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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ ЮРИСТОВ И СОТРУДНИКОВ ПРАВООХРАНИТЕЛЬНЫХ ОРГАНОВ

УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ ДЛЯ СПО

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Данное издание состоит из двух частей. В первой части повествуется о деятельности правоохранительных органов и полицейских силах в мире и их специфике, во второй — о правовых нормах стран изучаемого языка, требованиях к юридическому образованию и особенностях судебных разбирательств в разных странах. Кроме учебных текстов в пособие даны образцы устной речи, газетные статьи, лексические и грамматические упражнения. Уровень владения языком, на который рассчитано пособие, — А1-В1.

Соответствует актуальным требованиям Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования и профессиональным требованиям.

Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов всех курсов юридических направлений, а также стажерам, изучающим английский язык для профессиональных целей.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебное пособие состоит из 2-х частей: в 1-ой вы узнаете все о деятельности правоохранительных органов и о полицейских силах в мире, видах противоправных действий и их пресечении, освоите новую профессиональную лексику.

Во 2-ой части пособия вы читаете о правовых нормах стран изучаемого языка, требованиях к юридическому образованию и особенностях судебных разбирательств в разных странах, кроме этого, научитесь писать деловые письма, резюме, свою автобиографию и т.д.

Шутки, цитаты, эпиграфы, кроссворды, забавные иллюстрации и рассказы по картинкам предназначены для того, чтобы сделать учебное пособие разнообразным по форме и многоплановым по содержанию.

Вследствие изучения материалов пособия студент должен освоить:

трудовые действия

- владеть общением (устным и письменным) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

необходимые умения

- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

необходимые знания

- лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Автор пособия желает вам творческих успехов в дальнейшем освоении планеты под названием Английский язык.

PART I. ENGLISH FOR POLICE

UNIT 1

Every kind of peaceful cooperation among men is primarily based on mutual trust and only secondarily on institutions such as courts of justice and police.

Albert Einstein

n., pl. police – the governmental department charged with the regulation and control of the affairs of a community, now chiefly the department established to maintain order, enforce the law, and prevent and detect crime. A body of persons making up such a department trained in methods of law enforcement and crime prevention and detection and authorized to maintain the peace, safety, and order of the community.

TEXT 1. THE DEFINITION OF POLICING



The word "Police" means the arrangements made in all civilized countries to ensure that the people keep the peace and obey the law. The word also denotes the force of peace officers (or police) employed for this purpose.

In 1829 **Sir Richard Mayne** wrote: "The primary object of an efficient police is the prevention of crime: the next that of detection and punishment of offenders if crime is committed. To this all the efforts of police must be directed. The protection of life and property, the preservation of public peace, and the absence of crime, will alone prove whether those efforts have been successful and whether the objects for which the police were appointed have been attained¹."

In police work much depends on the co-operation of the public, and this is always determined by the respect in which the police are held. One of the key principles of modern policing in Britain is that the police seek to work with the people as part of the community.

Police is the body of agents organized to keep civil order and public safety, enforce the law, and investigate crime. Characteristics common to most police forces include a quasi-military organization, a uniformed patrol and traffic-control force, plainclothes divisions for criminal investigations, and enforcement priorities that reflect the community's way of life. Administration may be centralized at the national level, or decentralized with autonomous local police forces. Recruits usually receive specialized training and take an exam. The modern metropolitan (London) police force

¹ *to attain* – добиваться, достигать

began with Sir **Robert Peel**, the state secretary in Britain in 1829. These Police officers are often referred to as 'Bobbies' due to the fact that it was Sir Robert (Bobby) Peel who authorized Metropolitan Police. They were regarded as the forerunners² of a modern Police force and became a model for the police forces in most countries, such as the United States. Bobbies can still be found in many parts of the world (British ex-colonies, for example).

Do you know that "The Old Bill" or "The Bill" is used as slang names for the police? What is the origin of this funny name? The simple answer is that no one really knows for sure. "Old Bill" was King William IV, whose constables were an early form of police. In 1619 the constables of the watch referred to themselves as 'us peacemakers and all our bill of authority'. New laws for the police used to come and keep coming from bills passed through Parliament. Constables of the watch were sometimes nicknamed for the billhooks³ they carried as weapons. So choose the explanation you like the most!

Vocabulary practice

1. Pay attention to different meanings of the word "police" and its use, find the word 'police' in the text above or make sentences of your own:

Police:

1) полиция (city police, municipal police, local police, secret police, security police, state police, police state);

2) отряд по обеспечению безопасности (может быть сформирован на общественных началах, но по функциям напоминает полицию);

3) полицейские (употребляется с глаголом во множественном числе), e.g., Police are authorized to use weapon in emergency situations.

2. Match the expressions with the word 'order' with their translations:

1) order of nature;

a) соблюдать порядок;

2) order of things;

b) испортиться;

3) to call to order;

c) в беспорядке;

4) to keep order;

d) в неисправности;

5) to get out of order;

e) естественный порядок;

6) to put in order;

f) призвать к порядку;

7) in bad order;

g) привести в порядок;

8) out of order.

h) порядок вещей.

3. Find the odd one in each group of the words:

– prevent, commit, company, authorize;

– protection, prevention, explanation, nicknamed;

– uniformed, authority, specialized, regarded;

– property, community, safety, refer;

² *forerunner* – предшественник.

³ *billhooks* – секач (кривой нож для обрубki сучьев).

- direct, protect, absence, investigate;
- maintain, forerunner, investigator, peacemaker;
- centralized, decentralized, organized, autonomous;
- enforcement, constables, punishment, establishment;
- force, model, community, uniformed.

TEXT 2. ORIGINS OF POLICING



The term "**police**" is associated with departments of a state that are authorized to exercise the police power of that state within a legal or territorial area of responsibility. The word comes via French from the Latin *politia* ("civil administration"), which itself derives from the Ancient Greek *polis* ("city"). The first police force comparable to the present-day police was established in 1667 under King Louis XIV in France, although modern police usually trace their origins to the 1800 establishment of the Police in London and the Napoleonic police of Paris, then the largest and the most dangerous city of Europe. The royal edict⁴, registered by the Parliament of Paris on March 15, 1667 created the office of "lieutenant general of police", who was the head of the new Paris police force. Police was given the task to "ensure the peace and quiet of the public and private individuals, clean the city of what may cause disturbances, and have everyone live according to their duties".

The city of Paris was divided into 16 districts policed by the 44 *commissaires de police*⁵, each in a particular district. The scheme of the Paris police force was copied by the rest of France, resulting in the creation of police in all large French towns.

The origin of the British police lies in early tribal history and is based on customs for securing order through appointed representatives (the people were the police). The Saxons brought this system to England and improved and developed the organization. This organized the division of the people into groups of ten, called "tythings"⁶, with a tything-man⁷ as representative of each; and into larger groups, each of ten tythings, under a "hundred-man" who was responsible to the Sheriff of the County⁸.

⁴ *edict* – эдикт, указ.

⁵ *commissaires de police* (фр.) – полицейские комиссары.

⁶ *tything* – десятина.

⁷ *tything-man* – десятник.

⁸ *county* – графство.

The tything-man system, after contact with the Normans, changed considerably but was not wholly destroyed. In time the tything-man became the constable and the Sheriff – the Justice of the Peace, to whom the parish⁹ constable was responsible. According to this system, which became widely established in the 17th and 18th centuries, there was one unarmed citizen in each parish who was elected annually to serve for a year as parish constable. He worked in co-operation with the local Justices to keep laws and maintain order. In the towns, responsibility for keeping the order was given to groups of paid citizens, who were known as "The Watch" for guarding the gates and patrolling the streets at night.

In the 18th century came the big social and economic changes and the movement of the population to the towns. The parish constable and "Watch" systems failed and the law-enforcement system was under a serious menace¹⁰. This led to the formation of the "New Police".

Nowadays policing is the activity of enforcing¹¹ the criminal law and it takes place in any society which has such a law. But in most societies people doing the policing also have other functions: traffic regulation, public and social order, safety of citizens. With the exception of the Roman Empire, the existence of 'the police', a separate force to enforce the criminal law, is a product of modern urban society. The establishment of a metropolitan police force in London 1829 is usually seen as the most important event. Police forces covered all of the United Kingdom by 1860 and many other states in Europe did the same.

Read the text and answer the questions:

1. *What does the word "police" mean?*
2. *What is the primary object of the police?*
3. *What is the origin of the "Old Bill" nickname?*
4. *What does "The Watch" refer to?*
5. *What were the duties of the Watch?*
6. *When was the Metropolitan Police established?*
7. *What is the meaning of the word "a hundred-man"?*
8. *Give definition of police and policing.*
9. *What is the origin of the nickname "Bobby" applied to the Metropolitan Police?*
10. *Why can Bobbies be found in most parts of the world?*
11. *What are police functions?*

⁹ *parish* – округ (единица административного деления; в других государствах аналогична графствам).

¹⁰ *menace* – угроза; опасность.

¹¹ *enforce* – осуществлять, приводить в исполнение.

TEXT 3. POLICE AROUND THE WORLD



In many countries, particularly those with a federal system of government, there may be several police organizations, each serving different levels of government and enforcing different parts of the applicable law. The United States has a highly decentralized and fragmented system of law enforcement, with over 17,000 state and local law enforcement agencies. Other countries, such as Chile, Israel, and Austria, use a centralized system of policing.

Interpol is the world's largest international police organization, with 186 member countries. Created in 1923, it facilitates cross-border police co-operation, and supports and assists all organizations, authorities and services whose mission is to prevent or combat international crime

Interpol aims to facilitate international police co-operation even where diplomatic relations do not exist between particular countries. Action is taken within the limits of existing laws in different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Interpol's constitution prohibits 'any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character.' Interpol has signed co-operation agreements with the United Nations. Interpol seeks to forge ties with all international bodies, governmental authorities and non-governmental organizations whose mission to fight crime and protect the public's safety.

These collaborations occur formally, through the signing of co-operation agreements and adoption of international conventions, and more informally, through Interpol's participation in international symposia, conferences and working groups, and vice versa.

Most countries are members of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), established to detect and fight trans-national crime and provide for international co-operation and co-ordination of other police activities. Interpol does not conduct investigations nor arrests by itself, but only serves as a central point for information on crime, suspects and criminals.

A police officer has one of the most important jobs in the world: to serve and protect the people. While they are fighting crime and handling emergencies they probably come across many English speakers. Some may commit crimes, while others may be victims of crime. In both cases, they need to ask and answer questions in English. Their job may also require them to speak to English witnesses. Time can be a key factor in solving a

crime or saving a life. They cannot always wait for an interpreter. They should learn vocabulary and phrases that will be useful when they encounter English speakers.

Read the text and answer the questions:

1. *What is meant by decentralized and fragmented system of law enforcement?*
2. *What does Interpol stand for?*
3. *What are its functions?*
4. *Why do policemen need English?*
5. *Combine the following words with the word "police" and translate collocations into Russian:
constable, dog, force, officer, state, station, duty, action, authority, custody, evidence, inquiry*

Vocabulary practice

Complete the chart using the words from the texts above. Translate the words:

Noun	Adjective	Translation
responsibility		
	administrative	
	comparable	
danger		
	creative	
	applicable	
success		
	safe	
tribe		
territory		

Adjective	Adverb	Translation
	wholly	
dangerous		
particular		
	highly	
	considerably	
annual		
probable		
	safely	
	locally	

TALKING POINTS



Talk about the law and law enforcement system in your country. What do you know about it? How is it different from British or American law enforcement systems? What is it based on?

Make a list of questions you would like to ask your partner. Use the vocabulary from the Unit above.

UNIT 2

In the following unit do the exercises and take the quizzes to test your knowledge and understanding.

Crime – an act which is prohibited by criminal law. Each state sets out a limited series of acts (crimes) which are prohibited and punishes the commission of these acts by a fine, imprisonment or some other form of punishment. In exceptional cases, an omission to act can constitute a crime, such as failing to give assistance to a person in peril¹² or failing to report a case of child abuse.

THESAURUS

Crime and criminals

Translate the following words into Russian, learn them and do the quiz:

Vocabulary part of speech	Meaning	Example sentence
arrest <i>verb</i>	take into police control	My partner arrested the man who set fire to the building.
assailant <i>noun</i>	person who assaults or attacks	Did you see the assailant run away?
at large (on the loose) <i>preposition + adjective</i>	not caught, running free	I'm afraid that the man who robbed the bank is still at large .
armed and dangerous <i>adjective</i>	is carrying a weapon and has a violent background	Do not approach the thief if you see him. He is considered armed and dangerous .
back-up <i>noun</i>	police that are called in to support or help	We're calling for back up now that we know she has a gun.
bail <i>noun</i>	large amount of money that someone pays as a promise to appear in court	Your husband's bail is posted at 20, 000 dollars.

¹² *peril* – опасность; риск, угроза

Vocabulary part of speech	Meaning	Example sentence
baton (night stick) <i>noun</i>	heavy stick that police use for controlling crowds or defending themselves	No, we don't carry guns. We only have batons .
book someone <i>verb</i>	register someone as a criminal	We're taking your brother down to the station to book him.
break into <i>verb</i>	enter a residence, car, or business illegally	Do you have any idea who would have broken into your car?
burglar <i>noun</i>	a person who breaks into a home or business and steals items	We think the burglar got in through your chimney.
cell <i>noun</i>	individual room in a jail/prison	We'll have to keep you in a cell until someone comes to pay your bail.
convict <i>noun</i>	a person who is doing (or supposed to be doing) jailtime	Please be aware that there is a convict on the loose.
cop/copper <i>noun</i>	police officer (<i>common slang</i>)	Did somebody here call the cops ?
criminal record <i>noun</i>	a file that lists all of the crimes a person has committed	We don't allow anyone with a criminal record into our country.
crime scene <i>noun</i>	the place where a crime happened	Please stay outside the yellow tape. This is a crime scene .
cruiser (squad car) <i>noun</i>	police car	Please step out of your vehicle and get into the police cruiser .
(in) custody <i>noun</i>	under police control	You will be happy to know that we have taken the kidnapper into custody .
DUI/DWI	(Driving Under the Influence/Driving while Intoxicated). Driving after drinking too much alcohol	Your record says that you have two previous DUIs .
detective <i>noun</i>	police officer responsible for solving crime	The detective is going to ask you a few questions about the man's appearance.
do time <i>verb + noun</i>	receive punishment for a crime by spending time in jail	You won't be required to do any time but you will have to pay a fine.
domestic dispute <i>adjective + noun</i>	argument/trouble in the home(often leads to violence)	We've had a number of calls reporting a domestic dispute in your hotel room.
escape <i>verb</i>	get away from a holding place	If you try to escape we will have to restrain you with handcuffs.

Vocabulary part of speech	Meaning	Example sentence
felony <i>noun</i>	a major crime (e.g. murder)	Murder is considered a felony and is punishable by life in prison.
fine <i>noun</i>	money that a person pays for breaking a law	You can get charged a large fine for speeding in a school zone.
fingerprints <i>noun</i>	marks left by fingers that identify a person	We're going to have to check your personal belongings for fingerprints .
firearms <i>noun</i>	weapons that shoot	It is illegal to carry unregistered firearms such as rifles and pistols.
gang <i>noun</i>	a group of people often associated with crime and drugs	Stay away from this area at night as there is a lot of gang activity.
guilty <i>adjective</i>	responsible for a crime, deserving of punishment	You will be considered innocent until you are proven guilty .
handcuffs <i>noun</i>	metal rings that attach to wrists to keep criminals (or the accused) from escaping	We put your boyfriend in handcuffs , because we saw him climbing through your window and thought he was an intruder.
innocent <i>adjective</i>	not responsible for the crime	We'll believe you are innocent when you show us your receipt for the items in the bag.
intruder <i>noun</i>	a person who enters a home or business illegally	Someone called to report an intruder on the third floor.
jail (prison) <i>noun</i>	a place where criminals are confined	The guards will be patrolling the prison all day long.
misdemeanor <i>noun</i>	a minor crime (punishment is usually a fine or less than one year in jail)	Stealing a road sign is considered a misdemeanor , but is punishable by a large fine.
noise complaint <i>noun</i>	a call to the police to complain of disturbing noise (usually music or a party)	Two of your neighbours have made a noise complaint tonight.
partner <i>noun</i>	another officer that a policeman drives and works with	I'm going to get you to tell your story to my partner .
patrol (on patrol) <i>verb</i>	observe and protect an area	We always patrol the downtown core on the weekends.
perpetrator <i>noun</i>	person who committed the crime	The perpetrator is still at large.
pickpocket <i>noun</i>	a thief who steals from people's pockets in transit or in crowds	Beware of pickpockets on the subway.
pistol <i>noun</i>	a hand held firearm	Our local cops carry pistols but rarely use them.
pursuit <i>noun</i>	the act of searching for	We are in pursuit of a man in a green jacket and orange pants.

Vocabulary part of speech	Meaning	Example sentence
radar <i>noun/adjective</i>	radio wave transmission that helps police track cars and map crime scenes	According to our radar you were driving well above the speed limit.
robbery <i>noun</i>	theft; taking something that does not belong to you, often with force	We have twenty officers investigating the bank robbery .
speeding ticket <i>noun</i>	a fine given to a driver who gets caught driving beyond the speed limit	Your license shows a clean driving record except for one speeding ticket from five years ago.
steal <i>verb</i>	to take something that does not belong to you	Do you know who stole your wallet?
street crime <i>noun</i>	crime such as drugs and prostitution	Don't give the beggars any money. You will only be promoting street crime .
thief <i>noun</i>	somebody who steals	We have found the thief who stole your car.
walkie-talkie <i>noun</i>	hand held radio each partner carries	My partner told me your license plate over his walkie-talkie .
wanted <i>adjective</i>	being searched for by police	A man from your hotel is wanted for his involvement in a murder.
witness <i>verb</i>	to see something happen	Three people witnessed the murder but they are afraid to speak.
young offender (juvenile delinquent) <i>noun</i>	a minor who commits a crime (usually under age of 18)	Your punishment will be less severe because you are a young offender .

VOCABULARY QUIZ

- The opposite of guilty is*
 - jail;
 - arrest;
 - innocent;
 - wanted.
- ... is a person who enters a house or business illegally.*
 - an intruder;
 - an investigator;
 - a cop;
 - an officer.
- Some misdemeanors are punishable by paying a*
 - cell;
 - patrol;
 - fine;
 - radar.

4. *The person a police officer works closest beside every day is his*
- a) offender;
 - b) perpetrator;
 - c) partner;
 - d) convict.
5. *Dealing drugs behind a restaurant is an example of a*
- a) pickpocket;
 - b) back-up;
 - c) street crime;
 - d) custody.
6. *When a man commits a felony he gets taken into police*
- a) DUI;
 - b) custody;
 - c) gangs;
 - d) squad.
7. *Another word for a thief is*
- a) detective;
 - b) baton;
 - c) robber;
 - d) gang.
8. *In order to prevent a criminal from running, police use*
- a) headquarters;
 - b) handcuffs;
 - c) perpetrators;
 - d) fingerprints.
9. *One of the first things detectives do at a crime scene is check for*
- a) cruisers;
 - b) fines;
 - c) fingerprints;
 - d) felonies.
10. *Another word for prison is*
- a) cupboard;
 - b) jail;
 - c) court;
 - d) station.
11. *A walkie-talkie is another word for*
- a) robbery;
 - b) street gang;
 - c) radio;
 - d) street crime.
12. *A fine given to a driver who gets caught driving beyond the speed limit is*
- a) season ticket;
 - b) train ticket;

- c) parking ticket;
 - d) speeding ticket.
13. *Another word for intruder is*
- a) burglar;
 - b) robber;
 - c) thief;
 - d) pickpocket.
14. *A major crime is*
- a) misdemeanor;
 - b) felony;
 - c) pursuit;
 - d) delinquency.
15. *Another word for police car is*
- a) cruiser;
 - b) cab;
 - c) radar;
 - d) walkie-talkie.

(see Answer key section for clues)

There is an important difference between **criminal** law and **civil** law. Criminal law deals with matters such as murder. Civil law deals with matters such as contracts or divorce. The police are not normally involved in civil law. They mostly deal with criminal law and criminals.



TEXT 1. CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

Societies define **crime** as the breach of one or more rules or laws for which some governing authority may prescribe a punishment. A crime is a serious offence such as murder or robbery. Many people view crime as deviant behavior¹³ that violates norms – cultural standards prescribing how humans ought to behave normally. This approach considers the complex realities surrounding the concept of crime and seeks to understand how changing social, political, psychological, and economic conditions may affect the current definitions of crime and the form of the legal, law-enforcement, and penal responses made by society. Legislatures pass laws to define crimes which violate social norms. These laws vary from time to time and from place to place: note variations in gambling laws, for example, and the prohibition or encouragement of

¹³ *deviant behavior* – девиантное, отклоняющееся (от социальной, моральной, правовой нормы) поведение, девиантность