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***METHODS OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE FOR CADETS OF  
HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF  
INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE IN LAW-ENFORCEMENT AREA***

At the current stage of development of the European integration process, Ukraine has faced the need for highly skilled and competitive specialists in all spheres of public life, including in the field of ensuring law and order. Therefore, the problem of proper systemic organization of foreign language training for National Police officers of Ukraine and other units that carry out the function of law enforcement in the state is relevant today.

The modernization of the modern world encourages us to review and improve the priorities and directions of the training of future police officers, to form the necessary skills, among which the knowledge of a foreign language plays an important role.

Taking into account the specificity of training, the teaching of a foreign language for cadets is of a professional nature. This means that the learners are studying those topics that are most important and necessary for further work in the law enforcement departments. In order to improve the cadets' general rules for using a foreign language, a combination of grammar study and improving the skills

of speaking on the basis of the presentation of professional topics during the course of the course takes place.

As a result of reforms in the field of higher education, as well as reforms in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, we are faced with the problem of reducing the training period for law-cadets, and, accordingly, reducing the curriculum of studying a foreign language.

Taking into account the fact that the cadets are living on specific conditions in the training units, the developers of the curriculum for them should be guided precisely by this condition and taking into account the fact that the higher education students in this category do not have as much time to prepare for classes as students of the other civil higher education, etc.

Therefore, there is a need to develop a program of studying foreign language disciplines for those who are studying and serving at the same time as the most updated, optimal, relevant to the realities of contemporary society development.

In order that knowledge of a foreign language does not deteriorate, it is not enough just to study it in classes. After all, as already mentioned, today the curriculum of studying a foreign language by cadets is decreasing, and, accordingly, the number of lessons is reduced by several times. In addition, there is too much time between classes, for which young law enforcers often forget what they learned in previous lessons.

Therefore, in order to improve the knowledge of a foreign language among the students, it is proposed to use the best possible variants of its application in those or other spheres of educational activity, as well as official.

For example, the idea of creating among cadets of educational groups of cadets with high knowledge of a foreign language that would study some disciplines in a foreign language is effective. For example, during a course on criminal law in English, students can simultaneously study the material they need in Ukrainian and improve their knowledge with those offered to them in the program "Foreign Language for Professional Purpose": classification of crimes, drug trafficking, human trafficking, weapons, etc.

Also, in order to improve the knowledge of a foreign language for students, it is proposed to conduct various extracurricular activities, wherever they have worked out their actions in place of events in a foreign language. In addition, law enforcement officers often come into contact with foreigners who may not have the state language. Therefore, conducting such classes, organized by teachers, officers and active cadets, will improve the skills of communication of future police officers. At the same time, in the aspect of psychological development, such lessons will improve the stressors of future law-enforcers, formulate excerpts, and improve the ability to find out in different situations.

In order to encourage students to study foreign language disciplines, the optimal idea is to organize various contests, conferences, brainstorming sessions and similar events that would be called so-called motivators. For example, for a winner in such a contest, a student may receive a holiday promotion. Or, as an

option, for the winner in the above-mentioned events, the students will be dismissed from various park-economic works or other similar tasks.

It is important to remember that in order to improve the learning of a foreign language among the students, teachers and, to a certain extent, interested instructors in the service department should play an important role, as organizing certain teaching methods, it is always worth bearing in mind that the students live and study in special conditions where they often encounter lack of free time for perfect training and study of such discipline as a foreign language.

As a result, it should be noted that understanding the high need for knowledge of a foreign language in the future, its use at work is the main motivator of the student in studying this discipline, and the desire to study is the best teacher and assistant in this case.

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### ***ЗАХИСТ НАСЕЛЕННЯ ВІД НАДЗВИЧАЙНИХ СИТУАЦІЙ ТЕХНОГЕННОГО ХАРАКТЕРУ***

Однозначно можна стверджувати, що в наш час науково-технічний прогрес значно покращує наше життя, але, на жаль, це лише з одного боку. З іншого – він підвищує ризик виникнення аварій і катастроф. Зростання масштабів господарської діяльності і кількості великих промислових комплексів, концентрація на них агрегатів та установок великої і надвеликої потужності, використання у виробництві потенційно небезпечних речовин у великих кількостях - все це збільшує вірогідність виникнення техногенних аварій.

На території України розміщена велика кількість потенційно-небезпечних об'єктів, а тяжкі надзвичайні ситуації, які трапилися на території України, об'єктивно довели неспроможність держави повною мірою захистити населення і територію від них, а також від їх наслідків.

Мета: ознайомитися з основними видами надзвичайних ситуацій техногенного характеру, порівняти масштабні аварії та катастрофи, що сталися на території України та в інших країнах, розглянути основні заходи населення у разі виникнення аварій, катастроф, а також використання захисних споруд та вимог до них, засоби індивідуального захисту та їх застосування, порядок дій формувань ЦО населення в умовах надзвичайних ситуацій. Також слід розглянути державне регулювання і контроль захисту населення, як одного із способів запобігання надзвичайним ситуаціям техногенного характеру, до якого належать державна стандартизація, експертиза та декларування безпеки об'єктів підвищеної небезпеки.

Актуальність теми: обумовлена тим, що ризик надзвичайних ситуацій техногенного характеру постійно зростає, і як наслідок, зростає кількість