

НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ

КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

ПОЛІЦІЯ ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЇ ТА США

**ПРАКТИКУМ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ДЛЯ КУРСАНТІВ, СЛУХАЧІВ ВИЩИХ
НАВЧАЛЬНИХ ЗАКЛАДІВ МВС**

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Рецензенти:

Галдецька І.Г., кандидат юридичних наук, доцент, завідувач кафедри іноземних мов НАВС

Луцянець В.С., кандидат юридичних наук, доцент, заст.зав.кафедри Державно-правових дисциплін Юридичного факультету Університету економіки та права «КРОК»

Навчально-методичний посібник побудований на сучасному матеріалі англomовних джерел і покликаний формувати у курсантів та слухачів навички читання та перекладу літератури за фахом, вміння вільно висловлювати свої судження щодо запропонованих тем, які відповідають Програмі з іноземних мов для вищих навчальних закладів Міністерства внутрішніх справ України, вміння передати основний зміст повідомлення українською та англійською мовами.

Для курсантів, студентів, слухачів та ад'юнктів вищих навчальних закладів спеціалізації «Правознавство» та «Правоохоронна діяльність».

The *British and US Police* is composed of modern material of English-speaking professional sources with the aim to provide trainees with extensive, systematic and well-integrated practice in the productive and receptive skills necessary for successful reading and translating of legal literature, using law library, giving summary and announcing articles in English and Ukrainian, proving one's own points on matters compulsory according to the Program on Foreign Languages for Higher Educational Establishments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

This course is for cadets, students, trainees and masters of higher educational establishments majored in Law and Law Enforcement Activity.

ПЕРЕДМОВА

В суверенній Україні, яка впевнено входить до європейської спільноти, значно зросла потреба у вихованні висококваліфікованих фахівців, в тому числі в сфері правознавства та правоохоронної діяльності, зі знанням іноземної, зокрема, англійської, мови. В наш час володіння англійською фаховою юридичною термінологією сприятиме успішній професійній кар'єрі.

Практикум з англійської мови «Поліція Великобританії та США» пропонується як додаткова складова навчального комплексу для вивчення англійської мови курсантами, та слухачами вищих навчальних закладів МВС України в рамках навчальної дисципліни «Англійська мова (за професійним спрямуванням)». Практикум складений згідно Програми з іноземних мов для курсантів, студентів та слухачів вищих закладів освіти України. Даний посібник розроблений з метою практичного оволодіння курсантами та слухачами англійською мовою за фахом.

Навчальний посібник містить тексти, необхідний мінімум лексичних одиниць до кожної теми та вправи для активного засвоєння лексики, вправи на розвиток навичок усного мовлення, усний і письмовий переклад, реферування текстів українською та англійською мовами. Тематика текстів була підібрана за принципом близькості професійним інтересам, актуальності текстового матеріалу. Всі розділи мають ідентичну структуру. У кожному з розділів курсант/слухач проходить кілька етапів в оволодінні ключовою лексикою – від засвоєння значення до опанування прикладами сполучуваності слів, а від них – до контекстів. Відібрані автентичні тексти мають за мету також розвиток загального світогляду курсанта та слухача, формування знань з проблем фахового напрямку майбутніх фахівців правової сфери.

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE BRITISH POLICE

In early times Britain was invaded by the Anglo-Saxons who brought with them their own customs and laws to protect their people and property. According to Anglo-Saxon custom if someone broke the law it was not just a crime against the victim, but a crime against the whole community.

The Anglo-Saxons kings expected their people to keep good order and this they called keeping the peace. It was also the duty of every citizen to see that the law was not broken, and if it was, to catch the offenders. All the males in the community between the ages of 12 and 60 were responsible for this duty. They were organized in group of about ten families and each group was called a *tithing* [“десятина”] and their leader was known as a tithingman. Each member of the group was responsible for the good behavior of the others. If one committed a crime, the others had to catch him and bring him before a court. If they failed to do so, they were all punished. In a way the tithingman was the very earliest of policeman because it was his duty to see that the king’s peace was kept. If anyone saw a crime, they raised a hue and cry and all men then had to join in the chase to catch the criminal in order to bring them before the court.

In 1285 a law laid down rules which made the citizen of every walled town “watch the town continually all night, from the sun setting to the sun rising”. Any stranger was to be put under arrest and handed over to the constable in the morning. It was the constable’s duty to organize night watchmen in turns to carry out these duties.

In 1361, An Act of Parliament made it law for each county to appoint three or four worthy men to arrest, restrain and chastise offenders and rioters. These men were to be known as justices of the peace which still exist today in Magistrates Courts.

In Tudor and Stuart Times the constable was still not given any pay or uniform. He was an ordinary citizen chosen to do a special job. The duties he performed were not popular and were increasing. Not only did he have to catch those who committed crimes but carry out punishments as well.

In 1663, the City of London began to employ paid watchmen to guard the streets at night. They carried a bell, a lantern and a rattle and were armed with a staff.

In 1748 London was a very dangerous place to live. London needed a more permanent and efficient force than the local constables. A large foot patrol in plain clothes was organized. They were armed with cutlass and truncheon and worked in the inner London area and for about 5 miles along the roads of the suburbs.

In 1856, the government made a law that every county, as well as the towns, must provide a police force. Inspectors of constabulary were appointed to make sure that these police forces were doing their job properly. If they were, the government gave them a grant of money to help run their force.

WORDS AND PHRASES:

to be invaded
raise a hue and cry
watchmen

бути захопленням
підняти тривогу
варта

to chastise
rioter
rattle
truncheon
suburb

карати
бунтівник
колотушка
кийок
околиця

Task I. Answer the questions:

1. What was the result of Britain occupation by the Anglo-Saxons?
2. Were the Anglo-Saxons kings careful to their citizens?
3. What measures have they provided to prevent and chastise offenders?
4. What munitions have the watchmen had?
5. What is the history of appealing the Magistrates Court?
6. What were the inspectors of constabulary appointed for?

Task II. Make a list of peculiarities in the development of the Police Force.

Task III. Put the missing words in the sentences:

(a) foot, (b) stranger, (c) customs, (d) plain, (e) laws, (f) watchmen, (g) arrest, property, (i) tithingman, (j) the duty, (k) tithing
--

1. Anglo-Saxons brought with them their own ... and ... to protect their people and
2. It was also the ... of every citizen to see that the law was not broken.
3. The leader of a ... was known as a
4. Any ... was to be put under ... and handed over to the constable in the morning.
5. The City of London began to employ paid ... to guard the streets at night.
6. A large ... patrol in ... clothes was organized.

Task IV. Ask questions of different types to the next sentences:

1. The Anglo-Saxons kings expected their people to keep good order.
2. All the males at the age between 12 and 60 were responsible for this duty.
3. Any stranger was to be put under arrest.
4. In 1748 London was a very dangerous place to live in.
5. In 1856 the government made a law about a police force providing.

Task V. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. У V ст. Британія піддалася навалі германських племен англів і саксів.
2. Незабаром на території Британії утворилося сім англо-саксонських королівств.
3. Якщо хтось порушував закон, це вважалось злочином проти всієї громади.
4. Кожна людина в громаді несла відповідальність за збереження спокою.
5. Чоловіки у віці від 12 до 60 років об'єднувались в десятки на чолі з десятником.
6. Обов'язком десятин було затримати злочинця, притягнути його до суду та покарати.
7. В 1361 році Указом Парламента було започатковано посади мирових суддів.
8. В 17 столітті Лондон починає наймати дозорних для нічної варти.
9. В 1856 році законом Уряду в кожному місті започатковується поліція.
10. Для організації роботи поліції призначається інспектор-констебль.

Task YI. Render the text in English:

Уявлення англійців про значення свобод сприяли тому, що англійська громадськість в будь-якому вигляді поліцейського нагляду вбачала загрозу громадянським свободам. Тривало це до тих пір, поки Лондон в 30-х роках ХІХ ст. буквально не поглинула трясина злочинів, насильства і беззаконня. Через своєрідне розуміння свободи жителями Англії країна сторіччями не мала ні публічних звинувачів, ні справжньої поліції, а підтримання порядку і охорона майна вважалися справою самих громадян.

До 1829 р. в Лондоні існували цілі райони, де навіть серед білого дня відбувалися пограбування. На кожних 822 жителя столиці Великобританії припадав один злочинець. Близько тридцяти тисяч людей жили виключно за рахунок пограбувань та крадіжок. Ситуація стала настільки серйозною, що міністр внутрішніх справ Колонієвства Роберт Піль вирішив нарешті, всупереч ворожому ставленню громадськості до поліції, створити реальну поліцейську службу. Він витримав справжній бій в нижній палаті Парламенту, Палаті Общин, і 7 грудня 1829 року тисяча поліцейських в блакитних фраках, сірих штанах і чорних циліндрах продефілювала через все місто до своїх нових поліцейських ділянок. Циліндри повинні були показати лондонцям, що не солдати взяли на себе охорону їх безпеки, а цивільні особи. Незважаючи на циліндри, до них пристали зневажливі прізвиська, такі, як «пілера», «копери» («хватателі») або «боббі» (зменшувальне від імені Роберт).

Unit 2

SCOTLAND YARD

Task I. Get the information:

Crime

A. The table below gives the names of some other types of crimes together with their associated verbs and the name of the person who commits the crimes.

Crime	Definition	Criminal	Verb
murder	killing someone	murderer	murder
shoplifting	stealing something from a shop	shoplifter	shoplift
burglary	stealing from someone's home	burglar	burgle
smuggling	taking something illegally into another country	smuggler	smuggle
kidnapping	taking a person hostage in exchange for money or other favours, etc.	kidnapper	kidnap

B. Here are some more useful verbs connected with crime and law. Note that many of them have particular prepositions associated with them.

to **commit** a crime or an offence: to do something illegal

to **accuse** someone **of** a crime: to say someone is guilty

to **charge** someone with (murder): to bring someone to court
to **plead guilty** or **not guilty**: to swear in court that one is guilty or otherwise.
to **defend/prosecute** someone in court: to argue for or against someone in a trial
to **pass verdict on** an accused person: to decide whether they are guilty or not
to **sentence** someone **to** a punishment: what the judge does after a verdict of guilty
to **acquit** an accused person of a charge: to decide in court that someone is not guilty (the opposite of to **convict** someone)
to **fine** someone a sum of money: to punish someone by making them pay
to **send** someone **to prison**: to punish someone by putting them in prison
to **release** someone **from prison/jail**: to set someone free after a prison sentence
to **be tried**: to have a case judged in court.

C. Here are some useful nouns.

trial: the legal process in court whereby an accused person is investigated, or tried, and then found guilty or not guilty

case: a crime that is being investigated

evidence: information used in a court of law to decide whether the accused is guilty or not

proof: evidence that shows conclusively whether something is a fact or not

verdict: the decision: guilty or not guilty

judge: the person who leads a trial and decides on the sentence

jury: group of twelve citizens who decide whether the accused is guilty or not.

Task II. Read and translate the text:

Scotland Yard is the headquarters' of the Metropolitan Police in London. To most people, its name immediately brings to mind the picture of a detective — cool, collected, efficient, ready to track down any criminal with complete confidence that he will bring him to justice, or a helmeted police-constable — that familiar figure of the London scene and trusty helper of every traveller from overseas.

Scotland Yard is situated on the Thames Embankment close to the Houses of Parliament and the familiar clock tower of Big Ben, and its jurisdiction extends over 740 square miles with the exception of the ancient City of London, which possesses its own separate Police force.

One of the most successful developments in Scotland Yard's crime detection and emergency service has been the '999 system'. On receipt of a call 999 Room operator ascertains by electronic device the position of the nearest available police car, which is contacted by radio. Almost instantly, a message is also sent by teleprinter to the police stations concerned, so that within seconds of a call for assistance being received, a police car is on its way to the scene and all neighbouring police stations have been notified.

Apart from the 999 Room, one of the most interesting places in Scotland Yard is the Map Room. Here is the General Crime Map, the Deaths by Violence Map, the Accidents Map and the Vehicles Recovered Map.

An old-established section of the Metropolitan Police is the Mounted Branch, with its strength of about 200 horses stabled at strategic points. These horses are

particularly suited to ceremonial occasions, for they are accustomed to military bands.

An interesting branch of Scotland Yard is the branch of Police Dogs, first used as an experiment in 1938. Now these dogs are an important part of the Force. One dog, for example, can search a warehouse in ten minutes, whereas the same search would take six men an hour.

There is also the River Police, or Thames Division, which has its own crime investigation officers who handle all crimes occurring within its river boundaries.

There are two other departments of Scotland Yard — the Witness Room (known as the Rogues' Gallery) where a photographic record of known or suspected criminals is kept, and the Museum, which contains murder relics, forgery exhibits and coining moulds.

The name 'Scotland Yard' originates from the plot of land adjoining Whitehall Palace where, in about the 14th century, the royalty and nobility of Scotland stayed when visiting the English Court.

The popular nickname of the London policeman 'bobby' is a tribute to Sir Robert Peel, who introduced the police force in 1829, and whose Christian name attached itself to members of the force.

WORDS AND PHRASES:

to bring to mind	нагадувати
from overseas	з-за кордону
ascertain	встановлювати, з'ясовувати
coining moulds	фальшиві гроші
nickname	прізвисько

Task III. Put the right form of either rob or steal in the sentences below.

1. Last night an armed gang the post office. They..... \$2000.
2. My handbag at the theatre yesterday.
3. Every year large numbers of banks
4. Jane..... of the opportunity to stand for president.

Task IV. Fill the blanks in the paragraph below with one of the verbs from C part.

One of the two accused men(1) at yesterday's trial. Although his lawyer(2) him very well, he was still found guilty by the jury. The judge(3) him to two years in prison. He'll probably(4) after eighteen months. The other accused man was luckier. He(5) and left the courtroom smiling broadly.

Task V. Here are some more crimes. Complete a table like the one in B part.

Crime	Criminal	Verb	Definition
Terrorism			
Blackmail			

Drug-trafficking			
Forgery			
Assault			
Pickpocketing			
Mugging			

Task VI. Here are some words connected with law and crime. If necessary, use a dictionary to help you check that you understand what they all mean. Then divide them into three groups, in what seems to you to be the most logical way.

Theft, member of a jury, judge, smuggling, witness, prison, fine, bribery, detective, hi-jacking, flogging, community service, probation, traffic warden, death penalty, rape, drunken driving, lawyer.

Task VII. Look at all the crimes named in this unit. Which do you think are the three most serious and the three least serious?

Task VIII. Write a paragraph to fit this newspaper headline. Give some details about the crime and the court case, using as many words from this unit as is appropriate.

Local girl's evidence gets mugger two years prison

(if possible look through an English language newspaper, list all the words connected with crime and the law which you can find in it).

Unit 3

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE



The Metropolitan Police was founded in 1829 by Sir Robert Peel and it can be regarded as the first modern police force. Its headquarters was moved in 1890 to new buildings erected on the Thames Embankment, which became known as New Scotland Yard. In 1967 the present headquarters, a modern 20-storey building situated near the Houses of Parliament, was opened.

The Metropolitan Police, and other forces that were set up in the United Kingdom (UK) in the wake of its success, was directed to crime prevention as its main objective. It was guided by the belief that it could only function effectively with the consent and cooperation of the public.

The Metropolitan Police has been famous around the world for many years. The Criminal Investigation Department (CID) is known for its extensive

investigative techniques and activities; it is frequently called in to help local police in solving murder cases. Its fingerprint division was the prototype for similar systems used by the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and by many other modern police forces. In addition, the Metropolitan Police maintains a criminal records office, forensic laboratories, a detective-training school, a criminal intelligence department, an antiterrorist unit, and fraud and drug squads. Besides its work in crime detection, Scotland Yard directs all metropolitan police activities, including traffic control. Many authors have used Scotland Yard as a background for their mystery stories; among the most popular are the works of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

WORDS AND PHRASES:

Metropolitan Police	столична поліція
Inspector of Constabulary	інспектор-службовець
headquarters	штаб-квартира
with the consent	зі згоди
intelligence department	розвідувальний відділ
squad	загін
background	фон, поле дії

Task I. Answer the questions.

1. When was the Metropolitan Police founded?
2. Where is its headquarters situated?
3. What is the main Police forces' objective?
4. Which way does the Police contact with the public?
5. What is CID known for?
6. What departments are there in the Metropolitan Police?
7. Is there a traffic department in the Metropolitan Police?
8. Whose name in literature is closely connected with the Metropolitan Police? Why? What his stories have you read?

Task II. Find in the text the Ukrainian equivalents for the following.

Бути заснованим, переїхати, возводити, 20-ти поверхова будівля, успіх, віра, співпраця, у всьому світі, технології та діяльність по розслідуванню, школа підготовки детективів, загін по розслідуванню шахрайства, включати, таємнича історія.

Task III. Match the opposites.

1	found	a	close
2	modern	b	different
3	open	c	destroy
4	success	d	narrow
5	many	e	old
6	extensive	f	failure

7	similar	g	few
---	---------	---	-----

Task IV. Find the definition for every word from the box.

Headquarters, squad, famous, prevention, to direct, objective, solving, consent, forensic, to maintain
--

1. place from which operations are controlled.
2. act of hindering.
3. position to which forces are moving to capture it.
4. agreement.
5. known widely, having fame.
6. the process of finding the answer.
7. to retain, to support.
8. used in courts of law.
9. small group of persons working together.
10. to manage, to control.

Task V. Make up expressions catching the adjectives from the text.

force	building	objective	story
technique	laboratory	school	author
control			

Task VI. Give the summary of the text about the Metropolitan Police.

Task VII. Read the text translating the words in brackets into English.

The (відповідальність) of law enforcement agencies is to (розслідувати) crimes, apprehend the perpetrators, and (пред'являти) evidence that will convince (судді) and juries that the perpetrators are guilty beyond reasonable doubt. To accomplish these (цілі) a variety of methods are used, (включаючи) reconstructing the crime, collecting physical clues, and interrogating (підозрілі) and (свідкі).

The methods of detection employed are dictated by the nature of the (злочин) and the procedures permitted by the legal system. Most investigations (починаються) with careful, objective observations that are then assembled, collated, and matched against applicable (закон). If there is (підстава) to assume that a crime has indeed been committed, (подальше) investigation is undertaken using (науковий) methods and techniques. Technological advances have been incorporated into criminal investigation as well; (наприклад), analysis of trace clues, such as dust, paint, glass, and other microscopic evidence, is now (можливі).

Task VIII. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. В середні віки на місці Скотланд-Ярду знаходився палац, в якому зупинялась шотландська королівська родина під час своїх візитів до Лондону.
2. В 1842 році була створена особлива служба – відділ криміналістичних розслідувань, який розташовувався в трьох кімнатах будівлі Скотланд-Ярду.

3. Письменник Чарльз Диккенз зобразив діяльність цієї служби в першому англійському кримінальному романі «Холодний дім» (1850).
4. В 1887 році Артур Конан Дойль написав першу книгу про видатного сищика, це була повість «Етюд в багрових тонах».
5. Прототипом Шерлока Холмса став Джозеф Белл — університетський викладач, який вражав студентів своїми спостереженнями та майстерним застосуванням дедуктивного методу.
6. Одним з персонажів повісті виступає інспектор Лестрейд – працівник Скотланд-Ярду, який тісно співпрацює з Шерлоком Холмсом.
7. В 1890 році сфера діяльності Скотланд-Ярду збільшується і служба переїздить в більшу будівлю, отримавши назву Новий Скотланд-Ярд.
8. В 1901 році Скотланд-Ярд створив бюро, яке спеціалізується на відбитках пальців – один з перших випадків застосування цієї технології для боротьби зі злочинністю.
9. Натепер в управлінні поліції біля 40000 працівників, які обслуговують Лондон та його округ з населенням 7 млн.чол.
10. База даних управління розташована в Новому Скотланд-Ярді. Тут застосовується національна ІТ система для запитів всіх правоохоронних органів. Вона називається Головна Пошукова система Міністерства внутрішніх справ. Більш відома вона за аббревіатурою HOLMES. Крім того, навчальна програма називається «Елементарно», на честь великого сищика Шерлока Холмса.

Unit 4

SPECIAL ESCORT GROUP

The Special Escort Group of the Metropolitan Police was first formed in November 1952 in preparation for the visit of Marshal Tito, President of Yugoslavia in March 1953. The Group was again used to escort Her Majesty the Queen during her Coronation in June of the same year.

In March 1956, the Group was reformed for the visit of the Soviet Leaders and has been used regularly since then to provide protocol and security escorts for visiting Heads of State and other ceremonial events. Since then the responsibilities of the Group have been expanded to include escorting members of the Royal Family and all aspects of security movements, for example the escorting of high-risk prisoners and high value loads, although this type of escort is usually carried out in motor cars.

The Special Escort group is made up of officers selected from the ranks of London's Traffic Patrol. The members of the Group are all required to be advanced motor-cyclists and car drivers, having attended courses of instruction at the world famous Hendon Police Driving School. They are also trained in the use of firearms and anti-terrorist ambush techniques.

After many years of success in this role, the Special Escort Group became so well known that it was receiving requests from the public for displays of its skill. The idea of the

Precision Team, composed of members of the SEG, was developed and came to fruition in 1959.

Since its formation, the Metropolitan Police Motor Cycle Precision Team has been seen by countless numbers of visitors to outdoor shows, ranging from school fetes to county and international shows. The machines used are BMW K100 cc solo motor cycles. Each officer is responsible for the appearance of his machine, which is equipped for normal Traffic Patrol and escort duties and fitted with road tyres.

The display is not one of trick-riding but is a disciplined team effort, an essential requirement of escort duties. The object of such demonstration is to emphasise the control a motor cyclist should be able to exercise over his machine, and the manner in which a powerful motor cycle can be ridden at varying speeds in a confined area. From the beginning, a balance has been struck between entertaining the public and providing a demonstration of the skill required to carry out Ceremonial Escorts. With this in mind, the Group has developed a programme aimed at the motor cycling public, in the hope of influencing them to become better riders.

The Group's role in providing escorts for Royalty and VIP visitors to this country, demands the same extremely high degree of skill in motor-cycle control, bearing in mind the traffic congestion often found in and around London. Their primary aim is to provide a smooth, punctual and, above all, safe journey.

WORDS AND PHRASES:

Special Escort Group	спеціальна ескортна група (група супроводу)
to provide protocol escorts	забезпечувати супровід, що відповідає правилам дипломатичного етикету
to expand responsibilities	розширювати обов'язки
high-risk prisoners	небезпечні в'язні
high value loads	цінні вантажі
Traffic Patrol	вуличний патруль
to be advanced motor-cyclist and car driver	бути висококласним мотоциклістом і водієм
Hendon Police Driving School	Хендонська поліцейська школа водіння
antiterrorist ambush techniques	методи антитерористичної боротьби
displays of skills	демонстрація вмінь
Precision Team	показова (взірцева) група
to come to fruition	здійснюватись
to be fitted with road tyres	бути оснащеним шинами для доріг
to ride in confident area	водити впевнено (мотоцикл, автомобіль)
traffic congestion	затор на дорозі

Task I. Answer the following questions.

1. When was the SEG first formed?
2. Since what time has been the Group regularly used?

3. What are the responsibilities of the Group?
4. What requirements should the members of the Group meet?
5. What is the Precision Team? When did the idea of it come to fruition?
6. What is the object of outdoor shows?

Task II. Match points of the plan with the right paragraphs of the text.

- a) The members of the SEG.
- b) The object of outdoor shows.
- c) Outdoor shows.
- d) The formation of the SEG.
- e) The primary aim of the SEG.
- f) The idea of the Precision Team.
- g) The responsibilities of the SEG.

Task III. Read and translate the following text.



Harley-Davidson Motorcycle

The motorcycle is relatively compact, fuel-efficient, and manoeuvrable. This Harley-Davidson model clearly displays the layout common to all modern motorcycles, achieved only after several decades of trial and error in the early part of this century. In addition to their functions in general transport, sport, and leisure, motorcycles are used by police and military forces around the world.

Task IV. Match the words and word combinations with their meanings.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. the SEG | a) abnormal obstruction of traffic |
| 2. to expand responsibilities | b) shows that are conducted in the open air |
| 3. high-risk prisoners | c) means, methods and forms used against terrorists |
| 4. Traffic Control | d) to make responsibilities greater in number |
| 5. outdoor shows | e) cargo of great importance or price |
| 6. traffic congestion | f) prisoners that can escape from prison or during transportation |
| 7. high value loads | g) a group made to convoy Royalty and VIP visitors of Great Britain |
| 8. antiterrorist ambush techniques | h) checking of vehicles moving on a public highway |

Task V. Complete the text translating the words in brackets.

Traffic Control

Technically, perhaps, the (1 – *запобігання*) of crime, traffic (2 – *контроль*) is a major part of police work, and the (3 – *приоритет*) is usually to ensure that traffic is not unnecessarily disrupted. Police (4 – *аварія*) reports are often important in claims for (5 – *недбалість*) in road accidents. Parts of this work, most prominently the (6 – *супровід*) of unusual vehicles, have been nominated for transfer to private operators. Traffic (7 – *обмеження*) are enforced by the police, with (8 – *дорожні патрульні*) under their direction; local authority wardens are without police (9 – *повноваження*).

Task VI. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Спеціальна група супроводу була створена в 1952 році.
2. З 1956 року група стала постійно застосовуватись в складі Столичної поліції.
3. Головними завданнями групи є надання супроводу закордонним державним делегаціям для забезпечення безпеки та протокольного етикету.
4. Також Спеціальна ескортна група бере участь в державних офіційних подіях.
5. Склад групи формується з офіцерів транспортної поліції Лондону.
6. Однією з основних вимог до персоналу групи є високий рівень керування транспортними засобами.
7. Офіцери групи отримують підготовку з володіння вогнепальною зброєю та методами антитерористичної боротьби.
8. На базі Спеціальної групи супроводу створена Показова група, яка демонструє свої уміння на багаточисельних шоу.
9. Ціль Показової групи – популяризація професіоналізму поліцейських службовців.
10. Головним завданням Спеціальної ескортної групи є забезпечення вчасного, комфортного та безпечного супроводу державним посадовцям Королівства та іноземним делегаціям.

Unit 5

DOG SECTION

In 1946 the Metropolitan Police decided to look seriously at the possibility of using dogs for police work. By the end of that year there were six Labradors on the strength of the



Service. These dogs and their handlers were given a thorough training course and then they were sent to work in Central London. They proved highly successful, especially in such areas as Hyde Park, and as a result it was decided to use dogs throughout the Metropolitan Police District. Today there are over 300 operational dogs working in London.



The most popular dog for police work is the German Shepherd, commonly known as the Alsatian. Labradors and Spaniels are also used and are particularly effective in the field of narcotics and explosives detection.

Since 1960 the Metropolitan Police has been breeding many of its own dogs. During whelping the bitches and their puppies are cared for in the modern breeding block at the Dog Training Establishment at Keston in Kent.

Some of the adult dogs are either gifts or bought from the public. The main qualities required of a police dog are that it should be of a fine physique and good temperament. These dogs are originally kept at Keston for a period of one to three weeks to assess their health and working capabilities.

When a puppy is two months old it is allocated to a handler and goes to live at his or her home. This stage is very important as trust and affection form the basis of a good working relationship. The puppy returns with its handler to the training establishment every month for a check up. When the puppy is nine months old it returns to Keston for a week's training in basic obedience and nose work.

When the dog is a year old it spends twelve to fourteen weeks in training. It is taught to track a ground scent, to search different types of terrain such as open country, woodland and buildings for criminals and property and to give tongue, or 'speak', as soon as it finds what it has been seeking. It is also taught to chase and hold criminals, but it is trained not to bite them indiscriminately.

After this initial course a dog starts work on Division, but with its handler it is required to attend frequent refresher courses at one of the five continuation training centres.

Dog handlers work the same shift system as other officers in the Uniform Branch. They are on patrol for seven hours and the remaining hour is allowed for feeding, grooming and exercising the animal.

The real value of a dog is as a deterrent and to detect crime. But of course the type of beat that they patrol varies according to the district in which they serve. With the introduction of personal radio and their specially equipped vans, dog handlers have become increasingly mobile, which has added to their operational efficiency. In addition to searching, chasing and tracking, dogs are also used for recovering stolen property which has been abandoned and for finding missing persons.

WORDS AND PHRASES:

to be on the strength
dog handler
German shepherd (Alsatian)
narcotics and explosives detection

бути в штаті
собаківник
східноєвропейська вівчарка
виявлення наркотиків та вибухових

to breed dogs
to whelp
bitches and puppies
to assess working capabilities
to allocate
trust and affection
to track a ground scent
terrain
give tongue
to chase and hold criminals
to bite indiscriminately
to groom
deterrent
operational efficiency

речовин
розводити собак
щенитися, приводити малят (про
звірів)
суки та щенята
оцінювати здібності для роботи
призначати
довіра та прихильність
брати слід на нюх
місцевість, територія
подавати голос
переслідувати та тримати злочинця
кусати без розбору
доглядати
засіб для залякування
оперативна ефективність

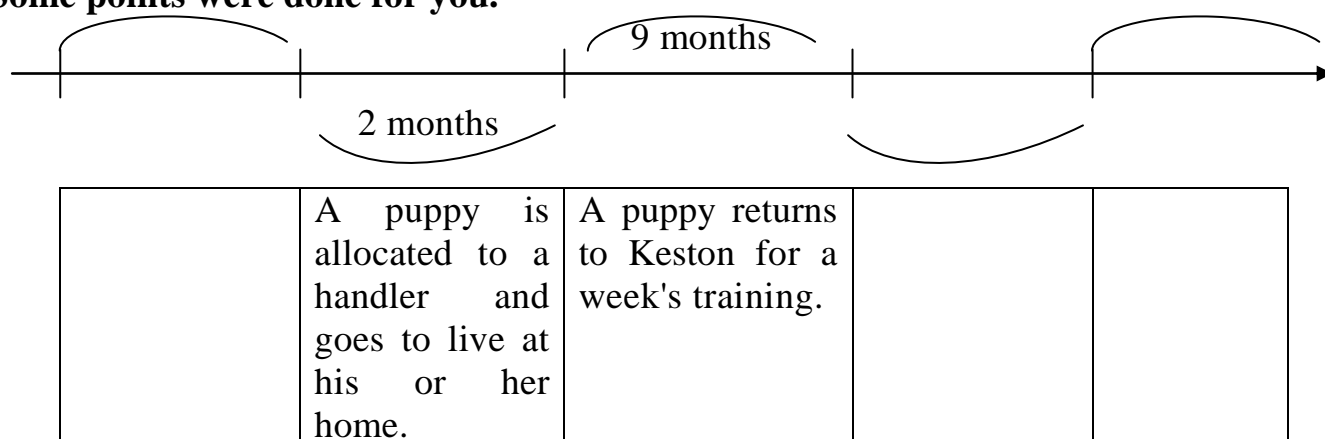
Task I. Answer the following questions.

1. What were the first dogs used by the Metropolitan Police?
2. How many operational dogs are working in London today?
3. Where are police puppies cared?
4. What is the role of a handler in dog training?
5. What duties do police dogs perform?

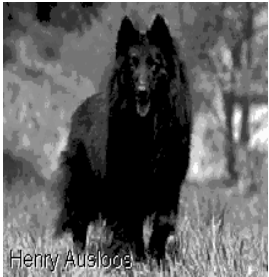



Task II. Enumerate all the functions of the police dogs mentioned in the text.



e.g. Police dogs detect narcotics and explosives.

**Task III. Make a chart “Breeding and training of the police dogs in Britain”.
Some points were done for you.**



Task IV. Here are the short characteristics of some breeds of dogs used by police. Read the descriptions of all dogs and match them with the pictures.

1		<p>DOBERMAN PINCHER Breed: working dogs. Weight: from 32 to 34 kg. Height: about 65 to 70 cm Physical characteristics: a powerful musculature; a wedge-shaped head; dark eyes ranging from brown to black in colour and having an alert, courageous expression; a well-muscled neck; and a smooth, hard, close-lying coat that is black, red, fawn, or blue in colour. Usage: at first employed as a watchdog and later trained to act as a police dog and a war dog.</p>
2		<p>ROTTWEILER Breed: working dogs. Height: about 61 to 69 cm. Physical characteristics: fairly large, strongly built, and intelligent, making excellent guard dogs. The short, coarse, flat hair is black, with tan to dark brown markings. The tail is short and carried horizontally. Usage: used for police work..</p>
3		<p>GERMAN SHEPERD DOG (Alsatian) Breed: working dogs. Weight: up to 41 kg. Height: 61 to 66 cm. Physical characteristics: a long, muscular body; a long head; a wedge-shaped muzzle; dark-brown eyes of medium size; medium-sized ears, set high; short, compact feet with hard pads and dark nails; and a bushy tail. The colour may be between light grey and jet black; the main colours are brindle, black and tan, tan, brown, and black. Usage: trained to assist police forces in capturing criminals and to guide the blind; are also used as guard dogs by the military.</p>
4		<p>BOXER Breed: working dogs. Weight: about 30 kg. Height: from 56 to 61 cm Physical characteristics: a massive head; an undershot jaw; a muzzle with a characteristic black mask; ears that are rather long and set high; dark-brown eyes; a broad, black nose; a strong, round, and muscular neck; a deep chest; and well-muscled hindquarters. Usage: selected for police work in Germany and used</p>

			as a guide for the blind.
5		e	BLOODHOUND Breed: hunting dogs. Weight: 41 to 50 kg; Height: about 66 cm or more tall Physical characteristics: has loose skin, hanging in folds about the head and neck; diamond-shaped, deep-set eyes; long, soft ears falling in folds; a long neck; muscular sloping shoulders; and well-sprung ribs. It is red and tan, black and tan, or tawny. Usage: used by police in some countries to track fugitives.
6		f	BELGIAN SHEEPDOG Breed: working dogs. Weight: about 23 kg. Height: from 60 to 65 cm. Physical characteristics: a long-haired black coat; a flattened skull; alert brown eyes; triangular ears held stiffly erect; a round neck; powerful back, loins, and hips; and a tail of medium length. Usage: guarding sheep, as watchdogs, and for police work.

Task V. Put these functions of police dogs in order starting with the most important one.

- to detect narcotics and explosives effectively
- to be obedient
- to work with a nose
- to track a ground scent
- to search different types of terrain for criminals and property
- to give tongue or “speak”
- to chase and hold criminals, but not to bite them indiscriminately
- to be on patrol
- to be a deterrent
- to detect crime
- to recover stolen property
- to find missing persons

Task VI. Arrange the sentences in the right order to get a joke. Some points were done for you.

Elephant

4	One day the soldier managed to shuck off all his clothes before the elephant filled his trunk.
	One elephant became quite attached to the GI („джи ай”; амер. солдат, рядовой) who worked with him.

	The stark-naked GI shut his eyes to steel himself for the jet of water – but nothing happened.
1	When one engineer battalion cooperated in the construction of the Ledo Road in India-Burma, work elephants were employed.
	Running in front of the beast, he shouted, “Okay, you so-and-so, let’s get it over with!”
	He turned just in time to see the elephant pour a trunk full of water on his pile of clothes.
	When the soldier took the elephant for his daily bath at a near-by river, the elephant would playfully fill his trunk with water and drench the soldier before he could doff his uniform for swimming.

Task VII. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Ідея використовувати собак в поліцейській службі Столичної поліції з'явилась в 1949 році.
2. Тоді кінологи несли службу лише в районі Гайд Парку.
3. Успіх такої роботи привів до створення кінологічної служби в складі Столичної поліції.
4. З 1960 року кінологічна служба почала розводити собак для служби в поліції.
5. Кінолог-поліцейський (собаківник) виховує собаку і щомісячно проходить курси для перевірки робочих якостей собаки.
6. Першим етапом підготовки собаки для служби в поліції є тренінг на слухняність та розвиток обоняння.
7. Обов'язковим є курс з навчання обшуку території, переслідування та затримання злочинців, подання голосу.
8. Кінологи-поліцейські працюють по змінах. Патрулювання триває 7 годин і 1 година – на догляд за собакою.
9. Собака в поліції це засіб для стримування(залякування) та розшуку-затримання підозрюваного чи злочинця.
10. Також собак тренують для пошуку наркотичних та вибухонебезпечних речовин, пошуку вкраденого майна та зниклих людей.

Unit 6

MOUNTED BRANCH

The origins of the Mounted Branch go back well before the foundation of the Metropolitan Police. In 1758 there was the first mention of men on horses being employed as peace officers in London.

In 1920 Imber Court, at East Molesey in Surrey, was opened as the central Mounted Branch Training Establishment. The principles of training, feeding and general care of the horses laid down then still hold good to a large degree today.

The Mounted Branch has some 200 horses and 236 officers. As with any other specialist of Branches, an officer must complete two years foot duty before applying for a

post in Mounted Branch. This is to ensure that he or she is well grounded in general police work. The majority of recruits to the Branch have no previous experience of working with horses, but after a preliminary interview each applicant receives a 22 week course at Imber Court, and is taught how to ride and the general care of a horse and its equipment.

Most of the horses are bought in Yorkshire where the requirements are well known to the farmers and breeders, but occasionally they are purchased elsewhere or a gift horse is received. Only mares or geldings are used, and, ideally, they should be 3 to 4 years old, 16 hands high and of a good general colour.

The horse's training is designed to produce a quiet, well-mannered animal that is well-balanced, obedient, and accustomed to moving traffic and to unusual sights and sounds; it must also work equally well alone and in the company of other horses. The basic training of an average horse takes about 6 months.

The results of the training can be seen every year at the Metropolitan Police Horse Show at Imber Court - this is usually held around June each year.

On a normal day a mounted officer patrols for up to 4 hours, the rest of his 8 hour tour of duty being spent grooming. On patrol he or she has the same duties as 'foot' colleagues, but, of course, has the added advantage of extra height and more chance to observe when assisting with traffic control, dealing with crime rowdyism and other offences which might require police action.

The duty of the Mounted Branch is crowd control, whether it is a ceremonial occasion, a big sporting event or a demonstration. It has been argued that a trained man on a trained horse can do the work of a dozen foot police on such occasions.

WORDS AND PHRASES:

Mounted Branch	кінний підрозділ
preliminary interview	попередня співбесіда
mares or geldings	кобили або мерини
tour	зміна
groom	чистити кобилу
rowdyism	хуліганство

Task I. Mark these statements T (true) or F (false) according to the information in the text. Find the part of the text that gives the correct information.

1. The origins of the Metropolitan Police go back well before the appearance of the Metropolitan Police.
2. The Mounted Branch includes 200 horses and 236 officers.
3. An officer must complete four years foot duty before applying for a post in Mounted Branch.
4. The majority of recruits to the Branch have previous experience of working with horses.
5. Most of the horses are bought in Yorkshire, but occasionally they are purchased elsewhere or a gift horse is received.
6. The results of the horse training can be seen every week at the Metropolitan Police Horse Show at Imber Court.

7. The duty of the Mounted Branch is crowd control.

Task II. Choose the best explanation for each of these words or phrases from the text.

1. to apply for a post
 - a) to request for paid employment
 - b) to ask for a prize
2. majority of recruits
 - a) all newly enlisted servicemen
 - b) greater number or part of newly enlisted servicemen
3. previous experience
 - a) knowledge or skills acquired earlier
 - b) necessary skills
4. preliminary interview
 - a) an entrance examination
 - b) an introductory oral examination of an applicant
5. breeder
 - a) a person who produces young animals
 - b) a person who trains horses
6. traffic control
 - a) methods of preventing crime
 - b) means of regulating vehicles moving on a public highway
7. crime rowdyism
 - a) behaving noisily and disorderly
 - b) behaving disorderly in a way punishable by law
8. ceremonial occasion
 - a) event based on a system of rites or ceremonies
 - b) holiday

Task III. Complete the sentences.

1. The central..... was opened in 1920.
2. should be 3 to 4 years old, 16 hands high and of a good general colour.
3. The horse's training is designed to produce a, animal that is well-balanced, obedient, and accustomed to and to unusual sights and sounds.
4. The at Imber Court is usually held around June each year.
5. A mounted officer has the advantage of and more chance to observe when assisting with traffic control, dealing with and other offences which might require police action.

Task IV. Make the plan of the text.

Task V. Translate the following passages into Ukrainian.

1. The regular Bow Street Horse Patrol began in 1805 and it provided patrols on all main roads up to twenty miles from Charing Cross. Its original strength was 52 ex-

cavalrymen, all aged over 35 and married. Each man carried a pistol, truncheon and a pair of handcuffs and wore a blue greatcoat and trousers, black leather hat and stock, white leather gloves and scarlet waistcoat - the latter giving rise to their nickname of 'Redbreasts'. This was the first 'uniform' ever to be issued to any police force.

2. In those days the chief purpose of the Branch was country patrols, but with the advent of Chartism in the late 1830s mounted police were mobilised in central London for the first time to keep public order. They proved most successful and as a result it was decided to have more mounted officers stationed in inner London to deal with such troubles and to help regulate processions, ceremonial occasions and large gatherings. This, of course, remains the principal function of the Mounted Branch today.
3. The horse's training can be divided into three stages. First the horse is handled and lunged. Then training is carried on from the saddle and the horse is first introduced to waving flags and rattles as a preliminary preparation for ceremonial duties. Tape recorders and amplifying equipment are used in the covered riding school to simulate such noises as railway trains and football matches. When the horses have grown used to this, the third stage of the training is continued. Crowd control is carried out by teaching the horses to move sideways into groups of people. This has been found to be the safest and most effective method. During all this training the greatest care is taken not to over-race or frighten the horse - the whole system is based on encouragement and reward. When a horse has finished its training at Imber Court, it is allocated to an experienced officer who is responsible for the final stage which takes place on the streets doing the various duties which comprise the working life of a police horse.

Task VI. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Високий ступінь децентралізації поліції впливає на навчання майбутніх фахівців з цієї галузі у Великобританії.
2. Система поліцейських органів в країні включає в себе, окрім Скотланд-Ярда (англійської кримінальної поліції), поліцейські департаменти графств, транспортну поліцію, поліцію Північної Ірландії.
3. В Скотланд –Ярді є декілька спеціалізованих підрозділів.
4. Одним з перших таких підрозділів став Кінний підрозділ (загін).
5. Проте, згадку про вершників на стражі порядку Лондону можна побачити іще в 1758 році.
6. Перш, ніж звертатися з бажанням служити в Кінному підрозділі, претендент має відслужити в пішому поліцейському патрулі протягом двох років.
7. Від кандидата на посаду кінного поліцейського не вимагається мати попередній досвід роботи з кіньми.
8. Після попередньої співбесіди кандидат проходить 22-тижневий курс навчання верхової їзди та догляду за кіньми.
9. Звичайний день кінного поліцейського складається з 4 годин патрулювання та 4 годин догляду за конем.

10. Основним завданням Кінного підрозділу є підтримання порядку та контролювання натовпу під час будь-яких масових подій.

Unit 7

POLICING FROM THE AIR

Helicopters are part of the Air Support Unit of the Metropolitan Police. The Unit is based at Lippitts Hill in open country near Epping Forest and the facilities there include a hangar, a control room overlooking the landing pad, workshops, service bays and stores.

From this base, the helicopters, with a maximum speed of 150 knots, can be over anywhere in the Metropolitan Police Area within 15 minutes flying time. The basic flying pattern for the helicopter is to carry out a fixed number of routine patrols (about 1 ½ hrs), Monday to Friday. During the evening, after rush-hours and at weekends the helicopters are available on an 'as required' basis. In an emergency, a helicopter can be in the air at very short notice - any time of the day or night.

The list of police operations in which the helicopters may be called upon for help is endless. Crowd control, traffic control, searching and pursuing and any situation in which observation from the air is of special value are all part of the helicopters' workload.

A typical day's operations recently include going to the scene of an armed robbery in South London, observing the build-up of a traffic jam on a main road into North London and a search for a stolen lorry in an area of parkland, golf course and market gardens. In a typical month, the Air Support Unit will take part in 450 assignments of all kinds.

The Metropolitan Police helicopters of the Air Support Unit are observation and communication platforms in the sky and their equipment for these jobs must be the best available. Each helicopter can be quickly fitted with the "Heli-Tele" air-to-ground colour television system. With this, colour TV film of anything happening on the ground can be relayed back to Scotland Yard (via a mobile receiver station if necessary) and the film taken can be recorded for later viewing. Radio Communications between air and ground cover all Metropolitan Police Channels, Air Traffic Control at Battersea and Heathrow and all UK aeronautical channels.

The helicopter pilots are civilians from Bristow Helicopters. The observers (there are normally two in each aircraft) are experienced Metropolitan Police officers who have been specially trained for this job.

WORDS AND PHRASES:

hangar	ангар
landing pad	місце посадки
rush-hours	години пік
workload	робоче навантаження

build-up of a traffic jam
to relay back

утворення заторів на дорозі
передавати

Task I. Write the questions to get the following answers.

1. Where _____?
The Air Support Unit of the Metropolitan Police is based at Lippitts Hill.
2. What _____?
The facilities of the Unit include a hangar, a control room overlooking the landing pad, workshops, service bays and stores.
3. What _____?
Crowd control, traffic control, searching and pursuing and any situation in which observation from the air is of special value are all part of the helicopters' workload.
4. How many _____?
In a typical month, the Air Support Unit will take part in 450 assignments of all kinds.

Task II. These phrases summarise the main idea of each paragraph of the text. Match each phrase with the correct paragraph.

- a) police operations of the helicopters
- b) staff
- c) routine patrols
- d) facilities of the Air Support Unit
- e) helicopters equipment

Task III. Find a word or phrase in the text that has a similar meaning.

1. a type of aircraft without wings capable of moving horizontally and vertically
h
2. opportunity or equipment for doing something
f
3. headquarters
b
4. regular course or procedure, unvarying performance of certain acts
r
5. time(s) each day when traffic is heaviest
r h
6. traffic at a standstill because of roadwork, an accident, etc
t j
7. person not in the armed services or police force
c

Task IV. Match these nouns as they occur together in the text.

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| air | operation |
| control | room |
| service | system |
| police | cover |
| traffic | platform |

communication
television
air
helicopter

Support
jam
bay
pilot

Task V. Complete the text translating the words in brackets. Translate the text.

Royal Air Force

The Royal Air Force (RAF) is a (1 – *військовий*) air force of the United Kingdom. It is (2 – *відповідальний*) for the (3 – *захист*) of the United Kingdom and its dependent territories, and for the deterrence of external threats. Part of its role is to help (4 – *сприяти*) international peace and (5 – *безпека*). It provides the (6 – *засоби*) to establish air power over land battlefields and maintains an offensive and reconnaissance (preliminary military survey) capability. The RAF (7 – *контролюється*) by the Air Staff under the Secretary of State for Defence. It (8 – *поділяється*) into Strike Command, Personnel and Training Command, and Logistics Command. At the end of (9 – *II Світова війна*) the total number of RAF personnel stood at around 1,115,000. This level was retained until the 1980s, after which it was reduced to 93,300.

Task VI. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Одним зі спеціальних підрозділів Столичної поліції Лондону є Повітряний загін.
2. Загін поліцейських гелікоптерів базується недалеко від Лондону, в районі Ліпітс Хілл.
3. Гелікоптери здійснюють повсякденне повітряне патрулювання території.
4. В разі виникнення потреби екіпажі гелікоптерів готові до виліту в будь-який час.
5. Екіпаж поліцейського гелікоптера складається з пілота-цивільного та двох офіцерів поліції.
6. Офіцери Повітряного загону проходять спеціальну підготовку для здійснення своїх функцій.
7. Обов'язками поліцейських загону є патрулювання вулиць, розшук та переслідування підозрілих транспортних засобів.
8. Також поліцейські гелікоптери вилітають на місця збройних пограбувань, заторів на основних автомагістралях великого Лондону.
9. Звичайним робочим навантаженням екіпажів є пошук вкрадених транспортних засобів, котролювання натовпу під час масових подій.
10. Обладнання поліцейських гелікоптерів дає змогу фільмувати події згори і через поліцейські або військові канали передавати картинку до Скотланд-Ярду.

THAMES DIVISION



In the 1790's the West India Company of Merchantmen decided to form their own river patrol to protect their cargoes against looting and pilfering which were rife at the time. From this small beginning the idea of a river police was developed.

The first Marine Police Office was opened in 1798 on the site of the present Divisional Headquarters of Thames Division at Wapping. This consisted of a judicial department as well as a police department and was under the control of a resident Magistrate. In 1839 the Police Office was made part of the 10 year old Metropolitan Police and the judicial department became the Thames Police Court.

In the early days, the police officers carried out their work in rowing boats and sailing craft but in 1910 motor boats were introduced. Today duty boats constantly patrol the river 24 hours a day, together with launches used by senior officers both for ordinary duty and ceremonial occasions. Apart from carrying gear required by Statutory and Port Regulations, the boats are also equipped with drags, lifebuoys, buoyant cushions, salvage gear and first aid equipment including a stretcher and a resuscitator.

Thames Division covers 54 miles of river from Dartford Creek to Staines Bridge and is served by three police stations.

All the officers are volunteers drawn from every other Branch and Division in the Force. Numbers of them have served with the Royal or Merchant Navies. All officers can swim, have a high standard of first aid and are required to pass an examination in the management of boats and navigation.

The beat and patrol systems which operate on the river are similar to those on land and have the same broad function to perform. This is the protection of life and property of all those connected with the river, whether they work there in the wharfs, live there or spend their leisure time on pleasure craft. In addition, Thames Division also has responsibility for dealing with vessels in collision, fires on ships, barges or wharfs, the salvage of property which has come adrift and the securing of drifting barges.

Wapping is also the headquarters of the famous Underwater Search Unit - the police frogmen. The Unit consists of nine divers with an Inspector in charge. The Unit operates throughout the Metropolitan Police District and is used to search rivers, flooded gravel pits and quarries, ponds, canals and waterways to recover missing persons, stolen property and weapons and other articles used in crime.

WORDS AND PHRASES:

merchantman

торгівельне судно

to protect cargoes against looting and захищати вантажі від мародерства та

pilfering	крадіжок
to be rife at the time	бути широко розповсюдженим в той час
sailing craft	вітрильне судно
launch	катер, моторний човен
gear	приналежності
drag	плавучий якір
lifebuoy	рятівний буй
buoyant cushion	плавуча подушка
salvage gear	рятівні принадлежности
stretcher and resuscitator	ноші та реанімаційний апарат
to work in wharfs	працювати на пристані
to deal with vessels in collision	мати справу з суднами при зіткненні
salvage of property which has come adrift	врятування власності, яку знесло течією
securing of drifting barges	безпека плаваючих барж
frogman	нирець з аквалангом, водолаз
gravel pit and quarry	гравійний кар'єр та каменоломня

Task I. Answer the following questions.

1. When was the idea of a river police developed?
2. What did the first Marine Police Office consist of?
3. What are the today duty boats equipped with?
4. What are the basic requirements to the officers of Thames Division?
5. What are similarities and differences in the duties of river police officers and those on land?
6. What is the Underwater Search Unit famous for?

Task II. Match the words and word combinations with their meanings.

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | looting | a | usual responsibility |
| 2 | ordinary duty | b | person who voluntarily undertakes a task or enters military etc. service |
| 3 | to recover missing persons | c | equipment used for saving |
| 4 | volunteer | d | articles used for emergency medical treatment |
| 5 | headquarters | e | robbing or stealing |
| 6 | navigation | f | boat that impacts violently on another or on a fixed object |
| 7 | first aid equipment | g | act or process of navigating |
| 8 | vessels in collision | h | to return persons not yet traced or confirmed as alive but not known to be dead |
| 9 | salvage gear | i | police officer with a rubber suit, flippers, and an oxygen supply for underwater swimming |
| 10 | police frogman | j | administrative centre of an organization |

Task III. Find in the text the synonyms to the following words.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) to plunder – to l..... | f) formal – c..... |
| b) to steal – to p..... | g) role – f |
| c) thought, suggestion – i..... | h) customary, usual – r |
| d) to guard, to protect – to p..... | i) pier – w |
| e) long boat – l..... | j) diver – f..... |

Task IV. Complete the following text with the words and expressions from the box.

crime and accidents, continue, valuable, docks, the Thames, use, doubt
--

For nearly 200 years now, has been constantly patrolled. Many of the and wharfs in the Pool of London have closed and the of the river is now turning to water sports and leisure which have their own problems of There is littlethat Thames Division will to provide a service for as long as people and craft are on the river.

Task V. Enumerate all the functions of the police officers of Thames division starting with the most important one. Give your arguments.

Task VI. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Історія річкової поліції Лондону починається з 1790-х років.
2. Перший водний поліцейський офіс був відкритий в 1798 році.
3. В 1839 році він увійшов до складу Столичної поліції, змінивши назву на Підрозділ на Темзі.
4. Підрозділ має три поліцейські станції та контролює територію понад 54 милі по річці Темза.
5. Всі поліцейські підрозділу стають до служби добровільно і мають скласти екзамени з плавання, навігації, наданні першої медичної допомоги.
6. Багато службовців річкової поліції раніше служили в Військовому або Цивільному торговому флотах Королівства.
7. Дільнична та патрульна служба в річковій поліції не відрізняється від звичайної служби в поліції.
8. Основний обов'язок поліцейського річкової поліції - захист життя та власності всіх, пов'язаних з Темзою.
9. Також серед задач підрозділу - підтримання правил судноплавства та надання небезпеки всім водним засобам.
10. В складі Підрозділу на Темзі є загін поліцейських водолазів, завдання персоналу якого - огляд річок, ставків, каналів з ціллю пошуку зниклих людей, вкраденого майна, незаконної зброї тощо.

OUR COMPUTERIZED POLICE

One of the greatest innovations of our time has been the growth of computers. This growth has been accompanied by a developing myth that computers can solve all our problems at the touch of a button. One thing that must always be remembered is that they can only do what man has designed them to do.

In recent years the police have increasingly brought computers into use and the Metropolitan Police uses various computer systems. At present the largest system is the Police National Computer, maintained by the Home Office for use by all police forces. This computer gives police forces throughout the country immediate access to selected central records.

The first index to be placed on computer was the stolen and suspected vehicles index. Another use of the computer is to list persons convicted for serious offences, also persons wanted or missing and those disqualified from driving. A police force can also use this computer for sending urgent messages to other forces throughout the country. The computer also contains fingerprint records.

Another computer is used by the Metropolitan Police in the control of traffic in central London and areas outside the centre which suffer from traffic congestion. There are over 1,500 sets of traffic lights linked to the computer.

Finally, a computer has been installed for Command and Control purposes. With the increasing use by the public of the telephone to contact the police it is obviously important to streamline the means of handling calls and directing police resources.

Computers are very much tools of the police. They do not mean that London needs fewer police officers to do the same job more quickly and efficiently. The data contained in computers is only of value and interest to police in the context of their duty to prevent and detect crime.

WORDS AND PHRASES:

to accompany	супроводжувати
to bring into use	впроваджувати
immediate access	безпосередній доступ
index	каталог
urgent message	термінове повідомлення
traffic congestion	затор на дорозі
to streamline the means of handling calls	модернізувати засоби реагування на телефоні дзвінки

Task I. Mark theses statements as T (true) or F (false) according to the information in the text. Find the part of the text that gives the correct information.

1. Computers are not the novelty of our time.
2. Computers can solve all our problems easily.
3. The Metropolitan Police uses various computer systems.
4. Computer is used by the Metropolitan Police only for the traffic control in central London.
5. Computers mean that London needs fewer police officers to do the amount of work.

Task II. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following words.

- розвивати міф
- натиснення кнопки
- національний комп'ютер поліції
- міністерство внутрішніх справ Великобританії
- викрадені транспортні засоби
- особи в розшуку
- особи позбавлені водійських прав
- файли з відбитками пальців
- світлофор
- дані, що знаходяться в комп'ютері

Task III. You are going to read an article about the use of technology in crime control. Before you read match the words with their definitions. There is an example at the beginning.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>6 A closed circuit television (CCTV)</p> <p>B a network of cameras</p> <p>C to monitor the public</p> <p>D to scan a crowd</p> <p>E to improve security</p> <p>F officers on the beat</p> <p>G to patrol an area</p> <p>H patrol car</p> <p>I better communications</p> | <p>1 to make a place safer for people to be in</p> <p>2 to move (a camera) over a crowd of people</p> <p>3 to walk (or drive) around an area checking for security/crime</p> <p>4 a car used by the police for patrolling</p> <p>5 improved ways of police officers staying in touch with each other</p> <p>6 a camera or series of cameras linked to a viewing screen</p> <p>7 'basic' equipment would be phones so that police officers can remain in contact. 'Sophisticated' equipment includes 'infra-red' scanning devices to find criminals at night and computers to find criminals from evidence</p> <p>8 to watch the behaviour of the public</p> <p>9 to answer a call for help from the</p> |
|---|--|

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------------|-----------|---|
| J | basic/sophisticated equipment | 10 | public in a short a time as possible
police officers walking around an
area |
| K | to respond quickly | 11 | a series of cameras linked together |

Task IV. Read the title of the text and the sub-heading.

1. What is the article about?
2. What do you already know about the topic?
3. What words and expressions do you expect to come across in the text? Make a list.

Task V. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraph A – H the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning. (Pay special attention to the first and last sentence in each paragraph. Use the clues after the text to help you).

SOMEONE TO WATCH OVER YOU

Cities using closed circuit television cameras (CCTC) in public places have reported massive drops in crimes such as street theft. The public is impressed and the Government has provided extra funding to help towns to buy the equipment. Despite this, CCTC could soon be overtaken by more advanced technology.

0	<u>H</u>
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The new system uses computer software linked to video cameras to enable police officers to scan a crowd or street and automatically match the faces to a database of offenders. A variety of factors, such as the distance between the chin and the eyes, are analysed, providing accurate matches within seconds.

1	
---	--

Prototype systems are being used, but only by getting expert witnesses to confirm their accuracy. ‘It’s difficult if the courts are faced with pictures of a robbery and the person accused claims that the photo is not of him’, says Barry Irving, director of the Police Foundation. ‘So we have launched an initiative to gain validation for these systems.

2	
---	--

‘There are thousands of photos in police hands, plus a huge database from security cameras. As town centre cameras are used more and more, the information builds up,’ says Irving. Linking private systems and police records will make it possible to search for an individual’s involvement in thousands of crimes.

To the police such technology is a big advantage. It gives them the ability to patrol without being physically present, which saves money. ‘There is a constant conflict between limited police resources and widespread public demand for improved crime control,’ says Irving. But for the people concerned about their civil rights there are worrying implications.

Nevertheless, once the VIP system has proved itself, the application for it are endless. One important development is for identifying criminals entering the country via Customs and Immigration. Future possibilities include linking it to software that could artificially age photos of wanted criminals when up-to-date pictures are not available.

The greater use of video is only one of the areas police are investigating. A large investment is being made in the Police National Computer (PNC), which gives all the country’s police forces access to information on serious crimes. PNC links are currently only available in police stations but could be made available to officers patrolling in cars.

Within a few years, when all these different systems could be working with each other, the familiar face of the “bobby on the beat” could have been replaced by a camera mounted on the pole.

- A. His team is also involved in a project to bring together police records and databases of images from other sources, including images from security cameras in shops and banks.
- B. Another use for image analysis software is to read and recognize car numberplates using a hidden video camera. It takes only 0,25 seconds from the moment a car enters its field of vision for the software to come up with details of the car and its owner.
- C. The researchers at the university’s computer-science department hope to perfect the system within two years. By then, officers will be able to recreate a three-dimensional crime scene on computer in a couple of hours.

- D. The introduction of 'Personal Digital Assistants' (PDAs) to replace the traditional notebook is also being considered by some police forces. PDAs can be loaded with the most up-to-date information on suspects, stolen cars and burglaries.
- E. 'Of course, the police must have all the tools they need in the fight against crime, but we are concerned about the question of freedom,' said a spokesman for Liberty, an organisation that defends the freedom on the individual citizen. 'A balance must be found'.
- F. Although such facial recognition systems are highly reliable, their results are not yet acceptable in a trial in the same way that fingerprints or DNA analyses are.
- G. The system can also look for multiple appearances by the same person, as the date, time, and location of each appearances are recorded. 'This information makes it possible to gather criminal intelligence about someone even if we don't know who they are,' says Irving.
- H. The equipment in use today needs an operator, which means it is expensive. More importantly the faces on the screen are not clear enough to be identified easily. Virtually Interactive Policing (VIP), a highly sophisticated system now in development, could change all that.

Promptings:

1. The paragraph before the gap describes the new Virtual Interactive Policing System (VIP). The paragraph after the gap talks about prototype systems used in court. Which extracted paragraph links the two. Look for associated words.
2. The paragraphs before and after the gap both contain quotes by the same person. Which extracted paragraph links the two?
6. The paragraph before the gap talks about other areas the police are investigating apart from video. Which extracted paragraph gives another example?

Task VI. Read the text again and make notes about:

- how VIP works
- the benefit of VIP
- the potential drawbacks

Task VII. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Столична поліція Лондону в своїй діяльності дуже широко застосовує комп'ютерні системи.
2. Найбільшою системою є Національний поліцейський комп'ютер в Міністерстві внутрішніх справ Великобританії.
3. Доступ до даних цієї системи постійно відкритий для всіх поліцейських відділків країни.

4. Інформація про вкрадені транспортні засоби, осіб, засуджених за тяжкі злочини, підозрюваних у скоєнні злочинів та зниклих фіксується в базі цієї системи.
5. За допомогою системи поліцейські відсилають та отримують термінові повідомлення.
6. Найбільша база дактилоскопічних даних міститься в Національному поліцейському комп'ютері.
7. Для контролювання транспортного руху та підтримання порядку на магістралях міста в Столичній поліції застосовується окрема комп'ютерна система.
8. Зв'язок з громадськістю, модернізація засобів реагування на телефонні дзвінки та спрямування поліцейських ресурсів здійснюється ще однією комп'ютерною системою.
9. Комп'ютерні системи та програми стали незамінними засобами здійснення обов'язків поліцейських службовців.
10. Інформація, яка зберігається в базах поліцейських комп'ютерів, допомагає службовцям попереджати та розкривати злочини ефективніше.

Unit 10

FINGERPRINTS

Fingerprinting is the only way to confirm the identity of a person who is suspected of crime. When a finger touches the surface of an object the print of his finger is left on the surface. This is called fingerprint.

Everybody has fingerprints. Every fingerprint is unique. It has never been found that the print of even one finger was a duplicate of another fingerprint, much less one person's ten fingers duplicating another person's ten fingers. In fact, it is a scientific impossibility that even just two identical fingerprints ever be found. Fingerprints are formed in full detail during the fourth and fifth months of life in the womb and remain unchanged throughout life unless they are affected by a deep seated inquiry.

A method of classifying fingerprints and research in this field was initiated by Sir Francis Galton and Henry Faulds independently at the end of the 19th century.

Fingerprinting is used by all police forces to identify criminals (or sometimes dead bodies). So, if a suspect arrested does not confess his guilt it may be proved by comparing this fingerprints with those found at the scene and showing that they are identical. Fingerprints are used not only to connect a suspect with the scene, they also may indicate the identity of the criminal when it is not known if he had been previously fingerprinted and the prints are in the possession of the police. For this reason the prints of criminals are collected and filed in criminal record offices. A fingerprint found at the scene of crime is set to a criminal record office to discover whether an identical print has been recorded, the identity of its owner becomes

known. In practice, all persons accused of crime are fingerprinted on arrest and before trial.

The Fingerprint Branch at New Scotland Yard, which started with just three people, has expanded over the years and the present Identification Service is now provided by a staff of 600 technical and administrative officers. Today, there are two Fingerprint Bureaus at New Scotland Yard, the National Fingerprint Office (which together with the National Criminal Record Office forms the National Identification Bureau) and the Metropolitan Police Scenes of Crime Branch (which incorporates the Fingerprint, Photographic and Scenes of Crime Examination Services).

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

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

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

WORDS AND PHRASES:

fingerprinting

дактилоскопія (розділ криміналістики, що вивчає будову шкіряних візерунків внутрішніх (долонних) поверхонь нігтьових фалангів пальців рук для ідентифікації особистості, карної реєстрації і розшуку злочинців)

to confirm

підтверджувати

to touch the surface

торкатися поверхні

print of a finger

відбиток пальця

duplicate (n)

копія (один з пари абсолютно однакових предметів)

to duplicate (v)

повторювати, копіювати

to be formed in the womb

бути сформованим в утробі

deep seated inquiry

глибоко зафіксоване втручання

to confess one's guilt

(хірургічне)

to indicate the identity

визнавати винну

to be in the possession of smb

вказувати на особистість

to file in criminal record office

бути в чиемусь розпорядженні

зберігати в певному порядку в відділі реєстрації злочинів і злочинців (в

to expand over the years
to process fingerprints
subsequently
enquiry

Скот ланд-Ярді)
розширяться на протязі років
обробляти відбитки пальців
згодом, пізніше
запит

Task I. Answer the following questions.

1. What is fingerprinting?
2. What do we call fingerprints?
3. Is fingerprint unique?
4. Who initiated a method of classifying fingerprints?
5. Why is fingerprinting used by Police Officers?
6. What do you know about the Fingerprint Branch at New Scotland Yard?
7. What are the primary functions of the National Fingerprint Office?
8. Why is the final decision as to identity always made by a qualified Fingerprint Expert?

Task II. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. Fingerprinting is the only sure way to confirm the identity of a person who is suspected of crime.
2. It has never been found that the print of even one finger was a duplicate of another fingerprint.
3. Each day the fingerprints of people who have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment are sent to New Scotland Yard for processing.
4. If a suspect arrested doesn't confess his guilt it may be proved by comparing his fingerprints with those found at the scene of crime.
5. Fingerprints are formed in full detail during the fourth and fifth months of life in the womb.

Task III. Match English and Ukrainian equivalents.

1	trial	a	підозрюваний
2	to confess	b	вина
3	guilt	c	тотожність, ідентичність
4	suspect	d	відбитки пальців
5	imprisonment	e	ув'язнення
6	to confirm	f	судовий розгляд
7	identity	g	зізнаватися
8	fingerprints	h	підтверджувати
9	inquiry	i	допит
10	to convict	j	засуджувати; визнавати винним

Task IV. Match the words with similar meaning.

1	function	a	to ascertain
3	efficiency	b	former
3	duplicate	c	to look for
4	primary	d	to supersede
5	previous	e	to dispatch
6	qualified	f	competent
7	to establish	g	to make better
8	to transmit	h	purpose
9	to seek for	i	copy
10	to improve	g	to supply
11	to provide	k	effectiveness
12	to replace	l	main

Task Y. Match the words with opposite meaning.

1	to compare	a	probability
2	to remain	b	alive
3	to arrest	c	minor
4	to expand	d	different
5	to destroy	e	to release
6	guilt	f	to oppose
7	impossibility	g	to create
8	identical	h	shallow
9	dead	i	innocence
10	deep	g	negative
11	major	k	to reduce
12	positive	l	to change

Task YI. Fill in the blanks.

1. A method of classifying fingerprints was initiated by.... and ... independently at the end of the 19th century.
2. Fingerprinting is the only way ... the identity of a person who is suspected of crime.
3. In practice all persons accused of crime on arrest and before trial.
4. For this reason the prints of criminals are collected and filed in
5. The fingerprints of those who are not subsequently ... are, of course, destroyed.
6. If the enquiry proves negative, the ... are coded and the coding transmitted to the Police National Computer at Hendon.

Task VII. Do you agree or disagree with the statements. Use some of the following conversational formulas: *that's true; that's false; you're right; you're wrong; you're mistaken.*

1. When a finger touches the surface of an object, the print of his finger is left on the surface.
2. In fact, it cannot be proved that even just two identical fingerprints ever be found.
3. In practice all suspected are fingerprinted on arrest and before trial.
4. A fingerprint found at the scene of crime is collected at the Police station.
5. Each day the fingerprints of people who have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment are sent to the National Identification Bureau.

Task VIII. Choose the right word or word combination to complete the sentences.

1. Fingerprinting is the only way the identity of a person who is suspected of crime.
 - a) to confess
 - b) to confirm
 - c) to connect
2. A fingerprint found at the scene of crime is sent toto discover whether an identical print has been recorded.
 - a) criminal record office
 - b) Police National Computer
 - c) Police station
3. For this reason the prints of criminals are.....and..... in criminal record office.
 - a) connected, copied
 - b) described, typed
 - c) collected, filed
4. In practice all persons accused of crime are fingerprinted on arrest and before
 - a) release
 - b) imprisonment
 - c) trial
5. In fact it is a scientific impossibility that even just two ... ever be found.
 - a) available fingerprints
 - b) identical fingerprints
 - c) different fingerprints

Task IX. Complete the following text by translating the words and expressions in brackets. Pay attention to the corresponding tense forms.

Case Study: Fingerprint Identification

On September 12, 1976, a 77-year-old white female **1.....**(бути звалтованим та вбитим) in her home. At the time of the **2.....**(попереднє розслідування)

fingerprint examiners from the New Orleans Police Department (NOPD, the USA) developed one latent fingerprint on a **3.....**(*шматок скла*) and lifted seven other prints. They **4.....**(*вручну*) compared the latent prints against the New Orleans criminal fingerprint file **5.....**(*безуспішно*). In 1979, the fingerprints were sent to the FBI for entry into an **6.....**(*автоматизована пошукова система*), but no identifications were made.

In February 2001, NOPD's Cold Case Unit **7.....**(*діставати відбитки пальців з архіву*) and conducted state and local IAFIS searches. Again, no **8.....**(*встановлення особи*) were made. The NOPD submitted the fingerprints to the FBI Latent Print Unit requesting IAFIS searches. One of the searches identified a **9.....**(*підозрюваний*). Seven more identifications were done manually. NOPD **10.....**(*звертається із запитом про копію рапорту*) to obtain an **11.....**(*ордер на арешт*). On November 2, 2001, the suspect was arrested and **12.....**(*зізнається*). He had been released from jail on October 2, 2001. NOPD is now investigating three additional **13.....**(*згвалтування та вбивства*) that fit his **14.....**(*спосіб дії*).

Task X. Render the text in English:

В 1871 р. Парламент Англії законодавчо провів рішення про реєстрацію всіх рецидивістів з обов'язковим фотографуванням і докладним їх описом. Так починала формуватись база даних для ідентифікації злочинців.

З 6 серпня по 9 листопада 1888 англійська громадськість перебувала в шокі, викликаному серією вбивств, скоєних невідомим злочинцем. Його прозвали Джеком Потрошителем і так і не знайшли. Обурення безпорадністю поліції не мало меж. А в цей час Френсіс Гальтон у своїй лабораторії сидів над тисячами відбитків пальців. У 1892 р. він випустив книгу «Відбитки пальців». Паралельно з його дослідженнями, але незалежно від них, над методом класифікації особи за відбитками пальців працював Генрі Фолдс.

В листопаді 1900 р. в Англії скасували бертільонаж і перевели всю систему ідентифікації злочинців на дактилоскопію, запропоновану помічником комісара англійської поліції сером Едвардом Р. Генрі. У 1901 р. він організував у Скотланд-Ярді центральне відділення дактилоскопії і запропонував усім зацікавленим фахівцям взяти участь у вивченні цього нововведення.

Зараз дактилоскопічний відділ в новому Скотланд-Ярді називається Службою Ідентифікації, в якій працює понад 600 працівників. До складу Служби входить декілька спеціалізованих бюро та відділів. Однією з основних функцій Національного дактилоскопічного відділу є встановлення наявності попереднього засудження у підозрюваної чи обвинуваченої особи. Це роблять шляхом порівняння її (особи) відбитків пальців з базою даних. Після процедури, у разі негативного результату, заарештовані відбитки пальців відсилають на збереження до Національного поліцейського комп'ютера.

CHAPTER II

Unit 1

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE US POLICE

"History is the sum total of things that could have been avoided"
(Konrad Adenauer)

The first local police department established in the United States was the Boston Police Department in 1838, followed by the New York City Police Department in 1844. Early on, police were not respected by the community, as corruption was **rampant**. In the late 19th and early 20th century, there were few specialized units in police departments.

The **advent** of the police car, two-way radio, and telephone in the early 20th century transformed policing into a **reactive** strategy that focused on responding to calls for service. In the 1920s, led by Berkeley, California police chief*, August Vollmer, police began **to professionalize**, adopt new technologies, and place emphasis on training. With this transformation, police command and control became more centralized.

O.W. Wilson, a student of Vollmer, helped reduce corruption and introduce professionalism in Wichita, Kansas, and later in the Chicago Police Department. **Strategies employed** by O.W. Wilson included rotating officers from community to community to reduce their **vulnerability** to corruption, establishing of a **non-partisan** police **board** to help govern the police force, a strict **merit system** for promotions within the department, and an aggressive, **recruiting drive** with higher police salaries to attract professionally qualified officers. Despite such reforms, police agencies were led by highly **autocratic** leaders, and there remained a lack of respect between police and the community. During the professionalism era of policing, law enforcement agencies concentrated on dealing with **felonies** and other serious crime.

Following urban unrest in the 1960s, police placed more emphasis on community relations, and **enacted reforms** such as increased diversity in hiring. The Kansas City Preventive Patrol study in the 1970s found the reactive approach to policing to be ineffective. In the 1990s, many law enforcement agencies began to adopt community policing strategies, and others adopted problem-oriented policing.

In the 1990s, CompStat was developed by the New York Police Department as an information-based system for **tracking** and mapping crime **patterns and trends**, and holding police accountable for dealing with crime problems. CompStat, and other forms of information-led policing, have since been **replicated** in police departments across the United States and around the world.

California municipalities were among the first to hire women as officers. The first female police officer was Alice Stebbins Wells, who was hired by the Los

Angeles Police Department in 1910. The LAPD also hired the first African-American police officer, Georgia Ann Robinson, in 1916. The first female deputy sheriff, Margaret Q. Adams, was hired by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department in 1912.

WORDS AND PHRASES:

to be rampant	лютувати; нестримно зростати
advent	настання (події, епохи); прихід
reactive	реагуючий
to professionalize	діяти професійно
to employ a strategy	застосовувати стратегію
vulnerability	уразливість
non-partisan board	непартійна комісія (об'єктивна, неупереджена)
merit system	система заслуг (система підвищення по службі)
recruiting drive	вербувальна (агітаційна) кампанія
autocratic	деспотичний, владний
felony	тяжкий карний злочин
to enact a reform	затвердити реформу
tracking	відстеження
pattern and trend	модель і тенденція
replicated	повторений

* *chief of police* – начальник поліції (Голова міського управління поліції, що здійснює безпосереднє керівництво діяльністю управління. В деяких великих містах він розділяє функції з комісаром – цивільною особою, що уповноважена органами міського самоуправління)

Task I. Answer the following questions:

1. Where in the USA was the first local police department established?
2. Why weren't police respected by the community?
3. What transformed policing into a reactive strategy?
4. Under whose direction did police begin to professionalize, adopt new technologies, and place emphasis on training?
5. What did strategies employed by O.W. Wilson include? Were they crowned with success?
6. What strategies did many law enforcement agencies begin to adopt in the 1990s?
7. What was CompStat developed for?
8. What municipalities were among the first to hire women as officers?

Task II. Find English equivalents in the text:

не поважатися громадськістю; спеціалізовані підрозділи; приймально-передавальна радіоустановка; переймати нові технології; надавати особливого значення підготовці; зменшувати корупцію; вища заробітна платня; незважаючи

на реформи; нестача (відсутність) поваги; правоохоронний орган; наймання на роботу; неефективний підхід; проблемно-орієнтоване обслуговування поліцією; відповідальний за вирішення проблем злочинності; помічник шерифа.

Task III. Match the words with a similar meaning. Consult the dictionary if necessary.

1	to establish	A	to lessen
2	to respond (to)	B	preferment
3	to reduce	C	to direct
4	to employ	D	commander
5	to govern	E	to react (to)
6	diversity	F	honour
7	salary	G	office
8	promotion	H	to set up
9	non-partisan	I	wage
10	leader	J	impartial
11	respect	K	to apply
12	department	L	variety

Task IV. Match the words with the opposite meaning. Consult the dictionary if necessary.

1	to hire	A	order
2	to enact	B	homogeneity
3	to reduce	C	to repeal
4	rural	D	misdemeanour
5	increased	E	to fire
6	diversity	F	contempt
7	qualified	G	decreased
8	promotion	H	urban
9	non-partisan	I	demotion
10	unrest	J	incompetent
11	felony	K	prejudiced
12	respect	L	to raise

Task V. Find the words in the text which mean:

- the people living in one locality
c.....
- a person who rules, guides, or inspires others; head
l.....
- a serious crime, such as murder or arson
f.....
- a change or alteration, esp. a radical one
t.....
- a troubled or rebellious state of discontent

- u.....
6. an improvement or change for the better, esp. as a result of correction of legal or political abuses or malpractices
- r.....
7. dishonesty, esp. bribery
- c.....
8. a group of people who officially administer a company, trust, etc
- b.....
9. a fixed regular payment made by an employer, often monthly, for professional or office work
- s.....
10. the state or quality of being different or varied
- d.....

Task VI. Fill in the correct word or word combination from the box in the spaces that are in the text.

(a) urban, (b) common, (c) police forces, (d) counterparts, (e) disturbances, (f) watchmen, (g) Anglo-Saxon, (h) private citizens, (i) fee, (j) system.

The United States inherited England's **1** common law and its **2** of social obligation, sheriffs, constables, watchmen, and stipendiary justice. As both societies became less rural and agrarian and more **3** and industrialized, crime, riots, and other public **4** became more **5** Yet Americans, like the English, were wary of creating standing **6** Among the first public police forces established in colonial North America were the **7** organized in Boston in 1631 and in New Amsterdam (later New York City) in 1647. Although watchmen were paid a **8** in both Boston and New York, most officers in colonial America did not receive a salary but were paid by **9** , as were their English **10**

Task VII. Mark these statements as T (true) or F (false) according to the information in the unit.

1. The United States inherited law enforcement from Great Britain.
2. Most officers in colonial America received a salary.
3. The first local police department established in the United States was the Chicago Police Department in 1838.
4. The second one was the New York City Police Department established in 1844.
5. Police were respected by the community, as corruption was rampant.
6. O.W. Wilson helped raise corruption and introduce professionalism in Kansas.
7. An aggressive, recruiting drive with higher police salaries was introduced to attract professionally qualified officers.
8. During the professionalism era of policing, law enforcement agencies concentrated on dealing with misdemeanours.
9. CompStat is an information-based system for tracking and mapping crime patterns and trends.

10. California municipalities were among the last to hire women as officers.

Task VIII. Complete the following text by translating the words and expressions in brackets.

It is no secret that America **1** (*успадковувати*) much of its governmental institutions from Great Britain. American **2** (*правоохоронні органи*) is no exception. British policing can be traced back to before the **3** (*Нормандське завоювання*) of England in 1066.

The first Europeans who landed on the American shores, found a strange and wondrous new land, **4** (*населений*) by strange and wondrous people. The newcomers had all they could do to **5** (*влаштувати*) themselves and to **6** (*захистити*) themselves from those who did not wish to **7** (*ділитися*) their land. Thus, **8** (*поліцейське патрулювання*) was the **9** (*обов'язок*) of all able-bodied men, and, of course, young boys as well.

After "things" got fairly well settled the job of **10** (*підтримання порядку*) in the new colonies was given to **11** (*мирові судді*), and one might see "culprits"¹ in pillories² or stocks³, paying their **12** (*борги*) to society. But, as colonies changed into towns and towns into cities, the Justice of the Peace system was not **13** (*достатньо*). It became time for an organized, and paid, **14** (*поліцейські сили*).

In 1636 the city of Boston established **15** (*нічна варта*), which idea worked reasonably well as long as the area remained a **16** (*сільський*) and agrarian one. New York City established the Shout and Rattle Watch in 1651, but, by 1705 Philadelphia found it **17** (*необхідний*) to divide the city into ten **18** (*патрульовані ділянки*).

In the almost 100 years between the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, the more than rapid growth of **19** (*населення*) and industrialization in America mandated the development of **20** (*міський*) police departments. In 1833, Philadelphia organized an **21** (*незалежний*), 24 hour a day, police force. In 1844, New York City had two police forces; daytime duty and the night watch. During this period, police departments **22** (*очолювались*) by police chiefs, **23** (*призначені та підзвітні*) to political bosses. Corruption was **24** (*звичайне явище*).

Part of the inherited law enforcement was the Sheriff system. (Remember the dastardly Sheriff of Nottingham from Robin Hood?) As America moved toward the west, in most **25** (*прикордонні міста*) the Sheriff was the chief law enforcement official. He could be recruited from the **26** (*місцева громада*), or more often a Sheriff **27** (*обирався*) by his reputation, and not always a savory one. The Sheriff system still exists today, but, on a more formal and politicized basis.

Today's law enforcement agencies and departments are highly specialized organizations, with ongoing **28** (*підготовка*) to prepare to meet a **29** (*велике різноманіття*) of problems and situations. Today there are federal, state, county, and municipal police. The world has gotten to be a most dangerous place, and

all citizens are dependent on **30** (охоронці порядку) from every organization for our" life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

¹ **culprit** – злочинець; обвинувачений, підсудний

² **pillory** – ганебний стовп

³ **stocks** – колодки

Task IX. Make a list of peculiarities in the development of the US Police Force. Be ready to compare it with the one of the British Police Force.

Task X. Read the text about urban unrest in Detroit in the 1960s. Find English equivalents of the following word combinations:

A повітрянодесантний

F мародерство

B після робочого дня

G влаштувати облаву

C сусідній магазин

H встановити контроль (управління)

D войовничість афро-американського населення

I зловживання поліції

E загострюватися; поширюватися

J постійний клієнт

The origins of urban unrest in Detroit were rooted in a multitude of political, economic, and social factors including police abuse, lack of affordable housing, urban renewal projects, economic inequality, black militancy, and rapid demographic change.

The Detroit Riot of 1967 began when police vice squad¹ officers executed a raid on an after hours drinking club or “blind pig”² in a predominantly black neighborhoods located at Twelfth Street and Clairmount Avenue. They were expecting to round up a few patrons, but instead found 82 people inside holding a party for two returning Vietnam veterans. Yet, the officers attempted to arrest everyone who was on the scene. While the police awaited a “clean-up crew” to transport the arrestees, a crowd gathered around the establishment in protest. After the last police car left, a small group of men who were “confused and upset because they were kicked out of the only place they had to go” lifted up the bars of an adjacent clothing store and broke the windows. From this point of origin, further reports of vandalism diffused. Looting and fires spread through the Northwest side of Detroit, then crossed over to the East Side. Within 48 hours, the National Guard was mobilized, to be followed by the 82nd airborne on the riot’s fourth day. As police and military troops sought to regain control of the city, violence escalated. At the conclusion of 5 days of rioting, 43 people lay dead, 1189 injured and over 7000 people had been arrested.

¹ **vice squad** – поліція моралі (відділ поліції, що займається боротьбою з незаконною торгівлею спиртними напоями, азартними іграми, проституцією)

² **“blind pig”**- бар, де незаконно торгують спиртними напоями

Task XI. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. США перейняли англійський варіант системи вартування.
2. Бостонська нічна варта, сформована в 1631 році, складалася з 6 вартових, 1 констебля та сотень добровольців.
3. Перших професійних поліцейських в Америці називали копами через мідні зірки, які вони носили на своїх формах.
(*copper – мідь*)
4. Говорять, що Техаські Рейнджери були першою державною поліцейською організацією.
5. В перші десятиліття XX століття групи громадян були залучені до реформування поліції.
6. Боротьба зі злочинністю стала головною функцією поліції в ганстерську еру.
7. Август Волмер познайомив Америку з такими речами як стоп-сигнали, рації для поліцейських машин, криміналістичні лабораторії та детектори брехні.
8. Він також найняв на роботу в правоохоронні органи першого чорношкірого.
9. Комісії, що розслідували випадки корупції в поліції (найстаріша проблема правоохоронних органів) були активними в 70-х роках.
10. Поліцейський департамент Нью-Йорка був об'єктом розслідувань найбільшої кількості комісій.

Unit 2

POLICE AUTHORITY AND FUNCTIONS

According to the USA legislation police authority is defined as the rights passed by the state or municipal government for carrying out a legislative regulation of civil interests, protecting security, health, and everything concerning citizens, and also for preventive activity practicing **as to** criminal offences, **mass actions** and public disorders.



Distinct range of police authority is difficult for being **assigned** as it is refilled constantly according to the social life, technology developing, and appearance of new or reorganization of existing state organs. For instance, it includes peace and order maintenance, licensing of some **trades** and professional activity (private detective practice), regulation of relations between public corporations, security support for issuing so called The Blue Sky Laws, and other spheres of regulation connecting with human and citizen rights.

Police authority is based on general legislation, and limited only with special points of the Constitution of the USA and Constitutions of states.

Police functions include crime prevention, arrest of criminals and detention of lawbreakers, traffic regulation, law and order protection, and also actions during **natural disasters** and epidemics.

Textbooks and **scholars** have identified three primary police agency functions.

Order maintenance

This is the broad **mandate** to keep the peace or otherwise prevent behaviors which might disturb others. This can deal with things ranging from a barking dog to a **fist-fight**. Police are usually called-on to "**handle**" these situations **with discretion**, rather than deal with them as strict violations of law, though of course their authority to deal with these situations are based in violations of law.

Law enforcement

Those powers are typically used only in cases where the law has been violated and a suspect must be identified and apprehended. Most obvious instances include robbery, murder, or burglary. This is the popular **notion** of the main police function, but the frequency of such activity is dependent on geography and season.

Service

Services may include rendering first aid, providing tourist information, guiding the disoriented, or acting as educators (on topics such as preventing drug use). Statistics showed that last years 80% of all calls for police assistance did not involve crimes, but this may not be the case in all parts of the country. Because police agencies are traditionally available year-round, 24 hours a day, citizens call upon police departments not only in times of trouble, but also when just **inconvenienced**. As a result, police services may include roadside auto assistance, providing **referrals** to other agencies, finding lost pets or property, or checking locks on **vacationers'** homes.

WORDS AND PHRASES:

as to	у відношенні
mass actions	масові виступи
to assign	визначати
Trades	торгові операції
natural disaster	стихійне лихо
Scholar	вчений
Mandate	доручення
fist-fight	кулачна бійка
to handle	братися
with discretion	на свій розсуд
Notion	розуміння
Inconvenienced	стурбований
Referral	направлення
Vacationer	той, хто у від'їзді

Task I. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main base for police authority defining?
2. Is it easy to assign the range of police authority? Why?
3. What do The Blue Sky Laws deal with?
4. Which documents is police authority limited with?
5. What are the primary police functions?
6. Are all police functions equally important for the community? Explain your point of view.
7. What is the popular notion of the main police function?
8. What does it mean “policemen serve as educators”?
9. What percentage of all calls for police assistance involves crimes?
10. How should police operate during natural disasters (see Tasks 13, 14) and epidemics?

Task II. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following words and expressions:

громадські інтереси; розвиток технологій; реорганізація державних органів; у відношенні; законодавство; що стосується; наприклад; підтримання порядку; торгові операції; важкий для визначення; законодавче регулювання; чітке коло; видання; обмежуватись; затримання порушників; стихійні лиха; забезпечення правопорядку; перевірка замків; поповнюватись; кулачна бійка; порушення закону; встановити особу підозрюваного; залежний; очевидний; спрямування того, хто загубився; просвітницька служба.

Task III. Match the words with a similar meaning. Consult the dictionary if necessary.

1	Distinct	A	view
2	Fight	B	directive
3	Notion	C	legible
4	Trouble	D	prophylactic
5	Obvious	E	occupation
6	Guiding	F	inconvenience
7	Functions	G	scuffle
8	Preventive	H	evident
9	to assign	I	to handle
10	to carry out	J	to define
11	to cope	K	to fulfill
12	Range	L	hard
13	Difficult	M	to contain
14	Constantly	N	circle
15	to include	O	continually

Task IV. Match the following nouns as they occur together in the text. Translate the expressions.

1	Police	A	prevention
2	Fist	B	function
3	Traffic	C	authority
4	Crime	D	information
5	Agency	E	regulation
6	Tourist	F	fight
7	State	G	protection
8	Peace	H	assistance
9	Law	I	government
10	Auto	J	maintenance

Task V. Mark these statements as T (true) or F (false) according to the text:

1. Police authority is defined as the rights passed by the city or local government for carrying out lawmaking administration.
2. It is easy to assign the distinct range of police authority.
3. Police functions include order maintenance, licensing of some trades and professional activity.
4. The Blue Sky Laws deal with human rights protection.
5. Police activity is limited only with some items of the main national and states' law.
6. Order maintenance is the broad mandate to keep the peace or otherwise prevent behaviors which might disturb others.
7. Law enforcement is usually used not only in cases where the law has been violated.
8. Public service is the popular notion of the main police function.
9. Guiding the disoriented and acting as educators are the most important functions of police.
10. Police services may include roadside vehicle help, providing referrals to other agencies, finding lost pets or property, or checking locks on vacationers' homes.

Task VI. Translate the following text into English using the lexical prompts; be ready to retell your translation:

Lexical Prompts:

supervision	<i>responsibility for group of workers and making sure that they do their work correctly</i>
communications	<i>the various ways of sending and receiving information</i>
to let	<i>to allow something to happen</i>
on foot	<i>to go somewhere without any vehicle; to walk</i>
to include	<i>to make someone or something part of a larger group or set</i>
to apply	<i>to use the method, idea etc. in a particular practice</i>

Профілактика злочинів

Патрульна служба, до якої входять патрульні офіцери (в уніформі) та офіцер нагляду (в цивільному), здійснює основні поліцейські функції. Крім

піших та механізованих патрулювань офіцери виконують громадські задачі, які не пов'язані зі злочинною діяльністю. Більша частина патрулювання, в теперішній час, здійснюється за допомогою спеціально обладнаних автівок та мотоциклів, а також з сучасними засобами зв'язку, що дозволяє своєчасно з'єднатися з поліцейським управлінням та отримувати оперативну інформацію. В невеликих управліннях патрулювання здійснюється одним поліцейським на машині або в пішому порядку, в великих - тільки на машинах в складі двох чи більше офіцерів. Починаючи з 1970 року у патрулюванні беруть участь також і жінки, і ця практика застосовується все частіше.

Task VII. Make up 5 questions of different types to the translation of the Task VI text.

Task VIII. There are three styles of policing developed from a jurisdiction's socioeconomic characteristics, government organization, and choice of police administrators: a) watchman; b) legalistic and c) service. Each style emphasizes different police functions, and is linked to specific characteristics of the community the department served. Read the description of each style and name them correctly:

1. Emphasizes maintaining order, usually found in communities with a declining industrial base, and a blue-collar, and mixed ethnic/racial population. This form of policing is less pro-active than other styles, and certain offenses may be "overlooked" on a variety of social, legal, and cultural grounds, as long as the public order is maintained. Scholars comment the broad discretion exercised in this style of policing can result in charges of discrimination, when it appears police treatment of different groups results in the perception that some groups get better treatment than others.
2. Emphasizes the service functions of police work, usually found in suburban, middle-class communities where residents demand individual treatment. Police in homogeneous communities can view their work as protecting their citizens against "outsiders", with frequent but often-informal interventions against community members. The uniform make-up of the community means crimes are usually more obvious, and therefore less frequent, leaving police free to deal with service functions, and traffic control.
3. Emphasizes law enforcement and professionalism. This is usually found in reform-minded cities, with mixed socioeconomic composition. Officers are expected to generate a large number of arrests and citations, and act as if there were a single community standard for conduct, rather than different standards for different groups. However, the fact that certain groups are more likely to have law enforcement contact means this strict enforcement of laws may seem overly harsh on certain groups.

Task IX. Fill in the correct word from the box in the spaces that are in the text.

(a) changing, (b) use, (c) regulation, (d) enlarged, (e) amendment, (f) dangerous, (g) national, (h) ceased, (i) hard, (j) Supreme.

Till 1936 the 1 Court of the USA was attentively conducting the review of 2 and local legislations as for the 3 of police authority, and as the result of this 4 work it appeared the XIV-th 5 to the Constitution of the USA (June, 9, 1968). This amendment included essential 6 to general and local legislations with the exception of the Bill of Rights points. The XIV-th amendment 7 seriously the spheres of police powers. The police departments 8 to depend on any organs or officials. For example, police officer has got the right to 9 firearms in any, as he believes, 10 case.

Task X. Change the underlined words for their opposites and translate the following:

Given the a) narrow mandates of police b) rest, and yet having limited resources, police administrators must develop policies to c) ignore and focus their activities. Some of the more controversial policies d) broaden, or even e) allow, high-speed vehicular pursuits.

At any f) taken time, police officers may be acting in a watchman, service, or legalistic function by nature of what they're doing at the time, or temperament, or mood. g) All officers may also be inclined to one style or another, h) depending on supervisor or citizen demands.

Task XI. Complete the following text by translating the words and expressions in brackets.

Criminal Investigation

After the 1 (*noneпередній*) investigation made by patrol officers the special detectives from 2 (*відповідні*) departments make the final investigation and if 3 (*необхідно*) pass the case to the 4 (*суд*). The most of all detectives are 5 (*отримувати*) these posts after several years of patrol 6 (*служба*). In some large 7 (*відділи*) all detectives are attached to special 8 (*підрозділи*), for example, Homicide Detail, Violent Crimes Detail, Robbery Detail, Drug Crimes Detail etc. The largest amount of 9 (*справи*) is investigated by the detectives after the arrest of 10 (*злочинці*) made by the patrol officers or on the base of witnesses' and victims' 11 (*свідчення*). More 12 (*часто*) detectives 13 (*виконувати*) only analytical actions, evidence 14 (*збір*) and criminal case procedure.

Task XII. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Поліція – це система спеціальних органів по охороні громадського порядку та боротьбі зі злочинністю.
2. Поліція має повноваження проводити розслідування деяких правопорушень.
3. В Середні віки поліцейські обов'язки виконувались місцевою знаттю або їх особистою охороною.
4. Більшість держав світу мають поліцейські сили, які засновані на національних законах та традиціях.

5. В США існує два види поліцейської служби: служба загальної юрисдикції з функціями поліцейських управлінь та служби з обмеженою юрисдикцією, які займаються патрульно-розшуковою діяльністю.
6. Виконавчий голова поліцейського органу – комісар, суперінтендант або шеф поліції – зазвичай призначається мером міста.
7. В США приділяється особлива увага підвищенню професіоналізму адміністрації поліцейських департаментів, підвищенню ефективності оперативної діяльності патрульних поліцейських.
8. Поліція проводить сувору політику у відношенні попередження та контролювання громадських виступів та безладів.
9. Поліцейські департаменти великих мегаполісів мають право видавати різні правила, розпорядження і т.д., а також вони мають свої суди, які виносять рішення з дрібних правопорушень.
10. Поліцейська система США представляє собою четверту владу або особливий державний механізм, так як містить в собі ознаки як виконавчої, так і законодавчої влади.

Unit 3

ENTRY AND IN-SERVICE QUALIFICATIONS

Nearly all U.S. states have by law adopted minimum-standard standardized training requirements for all potential police recruits. Many standards apply to in-service training as well as entry-level training, particularly in the use of firearms, with periodic re-certification required. These standards often comply with standards promoted by the US Department of Justice. Generally, these standards are the next:

- be in good physical and psychological condition;
- maintain a clean criminal record without either serious or repeated misdemeanor or any felony convictions;
- not have a history of prior narcotic or repeated marijuana use or alcoholism;
- not have a history of ethical, professional, motor vehicle, or financial **improprieties**;
- not have a history of domestic violence or mental illness;
- be legally **eligible** to own and carry a firearm.

Civil service regulations govern the appointment of police and detectives in most States, large municipalities, and special police agencies, as well as in many smaller jurisdictions. Candidates must be U.S. citizens, usually must be at least 20 years of age, and must meet **rigorous** physical and personal qualifications. In the Federal Government, candidates must be at least 21 years of age but less than 37 years of age at the time of appointment. Physical examinations for entrance into law enforcement often include tests of vision, hearing, strength, and **agility**. Eligibility for

appointment usually depends on performance in competitive written examinations and previous education and experience. In larger departments, where the majority of law enforcement jobs are found, applicants usually must have at least a high school education, and some departments require a year or two of college coursework. Federal and State agencies typically require a college degree. Candidates should enjoy working with people and meeting the public.

Because personal characteristics such as honesty, sound judgment, integrity, and a sense of responsibility are especially important in law enforcement, candidates are interviewed by senior officers, and their **character traits** and backgrounds are investigated. In some agencies, candidates are interviewed by a psychiatrist or a psychologist or given a personality test. Most applicants are subjected to lie detector examinations or drug testing. Some agencies subject **sworn** personnel to **random** drug testing as a condition of continuing employment.

Before their first assignments, officers usually go through a period of training. In State and large local departments, recruits get training in their agency's police academy, often for 12 to 14 weeks. In small agencies, recruits often attend a regional or State academy. Training includes classroom instruction in constitutional law and civil rights, State laws and local **ordinances**, and accident investigation. Recruits also receive training and supervised experience in patrol, traffic control, use of firearms, self-defense, first aid, and emergency response. Police departments in some large cities hire high school graduates who are still **in their teens** as police cadets or trainees. They do **clerical work** and attend classes, usually for 1 to 2 years, at which point they reach the minimum age requirement and may be appointed to the regular force.

Police officers usually become eligible for promotion after a **probationary period** ranging from 6 months to 3 years. In a large department, promotion may **enable** an officer to become a detective or to specialize in one type of police work, such as working with **juveniles**. Promotions to **corporal, sergeant, lieutenant**, and captain usually are made according to a candidate's position on a promotion list, as **determined** by scores on a written examination and on-the-job performance.

WORDS AND PHRASES:

Impropriety	порушення
Eligible	гідний
Rigorous	чіткий
Agility	кмітливість
character trait	риса характеру
Sworn	той, хто прийняв присягу
Random	випадковий
Ordinance	наказ
to be in one's teens	бути у віці до 20 років
clerical work	канцелярська робота
probationary period	випробний період (стажування)
to enable	давати можливість
Juvenile	підліток; неповнолітній

Corporal
Sergeant
Lieutenant
to determine

капрал
сержант
лейтенант
визначати

Task I. Answer the questions:

1. Which bodies promote the entry standards for police recruits?
2. What are the general entry qualifications?
3. Should the candidate be of native origin?
4. Are there the minimum and maximum age requirement?
5. What kind of work should candidates enjoy with?
6. What reason are candidates interviewed by senior officers for?
7. What is the procedure of drug testing for police officers?
8. Where do recruits get training? How long?
9. What does this training include?
10. Are there requirements for the special police work? Name them.

Task II. Match the words with their definitions:

1	requirement	A	determined to be more successful than other people
2	to apply	B	a move to a better, more responsible position at work
3	to comply	C	The act of giving people particular job to do
4	violence	D	to force someone to experience something unpleasant
5	competitive	E	a quality or skill that is needed or asked for in a particular situation or activity
6	integrity	F	to go to an institution, such as a school regularly
7	assignment	G	The quality of having high moral principles
8	to attend	H	to do what you have to do or are asked to do
9	to subject	I	behaviour that is intended to hurt other people physically
10	promotion	J	to use a method, idea etc. in a particular activity or process

Task III. Match the words with a similar meaning. Consult the dictionary if necessary.

1	Agility	A	to settle
2	Ordinance	B	to recruit
3	to hire	C	quickness
4	Eligible	D	thorough
5	to enable	E	decree
6	Juvenile	F	acceptable
7	to determine	G	desultory
8	Impropriety	H	to empower
9	Random	I	youth
10	Rigorous	J	incorrectness

Task IV. Find among the following words the synonyms and antonyms for the words of Task III:

careless; swiftness; to prove; statute; orderly; to lease; sharp; legitimacy; suitable; to ignore; to sanction; teenager; to resolve; old; to disallow; irregularity; unqualified; inconvenienced; haphazard; to fire; self-will; scrupulous; slowness; to assign.

Task V. To define the capabilities of applicants for the police work there is a list of necessary traits.

- a) Match English and Ukrainian equivalents;
- b) Put them in order starting with the most important one;
- c) Compare and discuss your result with your neighbour's.

1	Acumen	A	ініціативність
2	Distrustfulness	B	спостережливість
3	common sense	C	самоповага
4	Boldness	D	самозахист
5	Initiative	E	недовірливість
6	Tactfulness	F	зорова та слухова пам'ять
7	Flexibility	G	сміливість
8	Imagination	H	здоровий глузд
9	Observation	I	цікавість
10	Industry	J	уявність
11	Inquisitiveness	K	кмітливість
12	self-esteem	L	наполегливість
13	Braveness	M	енергійність
14	quit wit	N	тактовність
15	Velocity	O	переконливість
16	Persistence	P	швидкість реакції
17	self-defense	Q	гнучкість
18	Persuasiveness	R	виразність мови
19	speech expressiveness	S	працьовитість
20	good memory	T	проникливість

Task VI. Becoming a police officer in Nashville the applicants should have proper procedure. To make it easier the police authority answered the frequently asked questions. Read and translate the dialogue reinstating the correct order.



1	Is the police department hiring?
2	What should I wear to the Civil Service Test?
3	Does National Guard or Reserve time count for military service?
4	Do my college hours have to be in the Criminal Justice Field?
5	How long is the hiring process?
6	Does the Metropolitan Nashville Police Department accept lateral transfers?
7	Does prior police service substitute for the required 60 hours of college?
8	When are the next scheduled Civil Service Test dates?
9	Is the hiring process different for lateral applicants and basic recruit applicants?

A

YES!! The Metro Police Department has recently instituted a "progressive hiring" stance. This allows us to hire the very best candidates to join our department and bring them on board very quickly prior to having established a definitive start date for the next recruit class. These employees are paid as Police Officer Trainees, but work in a civilian administrative capacity until enough people are hired to start the next recruit class. They will get a jump start on the knowledge necessary to become a great police officer and will also have a chance to get acclimated to the departments many components.

B

To make employment with our department more attractive, we accept applications year round and testing is done on at least a monthly basis. An interested applicant may send in an application to Metro Human Resources 222 Third Avenue North, suite 158 Nashville, TN 37201.

The new "progressive hiring" process takes a couple of months from submitting an application to being given a hire date depending on several variables. If you are available for testing and score in the outstanding on a combined Civil Service Written Exam and Physical Ability test, are available for an interview, and possess the qualities necessary to function well in a high stress environment, you will be considered along with other candidates. If selected, you will then be given a conditional offer of employment. After you

successfully complete the rest of the testing process in a satisfactory manner, you will join the department as a Police Officer Trainee. Police Human Resources will work with you so that you are able to give your current employer two weeks notice.

The old hiring process took approximately 9-12 months but could take up to several years. The time frames were dependant on how many recruit classes we held per year. If we had one class per year the process took longer than if we had two classes per year.

C

The next scheduled Civil Service Test dates are: August 18, September 29 and October 27, 2007. Be scheduled for a Civil Service Test date, you must submit your on-line application, then send in your supporting documentation within 10 working days. Your application and supporting documentation is reviewed and if you meet the hiring qualifications, you will receive a civil service test date within 35 - 45 days.

D

On the date of your assigned Civil Service Test, you must arrive on time! On this date you will take a two hour civil service exam, participate in a discussion of what to expect at the Police Training Academy, be fingerprinted and take the physical ability test. Wear clothes and shoes that will allow you to participate in running, jumping a 5' wall and crawling under saw horses. You may also bring water and a snack with you.

E

The Metropolitan Nashville Police Department does accept lateral transfers. We do not however accept lateral applications year round, only when we anticipate having a lateral training class. Lateral applicants may apply for the basic recruit class provided they have the 60 hours of college and meet the other employment standards. The difference in a basic recruit academy class is that a basic class usually last 20 - 22 weeks and a lateral class are about half that long.

F

No, the process is the same for both and is explained by the flowchart that can be found when referring.

G

No, they just have to be general academic studies (i.e., English, math, science, social sciences, etc.) from an accredited college or university. See employment standards for more details on this requirement.

H

No, only active duty time counts. If you are a reservist or guardsman who has been activated you must have 2 years of active duty time to qualify for the education.

I

No, laterals that do not have the 60 hours are only eligible for a lateral class.

Task VII. Translate the following text into English using the lexical prompts; be ready to retell your translation:

Lexical Prompts:

<i>to state</i>	<i>to give the information about something you need.</i>
<i>contradictory</i>	<i>different from or the opposite of the other (statement or idea).</i>
<i>to cause</i>	<i>to make something happen.</i>
<i>to cull</i>	<i>to choose the best among others.</i>

До кандидатів на службу в поліції висуваються суперечливі вимоги. З одного боку, вони повинні мати культурний рівень, який допомагав би їм розуміти складність расових, політичних та інших конфліктів. З іншого боку, вони повинні бути готовими застосовувати найжорстокіші міри проти порушників порядку та спокою. Ті, хто поступає на посаду рядових поліцейських, повинні бути у віці від 21 до 31 року, мати зріст від 160 см, вагу не менше 68 кг. Освіта – середня школа, добрий фізичний стан, добре здоров'я, відсутність скоєних раніше кримінальних правопорушень. Процедура вступу на службу досить складна, але це зумовлене тим, що під час такої процедури легше відбирати осіб, не придатних для роботи в поліції.

Task VIII. Put a cross (+) at the sentences you agree with, and a minus (-) at those you disagree with. Discuss your opinions with the partner.

1. A candidate to the police service must be a minimum of 21 years of ages.
2. He should have a valid "Class D" Driver's License.
3. An applicant must have at least 2 years of active military duty and possess a high school diploma.
4. An applicant must have 5 years of responsible work experience.
5. Most States require at least two years of college study to qualify as a policeman.
6. Applicants must pass written and physical examinations and vision, hearing, psychological, and drug tests.
7. A candidate to the police service must weigh a minimum of 68 kg.

Task IX. The US Police authority has established some special programs designed for different auditoriums. Read about some of them and compare with those made by the Ukrainian MIA.

DRUG ABUSE RESISTANCE EDUCATION

D.A.R.E. is an intervention-type drug prevention program taught by police officers in the schools to students in 5th and 7th grade. It is a 10-week course that emphasizes decision-making skills, self-esteem and alternatives to drug usage. D.A.R.E. is affiliated with the national program D.A.R.E. America.

POLICE EXPLORERS

The Long Beach Police Explorer Post #295 is a program designed for motivated and service-oriented young men and women who have an interest in the

law enforcement field. The Explorers attend weekly meetings where they receive training in all avenues of law enforcement. The program provides an opportunity for youth to gain personal satisfaction, enhance their leadership/teamwork skills, and make a difference in their community.

POLICE ATHLETIC LEAGUE

P.A.L. is a sports-oriented, crime-prevention program that relies on athletics and recreational activities to form a bond between police officers and the youth of the community. This relationship helps to prevent gang violence and drug activity through the positive use of sport activities. P.A.L. is based on the strong belief that children, if reached early enough, can develop a strong, positive attitude towards police officers.

Task X. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Співбесіди, письмові тести, перевірка на поліграфі (детекторі брехні) це загальна практика, спрямована на виявлення здібностей кандидатів до поліцейської служби.
2. Відбір до багатьох підрозділів поліції проходить як змагання під час якого виявляються найкращі.
3. Департаменти публікують роботи відбору минулих років, що допомагає теперішнім кандидатам підготуватись ретельно до конкурсу.
4. Ті, хто успішно пройшов конкурсну програму мають пройти медичну та психологічну перевірку.
5. Для отримання можливості служити в поліції необхідно здати суворі нормативи фізичної підготовки.
6. Після зарахування на службу офіцери мають пройти підготовчий курс в Академії, який триває від 3 до 12 місяців.
7. Після академічного курсу необхідно пройти курс практичного стажування.
8. Стандарти для відбору майбутніх поліцейських розробляються Міністерством Юстиції США.
9. Федеральні департаменти поліції вимагають від кандидатів наявності диплома бакалавра (college degree).
10. Всі кандидати обов'язково (without fail) проходять співбесіду зі старшими офіцерами поліції.
11. Підготовка в Академії включає курс з Конституційного права та громадських прав, курсу законів окремих штатів, курсу розслідування правопорушень.
12. Новобранці також отримують підготовку та досвід у патрулюванні, контролюванні дорожнього руху, використанні вогнепальної зброї, самозахисту, наданню першої допомоги.

FEDERAL POLICE

The police forces in the USA as for their jurisdictions are divided into Federal and State police.

Federal police fall into two broad categories: investigative agencies and uniformed security police agencies.



Both types operate at the highest level and **are endowed with** police or **quasi-police** roles, both may maintain a small component of the other. The investigative agencies have nationwide jurisdiction for enforcement of federal law, while the uniformed agencies have limited territorial jurisdictions. The FBI has the most general investigative powers, while the other federal agencies are highly specialized. All federal agencies are limited by the U.S. Code to investigating only matters that are **explicitly** within the power of the federal government. However, federal investigative powers have become very broad in practice.

At a crime or disaster scene affecting large numbers of people, **multiple** jurisdictions, or broad geographic areas, many police agencies may be involved by **mutual aid agreements**. Usually the highest local agency having jurisdiction, or the highest federal law enforcement agency (if federal law was involved) will take command in such complex situations.

The federal government is prohibited from exercising general police powers **due to** restrictions in the constitution, due to the fact that the United States is organized as a union of sovereign states, which each **retain** their police, military and domestic law-making powers. For example, the State's National Guard is the state's military. The constitution gives the federal government the power to deal with foreign affairs and interstate affairs (affairs between the states). For policing, this means that if a domestic crime such as murder is committed in a state and the fugitive does not **flee** the state, the federal government has no jurisdiction. However, once the fugitive crosses a state line he violates the federal law of interstate flight and is subject to federal jurisdiction, at which time the FBI may become involved.

Investigative agencies, for example:

- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)
- Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
- Naval Criminal Investigation Service (NCIS)
- United States Army Criminal Investigation Division (CID)
- Coast Guard Investigative Service (CGIS)
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
- Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Uniformed security police agencies, for

example:

- United States Marshals Service (USMS)
- United States Capitol Police (USCP)
- United States Park Police (USPP)

- United States Mint Police (USMP)
- United States Customs Service (USCS)
- United States Border Patrol (USBP)
- United States Coast Guard (USCG)
- Federal Protective Service (FPS)
- United States Secret Service Uniformed Division (USSSUD)
- United States Supreme Court Police Department (USSCPD)
- United States Federal Reserve Police (USFRP)
- United States Veterans Affairs Police Department (USVAPD)
- United States National Park Service Rangers (USNPSR).

WORDS AND PHRASES:

to be endowed with	бути наділеним
quasi-police	споріднено-поліцейський
explicitly	абсолютно чітко
multiple	багаточисельний, складний
mutual aid agreement	угода про взаємну підтримку
due to	внаслідок, згідно
to retain	зберігати
to flee	втікати, залишати

Task I. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the principle of the US police forces division?
2. What are the federal police categories?
3. What jurisdiction do the investigative agencies have?
4. What is the jurisdiction of the uniformed agencies?
5. What US police agency has the most general investigative powers?
6. What document limits the matters of all federal agencies? Is it steadily in practice?
7. When do different agencies interact?
8. Is it allowed and legal for the federal government to exercise police powers?
9. What powers does every sovereign state retain?
10. When does the fugitive become the subject of federal jurisdiction?

Task II. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following words and expressions:

зовнішні питання; виконувати роль, яка межує з функціями поліції; згідно сфери повноважень; можна залучати; безсумнівно у владі; взаємна угода; діяти на вищому рівні; перетинати кордон штату; місце злочину; бути розділеним; внутрішні законотворчі повноваження; заборонено виконання; юрисдикція, яка розповсюджена на територію всієї країни; складні випадки; найзагальніші повноваження.

Task III. Match the words with their definitions:

1	to operate	A	to have or be given ability
2	jurisdiction	B	happening or existing in every part of a nation
3	to endow	C	a rule or law that limits what you can do
4	multiple	D	happening within one country and not involving any other countries
5	nationwide	E	to organize and manage activity
6	mutual	F	to keep something or to continue to have something
7	complex	G	the right to use official authority to make legal decisions
8	restriction	H	felt or done by two or more people, organs toward one another
9	to retain	I	including many different parts, people etc.
10	domestic	J	full of small details, and therefore difficult to explain

Task IV. Match the words with the opposite meaning. Consult the dictionary if necessary.

1	Security	A	narrow
2	General	B	to allow
3	Broad	C	danger
4	Practice	D	foreign
5	Multiple	E	similar
6	Complex	F	special
7	to prohibit	G	to keep out
8	Domestic	H	simple
9	to violate	I	to remain
10	to maintain	J	theory

Task V. Check the word which does not belong:

- | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 unit
department
squad
service | 2 divided into
contain
consist of
include | 3 category
type
level
form | 4 matter
rule
affair
question |
| 5 power
function
role
ability | 6 restriction
limitation
obligation
bounds | 7 move
flee
escape
disappear | 8 independent
sovereign
free
open |

Task VI. Match the words with a similar meaning. Consult the dictionary if necessary.

1	Force	A	area
2	to maintain	B	forbid
3	Component	C	to encroach

4	Specialized	D	association
5	Territory	E	service
6	Agreement	F	element
7	to prohibit	G	to intend
8	Union	H	to retain
9	to violate	I	covenant
10	to mean	J	specified

Task VII. Mark these statements as T (true) or F (false) according to the text:

1. At a crime scene affecting large numbers of people, multiple jurisdictions, or broad geographic areas, local police agency may command.
2. The investigative and uniformed security police agencies function at the highest level.
3. Both types of police agencies have the same jurisdictions.
4. Federal Bureau of Investigation and Central Intelligence Agency are investigative agencies.
5. The FBI is highly specialized agency.
6. Each sovereign state retains its police, military and domestic legislative powers.
7. The federal government is prohibited from exercising general police powers.
8. The constitution gives the state government the power to deal with foreign affairs.
9. If the fugitive crosses the state bounds the federal government has no jurisdiction.
10. Federal investigative powers have become very broad in practice.

Task VIII. Fill in the correct word or word combination from the box in the spaces that are in the text.

(a) authority, (b) investigate, (c) fight, (d) protect, (e) hazards, (f) area, (g) maintaining, (h) arrest, (i) remain, (j) responding, (k) jurisdictions, (l) shift, (m) assigned, (n) victim, (o) scene.

People depend on police officers and detectives to **1** their lives and property. Law enforcement officers, some of whom are State or Federal special agents or inspectors, perform these duties in a variety of ways, depending on the size and type of their organization. In most **2**, they are expected to exercise **3** when necessary, whether on or off duty.

Uniformed police officers have general law enforcement duties, including **4** regular patrols and **5** to calls for service. They may direct traffic at the **6** of an accident, **7** a burglary, or give first aid to an accident **8** In large police departments, officers usually are **9** to a specific type of duty. Many urban police agencies are involved in community policing – a practice in which an officer builds relationships with the citizens of local neighborhoods and mobilizes the public to help **10** crime.

Police agencies are usually organized into geographic districts, with uniformed officers assigned to patrol a specific **11**, such as part of the business

district or outlying residential neighborhoods. Officers may work alone, but, in large agencies, they often patrol with a partner. While on patrol, officers attempt to become thoroughly familiar with their patrol area and **12** alert for anything unusual. Suspicious circumstances and **13** to public safety are investigated or noted, and officers are dispatched to individual calls for assistance within their district. During their **14**, they may identify, pursue, and **15** suspected criminals; resolve problems within the community; and enforce traffic laws.

Task IX. Complete the following text by translating the words and expressions in brackets.

Nature of the Work

Sheriffs and **1** (*заступник*) sheriffs enforce the law on the **2** (*о́кружний рівень*). Sheriffs are usually elected to their posts and perform duties similar to those of a **3** (*місцевий*) or county police chief. Sheriffs' departments tend to be relatively small, most having fewer than 50 sworn officers. Deputy sheriffs have law enforcement duties **4** (*подібний*) to those of officers in **5** (*міський*) police departments. Police and sheriffs' deputies who **6** (*надавати безпеку*) in city and county courts are sometimes called bailiffs¹.

State police officers (sometimes called State troopers² or highway patrol officers) arrest criminals statewide and patrol highways to **7** (*приводити у виконання*) motor vehicle laws and regulations. State police officers are best known for issuing traffic citations to motorists. At the **8** (*місце випадків*), they may direct traffic, give **9** (*перша допомога*), and call for emergency equipment. They also write reports used to determine the **10** (*причина*) of the accident. State police officers are frequently called upon to render assistance to other law enforcement agencies, especially those in **11** (*сільський*) areas or small towns.

State law enforcement agencies operate in every State **12** (*за виключенням*) Hawaii. Most full-time sworn personnel are uniformed officers who regularly patrol and respond to calls for service. Others work as **13** (*слідчі*), perform court-related duties, or carry out administrative or other assignments.

Detectives are **14** (*у цивільному одязі*) investigators who gather facts and collect evidence for criminal cases. Some are assigned to interagency task forces to combat specific types of crime. They conduct **15** (*опитування*), examine records, observe the activities of **16** (*підозрювані*), and participate in raids or arrests. Detectives and State and Federal agents and inspectors usually specialize in investigating one of a wide variety of violations, such as **17** (*вбивство*) or **18** (*шахрайство*). They are assigned cases on a rotating basis and work on them **19** (*поки*) an arrest and **20** (*засудження*) occurs or until the case is dropped.

¹*bailiff* - судовий пристав

²*state trooper* – патрульний (молодший поліцейський чин в деяких штатах)

Task X. Translate the following sentences into English:


1. Службовці слідчих підрозділів федеральної поліції займаються справами національної юрисдикції.

2. Поліцейські підрозділи зазвичай розташовані по районах за географічним принципом .
3. В кожному штаті, за виключенням Гаваїв, працюють штатні правоохоронні органи.
4. Офіцери органів правозахисту виконують свої обов'язки багатьма способами, залежно від специфіки своєї організації.
5. Детективи - слідчі, які працюють в цивільному одязі – збирають факти та докази по кримінальним справам.
6. Згідно Конституції федеральному уряду заборонено виконувати загальні обов'язки поліції.
7. Багато міських поліцейських підрозділів залучаються до роботи з суспільного обслуговування населення щоб мобілізувати громаду на допомогу в боротьбі зі злочинністю.
8. Якщо злочин був скоєний в штаті та злочинець не покинув його територію, федеральне управління не має повноважень на відправлення правосуддя.
9. В складних справах, які торкаються різних юрисдикцій, найвищий федеральний правоохоронний орган бере на себе управління.
10. Поліцейські можуть керувати дорожнім рухом на місці аварії, розслідувати квартирну крадіжку або надавати першу допомогу потерпілому.

Unit 5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Federal Bureau of Investigation



Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity

Director: James Comey

Department: Justice

Divisions:

- [FBI Academy](#)
- [FBI Laboratory](#)

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the primary investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice (DOJ), serving as both a federal criminal investigative body and a domestic **intelligence agency**. At present, the FBI has investigative jurisdiction over violations of more than 200 categories of federal crimes, making the FBI the **de-facto** lead law enforcement agency of the United States government. The **motto** of the bureau is "**Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity**".

The mission of the FBI is to protect and defend the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats, **to uphold and enforce** the criminal laws of the United States, and to provide leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners.

Currently, the FBI's top investigative priorities are:

- protect the USA from terrorist attack;
- protect the USA against foreign intelligence operations and espionage;
- protect the USA against cyber-based attacks and high-technology crimes;
- combat public corruption at all levels;
- protect civil rights;
- combat transnational/national criminal organizations and enterprises;
- combat major white-collar crime^{*};
- combat significant violent crime;
- support federal, state, local and international partners; and
- **upgrade technology** for successful performance of the FBI's mission.

The FBI will **strive for** excellence in all aspects of its missions. In **pursuing** these missions and vision, the FBI and its employees will be true to, and **exemplify**, the following core values:

- **rigorous obedience** to the Constitution of the United States;
- **respect for the dignity** of all those they protect;
- **compassion**;
- fairness;
- uncompromising personal integrity and institutional integrity;
- accountability by accepting responsibility for actions and decisions and the consequences of actions and decisions;
- leadership, both personal and professional.



The FBI is headquartered at the J. Edgar Hoover Building in Washington, D.C., with 56 **field offices** in major cities across the United States. The FBI also maintains over 400 **resident agencies** across the United States, as well as over 50 legal attachés at United

- [Criminal Justice Information Services](#)

Major units:

- [Behavioral Analysis Unit](#) (BAU)
- [Critical Incident Response Group](#) (CIRG)
- [Counterterrorism Division](#) (CTD)
- [Law Enforcement Bulletin Unit](#) (LEBU)
- [Hostage Rescue Team](#) (HRT)
- [Joint Terrorism Task Force](#) (JTTF)
- [National Security Branch](#) (NSB)

States embassies and consulates.

The FBI Laboratory serves as the primary lab for most **DNA**, biological, and physical work. Public tours of FBI headquarters ran through the FBI laboratory workspace before the move to the J. Edgar Hoover Building. The services of the FBI Laboratory are used by many state, local, and international agencies free of charge. The lab also maintains a second lab at the FBI Academy.

The FBI Academy, located in Quantico, Virginia, is home to the communications and computer laboratory the FBI **utilizes**. It is also where new agents are sent for training to become FBI Special Agents. Going through the twenty-one week course is required for every Special Agent. It was first opened for use in 1972 on 385 acres (1.6 km²) of woodland. The Academy also serves as a classroom for state and local law enforcement agencies who are invited onto the premiere law enforcement training center.

The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division is located in Clarksburg, West Virginia. It is the youngest division of the FBI only being formed in 1991 and opening in 1995. The complex itself is the length of three football fields. Its purpose is to provide a main **repository for information**. Many state and local agencies use these systems as a source for their own investigations and **contribute to the database** using **secure communications**. FBI provides these tools of **sophisticated** identification and information services to local, state, federal, and international law enforcement agencies.

On July 3, 2007, the FBI had a total of 30,646 employees. That includes 12,444 special agents and 18,202 **support professionals** such as intelligence analysts, language specialists, scientists, information technology specialists, and other professionals.

In fiscal year 2007, the FBI total budget was approximately \$6.04 billion, including \$318 million in program increases for counterterrorism, **surveillance**, information technology, **forensics**, training, and information sharing programs.

WORDS AND PHRASES:

intelligence agency

de facto

motto

fidelity

bravery

integrity

to uphold and enforce

to upgrade technology

to strive for

to pursue

to exemplify

rigorous obedience

respect for the dignity

compassion

розвідувальне відомство

лат. на ділі, фактично, де-факто
(проти. de jure)

девіз, гасло

вірність, відданість

хорообрість, мужність, сміливість

чесність; цілісність

підтримувати та здійснювати

модернізувати технології

боротися (за щось)

прямувати наміченим шляхом

ставити за взірець

суворе дотримання

повага гідності

співчуття

field office
resident agency
DNA - deoxyribonucleic acid
to utilize
repository for information
to contribute to database
secure communication
sophisticated
support professionals

периферійні відділення
постійні відомства
ДНК
використовувати
база (склад) інформації
робити вклад у базу даних
захищений зв'язок
складний (сучасний)
допоміжний персонал; підрозділ
підтримки
нагляд (за підозрілою особою)
судовий

* ***white-collar crime** - злочин “білих комірців” (злочинна махінація, що здійснюється службовцем або особою, що займає високе суспільне становище: шахрайство, обман, підробки, хабарництво, різноманітні афери та інші подібні злочини, що відносяться до комерційної діяльності та не мають насильницького характеру)*

Task I. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)?
2. Over what does the FBI investigative jurisdiction extend?
3. What is the bureau's motto?
4. What is the mission of the FBI?
5. What are the FBI's top investigative priorities?
6. Where is the FBI headquartered?
7. What does the FBI Laboratory serve as?
8. Where are new agents trained?
9. What is the youngest division of the FBI?
10. What is its purpose?

Task II. Match the points of the plan with the right paragraphs of the text.

- a) The FBI budget.
- b) The FBI Divisions.
- c) General information.
- d) The FBI location.
- e) The missions and priorities of the FBI.
- f) The core values.
- g) The FBI employees.

Task III. Find the words with the opposite meaning in the text.

1	employer	
2	de jure	
3	unimportant	
4	to promote	

5	betrayal	
6	precisely	
7	obedience	
8	secondary	
9	to reduce	
10	cowardice	
11	minor	
12	to break	
13	unlucky	
14	paid	
15	foreign	

Task IV. Fit the enumerated points with the divisions of the FBI.

A	The FBI Laboratory Services	19	
B	FBI Units Residing at the FBI Academy	12	
C	Centers and systems with the programs under the roof of the CJIS	4	

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Forensic Audio | 18 Trace Evidence |
| 2 College of Analytical Studies | 19 Explosives, Firearms and Tool Marks |
| 3 Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) | 20 National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) |
| 4 Chemistry | 21 Law Enforcement Communication Unit |
| 5 Image Analysis | 22 Special Photographic Analysis |
| 6 Forensic Science Training | 23 Leadership and Management Science Unit's (LSMU) |
| 7 Evidence Response | 24 Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) |
| 8 Field and Police Training Unit | 25 Investigative Computer Training Unit |
| 9 Questioned Documents | 26 Hazardous Materials Response |
| 10 Investigative Training Unit | 27 New Agents' Training Unit (NATU) |
| 11 Computer Analysis and Response | 28 National Crime Information Center (NCIC) |
| 12 DNA Analysis | 29 Practical Applications Unit (PAU) |
| 13 Firearms Training Unit | 30 Latent Prints |
| 14 Forensic Science Research | 31 Forensic Video |
| 15 Structural Design | 32 Physical Training Unit |
| 16 Materials Analysis | 33 Forensic Science Research and Training Center |

17 Technology Services Unit 34 Investigative and Prospective Graphics (TSU)

35 Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System

Task V. Match the frequently asked questions about the FBI with the answers.

1	When was the FBI founded?	A	No. The FBI is an investigative component of the United States Department of Justice. It is one of 32 federal agencies with law enforcement responsibilities.
2	Who is the head of the FBI?	B	There is no typical expenditure of time, personnel, or money in an FBI investigation. Some investigations are not complicated and are quickly resolved; others are long-term, complex, and involve multiple jurisdictions, subjects, and violations.
3	Is the FBI a type of national police force?	C	A person arrested by the FBI is taken into custody and photographed and fingerprinted. In addition, an attempt often is made to obtain a voluntary statement from the arrestee.
4	Are FBI Special Agents permitted to install wiretaps at their own discretion?	D	The courts have recognized that the government's use of informants is lawful and often essential to the effectiveness of properly authorized law enforcement investigations. Although it is legally permissible for the FBI to use informants in its investigations, special care is taken to carefully evaluate and closely supervise their use so the rights of individuals under investigation are not infringed.
5	What does the FBI do with information and evidence gathered during an investigation?	E	In the United States and its territories, FBI Special Agents may make arrests for any federal offense committed in their presence or when they have reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed, or is committing, a felony violation of U.S. laws. Concerning arrests on foreign soil, FBI Special Agents generally do not have authority outside the United States except in certain cases.
6	What does the FBI do with persons it arrests in the course of an investigation?	F	The FBI investigates all violations of federal civil rights statutes. Civil rights violations fall into several categories: racial or religious discrimination; color of law-use of excessive force or police misconduct; involuntary servitude or slavery.
7	Where is the FBI's authority written down?	G	The CIA has no law enforcement function. It collects and analyzes information that is vital to the formation of U.S. policy. The CIA collects information only regarding foreign countries and their citizens. It is prohibited from collecting information regarding "U.S. Persons," a term that includes U.S. citizens, resident aliens, legal

			immigrants, and U.S. corporations, regardless of where they are located.
8	What authority do FBI Special Agents have to make arrests in the United States, its territories, or on foreign soil?	H	The powers of the FBI are derived from congressional statutes. Title 28, United States Code, Section 533, authorizes the Attorney General to appoint officials to detect and prosecute crimes against the United States. Title 18, United States Code, Section 3052, specifically authorizes Special Agents and officials of the FBI to make arrests, carry firearms, and serve warrants. Title 18, United States Code, Section 3107, empowers Special Agents and officials to make seizures under warrant for violation of federal statutes. The FBI's authority to investigate specific criminal violations is conferred by numerous other congressional statutes.
9	What is the FBI's policy on the use of informants?	I	The FBI's activities are closely and regularly scrutinized by a variety of entities. Congress, through several oversight committees in the Senate and House, reviews the FBI's budget appropriations, programs, and selected investigations. Also, the results of FBI investigations are often reviewed by the judicial system during court proceedings. Within the U.S. Department of Justice, the FBI is responsible to the Attorney General, and it reports its findings to United States Attorneys across the country. Additionally, the FBI's activities are regularly reviewed and reported by the nation's news media
10	How does the FBI differ from the Central Intelligence Agency?	J	The FBI's role is to protect the U.S. and U.S. persons and interests throughout the world from terrorist attack. This is accomplished through professional investigation, intelligence activities, and coordinated efforts with local, state, federal, and foreign entities as appropriate.
11	Who monitors the FBI?	K	On July 26, 1908, then-Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte appointed an unnamed force of Special Agents to be the investigative force of the Department of Justice. The FBI evolved from this small group.
12	How much time and money will the FBI spend on a "typical" investigation?	L	Yes. Identification and criminal history information may be disclosed to federal, state, or local law enforcement agencies or any agency directly engaged in criminal justice activity. As well, such information may be disclosed to any foreign or international agency consistent with international treaties, conventions, and executive agreements.
13	Does the FBI exchange fingerprint or arrest information with domestic and foreign police agencies?	M	No. Wiretapping is one of the FBI's most sensitive techniques and is strictly controlled by federal statutes. It is used infrequently and then only to combat the most serious crimes and terrorism. Title 18, United States

			Code, Section 2516, contains the protocol requiring all law enforcement officers to establish probable cause that the wiretaps may provide evidence of a felony violation of federal law.
14	What is the FBI's role in counterterrorism?	N	The FBI is headed by a Director who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for a term not to exceed ten years. The current Director of the FBI is Robert S. Mueller, III.
15	How does the FBI protect the civil rights of people in the United States?	O	If a possible violation of federal law under the jurisdiction of the FBI has occurred, the FBI will conduct an investigation. The information and evidence gathered in the course of that investigation are then presented to the appropriate U.S. Attorney or Department of Justice official who will determine whether or not prosecution or further action is warranted.

Task VI.

A) Before reading the text about FBI specialists decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F):

- ___ 1. The FBI employees are divided into two groups: Special Agents and Professional Support.
- ___ 2. Only Special Agents must qualify for a top-secret security clearance before they can begin their service.
- ___ 3. The FBI makes a final decision to hire an individual immediately after the first interview.
- ___ 4. Some positions within the FBI also require a medical examination.
- ___ 5. To be an FBI Special Agent, an individual must be at least 16.
- ___ 6. Today, the FBI seeks applicants with expertise in languages, computers, and the sciences.
- ___ 7. Once chosen, applicants must complete an intensive, seventeen-week training program at the FBI Academy in Washington, DC.
- ___ 8. The FBI's investigative programs include counterterrorism, informant development and counterintelligence.
- ___ 9. Professional Support employees are not generally required to pass a written entrance exam or have a medical examination.
- ___ 10. The mandatory retirement age for most Professional Support employees is 40.

B) Now read the text to check whether you were right.

FBI Special Agents and Employees

The FBI hires its own employees through recruitment efforts by the field offices and a centralized hiring system at Headquarters. Due to the FBI's responsibilities in criminal law enforcement and in the Intelligence Community, all FBI employees, whether they are Special Agents or Professional Support, must qualify for a top-secret security clearance before they can begin their service. This qualification includes an extensive background investigation. The FBI does not make

a final decision to hire an individual until all the information gathered during the background investigation is assessed. Once hired, all FBI employees must maintain their eligibility for a top-secret security clearance, undergo a limited background check every five years, and submit to random drug tests throughout their careers.

Some positions within the FBI also require a medical examination, and some require employees to sign an agreement stating their willingness to be assigned anywhere in the world.

Special Agents

FBI Special Agents are specially trained personnel, chosen from an extensive pool of applicants because they possess specific areas of expertise. To be an FBI Special Agent, an individual must:

- be a United States citizen;
- be at least 23 and not yet have reached his or her 37th birthday on appointment;
- have at least a bachelor's degree from an accredited, four-year resident program at a college or university; pass a written examination;
- complete several in-person interviews;
- pass a comprehensive medical examination, including vision and hearing tests.



Applicants with these qualifications will be chosen if they have specific experience or expertise needed by the FBI. The criteria (backgrounds in law enforcement, law, or accounting) changes over time according to the FBI's current priorities. Today, the FBI not only seeks applicants with these backgrounds, but also with expertise in languages, computers, and the sciences.

Once chosen, applicants must complete an intensive, seventeen-week training program at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia. This training program teaches new Special Agents the basic skills they will need to conduct effective investigations in all the FBI's investigative programs, such as:

- counterterrorism;
- ethics, with practical law enforcement applications;
- computer intrusions and fraud;
- communications and interviewing;
- informant development;
- evidence collection and handling;
- equal opportunity employment and cultural sensitivity;
- counterintelligence;
- computer search and seizure;
- human behavior;
- communications and interviewing;
- constitutional criminal procedure;
- physical fitness and defensive tactics;
- firearms;
- practical problems.

Professional Support Employees

Professional Support employees work alongside and in support of Special Agents. Some Professional Support positions require only that an applicant be 16 years old and possess a high school diploma or GED; many others require college degrees, or even advanced degrees, and specific work experience. All Professional Support employees must complete the same application and go through the same background investigation process as Special Agents, but are not generally required to pass a written entrance exam or have a medical examination. There is no mandatory retirement age for most Professional Support employees.

C) Fill in the table below:

	Entry requirements	Training	Security clearance
Special Agents			
Professional Support Employees			

D) Using the table give a 2 min. summary of the text.

Task VII. Match the points with the explanations.

The FBI conducts background investigations on all persons who apply for employment with the FBI. What does the bureau look for during investigation?

1	character	A	the person's attitude and allegiance to the United States
2	associates	B	whether lifestyle or spending habits are consistent with the person's means
3	reputation	C	a person's general standing in the community
4	loyalty	D	any use of illegal drugs or abuse of prescription medication
5	ability	E	an irrational attitude directed against any class of citizen or any religious, racial, gender, or ethnic group
6	bias/prejudice	F	a person's general attitude, trustworthiness, reliability, and discretion
7	financial responsibility	G	excessive use of alcohol that impacts on a person's behavior
8	alcohol abuse	H	the person's capacity or competence to perform well in an occupation
9	illegal drug use/ prescription drug abuse	I	types of people, groups, and organizations the person has been associated with, focusing in particular on whether those associates are disreputable or known to be disloyal

Task VIII. Find words in the text that match the definitions.

- 1 to prove or recognize as being a certain person or thing

- 2 relating to, used in, or connected with a court of law
- 3 a shortened or familiar form of a person's name
- 4 to make or become greater in extent, volume, size, or scope; increase
- 5 to assign officially, as for a position, responsibility, etc
- 6 something that indicates the farthest limit, as of an area; border
- 7 the chief law officer and legal adviser of a state government
- 8 the period during which a person occupies the position of leader
- 9 rigorous
- 10 employing (a person) for wages



In 1924, Attorney General Harlan Stone appointed John Edgar Hoover as Director. Director Hoover (1924-1972) implemented a number of reforms to clean up what had become a politicized Bureau under the leadership of William J. Burns (1921-1924). Hoover reinstated merit hiring, introduced professional training of new Agents, demanded regular inspections of all Bureau operations, and required strict professionalism in the Bureau's work.

Under Hoover, the Bureau also began to emphasize service to other law enforcement agencies. The Identification Division was created in 1924 to provide US police a means to identify criminals across jurisdictional boundaries. The Technical Crime Laboratory, created in 1932, provided forensic analysis and research for law enforcement, and the FBI National Academy, opened in 1935, provided standardized professional training for America's law enforcement communities.

In answer to the violent crime of the 1930's, Congress began to assign and expand new authorities to the Bureau. The passage of the Federal Kidnapping Act allowed the Bureau to investigate interstate kidnappings. The passage of the 1934 May/June Crime Bills gave the Bureau authority to act in many new areas, to make arrests, and to carry weapons. Renamed "Federal Bureau of Investigation" in 1935, the FBI dealt with gangsters severely, earning its anonymous agents the nickname "G-Men".

Task IX. Fill in the blanks:

1. The FBI is an investigative arm of
2. It was founded on
3. It is headed by a Director appointed by
4. The motto of the bureau is ".....".
5. The mission of the FBI is to the United States against terrorist and
6. One of its top is to combat public corruption at all levels.
7. The FBI Headquarters is currently located in in Washington, DC.
8. serves as the primary lab for the most DNA biological and physical work.

9. The purpose of is to provide a main repository for information.
10. To be an FBI Special Agent an individual must be at least or not yet reached his or her
11. Once chosen, applicants must complete an intensive at the FBI Academy in
12. Among the basic skills new Special Agents will need are collecting and handling, human, communications and
13. work alongside and in support of Special Agents.
14. reinstated merit hiring and introduced professional training of new agents.
15. In the 1930's the FBI dealt with gangsters severely, earning its anonymous agents the nickname

Task X. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Головне управління ФБР відіграє ключову роль у боротьбі з тероризмом.
2. Працівники головного управління організовують і координують діяльність ФБР у всьому світі.
3. 15 жовтня 1976 року у відповідь на надзвичайний 48-річний термін Дж.Едгара Хувера Конгрес видав закон, який обмежує термін перебування на посту керівника ФБР до 10 років.
4. ФБР – це слідча складова міністерства юстиції США.
5. Повноваження ФБР встановлюються законами Конгресу.
6. Прослуховування телефонних розмов використовується нечасто і лише для боротьби з найсерйознішими злочинами та тероризмом.
7. Федеральне законодавство вимагає щоб спеціальні агенти ФБР залишали посади в 57-річному віці.
8. ФБР – це єдине федеральне агенство, що має мандат розслідувати випадки іноземної контрозвідки в межах США.
9. ФБР спрямовує свої зусилля на структурованні злочині угруповання, що становлять найбільшу загрозу для американського суспільства.
10. Злочини проти навколишнього середовища включають, серед іншого, забруднення повітря, води та незаконне перевезення, зберігання і розміщення шкідливих відходів.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

The CIA is an independent agency responsible for providing national security intelligence to senior US **policymakers**. The CIA is part of the U.S. Intelligence Community *, led by the Director of National Intelligence (DNI). The role and functions of the CIA are roughly equivalent to those of the United Kingdom's Secret Intelligence Service (MI6), the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), the Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS) and Israel's Mossad.



The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (D/CIA) is nominated by the president with the advice and consent of the Senate. He manages the operations, personnel, and budget of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The CIA carries out its mission by:

- collecting information that **reveals the plans**, intentions and capabilities of its **adversaries** and provides the basis for decision and action;
- producing timely analysis that provides **insight**, warning and opportunity to the President and decisionmakers charged with protecting and advancing America's interests;
- conducting **covert action** at the direction of the President **to preempt threats** or achieve US policy objectives.

To accomplish its mission, the CIA engages in research, development, and deployment of **high-leverage technology** for intelligence purposes. As a separate agency, CIA serves as an independent source of analysis on **topics of concern** and also works closely with the other organizations in the Intelligence Community to ensure that the intelligence consumer – whether Washington policymaker or battlefield commander – receives the best intelligence possible.

As changing global realities have **reordered** the national security **agenda**, CIA has met these challenges by:

- creating special, **multidisciplinary centers** to address such high-priority issues such as **nonproliferation**, counterterrorism, counterintelligence, international organized crime and narcotics trafficking, environment, and **arms control** intelligence;
- **forging** stronger partnerships between the several intelligence collection disciplines and all-source analysis;
- taking an active part in Intelligence Community analytical efforts and producing all-source analysis on the full range of topics that affect national security;
- contributing to the effectiveness of the overall Intelligence Community by managing services of common concern in imagery analysis and open-source collection and participating in partnerships with other intelligence agencies in the areas of research and development and technical collection.

The CIA is separated into four basic components: the National Clandestine Service, the Directorate of Intelligence, the Directorate of Science & Technology, and the Directorate of Support. They carry out “the intelligence cycle,” the process of

collecting, analyzing, and **disseminating** intelligence **information** to top US government officials.

In addition, the D/CIA has several staffs that deal with public affairs, human resources, mission innovation, protocol, congressional affairs, legal issues, information management, and internal oversight.

The CIA headquarters is in the community of Langley in the McLean CDP of Fairfax County, Virginia, a few miles northwest from downtown Washington, D.C. along the Potomac River.

WORDS AND PHRASES:

policymaker	високопоставлений	політик;
	високопосадовець	
to reveal plan	викривати план	
adversary	(су)противник; ворог; суперник	
insight	розуміння, усвідомлення; прозорливість	
covert action	прихована (таємна) дія	
to preempt threat	запобігати загрозі	
high-leverage technology	високі технології	
topic of concern	актуальна тема	
to reorder agenda	переупорядковувати програму	
multidisciplinary center	багатопланові (багатофункціональні)	
	центри	
nonproliferation	нерозповсюдження	ядерної (або
	хімічної) зброї	
arms control	контроль за озброєнням	
to forge	очолювати	
to disseminate information	розповсюджувати інформацію	

*** U.S. Intelligence Community - розвідувальне співтовариство**

Сукупність урядових відомств США, що займаються збиранням та аналізом розвідувальної інформації та розвідувальною діяльністю за кордоном. Частинами співтовариства вважаються:

- *Центральне розвідувальне управління (ЦРУ);*
- *Національне агентство безпеки;*
- *розвідки родів військ США;*
- *Управління розвідки і досліджень Державного департаменту США;*
- *Розвідувальне управління Міністерства оборони (РУМО);*
- *Бюро розвідки і національної безпеки Міністерства енергетики США;*
- *Федеральне бюро розслідувань (ФБР);*
- *підрозділи Міністерства фінансів США;*
- *Адміністрація з контролю за розповсюдженням наркотиків.*

Основні напрямки їх діяльності визначаються президентом країни та Радою національної безпеки.

Task I. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)?
2. Is the CIA part of the U.S. Intelligence Community?
3. What does the U.S. Intelligence Community consist of?
4. What are the role and functions of the CIA roughly equivalent to?
5. How is the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (D/CIA) appointed?
6. How does the CIA carry out its mission?
7. What for does the CIA engage in research, development, and deployment of high-leverage technology?
8. How does the CIA contribute to the effectiveness of the overall Intelligence Community?
9. What four basic components is the CIA separated into?
10. Where is the CIA headquartered?

Task II. Find English equivalents in the text:

незалежна агенція; забезпечення розвідки для національної безпеки; розвідувальне співтовариство США; призначати (на посаду); за порадою та згодою; кадри / особовий склад; наміри та потенційні можливості; рішення та дії; своєчасний аналіз; попередження; сприяти інтересам; досягати цілей; залучатися до досліджень; тісно співпрацювати; гарантувати; першочергові проблеми; міжнародна організована злочинність; торгівля наркотиками; повне коло питань; робити внесок; Національна секретна служба; збір, аналіз та розповсюдження інформації; урядовець; трудові ресурси; внутрішній контроль.

Task III. Match the words with a similar meaning. Consult the dictionary if necessary.

1	personnel	A	danger
2	adversary	B	to guarantee
3	function	C	potency
4	threat	D	opponent
5	intention	E	to nominate
6	issue	F	bureaucrat
7	decision	G	human resources
8	effectiveness	H	to propagate
9	official	I	resolution
10	to ensure	J	role
11	to appoint	K	aim
12	to disseminate	L	question

Task IV. Find the words in the text which mean:

1. limitation of the production or spread of nuclear or chemical weapons
n.....
2. activities that are intended to prevent terrorist acts or to eradicate terrorist groups
c.....
3. activities designed to frustrate enemy espionage

- c.....
4. concealed or secret
c.....
5. trade, esp. of an illicit or improper kind
t.....
6. any illegal drug
n.....
7. weapons collectively
a.....
8. a person or group that is hostile to someone; enemy
a.....
9. a person or thing that is regarded as dangerous or likely to inflict pain or misery
t.....
10. planned and controlled on a large scale acts involving many people that are prohibited and punished by law
o..... c.....

Task V. Read the text and fill in the table:

Constituents	Thing(s) they symbolize

Agency Seal

The heraldic symbol of the CIA consists of 3 representative parts: the left-facing bald eagle head atop, the compass star (or compass rose), and the shield. The eagle is the national bird, standing for strength and alertness. The 16-point compass star represents the CIA's world-wide search for intelligence outside the United States, which is then reported to the headquarters for analysis, reporting, and re-distribution to policymakers. The compass rests upon a shield, symbolic of defense and intelligence.



Task VI. Write the question to get the following answers:

1.

.....
.....?

Yes, a person must be a citizen of the United States when he or she applies to work for the Central Intelligence Agency.

2.

..... ?

To qualify for a position with the Agency, one must be 18 years of age, a US citizen, and a high school graduate.

3.

.....
.....?

Foreign language skills, previous international residency and military experience are pluses.

4.

.....
.....?

Depending on the applicant's specific circumstances, the application process may take as little as two months or more than a year.

5.

.....
.....?

A thorough background investigation that applicants must undergo examines their life history, character, trustworthiness, reliability and soundness of judgement.

6.

.....
.....?

As part of the hiring process, one must successfully complete a polygraph examination to check the veracity of the information received during background investigation and a medical examination of his or her mental and physical fitness to perform essential job functions.

7.

.....
.....?

The Agency does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, age, or sexual orientation in hiring or in granting, denying, or revoking security clearance.

8.

.....
.....?

The CIA offers several programs for students considering a career in the intelligence field. Each program offers valuable educational and practical work experience that enhances the student's chosen field of study and prepares for the future.

9.

.....
.....?

Most CIA officers live and work in the Washington, DC area. However, there are many opportunities to live and work overseas.

10.

.....
.....?

The CIA offers many benefits. Most are competitive with private industry. These include: paid time off, federal health and life insurance, retirement, education and training, health services, child care centers, credit union.

Task VII. Match the boards with their functions:

1	The Directorate of Intelligence	A	creates and applies innovative technology in support of the intelligence collection mission
2	The National Clandestine Service	B	advises the Director of the CIA on all legal matters relating to his role as CIA director and is the principal source of legal counsel for the CIA
3	The Directorate of Science and Technology	C	provides the mission critical elements of the Agency's support foundation: people, security, information, property, and financial operations
4	The Directorate of Support	D	advises the Director of the CIA on all media, public policy, and employee communications issues
5	The Center for the Study of Intelligence	E	is responsible for the production and dissemination of all-source intelligence analysis on key foreign issues
6	The Office of General Counsel	F	maintains the Agency's historical materials and promotes the study of intelligence as a legitimate and serious discipline
7	The Office of Public Affairs	G	is responsible for the clandestine collection of foreign intelligence

Task VIII. Find words in the text that match the definitions.

- 1** a member of the legal profession
- 2** a person or thing that precedes another
- 3** an official or authoritative instruction or command
- 4** to put an end to laws, regulations, customs, etc.
- 5** a group or department that gathers or deals with military information about enemies, spies, etc.
- 6** to place a burden upon or assign responsibility to
- 7** to distribute or diffuse
- 8** precautions taken to ensure against espionage, etc relating to a nation
- 9** activities that are intended to prevent terrorist acts or to eradicate terrorist groups
- 10** a person appointed to act on behalf of or represent another

History of the CIA

The United States has carried out intelligence activities since the days of George Washington, but only since World War II they have been coordinated on a

government-wide basis. President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed New York lawyer and war hero, William J. Donovan, to become first the Coordinator of Information, then, after the US entered World War II, become head of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) in 1942. The OSS – the forerunner to the CIA – had a mandate to collect and analyze strategic information. After World War II, however, the OSS was abolished along with many other war agencies and its functions were transferred to the State and War Departments.



It did not take long before President Truman recognized the need for a postwar, centralized intelligence organization. To make a fully functional intelligence office, Truman signed the National Security Act of 1947 establishing the CIA. The National Security Act charged the CIA with coordinating the nation's intelligence activities and correlating, evaluating and disseminating intelligence affecting national security.

On December 17, 2004, President George W. Bush signed the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act which restructured the Intelligence Community by abolishing the position of Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) and Deputy Director of Central Intelligence (DDCI) and creating the position the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (D/CIA). The Act also created the position of Director of National Intelligence (DNI), which oversees the Intelligence Community and the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC).

Task IX. Mark these statements as T (true) or F (false) according to the information in the unit.

1. The Central Intelligence Agency is the primary investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice.
2. The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency serves as the head of the Central Intelligence Agency and reports to the Director of National Intelligence.
3. The CIA carries out its mission by combating significant violent crimes.
4. The CIA is separated into five basic components.
5. The Directorate of Intelligence is responsible for the production and dissemination of all-source intelligence analysis on key foreign issues.
6. The CIA is headquartered at the J. Edgar Hoover Building in Washington, D.C.
7. The heraldic symbol of the CIA consists of 3 representative parts: the left-facing bald eagle head atop, the compass star (or compass rose), and the shield.
8. The CIA assists candidates in applying for US citizenship.
9. Only since World War II intelligence activities of the USA have been coordinated on a government-wide basis.
10. The OSS was the forerunner to the FBI.

Task X. Complete the following text by translating the words and expressions in brackets.

Criticism for Ineffectiveness

The agency has also been criticized for ineffectiveness as an **1** (розвідувальна служба). These criticisms included allowing a **2** (подвійний агент), Aldrich Ames, to gain **3** (висока посада) within the organization, and for focusing on finding **4** (інформатори) with information of dubious **5** (цінність) rather than on **6** (обробка) the vast amount of open source intelligence. On October 13, 1950, the CIA had **7** (запевнювати, гарантувати) President Truman that the Chinese would not send **8** (війська) to Korea. Six days later, over one million Chinese troops arrived. In addition, the CIA has come under particular **9** (критика) for failing to predict the **10** (розпад) of the Soviet Union and India's **11** (ядерні випробовування) or to forestall the September 11, 2001 attacks.

Proponents of the CIA **12** (відповідати, реагувати) by stating that only the **13** (невдачі) become known to the public, whereas the **14** (успіхи) usually cannot be known until **15** (десятиліття) have passed because release of successful operations would **16** (викривати) operational methods to **17** (іноземна розвідка), which could affect **18** (майбутнє) and ongoing missions. Some successes for the CIA **19** (включати) the U-2 and SR-71 programs, and anti-Soviet operations in Afghanistan in the mid-1980s, although critics charge that these helped foster the genesis of today's **20** (терористичні групи).

Task XI. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Основна задача ЦРУ – збирати, оцінювати та розповсюджувати дані іноземної розвідки щоб допомагати президенту та високопосадовцям уряду США.
2. ЦРУ ретельно обирає висококваліфікованих спеціалістів з практично всіх галузей дослідження.
3. Науковці, інженери, економісти, лінгвісти, математики, секретарі, бухгалтери та комп'ютерні спеціалісти – це лише невелика частина професіоналів, потреба в яких існує постійно.
4. А ні кількість службовців а ні розмір бюджету ЦРУ не може бути оприлюднений.
5. ЦРУ не проводить громадських екскурсій в будівлях головного управління.
6. Музей ЦРУ допомагає відвідувачам краще зрозуміти внесок управління в національну безпеку.
7. Колекція музею включає одяг, обладнання, зброю, знаки розрізнення та інші пам'ятні речі.
8. Як організація що відіграє ключову роль в захисті Америки, ЦРУ часто є об'єктом книг, художніх і документальних фільмів та інших творчих заходів.
9. Лише президент може наказати ЦРУ провести таємну операцію.
10. І Конгрес і виконавча гілка слідкують за діяльністю ЦРУ.

LAUGHS AND SMILES

Read the following jokes. Try to retell them.

1.

A dangerous criminal had escaped, so the police issued the usual photographs: left profile, front view and the right profile. A few days later they received the following telegram from one detective: "Have captured the fellow on the left, and the fellow in the middle, and I'm going soon to get the fellow on the right as well".

2.

Barrister (speaking to a witness): I want you to tell only the truth, for everything is of importance. How far were you standing from the place of the accident?

Witness (without a moment's hesitation): Just four yards, two feet and six inches.

Barrister (slightly taken aback): I'd like you to tell me how you managed to be so exact.

Witness: Well, I expected some fool to put me this question and I thought if fit to measure the distance.

3.

"I warn you", said the judge, "that demonstrations of any kind are prohibited in the courtroom; therefore whoever shouts "Long live! Hurrah!" or "Down with!" will be sent outsider.

As soon as the accused heard this, he began to shout: "Hurra! Down with! Hurra! Down with!"

4.

- Sir, do you swear this is not your signature?" – asked the lawyer.
- Yes.
- Is it not your handwriting?
- No.
- You take your solemn oath –that this writing does not resemble yours a single particular?
- Yes.
- How can you be certain? – demanded the lawyer.
- I cannot write, - smiled the man.

5.

"Have you anything to say for yourself before I pass the sentence?" the judge said to the pickpocket. "What good have you ever done for mankind?"

"Well, Your Honour said the accused. "I've kept four detectives working regularly and I've helped several reporters, prison guards, and you keep your jobs".

6.

Prisoner: The judge sent me here for *the rest* of my life.

Jailer: Have you got any complaints?

Prisoner: Do you call breaking rock with a hammer *a rest*?

7.

A man and a boy were walking along a quiet street when the man bent down and picked up a glove lying on the pavement. "There is nothing like honesty, my boy," he said, as he placed the glove behind some railings. A hundred yards farther on, they saw another glove. "Goodness me!" ejaculated the man, as he picked it up and tried it on, "if this isn't the neighbor to the first one – and just my size. Go back, Jimmy, and fetch the other.

8.

A husband said to his friend: "My wife doesn't allow me to sleep. She is afraid of thieves; she wakes me up if she hears the slightest noise, and makes me get up to see if there are burglars in the house".

"You can easily get over that difficulty. Just explain to your wife that thieves don't make any noise; they work quietly and don't disturb anybody".

"I've already done that, old man, but it only made matters worse. Now she gets me up several times every night because she hears nothing".

9.

- Have you got a lawyer? – asked the judge a young man brought before him.
- No, Your Honour – was the answer.
- Well, don't you think you had better have one? – asked the judge.
- No, Your Honour, - answered the young man. – I don't need one. I'm going to tell the truth.

10.

- Are you the defendant? – asked the judge.
- No, Your Honour, - was the reply. – I have done nothing to be called names. I've got a lawyer who does the defending.
- Then, who are you?
- I am the gentleman who stole the chickens.