financial **3.** One common attack method is **4.** ..., where scammers send fake emails that look like they come from **5.** ... organizations. These messages trick users into giving away their **6.** ... on spoofed websites. Another major threat is **7.** ..., which includes viruses and can turn computers into parts of a **8.** To stay safe, businesses and individuals must practice **9.** ..., such as using MFA and keeping systems updated against security **10.** ...

Text 2

Vocabulary

data breach	витік даних
unauthorized access	несанкціонований доступ
threat actor	суб'єкт загрози / зловмисник
identity theft	викрадення особистих даних
credentials	облікові дані
vulnerability	вразливість
exploit	експлойт / засіб атаки
zero-day exploit	експлойт нульового дня
social engineering	соціальна інженерія
multi-factor authentication (MFA)	багатофакторна автентифікація
botnet	ботнет / мережа роботів
spyware	шпигунське програмне забезпечення
trojan horse	троянська програма
keylogger	клавіатурний шпигун / кейлогер
supply chain attack	атака на ланцюг поставок
critical infrastructure	критична інфраструктура
decryption key	ключ дешифрування
data asset	інформаційний актив
enterprise	підприємство / корпорація
endpoint	кінцева точка
insider threat	внутрішня загроза
to infiltrate	проникати / просочуватися

to compromise	скомпрометувати / порушити безпеку
to encrypt	шифрувати
to decrypt	дешифрувати / розшифровувати
to harvest	збирати (дані)
to mimic / spoof	імітувати / підробляти
to sabotage	саботувати / навмисно псувати
to patch	оновлювати / виправляти (ПЗ)
to bypass	обходити
to isolate	ізолювати
to extort	вимагати (гроші)
fraudulent	шахрайський
state-sponsored	підтримуваний державою
persistent	постійний / стійкий
pervasive	всепроникний / повсюдний
exorbitant	непомірно високий / захмарний
proactive defense	проактивна оборона
incident response plan	план реагування на інциденти
suspicious attachment	підозріле вкладення
hardcoded password	жорстко закодований пароль

The Sophisticated Threat Landscape and Corporate Defense

As the global economy becomes inextricably linked with cloud computing, artificial intelligence, and digital supply chains, the threat landscape of cybercrime has transformed dramatically. It is no longer a series of isolated security incidents; instead, it has matured into a sophisticated, multi-billion-dollar subterranean economy complete with its own supply chains, service providers, and specialized dark-web



marketplaces where hackers trade zero-day exploits and stolen data assets. Today's digital adversaries are highly organized syndicates, state-sponsored threat actors, and advanced persistent threats (APTs) that meticulously plan their campaigns over months or even years.

Among the most economically devastating weapons in the modern hacker's arsenal is ransomware. Unlike traditional data theft, a ransomware attack paralyzes an entire enterprise. Malicious actors gain initial access to a network—often through compromised remote desktop protocols or vendor vulnerabilities—and quietly move laterally across the infrastructure to locate backup servers. Once the backups are disabled, they execute a cryptographic payload that locks down the organization's entire data ecosystem. The victims are then presented with a digital ransom note demanding exorbitant payments in cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin in exchange for the decryption key. To make matters worse, modern attackers practice "double extortion," threatening to publicly leak confidential corporate records if the payment is not made promptly.

Simultaneously, the explosive proliferation of the Internet of Things (IoT)—ranging from smart industrial sensors to everyday consumer appliances—has exponentially expanded the global attack surface. Most IoT devices are manufactured with minimal onboard security, hardcoded default passwords, and no mechanisms for automated patching, rendering them incredibly vulnerable to exploitation. This reality underscores why modern enterprises can no longer rely on a passive security model. They must adopt a resilient cybersecurity posture rooted in a "Zero Trust" architecture, where no user or device is trusted by default. This requires continuous network monitoring, advanced threat hunting, and comprehensive incident response plans that allow security teams to isolate a breach before it triggers a catastrophic systemic failure.

Questions

1. Why has the threat landscape of cybercrime changed dramatically?
2. What technologies are closely connected with the global economy today?
3. What kind of economy has cybercrime become?
4. Who are today's main digital adversaries?
5. Why is ransomware considered economically devastating?
6. How do cybercriminals usually gain initial access to a network?
7. What do attackers do before executing a cryptographic payload?
8. What is the purpose of a digital ransom note?
9. What is "double extortion" in ransomware attacks?
10. How has the Internet of Things expanded the attack surface?
11. Why are many IoT devices vulnerable to exploitation?
12. What is a "Zero Trust" architecture?
13. Why can enterprises no longer rely on passive security models?
14. What activities are necessary for a strong cybersecurity posture?
15. Why are incident response plans important?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the terms with their definitions.

1. Ransomware	A. digital money such as Bitcoin
2. Attack surface	B. hidden part of the internet used for illegal activities
3. Zero trust	C. a plan to react to cyberattacks
4. Dark web	D. malicious software that locks data
5. Cybersecurity posture	E. person or group causing cyber threats
6. Incident response	F. a system storing copied data
7. Exploit	G. a security model that trusts nobody automatically
8. Cryptocurrency	H. the total number of vulnerable points in a system
9. Threat actor	I. the overall security condition of a company

10.Backup server	J. software/code used to attack vulnerabilities
------------------	---

Exercise 2. Find synonyms from the text.

1. Dangerous —
2. Criminals —
3. Huge —
4. Hidden —
5. Attack —
6. Secret —
7. Weak —
8. Connected —
9. Modern—
- 10.Reliable—

Exercise 3. Make word combinations.

1. Digital	A. response
2. Backup	B. appliances
3. Cyber	C. ransom note
4. Remote	D. desktop protocols
5. Confidential	E. surface
6. Continuous	F. actors
7. Threat	G. posture
8. Attack	H. records
9. Incident	I. monitoring
10.Smart	J. servers

Exercise 4. Decide whether the statements are true or false and correct the false ones.

1. Cybercrime is still mostly isolated incidents.
2. Modern hackers are often highly organized.
3. Ransomware only steals information.
4. Attackers usually protect backup servers.
5. Bitcoin is mentioned in the text.
6. Double extortion includes leaking data publicly.
7. IoT devices always have strong security.
8. Hardcoded passwords are dangerous.
9. Zero Trust means trusting every employee automatically.
- 10.Incident response plans help stop systemic failure.

Exercise 5. Complete the phrases using the prepositions from the box. There are MORE prepositions than you need. Use each preposition only once.

with	across	by	through	into	to	on	in	from	for	of
via	against	under	at							

1. linked ... cloud computing
2. access ... a network
3. exchange ... the decryption key
4. vulnerable ... exploitation
5. rooted ... Zero Trust architecture
6. rely ... passive security
7. move ... the infrastructure
8. payments ... cryptocurrencies
9. leak records ... the public
10. trusted ... default

Exercise 6. Create sentences matching the halves.

1. Cybercrime has matured into	A. to leak confidential records
2. Ransomware attacks	B. NT device is trusted automatically
3. IoT devices often have	C. are important for recovery
4. Zero Trust architecture means	D. identifies hidden cyber threats
5. Attackers threaten	E. help stop cyberattacks quickly
6. Backup servers	F. are highly organized
7. Continuous monitoring	G. minimal onboard security
8. Advanced threat hunting	H. can paralyze enterprises
9. Incident response plans	I. a multi-billion-dollar economy
10. Threat actors	J. help detect risks

Exercise 7. Put the events in the correct order.

1. Attackers disable backup servers.
2. Attackers enter the network.
3. Victims receive a ransom note.
4. Attackers execute the cryptographic payload.
5. Attackers move laterally across the infrastructure.
6. Data becomes inaccessible.
7. Attackers locate backups.
8. The company experiences paralysis.
9. Criminals demand cryptocurrency payment.
10. Attackers threaten to leak data.

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences using the words from the box. There are MORE words than you need. Use each word only once.

organized	monitoring	confidential	marketplaces	payload	breach
posture	disabled	ransom	surface	cryptocurrency	vulnerable
syndicates	malware	encryption			

1. Modern hackers are highly... syndicates.
2. Ransomware attacks use a cryptographic ...
3. Victims receive a digital ... note.

4. IoT devices expand the attack
5. Companies must adopt a resilient cybersecurity ...
6. Attackers may leak ... corporate records.
7. Backup servers are often ... first.
8. Continuous network ... is necessary.
9. Security teams isolate a ... quickly.
10. Cybercrime operates through dark-web

Exercise 9. Read the statements below. Ask questions about each statement and answer them.

Your question must begin with the question word in bold. Give full answers and explain your opinion using examples or reasons.

1. Companies should pay ransomware demands. **Why ...?**
2. Smart devices are dangerous. **How ...?**
3. Passwords should be changed regularly. **How often...?**
4. Cybercrime is growing every year. **Why ...?**
5. Bitcoin helps cybercriminals. **How ...?**
6. Every company needs cybersecurity experts. **Why...?**
7. IoT devices make life easier. **How...?**
8. Data leaks are very serious. **Why...?**
9. Employees should study cybersecurity basics. **What...?**
10. Strong passwords are enough for protection. **Are...?**

Exercise 10. Your company has suffered a serious cyberattack. Some files are locked, employees cannot access the system, and hackers are demanding a ransom. Discuss the situation and decide what actions you should take using these linking words and phrases from the box. Work in pairs.

In my opinion... As far as I know... furthermore ... due to ...
 first of all... then... after that ... finally... it would be better to ...
 That's a good idea... I'm not sure about that...

1. who to contact first.
2. how to protect data.
3. what employees should do.
4. how to stop the attack.
5. whether to pay the ransom.
6. how to inform customers.
7. how to recover files.
8. how to improve security.
9. what technologies to use.
10. how to avoid future attacks.

Тема 18. Економічні злочини. Economic Crimes

Тексти.

3. What are Economic Crimes?
4. Corporate Crimes and Corruption.
- 5.

Text 1.

Vocabulary

economic crime	економічний злочин
non-violent	ненасильницький
deception	обман, шахрайство
to trick	обманювати, хитрувати
fraud	шахрайство
money laundering	відмивання (“відбілювання”) грошей
smuggling	контрабанда
tax evasion	ухилення від сплати податків
to hide income	приховувати дохід
regular customer	постійний / звичайний покупець
white-collar crime	«білокомірцевий» злочин (злочин посадових осіб)
insider trading	інсайдерська торгівля (незаконні операції з акціями на основі таємної інформації)
confidential information	конфіденційна / таємна інформація
stock shares	акції компанії
investor	інвестор
corruption	корупція
bribery	хабарництво
to bribe	давати хабар
government official	урядовець, державний службовець
suspicious transaction	підозріла фінансова операція
cryptocurrency	криптовалюта

What are Economic Crimes?

Economic crimes, which people often call financial crimes, are non-violent illegal acts. Individuals or groups commit these crimes to get money, expensive property, or professional advantages. Unlike traditional crimes like robbery or burglary, financial criminals do not use physical force or weapons. Instead, they use deception, advanced technology, lies, and tricks.

The most common types of economic crimes today are fraud, money laundering, and tax evasion. Fraud happens when someone



intentionally tricks a person or a company to steal their money. For example, cybercriminals often send fake emails that look like they are from your bank. They ask you to click a link and type your credit card details. This dangerous method is called phishing, and it affects millions of internet users every year.

Another big global problem is money laundering. This is a special process where criminals take "dirty" money from illegal activities, like selling drugs or smuggling, and pass it through clean, legal businesses (like restaurants or car washes). As a result, the money looks completely legal, and the police cannot easily find its origin.

Finally, tax evasion is when rich individuals or companies hide their real income from the government to avoid paying taxes. These economic crimes hurt society. When companies lose money because of fraud, they always increase prices for regular customers. Moreover, when people do not pay taxes, governments lose billions of dollars. This means there is less money for public schools, modern hospitals, and safe roads.

These economic crimes heavily hurt modern society and everyday citizens. When companies lose money because of online fraud, they always increase prices for regular customers to cover their financial damage. Moreover, when rich people do not pay their taxes, governments lose billions of dollars every year. This means there is much less money for public schools, modern hospitals, and safe roads.

Questions

1. What is another common name for economic crimes?
2. Are economic crimes usually violent or non-violent?
3. What do financial criminals want to get by committing these crimes?
4. How do traditional crimes like robbery differ from economic crimes?
5. What are the three most common types of economic crimes mentioned in the text?
6. What happens when someone commits fraud?
7. How does a phishing attack work according to the text?
8. What is the definition of "dirty" money?
9. Why do criminals use clean businesses like restaurants or car washes in money laundering?
10. What is the main goal of tax evasion?
11. Who hides their real income from the government during tax evasion?
12. Why is it difficult for the police to find the origin of laundered money?
13. How does fraud inside a company affect regular, everyday customers?
14. What happens to public infrastructure (schools, hospitals, roads) when people do not pay taxes?
15. In your opinion, which of the three crimes described is the most dangerous for society? Why?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the words with their definitions.

1. Deception	A. sending fake emails to trick people into giving secret bank details.
--------------	---

2. Fraud	B. moving goods into or out of a country secretly and illegally.
3. Phishing	C. to do something wrong, illegal, or a crime.
4. Smuggling	D. the act of hiding the truth, lying, or tricking people.
5. Origin	E. against the law; not allowed by official rules.
6. Income	F. the crime of entering a building illegally to steal things.
7. Tax evasion	G. the money that a person or a company earns from work or business.
8. Money laundering	H. the place or situation where something begins or comes from.
9. Illegal	I. things that are owned by someone, like a house, land, or a car
10. Property	J. to stay away from someone or something; to prevent something from happening.

Exercise 2. Decide whether the statements are true or false or not stated (the text doesn't mention it). If a statement is false, rewrite it correctly based on the facts in the text.

1. Economic crimes are also known as financial crimes.
2. Financial criminals always use weapons to get what they want.
3. Cybercriminals only attack old people who do not understand computers.
4. Phishing attacks affect millions of internet users every year.
5. Money laundering is a legal process used by rich businessmen.
6. Criminals can wash dirty money through car washes.
7. It is very easy for the police to find where laundered money comes from.
8. Tax evasion is a problem that happens only in European countries.
9. When a company experiences fraud, prices for regular customers usually go up.
10. Governments lose billions of dollars because of people who do not pay taxes.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences using the words from the box. Each word is used once.

tricks	laundering	phishing	non-violent	regular
evasion	hide	income	credit card	illegal

1. Economic crimes are ... acts because nobody uses physical force.
2. Financial criminals like to use deception, lies, and ... to get money.
3. Phishing is a dangerous method where hackers try to steal your ... details.

4. Selling drugs and smuggling are examples of ... activities.
5. Money ... helps criminals clean their dirty cash.
6. Tax ... happens when rich people refuse to pay their taxes.
7. Some companies try to ... their real profits from the government.
8. If you have a high ..., you must pay more money to the state budget.
9. When big supermarkets lose money, ... customers have to pay more.
10. Cybercriminals send fake emails because it is a very easy way to do a ... attack.

Exercise 4. Finish each sentence with information or ideas based on the text (3–7 words).

1. Financial criminals do not use weapons; instead they use
2. Fraud is a type of crime that happens when someone intentionally
3. If you receive a fake email that looks like it is from your bank, it is
4. Criminals call money "dirty" when it comes from
5. Restaurants and car washes are used by criminals to
6. The police cannot easily find the origin of money because
7. Tax evasion is a specific crime where people hide
8. Society hurts because when companies lose money, they
9. When people do not pay taxes, the government has less money for
10. Economic crimes are dangerous for a country because they destroy

Exercise 5. Put the words in the correct order to form grammatically correct sentences that match the facts in the text.

1. call/financial/people/economic/crimes/often/crimes.
2. weapons/criminals/force/financial/use/physical/do/not/or.
3. lies/advanced/use/and/they/tricks/technology.
4. someone/money/fraud/tricks/when/happens/intentionally/you.
5. bank/send/look/cybercriminals/like/fake/emails/that/your.
6. credit/links/ask/type/card/to/they/details/your.
7. dirty/activities/money/illegal/comes/from.
8. hide/individuals/income/tax/real/during/evasion/their.
9. for/companies/prices/regular/increase/customers/always.
10. lose/every/governments/year/of/dollars/billions.

Exercise 6. Choose the correct option (A, B, or C) to complete each statement according to the text.

1. Economic crimes are defined as ... illegal acts.
 - A. violent
 - B. non-violent
 - C. physical
2. Traditional crimes like robbery always involve
 - A. physical force or weapons
 - B. computer technology
 - C. internet links
3. ... is not mentioned as one of the most common economic crimes.

- A. Fraud
- B. Burglary
- C. Tax evasion
- 4. Phishing emails are designed by cybercriminals to look like they are from
 - A. a public school
 - B. your bank
 - C. a car wash
- 5. Phishing methods actively target and affect ... of people every year.
 - A. hundreds
 - B. thousands
 - C. millions
- 6. Money laundering is a special process that makes money look
 - A. legal
 - B. dangerous
 - C. digital
- 7. Restaurants and car washes are examples of ... businesses used to pass money.
 - A. illegal
 - B. clean and legal
 - C. government-owned
- 8. Tax evasion is committed by ... who want to avoid paying taxes.
 - A. rich individuals or companies
 - B. regular customers
 - C. police forces
- 9. When companies experience online fraud, they pass the damage to customers by
 - A. closing public schools
 - B. increasing prices
 - C. hiding real income
- 10. If citizens do not pay taxes, there is less money available for
 - A. advanced technology
 - B. illegal activities
 - C. roads, schools, and hospitals

Exercise 7. Read the ten short texts below and match each one to its correct heading from the list (A-J).

Headings.

A. The Bad Link....	B. Washing the Cash.....	C. The Secret Cash Income
D. Safe Roads	E. Non-Violent Crime	G. Price Increase...
H. Tricking the Company ...	I. The Drug Money	J. Hiding from Government
...		

Mini-Texts.

1. (____) A man sits at a computer and guesses banking passwords. He does not have a gun, and he does not hurt anyone physically.
2. (____) An accountant creates fake financial documents to show that the supermarket earned \$0 last month, so they don't pay any money to the state.

3. (___) Tom opened a real laundry service, but he uses it to mix illegal money with clean money from regular clients.
4. (___) Lisa received an SMS saying. "Your bank account is blocked. Click here immediately to change your password."
5. (___) A criminal group made millions of dollars by buying and selling illegal weapons across the border.
6. (___) The local government used tax money to fix five big holes on the highway and build a new bridge.
7. (___) Because a hacker stole \$50,000 from a clothing store, the store owner decided to make all clothes 10% more expensive.
8. (___) A woman called a tech factory, said she was the chief manager, and asked the secretary to send \$5,000 to a secret bank account.
9. (___) The police found \$2 million in a suitcase under a bed. The owner cannot explain where this cash came from.
10. (___) A rich restaurant owner buys three expensive villas every year but never reports this to the tax office.

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences with your own ideas and explain your answer in 2–3 sentences using the phrases from the box.

I think that ... In my opinion, ... For example, ... This is important because ...
 ... As a result, ...

1. Economic crimes are dangerous because ...
2. Fraud is one of the most common economic crimes because ...
3. Criminals often use the Internet to ...
4. Phishing can be successful when people ...
5. Companies lose money when ...
6. Money laundering helps criminals ...
7. Tax evasion happens when people ...
8. Governments need tax money to ...
9. Ordinary citizens suffer from economic crimes because ...
10. The best way to protect yourself from online fraud is to ...

Exercise 9. Complete the dialogue with the words from the box.

fraud phishing taxes illegal society money laundering
 companies cybercriminals legal victims

Officer A. What are economic crimes?

Officer B. They are non-violent ... acts committed to obtain money or other financial benefits.

Officer A. What is the most common type of economic crime?

Officer B. One of the most common crimes is

Officer A. How do criminals commit it online?

Officer B. Many ... send fake emails and messages.

Officer A. Is this method called ...?

Officer B. Yes. Criminals try to steal personal or banking information.
Officer A. Who usually becomes the ... of these crimes?
Officer B. Ordinary Internet users and
Officer A. What is ...?
Officer B. It is a process that makes dirty money appear
Officer A. What about tax evasion?
Officer B. It happens when people or businesses hide income to avoid paying
Officer A. How do economic crimes affect ...?
Officer B. They cause financial losses and reduce money for public services.

Exercise 10. Work in pairs. Read the dialogue (**Exercise 9**) aloud, change some questions and answers using your own ideas, and act it out without looking at the text.

Expressions for memorisation.

1. What are ...?
2. What is ...?
3. How do criminals ...?
4. Who becomes the victims of...?
5. How does it affect society?
6. It is a process that ...
7. It happens when ...
8. They cause ... and ...

Text 2

Vocabulary

corporate crime	корпоративний злочин
corruption	корупція
fraud	шахрайство
financial gain	фінансова вигода
customer	клієнт
investor	інвестор
business partner	діловий партнер
false information	неправдива інформація
benefit	вигода
position of power	владна посада
bribe	хабар
government official	державний службовець
contract	контракт, договір
special treatment	особливе ставлення
fair competition	чесна конкуренція
public trust	суспільна довіра
institution	установа
environmental crime	екологічний злочин
waste	відходи

chemical	хімічна речовина
safety regulations	правила безпеки
offender	правопорушник
fine	штраф
reputation	репутація
cyber fraud	кібершахрайство
financial information	фінансова інформація
manipulate records	підробляти документи (дані)
transparency	прозорість
ethical behavior	етична поведінка
cooperation	співпраця
confidence	довіра, впевненість
business environment	бізнес-середовище
regulation	нормативне регулювання
damage	шкода
illegal activity	незаконна діяльність
society	суспільство

Corporate Crimes and Corruption

Corporate crimes are illegal activities committed by companies or their employees for financial gain. Unlike street crimes, corporate crimes usually happen in offices, banks, or corporate settings. While these crimes may not involve physical violence, they can cause serious damage to individuals, businesses, and even entire economies.

One common type of corporate crime is fraud. Fraud occurs when a company or an employee misleads customers, investors, or business partners to obtain money or other benefits. For example, a company might provide false information about its products or hide important facts from consumers.

Another serious problem is corruption. Corruption occurs when individuals abuse their position of power for personal benefit. For instance, a manager may offer a bribe to a government official to win a contract, or an official may accept money in exchange for special treatment. This behavior damages fair competition and erodes public trust in institutions.

Some companies also commit environmental crimes. They may illegally dump waste into rivers, release dangerous chemicals into the air, or ignore safety regulations. These actions can harm public health and damage ecosystems for generations.

Because corporate crimes often involve vast amounts of money, governments establish strict laws and regulations to oversee business activities and punish offenders.



Violating companies may face heavy fines, lose their reputation, or even be forced to close.

Furthermore, modern technology has created new opportunities for corporate misconduct. Criminals frequently use computers to steal financial information, manipulate records, or commit cyber fraud. As operations become more digital, protecting sensitive information becomes increasingly vital.

Ultimately, fighting corporate crime and corruption requires active cooperation between governments, law enforcement agencies, businesses, and citizens. Transparency, ethical behavior, and strong legal systems help reduce malpractice and create a fair business environment. By preventing corporate crime, societies can protect their economies and strengthen public confidence in key institutions.

Questions

1. What are corporate crimes?
2. Where do corporate crimes usually occur?
3. Why are corporate crimes dangerous?
4. What is fraud?
5. Who can become victims of fraud?
6. What is corruption?
7. Why is corruption harmful to society?
8. What is a bribe?
9. What are environmental crimes?
10. How can environmental crimes affect people?
11. Why do governments create regulations for businesses?
12. What punishments can companies receive?
13. How does technology create new opportunities for crime?
14. Who should cooperate to fight corporate crime and corruption?
15. What helps reduce corruption in society?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the terms and definitions.

1. Fraud	A. a person who breaks the law
2. Corruption	B. a rule that controls activities
3. Bribe	C. an illegal payment for a special favor
4. Investor	D. openness and honesty in actions
5. Fine	E. illegal actions against nature
6. Reputation	F. a person who puts money into a business
7. Transparency	G. public opinion about a person or company
8. Offender	H. dishonest actions to get money
9. Regulation	I. a financial punishment
10. Environmental crime	J. abuse of power for personal benefit

Exercise 2. Find information in the text to support the statements.

1. Corporate crimes are often non-violent.

2. Fraud can affect investors.
3. Companies sometimes hide important information.
4. Corruption damages competition.
5. Bribes are connected with corruption.
6. Environmental crimes can harm health.
7. Governments regulate business activities.
8. Companies can lose their reputation.
9. Cyber fraud is becoming more common.
10. Cooperation is necessary to fight corruption.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences using the words from the box.

waste	investors	bribe	reputation	offenders	corruption
	confidence	transparency	fraud	regulations	

1. ... is dishonest activity for financial gain.
2. ... occurs when people abuse power.
3. Companies may lie to
4. An illegal payment is called a
5. Governments create ... for businesses.
6. A company can lose its
7. Police investigate
8. Some companies dump ... into rivers.
9. Public ... is important for institutions.
- 10.... helps reduce corruption.

Exercise 4. Create word combinations matching the words from column A with the words from Column B.

A.	B.
1. Financial	A. fraud
2. Public	B. official
3. Environmental	C. crime
4. Cyber	D. enforcement
5. Business	E. activities
6. Legal	F. information
7. False	G. system
8. Government	H. behavior
9. Ethical	I. confidence
10. Law	J. environment

Exercise 5. Read the situations and identify the crime. Fill in the table below.

Situations.

1. A company lies about the quality of its products..
2. A manager pays an official to win a contract.
3. Toxic chemicals are released into a river.

4. Criminals steal banking data online.
5. A business hides important information from investors.
6. An official accepts money for special treatment.
7. Factory waste is dumped illegally.
8. Financial records are manipulated.
9. Hackers steal customers' personal information.
10. A company provides false reports to shareholders.

Fraud	Corruption	Environmental Crime	Cyber Fraud

Exercise 6. Rank the crimes from 1 (most harmful) to 10 (least harmful). Explain your choice using the phrases from the box.

I think ... is the most harmful because ...	In my opinion ...	This crime affects ...
	The consequences include ...	

1. Fraud against investors
2. Bribery
3. Tax fraud
4. Cyber fraud
5. Environmental pollution
6. False advertising
7. Manipulation of records
8. Corruption in government contracts
9. Identity theft
10. Illegal disposal of waste

Exercise 7. Build logical chains connecting the causes and consequences.

Causes	Consequences
1. A company lies to investors.	A. public trust decreases.
2. An official accepts a bribe.	B. customers lose money
3. Waste is dumped into a river.	C. investors make wrong decisions.
4. Cybercriminals steal information.	D. the environment is damaged.
5. Managers manipulate records.	E. data is stolen
6. Businesses ignore regulations.	F. laws are broken.
7. Customers receive false information.	G. the company receives a fine.
8. Corruption spreads in institutions.	H. corruption increases.
9. Companies hide financial problems.	I. reputation suffers.
10. Employees behave unethically.	J. Society loses confidence.

Exercise 8. Complete the dialogue using the words from the box.

corruption	fraud	investors	evidence	reputation	bribe
investigation	records	illegal	punishment		

Officer. Why are you here today?

Employee. I want to report an ... activity in my company.

Officer. What happened?

Employee. I believe there was ... involving financial reports.

Officer. Who was affected?

Employee. Many ... lost money.

Officer. Do you have any ...?

Employee. Yes, I have emails and financial

Officer. Was there any sign of ...?

Employee. Yes, a manager offered a ... to an official.

Officer. We will begin an ... immediately.

Employee. I hope the offenders receive proper

Exercise 9. Read each situation and answer the questions.

Model. A company lies about its profits.

1. What crime was committed? Corporate fraud was committed.
2. Who are the victims? The victims are shareholders, investors, and tax authorities.
3. What should happen next? An independent audit should be conducted, and law enforcement should initiate a criminal investigation.

1. What crime was committed?
2. Who are the victims?
3. What should happen next?

Situations

1. A company lies about its profits.
2. An official accepts money for a contract.
3. Customer data is stolen online.
4. Toxic waste is dumped into a lake.
5. A manager changes financial records.
6. Investors receive false information.
7. Employees hide company losses.
8. A business avoids legal regulations.
9. Hackers steal banking information.
10. A company bribes inspectors.

Exercise 10. Express your opinion and justify it. Use phrases *I think ... In my opinion ... One example is ... Therefore ...*

1. Companies should receive larger fines.
2. Corruption is more dangerous than fraud.

3. Technology creates more crime than benefits.
4. Every company should publish financial reports.
5. Environmental crimes should lead to prison sentences.
6. Employees should report corruption.
7. Public officials should have stricter controls.
8. Cyber fraud is the biggest business threat today.
9. Reputation is more important than profit.
10. Governments should monitor businesses more closely

Тема 19. Воєнні злочини. War Crimes

Тексти.

1. The Rules of War and the Definition of War Crimes
2. How the World Investigates War Crimes to Find Justice

Text 1

Vocabulary

war	війна
terrible event	жахлива подія
destruction	руйнування
sadness	смуток, горе
military conflict	військовий конфлікт
strict rules	суворі правила
international humanitarian law	міжнародне гуманітарне право
laws of war	закони війни
philosophy	філософія
soldier	солдат
participate in the fight	брати участь у бойових діях
wounded	поранений
Nuremberg Trials	Нюрнберзький процес
international community	міжнародна спільнота
punish	карати
military leaders	військові керівники
wartime	воєнний час
Geneva Conventions	Женевські конвенції
agreement	угода
armed conflict	збройний конфлікт
allowed	дозволений
forbidden	заборонений
attack	атакувати; напад
peaceful people	мирні люди

target	націлювати; ціль
military objects	військові об'єкти
army base	військова база
military factory	військовий завод
warship	військовий корабель
illegal	незаконний
power plant	електростанція
survive	виживати
prisoner of war	військовополонений
surrender	здатися
enemy	ворог
captured soldier	полонений солдат
shelter	притулок
clean water	чиста вода
medical help	медична допомога
chemical gas	хімічний газ
biological bombs	біологічні бомби
innocent people	невинні люди
International Criminal Court (ICC)	Міжнародний кримінальний суд (МКС)
investigate	розслідувати
illegal orders	незаконні накази
above the law	понад законом

The Rules of War and the Definition of War Crimes.

War is the most terrible event that can happen to a country. It brings great pain, destruction, and sadness to millions of regular people. However, many people do not know that even during a cruel military conflict, there are strict international rules that all countries must follow. These rules are known as international humanitarian law, or simply the laws of war. The main philosophy behind these laws is very simple. even in the darkest times of war, soldiers and leaders must stay human. The laws of war exist to protect people who are not participating in the fight. This includes regular citizens, children, doctors, volunteers, and soldiers who are wounded and cannot fight anymore. When politicians, generals, or ordinary soldiers break these rules, it is called a war crime.



The history of modern laws about war crimes started after World War II. In 1945, the famous Nuremberg Trials took place in Germany. For the first time in human history, the international community punished military leaders for their terrible actions and choices during wartime. Later, in 1949, countries from all over the world signed the Geneva Conventions. These are special international agreements. They clearly explain what is allowed and what is completely forbidden during an armed conflict.

For example, it is a serious war crime to attack places where peaceful people live. Modern weapons must only target military objects, such as army bases, military factories, or warships. It is completely illegal to drop bombs on regular houses, supermarkets, train stations, or power plants that regular citizens need to survive.

Furthermore, the law strictly protects prisoners of war. If a soldier surrenders, drops his weapon, and puts his hands up, the enemy cannot hurt or kill him. The captured soldier has the right to receive safe shelter, food, clean water, and medical help. It is also a war crime to use illegal and dangerous weapons, such as chemical gas or biological bombs, because these weapons kill thousands of innocent people in a very cruel way. Today, a special international organization called the International Criminal Court (ICC) works in the Netherlands. Its main job is to investigate these situations and punish the people who give illegal orders. This work is necessary because it helps to protect innocent people and shows that nobody is above the law.

Questions

1. Why is war considered one of the most terrible events for a country?
2. What do the laws of war aim to protect during an armed conflict?
3. What is another name for international humanitarian law?
4. Who must follow the laws of war?
5. Which groups of people are protected by the laws of war?
6. What is a war crime?
7. When did the history of modern war crimes law begin?
8. Where did the Nuremberg Trials take place?
9. Why were the Nuremberg Trials important in world history?
10. What are the Geneva Conventions?
11. What kinds of targets may modern weapons legally attack?
12. Why is it illegal to attack houses, supermarkets, train stations, and power plants?
13. What rights does a prisoner of war have after surrendering?
14. Why are chemical and biological weapons prohibited under international law?
15. What is the role of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in preventing and punishing war crimes?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the words and definitions.

1. War crime	A. a command that breaks the law
2. Military conflict	B. a person captured during war
3. Humanitarian law	C. a serious violation of the laws of war
4. Geneva Conventions	D. people who are not guilty of anything
5. Prisoner of war	E. to examine a situation carefully
6. Surrender	F. international rules protecting people during war
7. Innocent people	G. an armed struggle between states or groups
8. Investigate	H. international agreements regulating warfare

9. Military object	I. to stop fighting and give up
10. Illegal order	J. an object used for military purposes

Exercise 2. Match the word combinations

1. International	A. plant
2. Military	B. conflict
3. Armed	C. law
4. Chemical	D. people
5. Innocent	E. object
6. Biological	F. crime
7. Clean	G. weapon
8. Military	H. bomb
9. Power	I. leader
10. War	J. water

Exercise 3. Ask questions to the answers.

1. The Geneva Conventions were signed in 1949.
2. The ICC works in the Netherlands.
3. Humanitarian law protects civilians.
4. Prisoners of war have rights.
5. Chemical weapons are illegal.
6. Military leaders were punished after World War II.
7. The Nuremberg Trials took place in Germany.
8. Soldiers must follow the laws of war.
9. Army bases are military objects.
10. Nobody is above the law.

Exercise 4. Decide whether the statements are true or false and correct the false ones.

1. War brings happiness to people.
2. Humanitarian law protects civilians.
3. Soldiers may attack hospitals without punishment.
4. The Geneva Conventions are international agreements.
5. It is legal to attack supermarkets.
6. Prisoners of war have rights.
7. Chemical weapons are allowed.
8. Biological weapons can kill many innocent people.
9. The ICC works in the Netherlands.
10. Military leaders can be punished for war crimes.

Exercise 5. Put the words in the correct order.

1. war/crime/a/serious/is
2. civilians/law/protects/humanitarian
3. signed/countries/conventions/the
4. prisoners/rights/have/war/of

5. illegal/chemical/are/weapons
6. military/target/weapons/objects
7. soldiers/surrender/can
8. innocent/protected/people/are
9. court/investigates/crimes/the
10. law/above/nobody/is/the

Exercise 6. Complete the statements.

1. War causes ...
2. Humanitarian law protects ...
3. The Geneva Conventions help ...
4. A war crime is ...
5. Prisoners of war should ...
6. Chemical weapons are dangerous because ...
7. The ICC investigates ...
8. Nobody should be above the law because ...
9. International cooperation is important because ...
10. Justice helps ...

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences with the words from the box. There is one extra word.

war crimes protect regular international destroy rules signed
chemical soldiers treat survive

1. Millions of ... citizens suffer when a war starts.
2. Even during a military conflict, there are strict ... that everyone must follow.
3. The main goal of these laws is to ... people who do not fight
4. When people break the laws of war, they commit
5. In 1949, many countries ... the Geneva Conventions.
6. It is illegal to drop bombs on houses and power plants because citizens need them to
7. Modern weapons can ... beautiful cities in a few minutes.
8. If an enemy soldier surrenders, you must ... him well and give him food.
9. It is strictly forbidden to use ... gas or biological bombs.
10. The International Criminal Court helps to show that nobody is above the

Exercise 8. Look at the list of objects. For each item, decide if it is a **military target** or a **civilian object**. Explain why it is legal or illegal to attack it. Use the phrases:

You see, ... It means that... I think

1. A supermarket is a civilian object. You see, people buy food here. It is illegal to target (to attack) it.
2. An army base
3. A children's hospital
4. A warship (This is a military object. It has weapons, so the enemy can attack it.)

5. A power plant (Regular citizens need electricity to survive. It is forbidden to destroy it.)
6. A military factory (This factory makes weapons for the army. It is a military object.)
7. A train station with families (This is a civilian place. People want to travel to a safe place; you cannot drop bombs here.)
8. An army truck with weapons (This truck helps the military. It is a legal target.)
9. A regular school (Children study here. It is a peaceful place, so it is strictly protected.)
10. A regular living house (apartment building)

Exercise 9. You have 10 situations to discuss. Read them and discuss with your partner what the soldiers must or must not do in each situation according to international law. Start with;

First of all, they must... It is strictly forbidden to... They have the right to...
 If this happens I will... This is an illegal order ... According to the law...

1. A soldier drops his rifle and puts his hands up.
2. A captured soldier is very hungry and thirsty.
3. A prisoner of war is badly wounded.
4. An officer wants to hit a captured enemy soldier to get information.
5. The weather is very cold, and prisoners have no warm clothes.
6. A soldier surrenders, but he is hiding a small knife.
7. An army wants to put prisoners of war in a dangerous place near bombs.
8. A volunteer doctor is helping a wounded enemy soldier.
9. A general says. "Do not take prisoners, kill them all."
10. The war is over, and prisoners want to go home to their families.

Exercise 10. Create three statements about the laws of war (two true and one false). Your partner must guess which statement is false and explain why. Use the phrases below.

I think your statement is true/false because ... I don't agree with you, because the text says... Exactly! You are right because... Actually, that is incorrect because...

Model. **A.** The Geneva Conventions were signed before World War II.
B. False! They were signed in 1949, after the war.

- A. Wounded soldiers who cannot fight anymore are protected by law.
 B. True! The text says laws protect people who do not participate in the fight.

Exercise 11. Take turns with your partner to retell the text. Say only one sentence at a time, making sure your sentence logically continues the previous one. Use the useful phrases to connect your ideas. Start with ***War is the most terrible event for any country.***

Text 2

Vocabulary

recovery	відновлення / одужання
citizen	громадянин
justice	справедливість / правосуддя
victim	жертва
war crime	воєнний злочин
documenting	документування
investigating	розслідування
independent journalist	незалежний журналіст
human rights lawyer	правозахисник / юрист із прав людини
evidence	докази
satellite picture	супутниковий знімок
missile	ракета
witness	свідок
survivor	той, хто вижив / уцілілий
guilty	винний
undeniable	незаперечний / беззаперечний
no time limit	немає строку давності
propaganda	пропаганда
disinformation	дезінформація
prevent	запобігти / попередити

How the World Investigates War Crimes to Find Justice.

When a military conflict finally stops, the long process of recovery begins. Cities begin rebuilding their damaged streets, and ordinary citizens try to return to their daily lives. However, history shows that true peace can never come to a country without justice. For the victims of war crimes, it is not enough just to stop the fire. They need to know the truth, and they want to see that the people who destroyed their homes and killed their families are punished. That is why documenting and investigating war crimes is one of the most important tasks for the world today.

This work is very slow, dangerous, and difficult. Special experts, independent journalists, and human rights lawyers must work together to collect thousands of facts. They often travel to dangerous areas immediately after a battle to look for evidence. They take photos of destroyed buildings, look at detailed satellite pictures from space, and analyze pieces of missiles and bombs to understand what weapon was used.

Another very important part of this difficult job is talking to witnesses. Survivors of the war tell their personal stories, and lawyers write everything down very carefully. This evidence is necessary because, in a real court of law, you cannot just say that



someone is guilty. You must prove everything with clear, undeniable facts. Sometimes, this process takes many years, but international law says that there is no time limit for war crimes. A criminal can be judged twenty or thirty years after the war ends.

Why is this difficult process so important for our global future? First, it helps to fight against political propaganda and disinformation. During any war, there are always many lies, but true evidence shows the real story to the world. Second, it helps to prevent future conflicts. When generals and politicians know that the world is watching them, they understand that they cannot hide their actions. They know that they will eventually go to prison for their crimes. Finally, we need to remember these painful lessons. School textbooks must tell the truth about war crimes so that future generations can learn from the mistakes of the past and build a safer, better world.

Questions

1. What long process begins when a military conflict stops?
2. Why is it impossible to have true peace without justice?
3. What do the victims of war crimes need besides stopping the fire?
4. Who works together to collect facts about war crimes?
5. Why is the work of these experts dangerous?
6. What kind of pictures do experts use from space to gather evidence?
7. What do experts analyze to understand which weapons were used?
8. Why is talking to witnesses an important part of the job?
9. Can a judge say someone is guilty without clear facts in a court of law?
10. Does international law have a time limit for war crimes?
11. How many years after a war can a criminal still be judged?
12. What does true evidence help to fight against during a war?
13. How does documenting crimes help to prevent future conflicts?
14. Where must the truth about war crimes be written for future generations?
15. What is the ultimate goal of learning these painful historical lessons?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the verbs on the left with the nouns on the right to create the fixed expressions used in the text.

1. To collect	A. the fire
2. To prevent	B. thousands of facts
3. To take	C. future conflicts
4. To analyze	D. propaganda
5. To stop	E. a safer world
6. To tell	F. photos/satellite pictures
7. To fight against	G. everything carefully
8. To write down	H. mistakes of the past
9. To learn from	I. personal stories
10. To build	J. pieces of missiles

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks in the text with the most appropriate words from the box.

victims	investigate	justice	evidence	recovery	guilty	conflict
witnesses	prevent,	politicians				

When a military **1.** ... ends, the city begins its long **2.** Independent experts arrive to **(3)** ... what happened during the dark days of war. They need to find clear **4.** ... to prove in court who was **5.** Experts talk to **6.** ... who tell their personal stories. For the **7.** ... of these crimes, this work is the only way to find true **8.** ... and peace. In the future, this helps to **9.** ... new wars because generals and **10.** ... will know that they cannot hide their actions."

Exercise 3. Connect the words from the text that match in meaning. Explain the logic behind your choice in 1–2 sentences in English.

Model. Satellite pictures → Evidence (Because satellite pictures help experts find undeniable facts from space).

1. Satellite pictures	A. evidence
2. Witness	B. disinformation
3. Weapon	C. lawyers
4. Propaganda	D. cities
5. School textbooks	E. missile
6. Prison	F. dangerous area
7. Human rights	G. future generations
8. Rebuild	H. no time limit
9. International law	I. criminal
10. Battle	J. personal story

Exercise 4. Find the words in the text or dictionary that match these definitions.

1. A person who managed to stay alive during a dangerous event.
2. The process of rebuilding and becoming stronger after a disaster.
3. Facts or information that prove something is true.
4. Something that is completely true and cannot be denied.
5. A person who sees an event happen with their own eyes.
6. A weapon designed to be sent through the air to hit a target.
7. False information spread to harm a country or person.
8. A person who suffers from a crime or war.
9. The quality of being fair and right; the legal system.
10. A person whose job is to guide people about the law.

Exercise 5. Decide whether the statement is true or false. If it is false, make the sentence true according to the text.

1. International law says that there is a strict time limit for war crimes.
2. Experts travel to dangerous areas many years after a battle.

3. In a real court of law, you can just say that someone is guilty without any facts.
4. True peace can easily come to a country without justice.
5. Documenting war crimes is a very fast and safe process.
6. Lawyers talk to witnesses and write everything down carelessly.
7. School textbooks must hide the truth about war crimes.
8. True evidence helps to support political propaganda.
9. When generals know the world is watching, they understand they can hide their actions.
10. Cities start to destroy their broken streets during recovery.

Exercise 6. Put the words in the correct order to form grammatically correct sentences.

1. justice/ peace/ true/ never/ come/ without/ can/.
2. propaganda/ helps/ evidence/ to/ fight/ true/.
3. lessons/ we/ need/ remember/ painful/ these/ to/.
4. very/ is/ slow/ this/ and/ dangerous/ work/.
5. evidence/ lawyers/ write/ carefully/ the/ down/.
6. world/ safer/ build/ a/ better/ and/.
7. no/ time/ there/ is/ limit/ crimes/ for/.
8. satellite/ pictures/ look/ they/ at/ detailed/.
9. cities/ to/ rebuild/ start/ streets/ their/.
10. the/ truth/ textbooks/ must/ tell/ school/.

Exercise 7. Write your own 10 sentences using one key word from the list below for each sentence. Your sentences should relate to the themes of justice, history, or law.

1. Justice ...
2. Witness ...
3. Evidence ...
4. Prevent ...
5. History ...
6. Truth ...
7. Expert ...
8. Lawyer ...
9. Punish ...
10. Future ...

Exercise 8. Complete the dialogue with the words from the box.

evidence justice war lawyer truth victims court investigate
peace witness

Journalist. Hello. Can I ask you some questions about the ...?

Witness. Yes, of course.

Journalist. Were you a of the attack?

Witness. Yes, I was there and saw what happened.

Journalist. Why is it important to ... these crimes?

Witness. Because people need to know the ... about what happened.

Journalist. What do investigators usually collect?

Witness. They collect photos, videos, and other

Journalist. Who helps prepare the case for a trial?

Witness. A ... helps organize the information.

Journalist. Where can criminals be judged?

Witness. They can be judged in a

Journalist. Why is this process important for the ...?

Witness. They want the criminals to be punished.

Journalist. Does this help bring ...?

Witness. Yes. Without ..., it is difficult to have real peace.

Journalist. Thank you for your answers.

Witness. You're welcome.

Exercise 9. Read the 10 statements below based on the text. State whether you agree or disagree, and explain your reasoning using phrases from the box.

I strongly believe that... I agree up to a point. ... On the contrary... From my perspective... I take a different view... That's a good point... That's true, however... I share your opinion... I take a different view...

1. True peace can easily be achieved as soon as the armies stop shooting.
2. Regular citizens can quickly return to normal life right after a war ends.
3. It is too dangerous for journalists to travel to active battle zones just to collect evidence.
4. Physical evidence (like satellite photos) is much more reliable in a court of law than human memories.
5. It is unfair to punish a war criminal if 30 years have already passed since the conflict.
6. Political propaganda is the most powerful weapon used during a military conflict.
7. Politicians and generals will behave better if they know the international community is watching them.
8. School textbooks should focus only on positive history, not on painful lessons like war crimes.
9. Investigating war crimes is the responsibility of international organizations, not local police.
10. Future generations will definitely build a safer world by learning from past mistakes.

Exercise 10. Answer these 10 open-ended hypothetical questions to develop your critical thinking and complex sentence structures. Use phrases. ***If this happened, then.../Supposing that.../It would lead to.../In such a scenario...***

1. What if international law had a strict 5-year time limit for war crimes? How would that change the behavior of criminals?
2. What if all satellite images from space suddenly disappeared? How would experts look for evidence?

3. What if a country tries to block independent journalists from entering? What should the global community do?
4. What if a witness changes their personal story because they are afraid? How can lawyers prove the truth?
5. What if school textbooks completely hid the mistakes of the past? What kind of future generations would we get?
6. What if regular citizens refused to return to their normal daily lives because they felt unsafe? How could a city recover?
7. What if political disinformation becomes so strong that people stop believing real evidence? How can we fight it?
8. What if a general claims they didn't know their actions were war crimes? Should they still go to prison?
9. What if an investigator finds evidence but it takes 40 years to get to court? Is justice still valuable?
10. What if technology allows us to create perfect fake evidence using AI? How will courts know what is undeniable?

Тема 20.
Запобігання злочину.
Crime Prevention.

Тексти.

1. **Crime Prevention in Modern Society.**
2. **The Role of Technology and Education in Crime Prevention.**

Text 1.

Vocabulary

crime prevention	запобігання злочину
strategy	стратегія
measure	міра
risk	ризик
criminal activity	злочинна діяльність
poverty	бідність
lack of education	брак освіти
unemployment	безробіття
social inequality	соціальна нерівність
community involvement	участь громади
neighborhood watch	сусідське спостереження
suspicious activity	підозріла діяльність
street lighting	вуличне освітлення
awareness	інформованість
patrol	патрулювання
surveillance camera	камера спостереження

data analytics	аналіз даних
privacy rights	права на приватність
education campaign	кампанія з освіти
rehabilitation program	програма реабілітації
offender	правопорушник
collaboration	співпраця
government authority	державний орган
non-profit organization	некомерційна організація
resilient community	стійка спільнота
vigilance	пильність

Crime Prevention in Modern Society

Crime prevention is a crucial task for any society. It involves various strategies and measures aimed at reducing the risk of criminal activities and protecting citizens. The first step in crime prevention is understanding the causes of crime. Factors such as poverty, lack of education, unemployment, and social inequality often lead to criminal behavior. Addressing these root causes can help reduce crime rates significantly.



Community involvement plays a significant role in preventing crime. When people participate actively in their neighborhoods, they create a safer environment. Neighborhood watch programs, for example, encourage residents to report suspicious activity to the police, increasing vigilance and reducing crime. Additionally, improving street lighting in public places deters criminals by making it harder for them to operate unnoticed.

Law enforcement agencies also contribute to crime prevention by patrolling areas known for high crime rates and responding promptly to emergencies. Modern technology, such as surveillance cameras and data analytics, enhances their ability to monitor and prevent crime. However, it is important to balance surveillance with respecting citizens' privacy rights.

Education and awareness campaigns can help people recognize risky situations and adopt safer behaviors. Teaching children about the consequences of crime and the importance of following the law builds responsible future citizens. Moreover, rehabilitation programs for offenders help prevent repeat offenses by addressing the underlying issues that led to their criminal activities.

Collaboration between government authorities, non-profit organizations, and the community is essential for effective crime prevention. Together, they can develop comprehensive programs that target different aspects of crime and social problems. Such integrated efforts contribute to building safer, more resilient communities.

In conclusion, crime prevention requires a multi-faceted approach that addresses both the causes and the symptoms of criminal behavior. Through community

participation, law enforcement, education, and collaboration, societies can reduce crime and promote safety for all citizens.

Questions

1. What is the first step in preventing crime?
2. What are some of the main root causes of criminal behavior?
3. How does community involvement help make neighborhoods safer?
4. What do residents do in neighborhood watch programs?
5. Why does improving street lighting help deter criminals?
6. How do law enforcement agencies contribute to crime prevention?
7. What kind of modern technology do police use today?
8. What is important to balance when using surveillance cameras?
9. How can education and awareness campaigns help people?
10. What should we teach children to build responsible future citizens?
11. What is the main goal of rehabilitation programs for offenders?
12. Who needs to collaborate to make crime prevention effective?
13. What kind of programs can government and communities develop together?
14. Why is a multi-faceted approach necessary for crime prevention?
15. What is the ultimate goal of these integrated efforts for society?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the words with their meanings

1. Prevention	A. a person who lives in a particular city or country.
2. Citizen	B. the state of being extremely poor.
3. Poverty	C. stopping something from happening.
4. Vigilance	D. working together with someone to achieve something.
5. Deter	E. a person who commits a crime.
6. Surveillance	F. careful watch for possible danger or difficulties.
7. Awareness	G. to discourage or stop someone from doing something.
8. Offender	H. knowledge or understanding of a situation or subject.
9. Collaboration	I. close observation, especially of a suspected spy or criminal.
10. Resilient	J. able to recover quickly from difficult conditions.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

safety	reduce	surveillance	consequences	effective	unemployment
		balance	local	address	report

1. High ... means many people do not have jobs.
2. We need to ... the root causes of the problem.
3. Good street lighting can ... crime rates.
4. If you see something suspicious, you should ... it to the police.
5. The city installed ... cameras in the park.
6. Parents teach children about the bad ... of breaking laws.
7. Rehabilitation is an ... way to stop repeat crimes.
8. We must find a ... between security and privacy.
9. Community programs improve public
10. The ... neighborhood watch program helps the police.

Exercise 3. Find the closest synonym for the underlined word.

1. A **crucial** task (A. easy/B. very important)
2. **Various** strategies (A. different/B. similar)
3. **Protecting** citizens (A. hurting/B. guarding)
4. Active **residents** (A. visitors/B. locals)
5. **Prompt** response (A. quick/B. slow)
6. **Modern** technology (A. old/B. new)
7. **Underlying** issues (A. basic/B. visible)
8. **Effective** collaboration (A. successful/B. useless)
9. **Integrated** efforts (A. separate/B. combined)
10. **Reduce** risk (A. lower/B. raise)

Exercise 4. Find the opposite of the underlined word.

1. **Safer** environment (A. more dangerous/B. cleaner)
2. **High** crime rates (A. tall/B. low)
3. **Public** places (A. open/B. private)
4. **Unnoticed** operation (A. secret/B. spotted)
5. **Future** citizens (A. past/B. present)
6. **Responsible** behavior (A. careless/B. good)
7. **To prevent** crimes (A. to allow/B. to stop)
8. **Effective** programs (A. poor/B. great)
9. **Resilient** communities (A. strong/B. weak)
10. **To decrease** risk (A. to increase/B. to minimize)

Exercise 5. Choose the word that best fits the phrase.

1. To (make/take) measures
2. To (commit/do) a crime
3. To (solve/break) a problem
4. To (say/report) suspicious activity
5. To (raise/lift) awareness
6. To (follow/lead) the law
7. To (give/pay) attention
8. To (build/make) a community
9. To (respond/answer) to an emergency

10.To (run/target) different aspects

Exercise 6. Decide whether each statement is true or false, and correct the false ones.

1. An offender is someone who helps the police.
2. Poverty means having a lot of money.
3. Vigilance means being careless.
4. A prompt reply is a fast reply.
5. Surveillance means watching someone closely.
6. To deter means to encourage.
7. A resident lives in a specific area.
8. Inequality means everything is fair.
9. Multi-faceted means having only one side.
- 10.Collaboration means working alone.

Exercise 7. Put the words from the box into two columns. ***Causes/Problems*** vs. ***Solutions/Actions***.

poverty	rehabilitation	lighting	surveillance	education	unemployment
neighborhood	watch	inequality	crime	patrol	

Causes/Problems

Solutions/Actions

Exercise 8. Match these common English expressions about safety and law with their meanings.

1. Better safe than sorry	A. To watch carefully for something or someone
2. Keep an eye out	B. It is wiser to be cautious than to take a risk.
3. Play by the rules	C. To do something illegal
4. Caught red-handed	D. To follow the laws or guidelines
5. Break the law	E. Caught in the middle of doing something wrong or illegal.

Exercise 9. Read these five dialogues and fill in the blanks using the expressions from the box.

break the law	keep an eye out	caught red-handed	play by the
rules	better safe than sorry		

1. A. Why are you locking the car? We will be back in just two minutes!
B. Well, it is You never know.
2. A. Did the police arrest the thief?
B. Yes, he was ... while trying to steal a bicycle.

3. A. We are looking for a missing dog in this area.
B. Okay, I will ... for it during my walk.

4. A. Can we park our car here?
It says "No Parking".
B. No, we shouldn't Let's find a real parking spot.

5. A. To get a promotion at this company, you just need to work hard and...
B. That sounds fair. I always follow the guidelines.



Exercise 10. Imagine that you and Mark are launching a "Neighborhood Watch" program. Your goal is to create a short, easy-to-remember safety flyer (5 key points) for your neighbors. Use the words and phrases from the dialogue to fill in the missing information and complete the guide.

Discussing Safety in the Neighborhood

Anna. (worried resident). Hi Mark. Did you hear about the crime down the street last night? I'm a bit worried.

Mark. (active community member). Hi Anna. Yes, I heard. It's scary, but we are working to make our neighborhood safer.

Anna. Really? How? What can we do?

Mark. Well, we are starting a neighborhood watch program this week. We want all residents to participate.

Anna. What does a neighborhood watch do exactly?

Mark. We just stay vigilant. If we see any suspicious activity, we report it to the police immediately.

Anna. That sounds like a good idea. But our street is also very dark at night. The old lights don't work.

Mark. You're right. Improving street lighting is our next step. We already sent a letter to the local authorities.

Anna. Excellent. Criminals don't like bright spaces. Do you think we need surveillance cameras too?

Mark. Maybe in public places, but we must respect people's privacy. Let's start with better lights and teamwork!

Anna. Count me in. I want to help protect our community.

Mark. Great! Together we can reduce the risk and feel safe again.

Text 2.

Vocabulary.

advancement

allocate

поступ, прогрес, досягнення

розподіляти, виділяти (кошти, ресурси)

anticipate	передбачати, очікувати
awareness	обізнаність, усвідомлення
cctv (closed-circuit television)	система відеоспостереження
conflict resolution	вирішення конфліктів
consequence	наслідок
cybercrime	кіберзлочинність
data analysis	аналіз даних
efficient	ефективний, продуктивний
empower	розширювати можливості, наділяти силою / правами
ethically	етично
high-risk area	зона високого ризику
law enforcement	правоохоронні органи
maintain	підтримувати, зберігати
phishing attempt	спроба фішингу (шахрайства в інтернеті)
predictive policing	прогнозована поліцейська діяльність
proactive approach	проактивний / випереджальний підхід
property	майно, власність
public safety	громадська безпека
raise awareness	підвищувати обізнаність
reduce crime rates	знижувати рівень злочинності
surveillance	спостереження, нагляд
suspicious activity	підозріла діяльність
vigilant	пильний, обачний

The Role of Technology and Education in Crime Prevention.

In today's world, technology and education have become powerful tools in the fight against crime. Technological advancements have revolutionized how police and security forces operate, making crime prevention more effective and efficient. For example, the use of CCTV cameras in public places helps monitor activities and reduces the chances of crimes occurring unnoticed. Additionally, various types of alarms and smart home devices allow individuals to protect their property more effectively.

Data analysis and predictive policing are other technological advances that help law enforcement anticipate and prevent criminal activities. By studying crime patterns and geographic information, police can allocate resources to high-risk areas and increase their presence before crimes happen. This proactive approach helps reduce crime rates and improve public safety.



Education is equally important in crime prevention. Raising awareness among young people about the consequences of breaking the law encourages responsible behavior. Schools and community centers can organize workshops and activities focused on teaching conflict resolution, empathy, and good citizenship. When children

grow up understanding the importance of law and order, they are less likely to engage in criminal behavior.

Moreover, educating the public about cybercrime is becoming increasingly vital as more criminal activities move online. Teaching people how to protect their personal information, recognize phishing attempts, and use strong passwords can prevent many cybercrimes. Governments and organizations often run campaigns to highlight internet safety and responsible online behavior.



Technology and education together create a safer environment by preventing crimes before they occur. However, it is crucial to ensure that surveillance technologies are used ethically, respecting individual privacy and human rights. Communities that invest in education and modern tools are better equipped to protect their members and build trust between citizens and law enforcement.

To conclude, combining technological advances with educational programs forms a strong defense against crime. This approach not only helps law enforcement but also empowers individuals and communities to play an active role in maintaining safety and security.

Questions

1. What are the two main powerful tools in the fight against crime mentioned in the text?
2. How have technological advancements changed the way police forces operate?
3. What is the main purpose of using CCTV cameras in public places?
4. How do smart home devices and alarms help individual citizens?
5. What is "predictive policing" and how does it assist law enforcement?
6. How can studying crime patterns affect the allocation of police resources?
7. What are the main benefits of a proactive approach in policing?
8. Why is raising awareness among young people crucial for crime prevention?
9. What kind of topics should school workshops focus on to encourage good citizenship?
10. Why is public education about cybercrime becoming increasingly vital today?



11. What specific skills should people learn to prevent cybercrimes online?
12. What balance must be maintained when using surveillance technologies?
13. How do investments in education and modern tools affect the relationship between citizens and the police?
14. Who is empowered when technological advances are combined with educational programs?
15. What is the ultimate conclusion of the text regarding community safety?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the words on the left with their correct meanings on the right based on the text.

1. Advancements	A. to guess or expect something before it happens
2. Proactive	B. the state of being free from public attention or unwanted observation.
3. Cybercrime	C. progress or developments in a specific field.
4. Privacy	D. to distribute or give resources/money to a specific place or goal.
5. Anticipate	E. illegal activities carried out using computers or the internet.
6. Allocate	F. taking action to prevent a problem before it actually happens.
7. Citizen	G. a fake email or website designed to trick you into giving away secrets.
8. Phishing	H. the ability to understand and share the feelings of another person
9. Empathy	I. a legal member of a country or city.
10. Empower	J. to give someone the power, confidence, or authority to do something.

Exercise 2. Match the verbs on the left with the nouns on the right to form common phrases from the text.

1. Allocate	A. a crime
2. Raise	B. resources
3. Prevent	C. awareness
4. Protect	D. trust
5. Recognize	E. phishing attempts
6. Run	F. patterns
7. Build	G. personal information
8. Study	H. a campaign
9. Break	I. conflicts
10. Solve	J. the law

Exercise 3. Read the descriptions and provide the correct vocabulary term for each definition.

1. A crime committed using the internet.
2. The protection of public spaces using cameras.
3. An area where crimes are more likely to happen.
4. The system of rules and those who enforce them.
5. A fraudulent attempt to steal personal data online.
6. Smart devices used to warn about intruders.
7. The ability to understand and share the feelings of another.

8. Action taken to prevent a problem before it starts.
9. Money, land, or buildings owned by someone.
10. Being watchful and ready for danger.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

surveillance	allocate	law enforcement	proactive	cybercrime
consequences	awareness	efficient	anticipate	reduce

1. Modern tech helps police to ... criminal activities before they happen.
2. High-tech cameras provide constant ... in crowded public areas.
3. The main goal of ... is to maintain order and protect citizens.
4. Implementing a ... approach means preventing crime rather than just responding to it.
5. Online scams and identity theft are common forms of
6. Young people must understand the legal ... of their actions.
7. The government needs to ... more resources to high-risk neighborhoods.
8. Educational campaigns are designed to raise public
9. Smart alarms are an ... way to protect private property.
10. Better street lighting can significantly ... crime rates.

Exercise 5. Read the statements and decide whether they are true or false and correct the false ones.

1. CCTV cameras make crime prevention less efficient.
2. Smart home devices allow people to protect their property better.
3. Predictive policing means guessing randomly where crimes will happen.
4. Studying geographic information helps police allocate resources effectively.
5. Raising awareness among young people encourages irresponsible behavior.
6. Schools should avoid teaching conflict resolution to children.
7. Cybercrime is decreasing because more people are staying offline.
8. Phishing is a type of online threat that people need to recognize.
9. Surveillance technologies should be used without worrying about privacy.
10. Combining technology and education helps communities build trust with police.

Exercise 6. Underline the correct verb or noun to complete each standard phrase.

1. To (raise/lift) awareness.
2. To (allocate/locate) resources.
3. To (break/damage) the law.
4. To (make/run) a campaign.
5. To (reduce/drop) crime rates.
6. To (respect/ignore) privacy.
7. To (play/take) an active role.
8. To (analyze/think) data.
9. To (anticipate/remember) behavior.
10. To (build/make) trust.

Exercise 7. Arrange words in the correct grammatical order to form meaningful sentences.

1. / crime/technology/helps/prevent/modern/.
2. / passwords/protect/strong/identity/your/.
3. / awareness/schools/must/raise/.
4. / cameras/public/monitor/places/CCTV/.
5. / resource/high-risk/allocation/areas/for/.
6. / respect/privacy/we/must/human/.
7. / online/safety/is/vital/very/.
8. / data/analysis/patterns/crime/shows/.
9. / workshops/teach/conflict/resolution/.
- 10./ police/build/trust/with/communities/.

Exercise 8. Group the provided words and phrases from the box into the correct columns. **Technology** or **Education**.

workshop	CCTV	phishing defense	citizenship	predictive
policing	data analysis	empathy	cyber safety class	smart alarm
citizenship.				

Technology

Education

Exercise 9. Name the word based on the definition provided.

1. Illegal activities done over the internet.
2. Standing up against crime before it occurs.
3. Online scam to get your data.
4. Understanding other people's feelings.
5. Keeping a look out, being watchful.
6. The result or effect of an action.
7. Distribute or share out resources.
8. System of cameras in public.
9. Watching someone carefully.
- 10.Device that rings when a thief enters.

Exercise 10. Read the phrasal verbs and their definitions, then match them with the correct Ukrainian translation.

Phrase/Phrasal Verb	Context/Meaning	Translation
1. To keep track of	to monitor public places or criminal data closely.	А. Діяти на підставі (отриманих даних чи аналітики).
2. To look into	to investigate a system anomaly or a potential cybercrime.	В. Попередити, дати наводку/секретну інформацію.

3. To act on	to take proactive steps because of data analysis or predictive policing.	С. Відстежувати, безперервно стежити за (чимось).
4. To tip off	to secretly warn law enforcement about a suspicious activity	Д. Бути напоготові, зберігати високу концентрацію.
5. To sort out	to solve a technical glitch or an ethical issue with surveillance.	Е. Розслідувати, вивчати або розбиратися у ситуації.
To stay sharp	to remain highly alert and focused during a duty shift	Ф. Вирішити проблему, розібратися (з неполадками чи помилками).

Exercise 11. Read the dialogue between **Officer M.** and **Cadet I.** Fill in the blanks (1–6) using the phrases from the box below. Note. You may need to change the verb form (e.g., add -ing, -ed, or use to + verb) to make the sentences grammatically correct.

raise awareness ...	protect personal information ...	monitor activities ...
reduce crime rates...	respect individual privacy ...	allocate resources

Officer M. Welcome to your practical shift, Cadet I. Today, we are looking at how technology and education help us fight crime. Look at these live screens. Right now, our systems (1) ... in the city center to keep people safe.

Cadet I. That is amazing, Officer M. And look at this digital map! It shows crime patterns. Yesterday, the Captain analyzed this map and (2) ... to the high-risk areas before any incidents happened.

Officer M. Exactly. This modern approach is highly effective for (3) ... across the city.

Cadet I. Technology is a great defense, but the text mentions education too. Tomorrow, I am visiting a local school. I want (4) ... among young people about the consequences of breaking the law.

Officer M. That is a great initiative. Don't forget to talk about cybercrime, too. Many citizens still need to learn how (5) ... from online scams and phishing.

Cadet I. Absolutely. But Officer, with all these cameras and data tracking, how do we make sure we (6) ... and human rights?

Officer M. We must always use our tools ethically, Cadet. Security is important, but trust with our citizens is everything.

Exercise 12. Look at the topics below. Express your opinion by giving one advantage (pro) and one disadvantage (con) for each. Use phrases from the box.

I'm all for this...	I completely support this idea...	This makes a lot of sense to me...	I don't think this is a good idea...	This seems highly problematic...	It sounds good in theory, but it's risky in practice
---------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------------------	---

1. Installing CCTV cameras on every street corner.
2. Using facial recognition technology in schools.
3. Replacing human police patrols entirely with security drones.
4. Teaching cybercrime defense as a mandatory subject in primary school.
5. Making all smart home security systems public instead of private.
6. Giving the police access to everyone's private text messages to prevent crimes.
7. Punishing teenagers severely for minor law violations to teach them a lesson.
8. Sharing crime statistics openly online on a public city map.
9. Using artificial intelligence to predict who might commit a crime.
10. Allowing citizens to use smart technology to monitor their neighbors.

Тема 21.

Міжнародні поліцейські організації. International Police Organizations.

Тексти.

1. Текст 1. Interpol. The World's Largest Police Organization
2. Text 2. The Invisible Shield of the European Union

Text 1.

Vocabulary

undeniably	безперечно, незаперечно
to establish	заснувати, створити
security alliance	безпековий альянс / союз
to patrol the streets	патрулювати вулиці
to possess	володіти, мати у наявності
general secretariat	генеральний секретаріат
vital intelligence	життєво важливі розвіддані / інформація
fugitive	втікач (від правосуддя)
black market	чорний ринок
jurisdiction / legal power	юрисдикція / законні повноваження
encrypted	зашифрований
extradition	екстрадиція (видача правопорушника іншій державі)
arrest warrant	ордер на арешт
high-profile individual	резонансна / дуже важлива особа
repeat offender	рецидивіст, повторний правопорушник
amnesia	амнезія (втрата пам'яті)
sophisticated threats	складні, витончені загрози
wildlife trafficking	незаконна торгівля дикою природою
in real time	у режимі реального часу
compassionate alert	застереження / сповіщення з міркувань гуманності

Interpol. The World's Largest Police Network

Interpol is undeniably the most famous and widespread international police organization on the planet. Officially established in 1923, it has grown over the decades to include 196 member countries. This incredible number means that almost every recognized nation on Earth actively participates in this global security alliance.

Many people, influenced by Hollywood action movies, imagine that Interpol officers are elite secret agents like James Bond. They picture them running through exotic cities with weapons, driving luxury sports cars, and physically arresting dangerous criminals. However, this is a “popular myth”.

In reality, Interpol does not have its own police officers patrolling the streets. The organization does not possess its own prisons, and its administrative employees do not carry weapons or have the power to make arrests. Instead, Interpol functions as a massive, high-tech communication and data network that connects national police forces from different corners of the globe. The central heartbeat of this network is the General Secretariat, located in the beautiful city of Lyon, France.

How Does Global Cooperation Actually Work?



The primary goal of Interpol is to help different countries share vital intelligence about global crimes and international fugitives. National police forces are strictly limited by geopolitical borders.

The Legal Problem. If a clever thief steals an expensive, historical painting in Ukraine and immediately boards a flight to Spain to sell it on the black market, Ukrainian police officers cannot simply travel to Spain to arrest him. They have no legal power (jurisdiction) on Spanish soil.

To solve this problem, Ukraine's national police use Interpol's highly secure, encrypted communication system, known as I-24/7. They send an immediate global alert. Instantly, Spanish authorities receive the data, track down the suspect, and prepare him for extradition back to Ukraine to face justice.

To make international tracking highly effective, Interpol utilizes a unique system of color-coded notices. These are not international arrest warrants, but official requests cooperating countries share with each other.

● **Red Notice.** The most critical alert. It is a global request to locate and provisionally arrest a high-profile individual who is wanted for prosecution or to serve a sentence.

● **Blue Notice.** Used to collect additional information about a person's identity, location, or illegal activities in relation to a criminal investigation.

● **Green Notice.** Sent to provide warnings and intelligence about repeat offenders who are likely to commit crimes in other countries.

● **Black Notice.** Used specifically to seek information and identify dead bodies found in mysterious circumstances.



INTERPOL

⊙ **Yellow Notice.** A compassionate alert used to help locate missing persons, often minors, or to identify people who cannot identify themselves (e.g., people with amnesia).

As technology evolves, so does international crime. Today, Interpol focuses heavily on fighting modern, sophisticated threats. Its specialized centers track cybercrime (such as massive ransomware attacks and online financial scams), organized crime syndicates, environmental crimes (like illegal wildlife trafficking), and human trafficking.

Furthermore, Interpol manages massive global databases containing millions of records on stolen passports, DNA profiles, fingerprints, and stolen vehicles. When a border control officer anywhere in the world scans a passport, they are checking it against Interpol's database in real time. Thanks to this constant digital cooperation, the world is a much smaller and safer place, because modern criminals can no longer easily hide simply by crossing an international border.

Questions

1. When was Interpol officially established?
2. How many member countries are there in Interpol today?
3. Where is the General Secretariat of Interpol located?
4. What is the popular Hollywood myth about Interpol officers?
5. Do Interpol employees carry weapons and make arrests? Why or why not?
6. What is the main goal of Interpol?
7. Why can't Ukrainian police officers travel to Spain to arrest a thief who fled there?
8. What is "I-24/7" and what is it used for?
9. Are Interpol notices official international arrest warrants?
10. Which notice is used for high-profile wanted criminals?
11. What color is the notice used to help locate missing persons or minors?
12. Why do police forces use a Black Notice?
13. What modern, technology-based crimes does Interpol fight today?
14. What kind of data is stored in Interpol's massive global databases?
15. What happens when a border control officer scans a passport?

Exercises.

Exercise 1. Match the words and phrases on the left with their correct definitions on the right.

1. Member country	A. a person who works for a government to get secret information about other countries or criminals.
2. Secret agent	B. the illegal buying, selling, or moving of protected animals and plants
3. Legal power (jurisdiction)	C. the official line that separates one country from another.

4. Encrypted communication	D. an immediate warning message sent to police forces all over the world.
5. Global alert	E. the right of a country's police or government to apply laws in a specific area or territory.
6. Repeat offender	F. the actual time during which an action or process happens; instantly.
7. Financial scam	G. a system of sending messages that are coded so that unauthorized people cannot read them.
8. Wildlife trafficking	H. a criminal who commits crimes again and again.
9. Real time	I. a nation that officially belongs to an organization or alliance.
10. International border	J. an illegal trick or plan used to steal money from people, often online.

Exercise 2. Match the words from the left column with the words from the right column to form correct phrases from the text.

1. Member	A. jurisdiction
2. Secret	B. alert
3. Legal	C. countries
4. Encrypted	D. agents
5. Global	E. trafficking
6. Repeat	F. communication
7. Financial	G. borders
8. Wildlife	H. scam
9. Real	I. offenders
10. International	J. time

Exercise 3. Read the sentences and decide whether they are true, false, or not given according to the text.

1. Interpol has been operating for over 100 years.
2. Interpol has its own high-security prisons in France.
3. Hollywood movies show a completely realistic image of Interpol.
4. The headquarters of Interpol is in Lyon.
5. Interpol officers drive luxury sports cars during missions.
6. Geopolitical borders limit the power of national police forces.
7. Spain and Ukraine do not cooperate through Interpol.
8. A Red Notice means a person is automatically guilty.
9. Yellow Notices are often used to find missing children.
10. Interpol's database includes information about stolen vehicles.

Exercise 4. Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

1. Interpol is a global security...
 - A. army
 - B. alliance
 - C. prison
2. Interpol functions as a massive, high-tech...
 - A. weapon
 - B. communication network
 - C. police station
3. National police forces have no legal power ...
 - A. jurisdiction
 - B. communication
 - C. connection
4. The I-24/7 is a highly secure, ... communication system.
 - A. open
 - B. encrypted
 - C. basic
5. To make international tracking effective, Interpol uses ... notices.
 - A. number-coded
 - B. color-coded
 - C. country-coded
6. A Blue Notice is used to collect...
 - A. additional information
 - B. dead bodies
 - C. stolen paintings
7. Green Notices provide warnings about ... offenders.
 - A. first-time
 - B. repeat
 - C. young
8. Cybercrime includes online financial scams and ... attacks.
 - A. physical
 - B. ransomware
 - C. border
9. Illegal wildlife trafficking is an example of ... crime.
 - A. environmental
 - B. cyber
 - C. economic
10. Border control officers check passports against Interpol's database in...
 - A. a few days
 - B. real time
 - C. one week

Exercise 5. Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the box.

network	jurisdiction	myth	alliance	fugitives	database
encrypted	extradited	real time	suspects		

1. The idea that Interpol agents are like James Bond is a popular
2. Interpol is a global security ... including 196 countries.
3. Interpol connects national police forces through a massive data
4. Ukrainian police have no ... on Spanish soil.
5. The main goal is to share intelligence about international
6. The I-24/7 system is ... so nobody can steal the data.
7. Spanish authorities track down the ... and prepare him for extradition.
8. If a criminal is caught abroad, they are ... back to their home country.
9. Interpol manages a massive global ... containing millions of records.
10. Passports are scanned and checked against the system in

Exercise 6. Find and correct one grammatical or lexical error in each sentence.

1. Interpol was official established in 1923.
2. The organization do not possess its own prisons.
3. Administrative employees does not carry weapons.
4. Ukrainian police officers cannot simply traveled to Spain.
5. They have no legal power in Spanish ground.
6. Interpol utilizes an unique system of color-coded notices.
7. Red Notice is used for locate and arrest criminals.
8. Yellow Notice helps to locating missing persons.
9. Today, Interpol focuses heavy on fighting modern threats.
10. Modern criminals can no longer easy hide by crossing borders.

Exercise 7. Put the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.

1. Interpol/own/prisons/have/does/not/its/.
2. connected/countries/member/196/are/network/by/the/.
3. cannot/police/jurisdiction/borders/cross/without/.
4. system/I-24/7/encrypted/highly/is/an/communication/.
5. notices/warrants/color-coded/arrest/are/not/.
6. person/Blue/used/Notice/is/to/track/a/.
7. help/Yellow/minors/Notices/find/missing/.
8. focuses/Interpol/cybercrime/on/fighting/.
9. database/millions/contains/records/of/the/.
10. smaller/cooperation/makes/digital/world/the/.

Exercise 8. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions from the box.

by	with	in	of	to	on	against	back	for	over.
----	------	----	----	----	----	---------	------	-----	-------

1. Interpol has grown ... the decades to include 196 countries.
2. Many people are influenced ... Hollywood movies.
3. Criminals running ... exotic cities ... weapons is a myth.
4. Ukrainian police have no legal power ... Spanish soil.
5. The system connects national police forces ... different corners of the globe.
6. Red Notice is a request to locate a person wanted ... prosecution.
7. Blue Notice is used ... relation ... a criminal investigation.
8. Interpol focuses heavily ... fighting modern threats.

9. They prepare the suspect for extradition ... to his country.
10. Border control checks passports ... Interpol's database.

Exercise 9. Read the situation below. Work in pairs or small groups to discuss and complete the tasks.

Context. A man is found wandering in a train station in Munich, Germany. He speaks English but carries no identification documents. Due to a medical condition (amnesia), he cannot remember his name, his nationality, or where he is from.

Task. Imagine you are the German local police force. Discuss your action plan with a partner and answer the following questions.

1. Which Interpol color-coded notice will you use to identify this man?
2. What vital data (such as DNA profiles, fingerprints, or photos) will you send to the General Secretariat in Lyon to solve this mystery?
3. Here are five additional questions that fit naturally into this training scenario for police cadets, focusing on international cooperation, local procedures, and investigative steps.
4. Which other international or regional law enforcement agency (besides Interpol) might you contact to check for missing person reports across European borders, and what specific database would you search?
5. What immediate steps should the local police take at the train station itself to find clues about how the man arrived or who he might have been traveling with?
6. How will you handle the legal and medical status of the individual while his identity is being investigated, given that he has no identification and is suffering from a medical condition?
7. If a biometric match is not found immediately in the criminal databases, how can public awareness or the media be used responsibly through Interpol channels without violating the individual's privacy?
8. What role would the local consulate or embassy of English-speaking nations play in this investigation, and at what point in your action plan would you involve them?

Exercise 10. Complete the missing words in the dialogue using the words from the box and act it out.

jurisdiction	encrypted	color-coded	information	criminals
myth	cybercrime	Yellow	agents	Red

Journalist. Excuse me, thank you for your time. Is it true that you can arrest anyone in London right now?

Spokesperson. No, that is a popular 1. We do not have our own police officers patrolling the streets.

Journalist. Really? But I saw an action movie where Interpol agents carried weapons and chased dangerous 2. ... through Paris!

Spokesperson. Yes, Hollywood loves that image! In reality, our administrative employees do not carry weapons, and we do not possess any 3.

Journalist. Wow, that is surprising. So, what is the primary goal of your organization if you cannot make arrests?

Spokesperson. Our goal is to help different countries share vital **4.** ... about global crimes.

Journalist. Why can't local police just travel to another country to catch a criminal?

Spokesperson. Because national police forces are strictly limited by geopolitical borders. They have no legal power, or **5.** ..., on foreign soil.

Journalist. I see. So how do you connect all these different countries?

Spokesperson. We use a highly secure, **6.** ... communication system known as I-24/7 to send immediate global alerts.

Journalist. Is it true that you use a special system of **7.** ... notices to track people?

Spokesperson. Exactly. For example, a/an **8.** ... Notice is a global request to locate and provisionally arrest a high-profile wanted individual.

Journalist. And what do you use if a child goes missing or a minor is lost?

Spokesperson. We send out a compassionate **9.** ... Notice to help locate missing persons.

Journalist. Technology is changing fast. What is Interpol's main focus today?

Spokesperson. Today, we focus heavily on fighting modern threats like **10.** ..., environmental crimes, and human trafficking using our massive global databases.

Text 2

Vocabulary

global scale	світовий масштаб
to focus specifically	зосереджуватися саме (на чомусь)
smuggling	контрабанда
suspicious	підозрілий
on the ground	на місцях (безпосередньо на практиці)
responsibility	обов'язок, відповідальність
to possess	володіти, мати у наявності
intelligence	розвіддані, інформація
criminal network	злочинна мережа
to track	відстежувати
to connect the dots	поєднувати факти (зводити до купи)
online fraud	онлайн-шахрайство
scam	шахрайство, афера
counterfeit medicine	підроблені (фальсифіковані) ліки
joint operation	спільна операція
cooperation	співпраця
innocent	невинний

The Invisible Shield of the European Union

While Interpol works on a massive global scale, Europol focuses specifically on the security and safety of the European Union. Europol, which stands for the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation, started its full activities in 1999. Its modern, futuristic, and highly protected main office is located in The Hague, a famous

city in the Netherlands. This building is like a fortress, protected by high-tech security systems because it holds some of Europe's darkest secrets.



Europol helps the 27 member states of the European Union to fight international crime, terrorism, and large-scale smuggling. Just like Interpol, Europol officers do not carry badges on the streets; they do not stop suspicious cars, and they do not arrest dangerous people on the ground. Local police forces in Germany, France, Italy, or Poland do that physical, risky job. Europol's main responsibility is to be the intellectual "brain" or the "super-computer" behind complex international operations.

The organization possesses a huge, ultra-secure database called the Europol Information System (EIS). Here, it collects daily intelligence about European criminal networks, stolen cars, illegal weapons, and financial crimes. Professional Europol analysts use advanced computers and artificial intelligence to look at big data. They find hidden connections between different crimes in various countries that human eyes might miss.

Real-World Example. If a group of clever smugglers is moving illegal goods from Italy to Sweden through Austria, they might look invisible to local police. However, Europol can track their suspicious movements in the database, connect the dots, and tell all three countries exactly how to work together to stop them.

Furthermore, Europol has developed specialized centers for different types of modern, high-tech crimes.

The European Cybercrime Centre (EC3). This unit fights against online fraud, dangerous hackers, and internet scams that target banks or regular citizens.

The European Counter Terrorism Centre (ECTC). A team that works 24/7 to stop political extremists and terrorist plots before they happen.

The Intellectual Property Crime Coordinated Coalition (IPC3). This group tracks people who create fake luxury products, dangerous counterfeit medicines, or illegal copies of software.

Europol often organizes large joint operations (sometimes called "Operational Action Days"). During these massive events, police forces from ten, fifteen, or even twenty different countries coordinate their actions. They attack criminal groups in different parts of Europe at the exact same moment so that the criminals cannot warn each other. This incredible, close cooperation makes European borders strong, destroys international gangs, and protects millions of innocent citizens every single day.



Questions

1. What does the acronym "Europol" stand for?
2. In which year did Europol start its full activities?

3. Where is the main office of Europol located, and how is it described?
4. Why is the Europol headquarters building heavily protected?
5. How many member states of the European Union does Europol assist?
6. Do Europol officers carry badges and make arrests on the streets?
7. Who performs the physical, risky law enforcement jobs on the ground?
8. What is Europol's main responsibility described as in the text?
9. What is the name of Europol's huge, ultra-secure database?
10. What kind of daily intelligence is collected in Europol's database?
11. How do Europol analysts find hidden connections between different crimes?
12. In the real-world example, through which countries are the smugglers moving goods?
13. What are the three specialized centers developed by Europol mentioned in the text?
14. What happens during "Operational Action Days"?
15. Why do police forces attack criminal groups at the exact same moment across Europe?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the terms from the text with their definitions.

1. Cybercrime	A. made in exact imitation of something valuable to deceive.
2. Smuggler	B. criminal activities carried out using computers or the internet.
3. Intelligence	C. a country that belongs to an international organization.
4. Counterfeit	D. collected information or data used by police or military.
5. Member State	E. the process of working together to the same end.
6. Analyst	F. a person who holds fanatical or extreme political views
7. Plot	G. a person whose job is to study something in detail.
8. Database	H. a secret plan to do something illegal or harmful.
9. Extremist	I. an organized collection of data stored electronically.
10. Cooperation	J. a person who brings goods into a country illegally.

Exercise 2. Match the verbs on the left with the nouns on the right to form phrases from the text.

1. Fight	A. joint operations
2. Carry	B. regular citizens

3. Stop	C. the dots
4. Collect	D. hidden connections
5. Find	E. international crime
6. Connect	F. suspicious cars
7. Target	G. innocent citizens
8. Organize	H. daily intelligence
9. Coordinate	I. badges
10. Protect	J. actions

Exercise 3. State whether the following statements are true or false according to the text.

1. Europol focuses on security on a global scale, just like Interpol.
2. The main office of Europol is located in Germany.
3. Europol started its full activities at the end of the 20th century.
4. Europol officers regularly stop suspicious cars on the highways.
5. Local police forces do the physical and risky work of arresting criminals.
6. EIS stands for European International System.
7. Human eyes can easily see all the hidden connections that Europol's AI finds.
8. EC3 is a specialized unit that fights against online fraud and hackers.
9. IPC3 is responsible for fighting terrorism 24/7.
10. Operational Action Days involve coordination between multiple countries at the same time.

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps using the words from the box below. Use each word only once.

fortress	connections	intelligence	specific	fake	background
physical	center	scale	warning		

1. Interpol works on a global ..., but Europol focuses on Europe.
2. The headquarters is built like a secure ... to protect top secrets.
3. Local police are responsible for the ... danger of making arrests.
4. The database collects daily ... about criminal organizations.
5. Advanced computers help analysts see hidden ... between crimes.
6. The European Cybercrime Centre is a specialized ... for digital threats.
7. IPC3 tracks down people who manufacture ... luxury goods.
8. Operational days happen simultaneously so criminals have no time for a
9. Each member state has its own ... security needs.
10. Europol works in the ... as the intellectual brain of operations.

Exercise 5. Unscramble the words to make meaningful sentences from the text.

1. focused/Europol/on/safety/is/Europe's/.
2. do/badges/carry/officers/not/street/the/on/.
3. local/police/physical/do/the/job/.
4. possess/a/secure/huge/they/database/.

5. look/connections/human/for/eyes/hidden/miss/might/.
6. goods/illegal/move/smugglers/borders/across/.
7. unit/this/fights/fraud/online/against/.
8. plots/terrorist/stop/they/before/happen/they/.
9. simultaneous/operations/countries/many/coordinate/.
- 10.millions/daily/citizens/protected/of/are/.

Exercise 6. Identify and correct the factual or grammatical error in each sentence.

1. Europol started its full activities in the year 2019.
2. The modern office of Europol is situated in Sweden.
3. Europol officers carry heavy weapons and stop suspicious cars.
4. Local police force in France does not make physical arrests.
5. The Europol Information System is a very small and public database.
6. Human eyes can easily find all hidden connections in big data.
7. The ECTC unit is responsible for fighting against online hackers.
8. Smugglers only move legal products between European countries.
9. During Operational Action Days, police forces work completely independently.
- 10.This incredible cooperation makes European borders weak.

Exercise 7. Complete the summary paragraph using words from the text (one word per blank).

Europol is an agency based in The 1. ..., that serves as the 2. ... of the EU. It does not perform 3. ... arrests on the streets; instead, it serves as the intellectual 4. ... of law enforcement. Using a secure 5. ... called the EIS, analysts find hidden 6. ... in big data. Europol has unique units like 7. ... to fight hackers and ECTC to fight 8. By organizing Operational Action 9. ..., Europol helps various countries catch criminals at the same time, protecting European 10. every single day.

Exercise 8. Fill in the gaps with the phrasal verbs from the box.

1. Wipe out	A. повністю знищувати, ліквідовувати
2. Track down	B. вистежувати, виявляти (злочинців, речі)
3. Look for	C. шукати (зв'язки, докази)
4. Set up	D. засновувати, створювати (організацію, пастку)
5. Deal with	E. мати справу з, розбиратися
6. Focus on	F. зосереджуватися на, фокусуватися на
7. Find out	G. дізнатися, з'ясувати
8. Back up	H. підтримувати; копіювати дані
9. Work out	I. розробляти (план), з'ясовувати

Journalist. Thank you for meeting me. Can we ... how Europol works daily? Regular people often think you arrest criminals on the streets.

Spokesperson. Glad to be here. Actually, we ... high-level intelligence. We don't chase suspects. We ... operations and let local police handle the physical work.

Journalist. I see. Your analysts use AI to ... hidden connections. What happens when you ... that smugglers are active?

Spokesperson. Our special units ... their routes. If hackers try to ... bank servers, our EC3 unit will immediately ... the local cyber police to ... the criminal network.

Exercise 9. Read the dialogue between a local German police officer and a Europol database analyst, fill in the gaps with the words from the box and act it out.

to track do					
wn	break into	teamwork	to cooperate	suspicious	found
out	work out	Operational Action Day		to wipe out	

Officer. I need your help investigating the case involving the ... truck we pulled over.

Analyst. Let me check our EIS database. I will look for the license plate. Oh, I found out this truck is connected to a gang in Poland! Let's set up a joint investigation.

Officer. That makes perfect sense! We ... that the driver's paperwork looks completely fake, but he refuses to tell us who he is working for.

Analyst. Let me look for his facial data in our Europol Information System. Hold on, yes, our system just connected the dots. He is a known smuggler from an international network.

Officer. Excellent ...! If we want ... the rest of this gang, what should be our next step on the ground?

Analyst. Don't move too fast. We need to deal with this carefully so we don't scare the leaders. I will set up an urgent secure communication channel with the Polish local police right now.

Officer. Good idea. If they can back us up from their side, we might be able to discover their main storage facility.

Analyst. Exactly. My advanced AI tools are showing hidden connections between this truck and a cyber-fraud group that tries to ... bank databases in Austria.

Officer. Wow, this is much bigger than a simple traffic stop! It seems we are looking at a massive criminal organization.

Analyst. It absolutely is. This is exactly why Europol acts as the intellectual brain behind these operations. We see the whole European map.

Officer. My team is ready Should we prepare for a large-scale ...?

Analyst. Yes, I will ... a plan with top analysts from Germany, Poland, and Austria. Great. Let's join forces to take down this whole network and...

Officer. Perfect. Let's work together ... this entire network and protect our citizens. Keep me updated!

Analyst. Will do, Officer. Keep the suspect isolated, and I will get back to you with the full intelligence report in ten minutes.

Exercise 10. Discuss the role of the European Counter Terrorism Centre (ECTC).
Questions to guide you.

1. Why must this team work 24/7?
2. How do they track down political extremists?
3. Why is it important to work out a strategy before a tragedy happens?
4. How does the ECTC look for possible terrorist threats on the Internet and social media?
5. Why is it important to set up international cooperation between European police and intelligence agencies?
6. How does the ECTC deal with information about possible terrorist attacks?
7. What information do investigators need to find out when they investigate a terrorist network?
8. How can different European countries back up each other in the fight against terrorism?

ДОДАТОК 1. READING — ДЕТЕКТИВНІ ІСТОРІЇ ДЛЯ ПОЗАКЛАСНОГО ЧИТАННЯ

Додатковий матеріал для розвитку навичок уважного читання (close reading), логічного висновку (inference) та професійної англomовної лексики (evidence, suspect, alibi, motive). Прочитайте історію, випишіть незнайому лексику, обґрунтуйте письмово або усно свою відповідь на запитання «Who is the criminal?», спираючись на конкретні деталі тексту, а потім звірте відповідь за ключем (Reading — Answer Key) наприкінці розділу.

Story 1.

The Missing Museum Key

On Tuesday morning, the director of the City Museum arrived at work at 8.30 a.m. She wanted to open the room where a valuable gold coin was kept, but she quickly noticed that the museum key was missing. Without the key, nobody could enter the room, but when the door was finally opened with a spare key, the gold coin had disappeared. There were no signs of forced entry, so the police believed that the thief had used the original key.



Three people had access to the office where the key was usually kept.

The first was **Emily**, the museum secretary. She said she spent the morning answering telephone calls and sending emails.

The second was **Mark**, the security guard. He explained that he walked around the museum every thirty minutes to check that all the doors and windows were locked.

The third person was **Daniel**, a maintenance worker. He came to repair a broken light in the exhibition hall.



The police collected several clues. CCTV showed that Daniel entered the office corridor at 8.05 a.m., but he left only two minutes later. Emily was seen in the office at the same time talking on the telephone with a supplier for almost fifteen minutes. The phone records confirmed her story. Mark's patrol report showed that he left the reception desk at 8.10 a.m. for his regular inspection. However,



one security camera near the office was switched off between 8.10 and 8.20 a.m

Who is the most likely suspect?

Vocabulary in context: spare key — запасний ключ; CCTV — система відеоспостереження; patrol — патрулювання; forced entry — проникнення зі зломом

Comprehension check:

- 1) Why did the police believe the thief had used the original key instead of forcing the door?
- 2) What did the CCTV footage show about Daniel's movements in the office corridor?
- 3) How was Emily's account of the morning confirmed?
- 4) Why is the two-minute gap in camera coverage near the office important to the case?

Story 2.

The Case of the Four Suitors

Betty is a young woman. She has four boyfriends. Their names are Jerry, Jeff, Hank, and Phil. Betty's mother, Mrs. McAdoo, is worried. She hears that one of the four men is a criminal. A friend says that the criminal was in France. He was arrested for smuggling, but he escaped from prison. The police want to catch him.

Mrs. McAdoo knows that Jerry, Jeff, and Phil have brown hair. The criminal has brown hair too. She also knows that she has never really talked to the criminal. She only said "hello" to him.

Phil cannot be the criminal. He has never travelled to another country. He always lived with his mother and never left home.

Jerry has green eyes and dimples. He likes talking to Mrs. McAdoo and listens carefully.

Betty's best friend knows who Betty loves. She says that Betty's true love has brown eyes. Betty also says that the man works in an office. He works very hard because he takes care of his



three younger brothers after his mother died.

Jeff is a farmer, so he does not work in an office.

Mr. Flint listens carefully to all the information. Then he smiles.

"I know the answers," he says.

Who is the criminal?



Vocabulary in context: to smuggle — займатися контрабандою; to escape from prison — втекти з в'язниці; suspect — підозрюваний; dimples — ямочки на щоках

Comprehension check:

- 1) Why can Phil not be the criminal?
- 2) Why does Mrs. McAdoo's relationship with Jerry make him an unlikely suspect?
- 3) What clue rules Jeff out as Betty's true love?
- 4) Based on the remaining clues, whom do you suspect, and why?

Story 3.

The Case of the Silent Guest

It was a rainy Friday evening when Detective Artemus Flint arrived at the old Riverside Hotel. The police had already closed the dining room with yellow tape. A famous writer, Mr. Henry Cole, had been found dead beside his table. His cup of coffee was still warm, and his notebook was open. At first, everyone believed he had died of a heart attack, but the doctor quickly discovered that he had been poisoned.

There were four people in the room when Mr. Cole died. His publisher, Mrs. Grant, was angry because the writer wanted to cancel their contract. His young assistant, Leo, looked nervous and said he had gone to answer a phone call. The hotel

manager insisted that everything had been normal that evening. Finally, an old friend of the writer, Mr. Harris, claimed he had spent the whole dinner reading a newspaper.

Detective Artemus Flint walked slowly around the room. He noticed that the victim's notebook contained only one unfinished sentence: "*I finally discovered the truth about...*" The last words were missing.

The detective examined the coffee cup. There was no lipstick, no fingerprints except the victim's, and the spoon had been carefully cleaned. That seemed unusual. Why would someone clean only the spoon?

Then Flint looked at the tablecloth. A small brown stain was near the sugar bowl, but the sugar itself had never been touched. The waiter explained that Mr. Cole always drank black coffee without sugar.

The detective questioned the guests again. Mrs. Grant said she had never left her chair. Leo repeated that he had answered a phone call in the corridor, but nobody remembered hearing the telephone ring. Mr. Harris calmly folded his newspaper, although Flint noticed that several pages were upside down. The hotel manager proudly explained that only the staff had access to the kitchen.

Flint asked to see the kitchen. Every cup had been washed except one. A dishwasher had started its cycle only a few minutes after the writer collapsed. On the counter lay a pair of thin rubber gloves. One glove was wet. The other was completely dry.

Back in the dining room, the detective carefully read the guest register. One signature looked different from the others, as if it had been written with the writer's pen instead of the hotel's pen.

He returned to the victim's table one last time. A tiny piece of silver foil was hidden under the chair. It matched nothing in the dining room, but it reminded him of something he had seen earlier that evening.

Detective Artemus Flint smiled quietly.

He knew who did it. And you?

Vocabulary in context: poison — отрута; alibi — алібі; fingerprint — відбиток пальця; guest register — книга реєстрації гостей

Comprehension check:

- 1) Why did the detective find it suspicious that only the spoon had been cleaned?
- 2) What detail in Leo's account could not be confirmed by any other guest?
- 3) Why did Mr. Harris's newspaper attract the detective's attention?
- 4) What might the piece of silver foil under the chair suggest about the crime?

Story 4.

The Case of the Murder on the 7:36

Every morning, many people take the 7:36 train from Woodstone to the city. One morning, a man was found dead on the train. Someone had stabbed him with a knife. The police stopped all the passengers and took them to the police station. Detective Artemus Flint wanted to ask everyone questions.

One passenger was Miss Peters. She wore a grey suit, white gloves, a small hat, and black shoes. She looked very neat and organized. She was angry because she had an important business meeting.

Miss Peters said, "I know nothing. I heard someone scream, but I stayed in my seat and read my newspaper. I bought it before I got on the train and read it all the way. Then I left it on the train."

The detective asked, "Did you touch anything?"

She answered, "No. I wore my gloves during the whole trip."

Then Detective Flint said, "Another passenger told us that you were sitting next to the dead man before you changed your seat."

Miss Peters replied, "Yes, I moved because the man next to me talked too much. He was alive when I left."

The detective looked at her carefully. Then he said, "Miss Peters, you are not telling the truth."

She looked surprised.

"How do you know?" she asked.

The detective smiled.

"You said you read your newspaper during the whole trip. But you also said you saw the crowd around the dead man and knew where they were standing. If you were reading all the time, you could not know that. You stopped reading and looked at the victim. That means you did not tell the truth."

Miss Peters became silent. She knew the detective had found the mistake in her story.

How did Detective Artemus Flint know that Miss Peters had lied?



Vocabulary in context: to stab — заколоти (ножем); passenger — пасажир; alibi — алібі; to interrogate — допитувати

Comprehension check:

- 1) What did Miss Peters claim she was doing during the whole trip?
- 2) What contradiction did Detective Flint notice in her account?
- 3) Why does this contradiction prove that she was not telling the truth?

Story 5.

The Case of the Maximillian J. Ferrar Affair

The phone rang.

"Artemus Flint, detective, here."

"Flint? This is Maximillian J. Ferrar."

Flint knew that name. Ferrar was a very rich and famous businessman. Flint spoke more politely.

"Yes, Mr. Ferrar. How can I help you?"

"Come to my office right now! Protect me! Stop them from taking me!"

"Them? I do not understand..."

"The kidnappers!" Ferrar shouted angrily. "They want to steal me! They want to take me away!"

"Be calm, Mr. Ferrar," Flint said. "Tell me what is happening."

"I got a letter this morning," Ferrar said. He was a bit calmer now. "The words were cut out of newspapers and glued together. It says someone wants to kidnap me for money."

Suddenly, Flint heard the phone fall. He heard a cry, fast footsteps, and then the phone went dead.

Flint knew what to do. He ran out of his office. The Ferrar building was very close. He took the elevator up to the 29th floor and knocked on a heavy wooden door. Inside, a middle-aged woman sat at a desk. The sign on her desk said: Cara de la Vie.

"Are you Mr. Ferrar's private assistant?" Flint asked.

"Yes, I am," the woman answered. She looked at Flint suspiciously because he was nervous and sweating.

"I must go into Mr. Ferrar's office right now!" Flint cried. "Something terrible happened to him!"

"Don't be silly," the assistant said, trying not to yawn. "Mr. Ferrar is fine. He is in his office now. He told me to let nobody in. Do not disturb him."

"But this is a matter of life and death!" Flint shouted. He ran toward the office door, but the assistant quickly blocked his way.

"Nobody goes in," she said coldly. "I have been Mr. Ferrar's assistant for 20 years. I never break his rules."

Flint tried a different plan.

"Okay," he said quietly. "I believe you. Maybe you can write a message for him?"

"Of course," the assistant smiled. She went back to her desk and took a pen.

"Tell Mr. Ferrar that Detective Artemus Flint was here to see him, but he was not..."

"Wait a minute! Not so fast!" the woman interrupted. She started writing the message down in neat handwriting.

At that moment, Flint ran to the office door, opened it, and rushed inside before the assistant could stop him.

Ferrar was not there. Papers were on the floor. The back door of the office was closed. Flint understood everything immediately. He picked up Ferrar's phone and called the police.

"Maximillian J. Ferrar is kidnapped," Flint told them. "Come to the Ferrar building immediately. You can catch the person who helped the kidnappers here!"



Vocabulary in context: to kidnap — викрадати (людину); assistant — асистент(ка), помічник(-ниця); ransom — викуп; to block someone's way — перегородити комусь шлях

Comprehension check:

- 1) Why did Ferrar's assistant refuse to let Flint into the office immediately?
- 2) What was the real purpose of asking Flint to dictate a message?
- 3) What evidence in the office confirmed that Ferrar had been kidnapped?
- 4) Why does Flint suspect the assistant helped the kidnappers?

ДОДАТОК 2. FALSE FRIENDS — ХИБНІ ДРУЗІ ПЕРЕКЛАДАЧА

Key English-Ukrainian Examples

English Word	What it Actually Means in English	Lookalike Ukrainian Word	What the Ukrainian Word Actually Translates to
Academic	Relating to education/scholarship	Академік	Academician (A member of an Academy of Sciences, a high title)
Actual	Real, existing in fact (not potential)	Актуальний	Topical, relevant, timely
Artist	A person who paints, draws, or creates art	Артист	Actor, performer, or entertainer
Accurate	Correct, precise, exact	Акуратний	Neat, tidy, organized
Anecdote	A short, amusing true story about a real incident	Анекдот	A fictional joke, funny punchline story
Brave	Courageous, fearless	Браво	"Well done!" / "Kudos!" (An exclamation)
Cabinet	A piece of furniture with shelves/drawers	Кабінет	Office, study, private room
Chef	A professional cook	Шеф	Boss, chief, supervisor
Complexion	The natural color and texture of a person's facial skin	Комплекція	Build, physique, or body type
Conductor	A person who directs an orchestra/choir OR a train ticket collector	Кондуктор	Strictly a bus/tram/train ticket collector
Data	Facts, statistics, or information	Дата	Calendar date
Director	A manager, board member, or filmmaker	Директор	Specifically a Principal/Headmaster or a corporate CEO
Fabric	Cloth or woven material	Фабрика	Factory, manufacturing plant
Garrison	A body of troops stationed in a fortified place	Гарнізон	A military base or post (the location itself)
Intelligent	Smart, clever, bright	Інтелігентний	Cultured, educated, well-mannered
Invalid	Not valid, expired OR a person made weak by illness	Інвалід	A person with a disability (note: the English term is now often considered outdated/offensive when used for people, whereas the Ukrainian word is common medical/legal usage)
Preservative	A chemical substance used to prevent food decay	Презерватив	Condom

Genial	Friendly, cheerful, and warm	Геніальний	Genius, brilliant, or magnificent
List	Several connected items or names written down	Лист	A letter (mail) OR a leaf (from a tree)
Magazine	A periodic glossy paper publication	Магазин	Shop, store
Momentum	The quantity of motion of a moving body (impetus/drive)	Момент	A moment, an instant, a brief flash of time
Novel	A long, fictional book	Новела	A short story (specifically a novella)
Paragraph	A distinct section of a piece of writing	Параграф	A section/clause in a textbook, law, or document
Prospect	The possibility or likelihood of some future event	Проспект	A broad avenue, boulevard, or brochure
Receipt	A printed slip showing proof of payment	Рецепт	A medical prescription OR a cooking recipe
Repetition	The action of repeating something that has already been said/done	Репетиція	A rehearsal (for a play, concert, or show)
Saloon	A public bar (especially in the historical US West)	Салон	A beauty parlor, car dealership showroom, or living room
Sympathy	Feelings of pity and sorrow for someone	Симпатія	Liking, attraction, fondness
Speculation	Forming a theory without firm evidence OR risky financial trading	Спекуляція	Profiteering, illegal reselling, or black-market trading
Velvet	A closely woven, soft fabric with a thick pile	Вельвет	Corduroy (the ribbed fabric)

ДОДАТОК 3. THE STRUCTURE OF A POLICE REPORT — СТРУКТУРА ПОЛІЦЕЙСЬКОГО ЗВІТУ

An incident report begins with highly organized data blocks before moving into a written story.

POLICE INCIDENT REPORT FORM

Use this form to report accidents, injuries, medical situations, criminal activities, traffic incidents, or student behavior incidents. If possible, a report should be completed within 24 hours of the event.

Date of Report: _____, 20____

PERSON INVOLVED

Full Name: _____ Address: _____

Identification: ☐ Driver's License No. _____ ☐ Passport No. _____
☐ Other: _____

Phone: (____) ____-____ E-Mail: _____

THE INCIDENT

Date of Incident: _____, 20____ Time: ____:____ ☐ AM ☐ PM

Location: _____

Describe the Incident: _____

INJURIES

Was anyone injured? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe the injuries: _____

WITNESSES

Were there witnesses to the incident? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, enter the witnesses' names and contact info: _____

 Page 1 of 2

The Face Page (Data Blocks): As shown in the template above, this section relies on check-boxes and fills. It captures the objective details immediately: date, time, location, offense type, weather conditions, and demographic data for all victims, suspects, and witnesses.

The Narrative: This is the heart of the report—a chronological essay written by the officer detailing exactly what happened from the moment they received the call to the moment they cleared the scene.

Below are three examples of the narrative section for different types of crimes, demonstrating the specific professional terminology, abbreviations, and formatting commonly used by American police officers.

1. Property Crime: Petty Theft / Larceny

Incident: Petty Theft (Shoplifting)

Location: Target Store #1942, 4500 Maple Ave.

Date/Time of Report: July 12, 2026, 14:30 hours

Narrative

On July 12, 2026, at approximately 14:00 hours, I, Officer J. Miller (#412), was dispatched to the Target store located at 4500 Maple Ave. regarding a shoplifter in custody.

Upon arrival, I met with the Loss Prevention (LP) Officer, Sarah Jenkins. Jenkins stated she observed the suspect, later identified by state ID as John R. Doe (DOB: 04/12/1990), via closed-circuit television (CCTV). Jenkins reported that Doe selected two electronic items from the shelf—a pair of Sony headphones and a JBL Bluetooth speaker—and concealed them inside a black backpack he was carrying.

According to Jenkins, Doe bypassed all open registers and exited the store through the front doors without paying for the merchandise. Jenkins intercepted Doe on the sidewalk immediately outside the exit, identified herself as store security, and escorted him back to the LP office without incident.

I inspected the merchandise, which consisted of one pair of Sony WH-1000XM4 headphones (\$249.00) and one JBL Flip 6 speaker (\$129.99). The total value of the stolen property was \$378.99. The items were recovered in sellable condition, photographed for evidence, and returned to the store manager.

I advised Doe of his Miranda rights, which he stated he understood. Doe refused to make a statement. Doe was issued a citation for Petty Theft (California Penal Code 484 PC) and released from the scene per department policy for non-violent misdemeanors. CCTV footage was booked into evidence.

2. Violent Crime: Assault & Battery

Incident: Assault and Battery / Domestic Disturbance

Location: 742 Evergreen Terrace, Apt 3B

Date/Time of Report: July 12, 2026, 01:15 hours

Narrative

On July 12, 2026, at approximately 00:45 hours, Officer T. Davis (#581) and I responded to a 911 call regarding a loud physical domestic disturbance at 742 Evergreen Terrace, Apt 3B. The caller, a neighbor in Apt 3C, reported hearing a male and female screaming, followed by the sound of breaking glass and physical thuds.

Upon arrival, I knocked on the door of Apt 3B and identified myself as a police officer. A female subject, identified as Jane M. Smith (Victim), opened the door. I immediately observed that Smith was crying, visibly shaking, and had active swelling and a red

mark on her left cheekbone. I also noted a broken ceramic lamp on the living room floor.

Officer Davis and I entered the apartment to secure the scene. We located a male subject, identified as Robert A. Jones (Suspect), sitting on the couch. Jones appeared intoxicated, smelling strongly of alcoholic beverages, and had slurred speech. Jones was detained in handcuffs for officer safety.

I interviewed Smith separately in the kitchen. She stated that she and Jones, her live-in boyfriend of two years, got into a verbal argument over finances. Smith stated that the argument escalated when Jones grabbed her by the arms, shook her, and struck her once across the left side of her face with an open hand. She stated the impact knocked her into the end table, causing the lamp to fall and break.

Officer Davis interviewed Jones, who claimed that Smith "tripped and hit the table" and denied striking her.

Based on the visible injuries to Smith, the corroborating physical evidence at the scene, and the initial 911 call, Jones was placed under arrest for Domestic Battery (PC 243(e)(1)). Jones was transported to the county jail for booking. Photos of Smith's injuries and the crime scene were taken and uploaded to the digital evidence system. A temporary Emergency Protective Order (EPO) was requested and served to Jones at jail.

3. Traffic-Related Crime: Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

Incident: Driving Under the Influence / Motor Vehicle Accident (Non-Injury)

Location: Intersection of Broadway and 5th Street

Date/Time of Report: July 12, 2026, 23:50 hours

Narrative

On July 12, 2026, at approximately 23:10 hours, I was on routine patrol traveling northbound on Broadway. As I approached the intersection of 5th Street, I observed a silver 2018 Honda Civic (Plate: 3XYZ12) strike the concrete curb while attempting a right turn, causing the vehicle's front passenger-side tire to pop. The vehicle proceeded for another 50 yards before stopping in the middle of the roadway.

I activated my emergency lights and sirens to initiate a traffic stop. I approached the driver's side of the vehicle and contacted the sole occupant and operator, identified by his driver's license as David L. Vance.

While speaking with Vance, I immediately detected a strong odor of an unknown alcoholic beverage emitting from his breath. I observed that his eyes were bloodshot and watery, and his speech was thick and slurred. When asked for his registration and insurance, Vance exhibited poor fine motor skills, fumbling through papers for approximately two minutes before producing the documents.

I requested Vance step out of the vehicle to perform Standardized Field Sobriety **Tests** (SFSTs). Vance was unsteady on his feet and used the vehicle door for balance as he exited. I conducted the following tests on a flat, dry, and well-lit section of the asphalt: **Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus** (HGN): I observed a lack of smooth pursuit and distinct nystagmus at maximum deviation in both the left and right eyes (6 out of 6 clues).

Walk and Turn: Vance failed to keep his balance during instructions, stepped off the line twice, stopped while walking, and took 11 steps instead of the instructed 9.

One-Leg Stand: Vance swayed visibly, dropped his raised foot three times, and raised his arms more than six inches from his sides for balance.

Based on my observations and Vance's performance on the SFSTs, I formed the opinion that Vance was operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol. Vance was placed under arrest at 23:25 hours. He was administered a Preliminary Alcohol Screening (PAS) breath test at the scene, which registered a Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) of 0.16%, twice the legal limit of 0.08%.

Vance was transported to the station for a mandatory evidentiary breath test, and his vehicle was towed from the scene.

Common Core Terminology for Analysis

Chronological Framework: Every narrative begins with the Date, Time, Officer Identity, and Manner of Dispatch (e.g., "dispatched to...", "on routine patrol...").

Objective Markers: Officers avoid subjective wording such as "He was angry." Instead, they write: "He was shouting, waving his arms, and clenching his fists."

Active vs. Passive Voice: US police reports heavily favor active voice ("I observed," "I interviewed") to establish clear chain-of-custody and personal observation for court.

ДОДАТОК 4. VOCABULARY — АЛФАВІТНИЙ АНГЛО-УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ СЛОВНИК

Зведений алфавітний словник лексики з усіх текстів курсу (Теми 17–21) із транскрипцією для самостійного повторення.

above the law	/ə'blʌ ʔə lɔ:/	понад законом
advancement	/əd'vɑ:nsmənt/	поступ, прогрес, досягнення
agreement	/ə'gri:mənt/	угода
allocate	/'æləkeɪt/	розподіляти, виділяти (кошти, ресурси)
allowed	/ə'laʊd/	дозволений
amnesia	/æm'ni:ziə/	амнезія (втрата пам'яті)
anticipate	/æn'tɪsɪpeɪt/	передбачати, очікувати
armed conflict	/ɑ:md 'kɒnflikt/	збройний конфлікт
army base	/'ɑ:mi beɪs/	військова база
arrest warrant	/ə'rest 'wɒrənt/	ордер на арешт
attachment	/ə'tætʃmənt/	вкладення (у листі)
attack	/ə'tæk/	атакувати; напад
awareness	/ə'weənəs/	інформованість
bait	/beɪt/	наживка
benefit	/'benɪfɪt/	вигода
biological bombs	/ˌbaɪə'lɒdʒɪkəl bɒmz/	біологічні бомби
black market	/blæk 'mɑ:kɪt/	чорний ринок
botnet	/'bɒtnet/	ботнет (мережа заражених комп'ютерів)
to bribe	/braɪb/	давати хабар
bribe	/braɪb/	хабар
bribery	/'braɪbəri/	хабарництво
business environment	/'bɪznəs ɪn'vaɪərənmənt/	бізнес-середовище
business partner	/'bɪznəs 'pɑ:tnə/	діловий партнер
to bypass	/'baɪpɑ:s/	обходити
captured soldier	/'kæptʃəd 'səʊldʒə/	полонений солдат
cctv (closed-circuit television)	/ˌsi:si:ti:'vi: (kləʊzd 'sɜ:kɪt 'telɪvɪʒən)/	система відеоспостереження
chemical	/'kemɪkəl/	хімічна речовина
chemical gas	/'kemɪkəl gæs/	хімічний газ
citizen	/'sɪtɪzən/	громадянин
clean water	/kli:n 'wɔ:tə/	чиста вода
collaboration	/kə,læbə'reɪʃən/	співпраця
community involvement	/kə'mju:nəti ɪn'vɒlvmənt/	участь громади
compassionate alert	/kəm'pæʃənət ə'lɜ:t/	застереження / сповіщення з міркувань гуманності
to compromise	/'kɒmprəmaɪz/	скомпрометувати / порушити безпеку
compromised / infected	/'kɒmprəmaɪzd ɪn'fektɪd/	скомпрометований (зламаний) / заражений
confidence	/'kɒnfɪdəns/	довіра, впевненість
confidential information	/ˌkɒnfɪ'denʃəl ,ɪnfə'meɪʃən/	конфіденційна / таємна інформація

conflict resolution	/ˈkɒnflɪkt ˌrezəˈluːʃən/	вирішення конфліктів
to connect the dots	/kəˈnekt ðə dɒts/	поєднувати факти (зводити до купи)
consequence	/ˈkɒnsɪkwəns/	наслідок
contract	/ˈkɒntrækt/	контракт, договір
cooperation	/kəʊˌpəˈreɪʃən/	співпраця
corporate crime	/ˈkɔːpərət kraɪm/	корпоративний злочин
corporate secrets	/ˈkɔːpərət ˈsiːkrɪts/	корпоративні таємниці
corruption	/kəˈrʌpʃən/	корупція
counterfeit medicine	/ˈkaʊntəfɪt ˈmedsən/	підроблені (фальсифіковані) ліки
credentials	/kriˈdenʃəlz/	облікові дані (логіни та паролі)
crime prevention	/kraɪm prɪˈvenʃən/	запобігання злочину
criminal activity	/ˈkrɪmɪnəl ækˈtɪvəti/	злочинна діяльність
criminal network	/ˈkrɪmɪnəl ˈnetwɜːk/	злочинна мережа
critical infrastructure	/ˈkrɪtɪkəl ˈɪnfəstrʌktʃə/	критична інфраструктура
cryptocurrency	/ˈkrɪptəʊˌkɹənsi/	криптовалюта
customer	/ˈkʌstəmə/	клієнт
cyber fraud	/ˈsaɪbə frɔːd/	кібершахрайство
cybercrime	/ˈsaɪbəkraɪm/	кіберзлочинність
cybersecurity	/ˌsaɪbəsiˈkjʊərəti/	кібербезпека
damage	/ˈdæmɪdʒ/	шкода
data analysis	/ˈdeɪtə əˈnæləsɪs/	аналіз даних
data analytics	/ˈdeɪtə ˌænəˈlɪtɪks/	аналіз даних
data asset	/ˈdeɪtə ˈæset/	інформаційний актив
data breach	/ˈdeɪtə brɪːtʃ/	витік даних
deception	/dɪˈsepʃən/	обман, шахрайство
deceptive / fraudulent	/dɪˈseptɪv ˈfrɔːdʒələnt/	оманливий / шахрайський
to decrypt	/diːˈkrɪpt/	дешифрувати / розшифровувати
decryption key	/diːˈkrɪpʃən kiː/	ключ дешифрування
to deploy	/dɪˈplɔɪ/	розгортати, впроваджувати
destruction	/dɪˈstrʌkʃən/	руйнування
disinformation	/ˌdɪsɪnfəˈmeɪʃən/	дезінформація
documenting	/ˈdɒkjəmentɪŋ/	документування
economic crime	/ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪk kraɪm/	економічний злочин
education campaign	/ˌedʒʊˈkeɪʃən kæmˈpeɪn/	кампанія з освіти
efficient	/ɪˈfɪʃənt/	ефективний, продуктивний
to employ	/ɪmˈplɔɪ/	застосовувати, використовувати
empower	/ɪmˈpaʊə/	розширювати можливості, наділяти силою / правами
to encompass	/ɪnˈkʌmpəs/	охоплювати, включати в себе
to encrypt	/ɪnˈkrɪpt/	шифрувати
encrypted	/ɪnˈkrɪptɪd/	зашифрований
endpoint	/ˈendpɔɪnt/	кінцева точка
enemy	/ˈenəmi/	ворог
enterprise	/ˈentəpraɪz/	підприємство / корпорація
environmental crime	/ɪnˌvaɪərənˈmentəl kraɪm/	екологічний злочин
espionage	/ˈespɪənəːʒ/	шпигунство
to establish	/ɪˈstæblɪʃ/	заснувати, створити

ethical behavior	/ˈeθɪkəl bɪˈheɪvjə/	етична поведінка
ethically	/ˈeθɪkəli/	етично
evidence	/ˈeɪdəns/	докази
to evolve	/ɪˈvɒlv/	еволюціонувати, розвиватися
exorbitant	/ɪgˈzɔːbɪtənt/	непомірно високий / захмарний
exploit	/ˈeksplɔɪt/	експлоїт / засіб атаки
to extort	/ɪkˈstɔːt/	вимагати (гроші)
extradition	/ˌekstrəˈdɪʃən/	екстрадиція (видача правопорушника іншій державі)
fair competition	/feə ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃən/	чесна конкуренція
false information	/fɔːls ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən/	неправдива інформація
financial gain	/faɪˈnænsjəl geɪn/	фінансова вигода
financial information	/faɪˈnænsjəl ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən/	фінансова інформація
fine	/faɪn/	штраф
firewall	/ˈfaɪəwɔːl/	брандмауер / міжмережевий екран
to focus specifically	/ˈfəʊkəs spəˈsɪfɪkəli/	зосереджуватися саме (на чомусь)
forbidden	/fəˈbɪdən/	заборонений
foundational	/faʊnˈdeɪʃənəl/	базовий, основоположний
fraud	/frɔːd/	шахрайство
fraudulent	/ˈfrɔːdjələnt/	шахрайський
fugitive	/ˈfjuːdʒɪtɪv/	втікач (від правосуддя)
general secretariat	/ˈdʒenərəl ˌsekrəˈteəriət/	генеральний секретаріат
Geneva Conventions	/dʒɪˈniːvə kənˈvenʃənz/	Женевські конвенції
global scale	/ˈgləʊbəl skeɪl/	світовий масштаб
government authority	/ˈgʌvənmənt ɔːˈθɒrəti/	державний орган
government official	/ˈgʌvənmənt əˈfɪʃəl/	урядовець, державний службовець
guilty	/ˈɡɪlti/	винний
hardcoded password	/ˈhɑːdkəʊdɪd ˈpɑːswɜːd/	жорстко закодований пароль
to harvest	/ˈhɑːvɪst/	збирати (у тексті: масово викрадати дані)
to hide income	/haɪd ˈɪnkʌm/	приховувати дохід
high-profile individual	/haɪ ˌprəʊfaɪl ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəl/	резонансна / дуже важлива особа
high-risk area	/haɪ rɪsk ˈeəriə/	зона високого ризику
hobbyist	/ˈhɒbiɪst/	любитель, ентузіаст
human rights lawyer	/ˈhjuːmən raɪts ˈlɔɪə/	правозахисник / юрист із прав людини
identity theft	/aɪˈdentəti θeft/	викрадення особистих даних
illegal	/ɪˈliːɡəl/	незаконний
illegal activity	/ɪˈliːɡəl ækˈtɪvəti/	незаконна діяльність
illegal orders	/ɪˈliːɡəl ˈɔːdəz/	незаконні накази
in real time	/ɪn rɪəl taɪm/	у режимі реального часу
incident response plan	/ˈɪnsɪdənt rɪˈsɒns plæn/	план реагування на інциденти
independent journalist	/ˌɪndɪˈpendənt ˈdʒɜːnəlɪst/	незалежний журналіст
to infiltrate	/ˈɪnfɪltreɪt/	проникати
innocent	/ˈɪnəsənt/	невинний

innocent people	/ˈɪnəsənt ˈpiːpəl/	невинні люди
insider threat	/ˈɪnsaɪdə θret/	внутрішня загроза
insider trading	/ˈɪnsaɪdə ˈtreɪdɪŋ/	інсайдерська торгівля (незаконні операції з акціями на основі таємної інформації)
institution	/ˌɪnstɪˈtjuːʃən/	установа
intelligence	/ˌɪnˈtelɪdʒəns/	розвіддані, інформація
international community	/ˌɪntəˈnæʃənəl kəˈmjuːnəti/	міжнародна спільнота
International Criminal Court (ICC)	/ˌɪntəˈnæʃənəl ˈkrɪmɪnəl kɔːt/	Міжнародний кримінальний суд (МКС)
international humanitarian law	/ˌɪntəˈnæʃənəl hjuːˈmæniˈteəriən lɔː/	міжнародне гуманітарне право
investigate	/ɪnˈvestɪgeɪt/	розслідувати
investigating	/ɪnˈvestɪgeɪtɪŋ/	розслідування
investor	/ɪnˈvestə/	інвестор
to isolate	/ˈaɪsəleɪt/	ізолювати
joint operation	/dʒɔɪnt ˈɒpəˈreɪʃən/	спільна операція
jurisdiction / legal power	/ˌdʒʊərɪsˈdɪkʃən / ˈliːgəl ˈpaʊə/	юрисдикція / законні повноваження
justice	/ˈdʒʌstɪs/	справедливість / правосуддя
keylogger	/ˈkiːlɒɡə/	клавіатурний шпигун / кейлогер
keystroke	/ˈkiːstrəʊk/	натискання клавіші
lack of education	/læk əv ˌedʒʊˈkeɪʃən/	брак освіти
law enforcement	/lɔː ɪnˈfɔːsmənt/	правоохоронні органи
laws of war	/lɔːz əv wɔː/	закони війни
to leak	/liːk/	зливати, допускати витік (інформації)
maintain	/meɪnˈteɪn/	підтримувати, зберігати
malware (malicious software)	/ˈmælweə (məˈlɪʃəs ˈsɒftweə)/	шкідливе програмне забезпечення (ШПЗ)
manipulate records	/məˈnɪpjəleɪt ˈrekɔːdz/	підробляти документи (дані)
measure	/ˈmeʒə/	міра
medical help	/ˈmedɪkəl help/	медична допомога
military conflict	/ˈmɪlətəri ˈkɒnflɪkt/	військовий конфлікт
military factory	/ˈmɪlətəri ˈfæktəri/	військовий завод
military leaders	/ˈmɪlətəri ˈliːdəz/	військові керівники
military objects	/ˈmɪlətəri ˈɒbdʒɪkts/	військові об'єкти
to mimic	/ˈmɪmɪk/	імітувати, маскуватися під
to mimic / spoof	/ˈmɪmɪk / spuːf/	імітувати / підробляти
missile	/ˈmɪsaɪl/	ракета
money laundering	/ˈmʌni ˈlɔːndərɪŋ/	відмивання (“відбілювання”) грошей
multi-factor authentication (MFA)	/ˌmʌltiˈfæktər ɔːˌθentiˈkeɪʃən/	багатофакторна автентифікація
neighborhood watch	/ˈneɪbəhʊd wɒtʃ/	сусідське спостереження
network traffic	/ˈnetwɜːk ˈtræfɪk/	мережевий трафік
networked device	/ˈnetwɜːkt dɪˈvaɪs/	мережевий пристрій
no time limit	/nəʊ taɪm ˈlɪmɪt/	немає строку давності
node	/nəʊd/	вузол (у мережі)
non-profit organization	/nɒn ˌɔːɡənəɪˈzeɪʃən/	некомерційна організація

non-violent	/nɒn 'vaɪələnt/	ненасильницький
notoriety	/,nəʊtə'raɪəti/	погана слава, горезвісність
Nuremberg Trials	/'njʊərəmbɜ:g 'traɪəlz/	Нюрнберзький процес
objective / gain	/əb'dʒektɪv / geɪn/	ціль (мета) / вигода (прибуток)
offender	/ə'fendə/	правопорушник
on the ground	/ɒn ðə graʊnd/	на місцях (безпосередньо на практиці)
online fraud	/'ɒnlaɪn frɔ:d/	онлайн-шахрайство
to operate	/'ɒpəreɪt/	діяти, функціонувати
participate in the fight	/pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt ɪn ðə faɪt/	брати участь у бойових діях
to patch	/pætʃ/	оновлювати, закривати вразливості (ставити «патчі»)
patrol	/pə'trəʊl/	патрулювання
to patrol the streets	/pə'trəʊl ðə stri:ts/	патрулювати вулиці
peaceful people	/'pi:sfəl 'pi:pəl/	мирні люди
persistent	/pə'sɪstənt/	постійний, стійкий
personally identifiable information (PII)	/'pɜ:sənəli aɪ,dentɪfaɪəbəl ,ɪnfə'meɪʃən/	персональні дані (інформація, що дозволяє встановити особу)
pervasive	/pə'veɪsɪv/	всепроникний / повсюдний
philosophy	/fɪ'lɒsəfi/	філософія
phishing	/'fɪʃɪŋ/	фішинг (вид шахрайства з метою виманювання даних)
phishing attempt	/'fɪʃɪŋ ə'tempt/	спроба фішингу (шахрайства в інтернеті)
political warfare	/pə'lɪtɪkəl 'wɔ:feə/	політична війна / протистояння
position of power	/pə'zɪʃən əv 'paʊə/	владна посада
to possess	/pə'zes/	володіти, мати у наявності
poverty	/'pɒvəti/	бідність
power plant	/'paʊə plɑ:nt/	електростанція
predictive policing	/prɪ'dɪktɪv pə'li:sɪŋ/	прогнозована поліцейська діяльність
prevent	/prɪ'vent/	запобігти / попередити
prisoner of war	/'prɪzənə əv wɔ:/	військовополонений
privacy rights	/'prɪvəsi raɪts/	права на приватність
proactive approach	/,prəʊ'æktɪv ə'prəʊtʃ/	проактивний / випереджальний підхід
proactive defense	/,prəʊ'æktɪv dɪ'fens/	проактивна оборона
propaganda	/,prɒpə'gændə/	пропаганда
property	/'prɒpəti/	майно, власність
public safety	/'pʌblɪk 'seɪfti/	громадська безпека
public trust	/'pʌblɪk trʌst/	суспільна довіра
punish	/'pʌnɪʃ/	карати
raise awareness	/reɪz ə'weənəs/	підвищувати обізнаність
recovery	/rɪ'kʌvəri/	відновлення / одужання
to redirect	/,rɪ:di'rekt/	перенаправляти
reduce crime rates	/rɪ'dju:s kraɪm reɪts/	знижувати рівень злочинності
regular customer	/'regjələ 'kʌstəmə/	постійний / звичайний покупець
regulation	/,regjə'leɪʃən/	нормативне регулювання
rehabilitation program	/,rɪ:ə'bɪli'teɪʃən 'prəʊgræm/	програма реабілітації

repeat offender	/rɪ'pi:t ə'fendə/	рецидивіст, повторний правопорушник
reputation	/ˌrepjə'teɪʃən/	репутація
resilient community	/rɪ'zɪliənt kə'mju:nəti/	стійка спільнота
responsibility	/rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪləti/	обов'язок, відповідальність
risk	/rɪsk/	ризик
robust	/rəʊ'bʌst/	надійний, міцний
to sabotage	/ˈsæbətɑːʒ/	саботувати, навмисно псувати
sadness	/ˈsædnəs/	смуток, горе
safety regulations	/ˈseɪftɪ ˌregjə'leɪʃənz/	правила безпеки
satellite picture	/ˈsætələɪt ˈpɪktʃə/	супутниковий знімок
scam	/skæm/	шахрайство, афера
scammer	/ˈskæmə/	шахрай
security alliance	/sɪ'kjʊərəti ə'laɪəns/	безпековий альянс / союз
shelter	/ˈfeltə/	притулок
smuggling	/ˈsmʌɡlɪŋ/	контрабанда
social engineering	/ˈsəʊʃəl ˌendʒɪ'niəriŋ/	соціальна інженерія (маніпулювання людьми)
social inequality	/ˈsəʊʃəl ɪnɪ'kwɒləti/	соціальна нерівність
society	/sə'saɪəti/	суспільство
soldier	/ˈsəʊldʒə/	солдат
sophisticated threats	/sə'fɪstɪkətɪd θrets/	складні, витончені загрози
special treatment	/ˈspeʃəl ˈtri:tmənt/	особливе ставлення
spoofed website	/spu:ft ˈwebsaɪt/	підроблений / фішинговий сайт
spyware	/ˈspaɪweə/	шпигунське програмне забезпечення
state-sponsored	/steɪt ˈspɒnsəd/	підтримуваний державою
stock shares	/stɒk ʃeəz/	акції компанії
strategy	/ˈstrætədʒi/	стратегія
street lighting	/stri:t ˈlaɪtɪŋ/	вуличне освітлення
strict rules	/strikt ru:lz/	суворі правила
supply chain attack	/sə'plaɪ tʃeɪn ə'tæk/	атака на ланцюг поставок
surrender	/sə'rendə/	здатися
surveillance	/sə'veɪləns/	спостереження, нагляд
surveillance camera	/sə'veɪləns ˈkæməɾə/	камера спостереження
survive	/sə'vaɪv/	виживати
survivor	/sə'vaɪvə/	той, хто вижив / уцілілий
suspicious	/sə'spɪʃəs/	підозрілий
suspicious activity	/sə'spɪʃəs æk'tɪvəti/	підозріла діяльність
suspicious attachment	/sə'spɪʃəs ə'tætʃmənt/	підозріле вкладення
suspicious transaction	/sə'spɪʃəs træn'zækʃən/	підозріла фінансова операція
tactic / method / campaign	/ˈtæktɪk / ˈmeθəd / kæm'peɪn/	тактика / метод / кампанія
target	/ˈtɑːɡɪt/	націлювати; ціль
tax evasion	/tæks ɪ'veɪʒən/	ухилення від сплати податків
terrible event	/ˈterəbəl ɪ'vent/	жахлива подія
threat actor	/θret ˈæktə/	суб'єкт загрози / зловмисник
threat vector	/θret ˈvektə/	вектор загрози
to track	/træk/	відстежувати
transparency	/træn'spærənsi/	прозорість
to trick	/trɪk/	обманювати, перехитрити

trojan horse	/ˈtrəʊdʒən hɔːs/	троянська програма
unauthorized access	/ʌnˈɔːθəraɪzd ˈækses/	несанкціонований доступ
undeniable	/ˌʌndɪˈnaɪəbəl/	незаперечний / беззаперечний
undeniably	/ˌʌndɪˈnaɪəbli/	безперечно, незаперечно
unemployment	/ˌʌnɪmˈplɔɪmənt/	безробіття
unsuspecting	/ˌʌnsəˈspektɪŋ/	який нічого не підозрює
unverified	/ʌnˈverɪfaɪd/	неперевірений
urgency	/ˈɜːdʒənsi/	терміновість, невідкладність
to utilize	/ˈjuːtɪlaɪz/	використовувати
victim	/ˈvɪktɪm/	жертва
vigilance	/ˈvɪdʒɪləns/	пильність
vigilant	/ˈvɪdʒɪlənt/	пильний, обачний
viruses / worms / trojans	/ˈvaɪərəsɪz / wɜːmz / ˈtrəʊdʒənz/	віруси / хробаки / трояни
vital intelligence	/ˈvaɪtəl ɪnˈtelɪdʒəns/	життєво важливі розвіддані / інформація
vulnerability	/ˌvʌlnərəˈbɪləti/	вразливість
war	/wɔː/	війна
war crime	/wɔː kraɪm/	воєнний злочин
warship	/ˈwɔːʃɪp/	військовий корабель
wartime	/ˈwɔːtaɪm/	воєнний час
waste	/weɪst/	відходи
white-collar crime	/waɪt ˈkɒlə kraɪm/	«білокомірцевий» злочин (злочин посадових осіб)
wildlife trafficking	/ˈwaɪldlaɪf ˈtræfɪkɪŋ/	незаконна торгівля дикою природою
witness	/ˈwɪtnəs/	свідок
wounded	/ˈwuːndɪd/	поранений
zero-day exploit	/ˈziərəʊ deɪ ˈeksplɔɪt/	експлоїт нульового дня

ДОДАТОК 5. CULTURAL NOTES — КУЛЬТУРНО-ПРАВОВІ ПОТЯТКИ

Короткі порівняння понять у правових системах США, Великої Британії та України за темами Книги 3. Матеріал має ілюстративний, а не вичерпний юридичний характер.

Чому це важливо: розуміння того, що на перший погляд подібні поняття (наприклад, кіберзлочин, антикорупційний орган, воєнний злочин) можуть по-різному регулюватися й називатися в різних правових системах, є частиною професійної компетентності правоохоронця, який працює в міжнародному середовищі або співпрацює з іноземними партнерами.

Поняття / Тема	США (US)	Велика Британія (UK)	Україна
Кіберзлочинність (Тема 17)	Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (CFAA, 1986, 18 U.S.C. §1030)	Computer Misuse Act 1990	Закон «Про основні засади забезпечення кібербезпеки України» № 2163-VIII (2017); ст. 361 ККУ
Економічні злочини (Тема 18)	SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission) — розслідування шахрайства з цінними паперами	Serious Fraud Office (SFO); Fraud Act 2006	НАБУ і САП (Закон № 1698-VII, 2014) — розслідування корупційних та економічних злочинів вищих посадовців
Воєнні злочини (Тема 19)	War Crimes Act of 1996 (18 U.S.C. §2441)	International Criminal Court Act 2001	ст. 438 ККУ «Порушення законів та звичаїв війни»
Запобігання злочину (Тема 20)	Community policing (DOJ COPS Office)	Neighbourhood policing; PCSO (Police Community Support Officer)	Дільничні офіцери поліції; програма «Поліція та громада»
Міжнародна поліцейська співпраця (Тема 21)	NCB Washington — національне центральне бюро Інтерполу США	NCA (National Crime Agency) — національне центральне бюро Інтерполу Великої Британії	Укрбюро Інтерполу (при Національній поліції України)

Примітка: наведені відомості спрощені для навчальних цілей і не є юридичною консультацією; для точних норм звертайтеся до чинного законодавства відповідної країни.

ДОДАТОК 6. ABBREVIATIONS — ТАБЛИЦЯ СКОРОЧЕНЬ

Скорочення та аббревіатури, взяті в текстах Тем 17–21.

Скорочення	Повна форма (англ.)	Переклад / пояснення
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television	система відеоспостереження
PII	Personally Identifiable Information	персональні дані, що дозволяють ідентифікувати особу
MFA	Multi-Factor Authentication	багатофакторна автентифікація
EIS	Europol Information System	інформаційна система Європолу
EC3	European Cybercrime Centre	Європейський центр боротьби з кіберзлочинністю (Європол)
ECTC	European Counter Terrorism Centre	Європейський контртерористичний центр (Європол)
IPC3	Intellectual Property Crime Coordinated Coalition	координаційна коаліція з питань злочинів проти інтелектуальної власності (Європол)
ICC	International Criminal Court	Міжнародний кримінальний суд
DOB	Date of Birth	дата народження
DUI	Driving Under the Influence	керування транспортним засобом у стані сп'яніння
BAC	Blood Alcohol Concentration	концентрація алкоголю в крові
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	генеральний (виконавчий) директор
SMS	Short Message Service	служба коротких текстових повідомлень
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid	дезоксирибонуклеїнова кислота (ДНК)
AI	Artificial Intelligence	штучний інтелект
EU	European Union	Європейський Союз
ID	Identification (document)	документ, що посвідчує особу

СПИСОК ВИКОРИСТАНИХ ДЖЕРЕЛ

1. Кримінальний кодекс України: Закон України від 05.04.2001 № 2341-III. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14> (дата звернення: 20.07.2026).
2. Про основні засади забезпечення кібербезпеки України: Закон України від 05.10.2017 № 2163-VIII. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2163-19> (дата звернення: 20.07.2026).
3. Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention), ETS No. 185. Council of Europe, Budapest, 23.XI.2001. URL: <https://rm.coe.int/1680081561> (дата звернення: 20.07.2026).
4. Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 17 July 1998 (as amended), United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 2187.
5. Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and their Additional Protocols. International Committee of the Red Cross.
6. ICPO–INTERPOL Constitution, adopted 1956 (as amended). URL: <https://www.interpol.int> (дата звернення: 20.07.2026).
7. Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on Europol.
8. Cambridge University Press. English for Legal Professionals. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011.
9. Oxford University Press. Career Paths: Policing. Oxford: Express Publishing — Oxford University Press, 2013.