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Кафедра иностранных языков



Методические указания
по английскому языку для студентов 2 курса
специальности 40.05.02 Правоохранительная деятельность
(Часть 4)

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Составитель Н.В. Тененёва

Рецензент

Кандидат филологических наук *Е.Н. Землянская*

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Методические указания основаны на оригинальных монологических и диалогических текстах, касающихся наиболее распространенных видов преступлений и их расследования. Комплекс взаимосвязанных упражнений и заданий каждого раздела ориентирован на овладение обучаемыми базовой специальной лексикой и активизацию таких видов речевой деятельности, как чтение, говорение и письмо. Методические указания также содержат задания на повторение и проверку прочности усвоения языковых явлений, отработанных на аудиторных занятиях.

Предназначены для использования на занятиях по английскому языку со студентами 2 курса специальности «Правоохранительная деятельность».

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UNIT 1 ASSAULT

Exercise 1. Read the police report. Then, mark the statements as true or false.

1. The arrestees agree on how the fight began.
2. The police officer ended the fight.
3. Cower sustained injuries in the fight.

ASSAULT REPORT

Report number: 000819726

Incident type: **Assault**

Officer: Leona Vicente

On October 9 at 12:35 AM, I answered a call to the Grey Tavern at 907 Oak Street. Witnesses reported a dispute between two men, Darren Rogen and Paul Cower.

I interviewed both suspects. Rogen claimed that Cower tried to **provoke** him into a fight several times that evening. He said Cover **intentionally** bumped into him several times and refused to apologize. Cover stated that Darren was mistaken. He claimed that he bumped into Mr. Rogen accidentally.

Witnesses reported that Rogen produced a knife and yelled **threats** at Cower. Cower began knocking over furniture and told Rogen, "Come and get me". When Rogen approached Cower, Cower threw a glass at Rogen's head. At that point, bar security ended the confrontation. Cower claimed he was acting in **self-defense**. Neither of the men sustained significant **bodily injury**. However, each man's show of force and use of **deadly weapons** showed intent to do **violence**. I arrested both men for **aggravated assault**.

Exercise 2. Complete the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined part.

1. The burglar attacked the security guard with a(n) object that could kill someone (= _ _ _ dl _ w _ _ _ o _).
2. In the process of protecting himself, Vernon punched his attacker (= _ el _ - _ _ f _ _ se).
3. Using force to hurt people is an officer's last resort (= _ i _ _ _ _ ce).
4. The crowd tried to get a reaction from the officers (= _ _ _ vo _ _).
5. The man faces two years in prison for causing serious physical harm to others (= _ gg _ _ _ _ te _ _ ss _ _ _ _).

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

threat, bodily injury, assault, intentionally, show of force

1. Ann _____ hit the woman. It was not an accident.
2. Police took the man's _____ to shoot seriously.
3. A(n) _____ is a crime, even if no one is hurt.
4. No one sustained _____ in the crash.
5. Tristan's sentence was severe because the _____ he committed was on an officer.

Exercise 4. Complete the conversation between a police officer and a suspect with the words given below.

arrest, assault, fight, jail, threatened, weapon, witnesses, wrong

- Officer: Darren, I don't want to tell you again. Sit down and answer my questions.
- Darren: Why? I didn't do anything! You should (1) _____ Paul!
- Officer: I'll talk to Paul in a moment. In the meantime, you need to stop yelling.
- Darren: This is ridiculous.
- Officer: What caused the (2) _____ between you and Paul?
- Darren: It was his fault. He was trying to start a fight all night.

- Officer: The (3)_____ said that you pulled out a knife.
 Darren: I told you, he stated it.
 Officer: Well, Darren, you're in some serious trouble, too. You committed an (4)_____ with a deadly (5)_____.
 Darren: What? I never even touched him! He threw a glass at my face!
 Officer: Calm down, Darren. You (6)_____ to hurt him. That's enough to send you to (7)_____.
 Darren: I don't believe this. I didn't do anything (8)_____.

Exercise 5. Read the conversation again. Choose the correct answers.

1. What is the officer mainly asking about?

- a) where a weapon is now;
- b) what happened in a fight;
- c) how a fight was stopped;
- d) who was injured in a fight.

2. Why might the man go to jail?

- a) He injured witnesses.
- b) He would not obey commands.
- c) He threatened to hurt the other man.
- d) He refused to answer questions.

Exercise 6. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Exercise 4. Then, switch roles.

Student A	Student B
You are a police officer. Talk to Student B about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a recent fight; - possible charges 	You are a suspect. Talk to Student A about what happened during a fight

Exercise 7. Read the following text and discuss it in the form of a dialogue.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT INVESTIGATIONS

Aggravated assault is often considered when the attack was against a police officer or other public official. It may also be considered if an individual used a knife, gun, blunt object (brick, rock, hammer, etc.), or similar type of weapon in an attack and the weapon could not only cause serious bodily harm, but potentially kill or disfigure the victim.

The work of criminal investigators in an aggravated assault unit includes working with a prosecutor or district attorney to provide, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the elements and nature of the assault made it an aggravated assault.

Aggravated assault criminal investigators may need to gather evidence to provide that the accused intentionally threatened, provoked the attack, caused the victim fear, and/or attempted to accomplish something during the attack. Assault investigators must also uncover any evidence that would prove that the accused committed the assault with the intent to commit another serious crime or whether he concealed his identity or used a deadly weapon in the attack.

Detectives investigating aggravated assaults usually follow a standard protocol: questioning victims and witnesses; investigating the scene of the crime and collecting evidence there; and accompanying the victim to the hospital for a forensic examination.

Depending on the size of the police department, aggravated assaults may be organized under one assault unit, or they may be just one facet of a larger assault unit, which may include investigations associated with:

- sexual assault;
- injury to an elderly or disabled individuals;
- terroristic threats;
- tampering with consumer products;
- taking or attempting to take the service weapon of a police officer;
- forcible rape;
- indecent exposure;
- assaults on minors by adults;
- domestic violence.

Therefore, assault investigator jobs may include investigating any number of crimes that fall into the assault category or investigating a specific type of assault.



UNIT 2 AUTO THEFT

Exercise 1. Read the bulletin. Then, mark the statements as true or false.

1. The tourist owned the vehicle that was stolen.
2. The keys were in the ignition when the car was stolen.
3. The car was likely stolen so that it could be sold for parts.

STOLEN VEHICLE BULLETIN

Make: Charlotte

Model: Impreza

Year: 2009

Color: White

License Plate Number: CXR269

Vehicle Identification Number (VIN): JH4NA1157MT061832

Incident information: At approximately 1:30 pm, **tourist** driving a **rental car** arrived at the gas station on the corner of 3rd Street and Main. He left the engine **running** with the **keys** in the **ignition** and entered the building. While the car was **idling**, witnesses say two teenage boys entered the vehicle and drove off. It's believed the vehicle was taken for a **joyride**. If the vehicle is **recovered**, Sunset Rental Cars should be notified immediately. Do not use **spike strips** to stop the vehicle unless absolutely necessary.

Exercise 2. Complete the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined part.

1. The police got back Mr. Cole's car four days after it was stolen (= _e_ _v_ _ _ _).
- 2 People traveling away from home need to be aware of bad neighborhoods in the area (= _ _u_ _s_ _).

3 The sheriff used a device that has sharp points to stop the reckless driver (=s _ _ _ e _ t _ _ p).

4 Leave the car in its operational mode while I run into the store (= _ _ n _ _ g).

Exercise 3. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (a-f).

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1) key | a) the mechanism that starts a vehicle's engine |
| 2) ignition | b) to let an engine run while the vehicle is not moving |
| 3) idle | c) the act of stealing a car and driving it at high speeds for entertainment |
| 4) VIN | d) a vehicle a person pays to use |
| 5) joyride | e) a piece of metal with grooves that operates a mechanism |
| 6) rental car | f) a combination of letters and numbers that identifies a vehicle |

Exercise 4. Complete the conversation between two patrol officers with the words given below.

chase, gas station, incident, patrol, recover, rental, spike strip, stolen

Officer 1: Wasn't that bulletin about a (1)_____ Charlotte Impreza?

Officer 2: Yes. A tourist left it running outside a (2)_____.

Officer 1: It was a white (3)_____ car, wasn't it?

Officer 2: I think so. Let me see. Yes. Why?

Officer 1: Doesn't the car in front of us fit the description?

Officer 2: That's it! Do you think we can (4)_____ it without an (5)_____?

Officer 1: As long as those kids don't start a high-speed (6)_____.

Officer 2: I'll radio the (7)_____ up the street to get a (8)_____ ready, just in case.

Exercise 5. Read the conversation again. Choose the correct answers.

1. What is the conversation mostly about?
 - a) the increasing number of stolen cars in the area;
 - b) the location of other patrol officers;
 - c) the possibility of a high speed chase;
 - d) the details regarding a stolen vehicle.

2. What will the woman likely do next?
 - a) get a spike strip ready;
 - b) notify the car rental company;
 - c) contact other police officers;
 - d) recover the stolen vehicle.

Exercise 6. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Exercise 4. Then, switch roles.

Student A	Student B
You are a patrol officer. Talk to Student B about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a stolen car bulletin; - the make and model; - the car in front of you 	You are a patrol officer. Confirm Student A's description of the stolen vehicle.

Exercise 7. Read the following text and discuss it in the form of a dialogue.

THE SCOPE OF AUTO THEFT INVESTIGATIONS

It may appear that auto theft investigations involve little more than documenting stolen vehicles and attempting to locate and recover them. However, these criminal investigations units must be structured, efficient, and coordinated in order to combat this felony crime and the financial toll that it takes on motor vehicle owners.

The work of auto theft investigators begins with the collection and analysis of data. These criminal investigators must maintain expert documentation regarding auto thefts in the region, as it allows them to better understand and identify crime patterns and respond accordingly.

For example, many police departments have implemented systems that immediately update officers on stolen vehicles, providing investigators with information they can search and filter through in order to monitor trends in a given area.

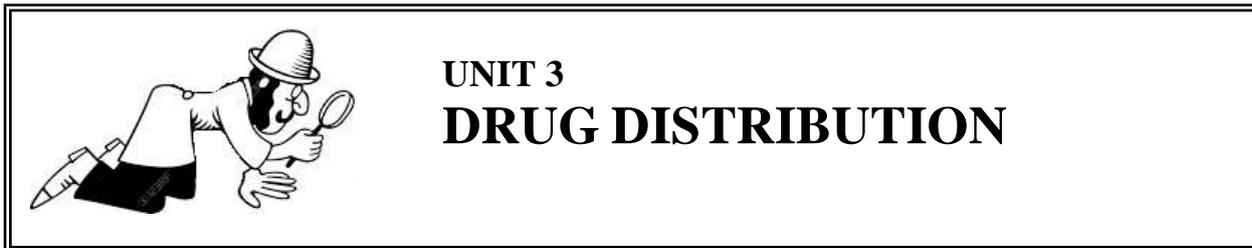
Another major focus of an auto theft investigations team is the organization of case assignments and the case management process. The detectives and officers of the unit are called upon to process incoming calls, clear unfounded incidents, and investigate legitimate motor vehicle thefts in an organized manner.

Auto theft investigative units of police departments are therefore always searching for ways to ensure that the system of reporting and investigating is as efficient as possible.

Many times this work also includes creating and implementing media and public awareness campaigns and community/neighborhood partnerships and watch groups in order to curb auto theft.

As criminal investigators, auto theft investigators work first as police officers. Upon achieving experience as a police officer, and often times through the completion of a college degree in a major such as criminology, criminal justice, or crime scene investigations, individuals are then promoted to the department's criminal investigations division in the auto theft unit.

Detectives engaged in auto theft investigations receive a good portion of their training through field work; however, many police departments have instituted comprehensive training programs as to ensure that investigators within this unit are equipped with the latest identification and investigation techniques available.



Exercise 1. Read the newspaper article. Then, mark the statements as true or false.

1. Barlowe was charged with multiple crimes.
2. Barlowe was the head of a smuggling operation.
3. Barlowe's business associates were also arrested.

DRUG BUST NABS DEALER

On the evening of October 20, police officers conducted a drug bust at a home located on Granite Street. The home owner, Frank Barlowe, was **arraigned** and is being held without bail after pleading innocent to drug **trafficking** charges, including possession and **intent to distribute**.

Police seized five pounds of **heroin**, then pounds of **methamphetamine** and several bottles of **unauthorized prescription** drugs. The drugs were **concealed** in various areas of the home along with an undisclosed amount of money. The police also found **scales** used to weigh the drugs and various items used to wrap the drugs before **distribution**. Police conducted a search of Barlowe's vehicle which turned up thirty individually wrapped **packages** of heroin waiting to be sold. Police have impounded the vehicle as they suspect it was used in the **transportation** of drugs.

Police say they are not sure if Barlowe is acting by himself, or if they may report to the leader of a larger drug **smuggling** operation. They will be investigating Barlowe's known associates. The district attorney's office says that if Barlowe is **convicted** of all charges, he could be facing up to fifty years in prison.

Exercise 2. Match the words (1-8) with the definitions (a-h).

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1) trafficking | a) not legally allowed |
| 2) distribution | b) to prove a person is guilty |
| 3) transportation | c) the process of supplying products |
| 4) unauthorized | d) the practice of taking goods in or out of a country |
| 5) smuggling | e) the act of moving items from one place to another |
| 6) conceal | f) requiring a doctor's authorization |
| 7) convict | g) to hide something |
| 8) prescription | h) the purchase and sale of drugs |

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

dealer, heroine, intent to distribute, methamphetamine, package, scales

1. _____ makes users feel energetic.
2. People with large amounts of drugs can be charged with _____.
3. The _____ contained illegal drugs.
4. _____ users show little energy.
5. _____ are used to measure weights.
6. Police arrested the _____ yesterday.

Exercise 4. Complete the conversation between two officers with the words given below.

convicted, distribute, drugs, evidence, guilty, methamphetamine, scales, trafficking

Officer 1: So what do you think about the Barlowe case?

Officer 2: Seems to me it's pretty cut and dry. Just look at the (1)_____.

Officer 1: Yeah, but you know Frank Barlowe's going to hire some defense attorney to get him cleared of the drug (2)_____ charges.

Officer 2: Well, all the physical evidence we found at the house says he's (3)_____. Innocent people don't just have ten

pounds of (4)_____ lying around their homes.

Officer 1: Not to mention the drug residue found on the (5)_____ and packaging. Those are pretty good signs of intent to (6)_____.

Officer 2: And don't forget the money we found. If that isn't proof that he was selling (7)_____, I don't know what is. He said his job that was a car salesman? They just don't make that much cash.

Officer 1: Yeah, I guess it looks like the district attorney has an excellent chance of making the charges stick.

Officer 2: We did everything by the book, and made sure we got the search warrant before going in. I just don't see any reason why he won't be (8)_____.

Exercise 5. Read the conversation again. Choose the correct answers.

1. What is the conversation mainly about?

- a) describing an upcoming raid;
- b) listing evidence in a case;
- c) limiting drug distribution;
- d) getting a search warrant.

2. Why does one of the officers mention a car salesman?

- a) to explain how drugs were transported;
- b) to suggest that the suspect is guilty;
- c) to name a key witness in the case;
- d) to show where drugs were concealed.

Exercise 6. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Exercise 4. Then, switch roles.

Student A	Student B
You are an officer. Talk to Student B about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - his or her opinion of a drug case; - evidence of drug distribution; 	You are an officer. Talk to Student A about a case involving drug distribution

- evidence of drug sales	
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Exercise 7. Read the following text and discuss it in the form of a dialogue.

HOW NARCOTICS CRIME INVESTIGATIONS ARE PERFORMED

Shutting down nuisance drug houses, dismantling complex drug trafficking organizations and arresting street level dealers. This is the work of drug/narcotic investigative teams, which investigate all types of illegal drugs, from heroin and cocaine to methamphetamine, ecstasy, and illegal prescription drugs.

Drug investigation units within a police department are designed to combat illegal narcotic distribution networks and prepare evidence for the successful prosecution of criminals involved in drug-related crimes. Drug investigators may also work through specialized drug squads or task forces, many of which are multi-jurisdictional.

It is typical for narcotics investigation units to conduct both covert and overt operations. Covert operations consist of undercover work that is directed at drug traffickers, while overt operations consist of street-level work that addresses small- to mid-level drug traffickers, drug abusers, drug houses, and street corner drug dealing.

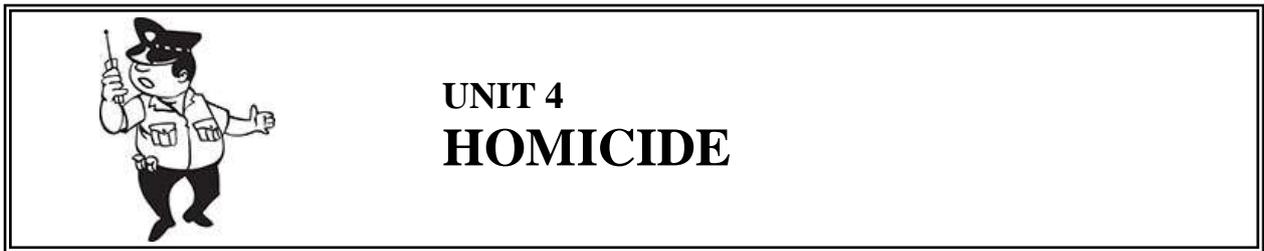
Drug investigators are law enforcement officers whose main duties are related to the investigation of criminal activities connected to the sale, use, and distribution of illegal drugs.

Narcotics investigators must possess a unique skillset, as they are required to initiate and obtain intelligence of suspected illegal drug dealers and users which, many times, involves covert operations and undercover drug stings. Their work involves understanding the drug chain, from the highest-level suppliers to street-level dealers, and developing and maintaining contacts, interviewing witnesses, and interviewing the victims of drug abuse.

This investigative work also includes obtaining search warrants or arrest warrants, and obtaining warrants from judges to utilize certain types of surveillance activities, such as electronic monitoring devices or wiretapping equipment.

Narcotics investigators maintain close partnerships with other law enforcement agencies, thereby improving the exchange of information and increasing the effectiveness of their investigations.

Many times, drug investigators develop and coordinate a number of community-based and school-based drug education programs, which are designed to create awareness of the dangers of drugs.



Exercise 1. Read the newspaper article. Then, mark the statements as true or false.

1. The server at the bar witnessed the murder.
2. The autopsy revealed that the victim died from stab wounds.
3. A suspect in the case had previously killed someone.

TOURIST MURDERED AT LOCAL BAR

The body of a 45-year-old man was found late last night outside a local bar. Police suspect **foul play**. The man was identified as Robert Hillson of Atlanta, GA. Hillson had been vacationing in South Summerwille with his family since last week. Linda Sanders, a server at the bar, said she saw Hillson arguing with another man, but that the men left the bar separately.

Police have not found a **murder weapon**, and the body was apparently not discovered for several hours. "The **corpse** is in the **morgue**, and we will be conducting a detailed **autopsy** later today," said Thomas Ford, Summerwille County **Coroner**. "At this point, I can't tell you the exact **cause of death**, but I can say that the victim had multiple stab wounds and also appeared to have been **bludgeoned** with some type of blunt object."

Police say the **motive** for this **homicide** is unclear and that they are waiting for the coroner's report. No charges have been filed, but one suspect has been taken into custody. Jared Filler, a 33-year-old South Summerwille native, has had two previous arrests and one conviction in 2008 for **manslaughter**. Filler is known to be a regular customer at the bar where Hillson's body was found.

Exercise 2. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (a-f).

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1) motive | a) to hit with a heavy object |
| 2) coroner | b) an official who investigates deaths |
| 3) foul play | c) an act that intentionally causes death |
| 4) bludgeon | d) an item used to kill someone |
| 5) murder weapon | e) a reason for committing a crime |
| 6) cause of death | f) the injury or injuries that ended someone's life |

Exercise 3. Choose the correct word for each blank.

1) manslaughter / morgue

A. The suspect was charged with _____.

B. The body is still in the _____.

2) corpse / homicide

A. Greg was guilty of committing a _____.

B. The coroner's office is examining the _____.

3) autopsy / stab wound

A. The _____ was the cause of death.

B. A(n) _____ showed how the man died.

Exercise 4. Complete the conversation between two officers with the words given below.

bludgeoned, coroner, fight, homicide, motive, robbery, weapons, wounds

Officer 1: So this is our victim?

Officer 2: Yeah. Male, forties No question it's a (1)_____.

Officer 1: Do we have a murder weapon?

Officer 2: No, not yet.

Officer 1: You know, from the looks of him, there might have been two murder (2)_____. Maybe even two attackers.

Officer 2: Why do you say that?

Officer 1: Well, it looks like there are several stab (3)_____, but

look at that wound on his head.

Officer 2: Oh, yeah, you're right. It looks like he was (4)_____ with something.

Officer 1: Do we have an ID on this guy yet?

Officer 2: We do. He was a tourist. Officer Davenport is on the way to talk to his family at their hotel.

Officer 1: So what's our (5)_____? Was it just a bar (6)_____?

Officer 2: I asked a server if she'd seen anything. She said she saw him arguing with another guy in the bar earlier this evening.

Officer 1: It doesn't look like a (7)_____. They didn't take his wedding ring or his wallet.

Officer 2: No, I think it was just an argument gone very wrong. Would you mind calling the (8)_____'s office again? They should be here already.

Officer 1: No problem, it looks like the TV crews are here. Do you want me to tell them to leave?

Officer 2: No, thanks. I'll do it. I want to keep them away so that no information gets leaked.

Exercise 5. Read the conversation again. Choose the correct answers.

1. What is the dialogue mostly about?

- a) a murder investigation;
- b) interviewing a witness;
- c) a piece of evidence;
- d) contacting a victim's family.

2. Why do the officers discuss a bar fight?

- a) to suggest that there were two attackers;
- b) to explain what happened after a robbery;
- c) to propose a motive for a crime;
- d) to question the credibility of a witness.

Exercise 6. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Exercise 4. Then, switch roles.

Student A	Student B
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<p>You're talking to a fellow police officer. Talk to Student B about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the victim; - witness testimony; - a possible motive 	<p>You are a police officer. Talk to Student A about a homicide</p>
---	---

Exercise 7. Read the following text and discuss it in the form of a dialogue.

WHAT IS A HOMICIDE DETECTIVE?

Homicide detectives are often the most seasoned and expert detectives within a criminal investigations division. Although the general term "homicide" is used when describing this police position, homicide detectives actually investigate deaths that occur due to any number of circumstances.

A homicide detective investigates deaths that occur within a mysterious or criminal context. Therefore, the goal of a homicide detective is to remove all uncertainty regarding the circumstances surrounding a death. This may mean absolving or charging an individual or individuals with homicide, manslaughter or a legal variation. Their job duties involve interviewing witnesses and victims, collecting evidence, interrogating suspects, and analyzing related information.

In larger departments, the work of homicide detectives is further organized into those who work crime scenes and those who work homicide investigation. A homicide unit may even assign one detective the job of acting as a liaison with other law enforcement agencies and governmental entities.

Being a homicide detective is not for the faint of heart. This physically, mentally, and often emotionally arduous profession can be highly gratifying and exciting, yet it can also be very stressful and trying.

Homicide investigators are required to be excellent communicators and have advanced interpersonal skills. On any given day, they may be required to delicately talk to an individual who just lost a family member to murder or suicide, or they may be called to interrogate an uncooperative murder suspect.

Homicide detectives must also have strong morals and convictions and be highly adept at gathering information and drawing conclusions based on facts and observations.

A homicide detective is a valuable member of a police force that has significant experience in criminal investigations, as well as a college degree in an area related to the profession. Typical areas of study for homicide investigators include: criminal justice, justice administration, criminal administration, police science. Given the highly complex and critical nature of homicide investigations, homicide detectives are usually among the most skilled and qualified members of a police department's investigations division.



UNIT 5 IDENTITY THEFT

Exercise 1. Read the website with tips for tourists. Then, mark the statements as true or false.

1. Fraudulent credit card charges are easier to resolve than fraudulent debit purchases.
2. Tourists should carry their passports with them at all times.
3. Tourists should contact their embassy upon arrival in a new country.

TRAVEL TIPS

Identity theft is a growing concern, but it's unavoidable. The following is a list of preventative measures that may save you from being another victim.

1. Leave your **checkbook** at home. Cash, **traveler's checks**, and **credit cards** are safer methods of payment.
2. If possible, leave your **debit card** at home and use credit instead. It is more difficult to resolve **fraudulent** purchases made with debit than credit.
3. If you do decide to use debit, be aware of your surroundings when using an **ATM**. A pickpocket may look over your shoulder to get your PIN before taking your wallet.
4. Lock up any valuables in a hotel safe. This includes your **passport**, **laptop**, **smart phone**, and other documents that contain personal information.
5. Carry photocopies of any important documents that you bring. This includes plane tickets, hotel reservations, and passport.
6. Carry your valuables in a **travel pouch**. Travel pouches should be worn beneath your clothing for added security.

While this list greatly reduces the risk of having your identity stolen, it's still good to have a backup plan. Know the location and phone number

of your country's **embassy**. Contact the embassy immediately if you suspect your identity has been stolen.

Exercise 2. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (a-f).

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1) smart phone | a) a book of blank checks |
| 2) checkbook | b) imitating something of value |
| 3) debit card | c) the act stealing someone's personal information |
| 4) travelers' checks | d) a card used to withdraw money from a bank account |
| 5) fraudulent | e) an electronic device that runs many programs |
| 6) identity theft | f) checks of predetermined value |

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

ATM, credit card, embassy, laptop, passport, travel pouch

- When her identity was stolen, the woman sought help at the _____.
- The man left his _____ at home because he didn't plan to write while on vacation.
- The girl was careful at the _____ because she did not want thieves to see her PIN.
- Carry your valuables inside a(n) _____.
- Using a(n) _____ is safer than using a debit card.
- Most countries require tourists to have a(n) _____ to enter or leave.

Exercise 4. Complete the conversation between a police officer and a tourist with the words given below.

cash, credit, embassy, passport, pouch, theft, traveler, wallet

Tourist: I'm so upset. I don't know what to do.

- Officer: Calling the police was a good start. We'll help you figure out how to handle this, Mrs. Thompson.
- Tourist: All right. What can I do?
- Officer: How about you give me a list of the items that are missing from your hotel room.
- Tourist: Everything that was in my travel (1)_____ is gone. So that's my (2)_____ and passport.
- Officer: Did you have any cards in your wallet?
- Tourist: My debit card and (3)_____ cards.
- Officer: Anything else?
- Tourist: Let's see. There was some (4)_____, but not much. Oh and my (5)_____ 's checks.
- Officer: Okay. Well, considering all of these things are gone, you need to worry about identity (6)_____.
- Tourist: That's really bad, isn't it?
- Officer: We have ways of dealing with it. If I were you, I'd contact your bank and credit card companies to let them know what happened.
- Tourist: Okay, And what about my (7)_____?
- Officer: Go to the (8)_____ first thing tomorrow morning. They'll be able to get you a new passport and help sort this out.

Exercise 5. Read the conversation again. Then, mark the statements as true or false.

1. The woman was wearing her travel pouch when it was stolen.
2. A large sum of cash was stolen from the woman.
3. The police officer offers to take the woman to the embassy.

Exercise 6. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Exercise 4. Then, switch roles.

Student A	Student B
You are a police officer. Talk to Student B about: - missing items; - identity theft;	You have had important documents and financial materials stolen. Answer Student A's questions

- what to do next	
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Exercise 7. Read the following text and discuss it in the form of a dialogue.

WHAT ARE IDENTITY THEFT INVESTIGATIONS?

Identity theft is a persistent and prevalent problem throughout the world. Identity theft and identity fraud are general terms for all types of crime in which individuals obtain and use a victim's personal data for fraud or deception. Identity theft is most commonly done for economic or financial gain.

Total losses for identity theft include both direct losses (money acquired by using a victim's personal information or account information) and indirect losses (other costs associated with identity theft, such as bounced checks and legal fees). About 85 percent of all incidences of identity theft involve the fraudulent use of existing accounts.

Identity theft cases continue to increase in frequency, thereby spurring the need for comprehensive and well-established identify theft investigative units/divisions within police departments.

Identity theft criminal investigators are often responsible for conducting investigations into a wide array of identity theft crimes, including:

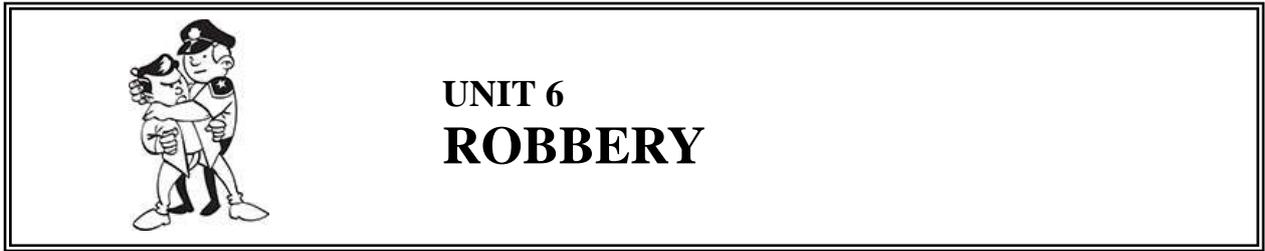
- false applications for loans and credit cards;
- fraudulent withdrawals from bank accounts;
- fraudulent use of telephone calling cards;
- obtaining goods or privileges using another name.

The majority of identity theft investigations are performed in more than one jurisdiction. The detective begins the investigative process by completing a number of steps:

- obtaining all relevant information from the victim, including their date of birth, Social Security number, email address, a copy of their credit report, account numbers, when and how the fraud was discovered, and a chronological log of the victim's actions since discovering the fraud;

- determining the motive through a detailed interview with the victim;
- examining all financial and credit bureau documents;
- developing informants from potential suspects during the investigation;
- using forfeiture statutes to gain access to financial records.

Workshops and training programs focused on identity theft are commonplace requirements for law enforcement personnel. For example, training in identity theft usually involves providing investigators with the newest investigative techniques, resources, and victim-related issues.



Exercise 1. Read the police report. Then, mark the statements as true or false.

1. The robbery took place late at night.
2. The thief threatened to hurt Rosa Hernandez with a knife.
3. Rosa put her valuable items on the ground and ran away.

POLICE REPORT

On January 17 at 1:00 AM, I answered a call to 112 4th Street about a **robbery**.

I spoke to the victim, Rosa Hernandez. She stated that a tall man **approached** her in an alley and **mugged** her. The thief **came up** behind Hernandez and held her at **knifepoint**. The thief then **demanded** all of her valuable items. He **threatened** to harm Hernandez unless she cooperated.

Hernandez dropped her **cash** and wedding **ring** on the ground. The thief **stole** the items and then ran to the street.

Hernandez did not see the attacker's face clearly.

Exercise 2. Check (✓) the sentence that uses the part in italics correctly.

1. A A thief *demanded* Vera outside her house yesterday.
 B A married person often wears a *ring*.
2. A People use *cash* to buy things.
 B Everyone praised the office for *stealing* the suspect.

3. ___ A The thief ran away when he saw the officer *approach* him.
 ___ B A *robbery* is a way to catch a criminal.

Exercise 3. Choose the correct word for each blank.

1) demanded / threatened

- A. Sharon _____ that the suspect stop running.
 B. The officer _____ to arrest the man.

2) knifepoint / robbery

- A. The man was held at _____.
 B. The police caught Sergio after he committed a _____.

3) come up / mug

- A. Someone tried to _____ Amy in the alley.
 B. Marty turned around when he heard someone _____ behind him.

4) steal / approach

- A. Criminals would rather _____ items than pay for them.
 B. _____ the suspect quietly so he does not hear us coming.

Exercise 4. Complete the conversation between a police officer and a woman with the words given below.

cut, demanded, hotel, hurt, knife, mask, right, ring

Officer: Please take a deep breath, Ms. Hernandez, and tell me what happened.

Woman: Okay, officer. I was returning to my (1)_____. And a man suddenly came up behind me.

Officer: What did he look like?

Woman: I don't know. He wore a (2)_____ over his face. But I know he had a (3)_____.

Officer: Are you (4)_____?

Woman: No, he didn't (5)_____ me. He just held the knife out and (6)_____ money. So I gave him my cash and (7)_____.

Officer: Well, I'm glad you're all right. You did the (8)_____ thing.

Exercise 5. Read the conversation again. Then, mark the statements as true or false.

1. The thief cut the woman during the robbery.
2. The woman did not see the thief's face.
3. The officer disagreed with the woman's actions.

Exercise 6. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Exercise 4. Then, switch roles.

Student A	Student B
You are a police officer. Ask Student B about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a robbery; - the thief; - his / her condition 	You were robbed at knifepoint. Answer Student A's questions

Exercise 7. Read the following text and discuss it in the form of a dialogue.

DETECTIVES SPECIALIZING IN ROBBERY INVESTIGATIONS

Robbery is among the most common type of violent crime committed. In fact, the number of robberies each year is typically ten times greater than that of any other type of violent crime

Due to the number of robberies, those interested in robbery detective jobs will find most law enforcement agencies house specialized units dedicated to investigating these crimes.

Types of Robbery Investigations

Robberies, which fall under the category of violent crimes, often encompasses a number of crimes, including: bank robberies, armed robberies, home invasions, extortions, kidnappings, commercial robberies, residential robberies, highway robberies, carjackings.

Therefore, robbery detectives may work through one or more specific units within the robbery division of a police department, depending on their area of expertise and the needs of the department.

Criminal investigators assigned to a robbery often complete a number of steps, which include:

- reviewing the responding patrol officer's initial report;
- conducting in-depth interviews with the victims(s) and witnesses;
- collecting evidence from the scene of the crime;
- working with forensic scientists and criminalists to gather and test DNA and other forensic evidence;
- studying past reports to identify area robbery trends;
- performing surveillance work.

Robbery Investigations Process and Protocols

The work of robbery detectives begins immediately upon entering the scene and ensuring that witnesses and victims are identified and evidence is preserved. Because these types of criminal investigations involve a very methodical, precise approach, robbery detectives are usually trained to:

- conduct robbery crime scene investigative procedures;
- conduct witness interviews;
- identify the styles and methods of robberies;
- identify the types of robberies;
- understand the stages of a robbery investigation;
- use field and eye witness identification.

Bank robbery investigations almost always involve the FBI; therefore, criminal investigators often collaborate with this federal agency during these types of investigations.



Exercise 1. Read the poster about transporting weapons. Then, choose the correct answers.

1. What is the purpose of the poster?
 - a) to provide job training for Customs agents;
 - b) to authorize the transport of certain weapons;
 - c) to give a full list of prohibited items;
 - d) to notify travelers of weapons possession policies.

2. Which statement is NOT expressed in the poster?
 - a) Customs agents will seize illegal weapons.
 - b) Information about permits is available on the website.
 - c) Travelers entering the country may be searched.
 - d) People caught with weapons must pay penalty fines.

3. How can travelers transport weapons legally?
 - a) by obtaining a permit from customs;
 - b) by showing them to agents before a search;
 - c) by carrying them only in luggage;
 - d) by entering weapons into police custody at customs.

Costa Havana Customs
Notice # 17a

Know the Law:
Bringing **Weapons** into Costa Havana

Costa Havana does not tolerate illegal **possession** of firearms and other dangerous items. You must notify customs of any such items that you plan to bring in. All weapons must have authorization before being allowed into the country. Before entering Costa Havana, you may be

searched by customs agents. They will ensure that no one is bringing **concealed** weapons across our borders.

Do not try to transport weapons illegally. Customs agents will **seize** them and you will be taken into police **custody** immediately. Illegal possession of **handguns**, **switchblades** and other common weapons **carries** a **penalty** of up to ten years in prison.

A full list of **prohibited** items is available on the Costa Havana Customs website. Also visit the website for information about obtaining legal permits for your weapons.

Exercise 2. Read the sentence and choose the correct word.

1. This switchblade / handgun holds twelve rounds.
2. Smoking is prohibited / concealed on most airplanes.
3. Police seized / carried 500 pounds of illegal narcotics from a drug dealer.
4. Ken was arrested for carrying a weapon / possession without a permit.
5. The officer released the suspect from custody / penalty after questioning.

Exercise 3. Match the words (1-5) with the definitions (a-e).

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) carry | a) a knife with a springing blade |
| 2) penalty | b) not visible to others |
| 3) concealed | c) a legal punishment |
| 4) possession | d) to have a particular consequence |
| 5) switchblade | e) the state of having something |

Exercise 4. Complete the conversation between a tourist and a customs agent with the words given below.

concealed, custody, hurt, illegal, obtain, souvenir, switchblade, wrong

Tourist: What's going on? I have to catch a plane. Why won't you let

me through?

Agent: I'm sorry, sir, but we found a (1)_____ in your luggage.

Tourist: Well, that's just a gift that I'm bringing home for my brother.

Agent: Where did you (2)_____ the knife?

Tourist: I bought it at a street fair yesterday. Look, this is silly. I'm not going to (3)_____ anyone with it.

Agent: Sir, do you know that it's (4)_____ to bring (5)_____ weapons in or out of Costa Havana?

Tourist: It's just a (6)_____. I didn't realize it was such a problem.

Agent: I need you to come with me, sir. I have a few more questions to ask you.

Tourist: Why? I don't understand what I've done (7)_____?

Agent: Listen, sir, you can either answer my questions or the police can take you into (8)_____ right now. It's your choice.

Tourist: All right, fine. I just don't want to miss my plane.

Exercise 5. Read the conversation again. Then, mark the statements as true or false.

1. The man received the knife from his brother.
2. The man's plane has departed.
3. The agent needs to question the tourist further.

Exercise 6. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Exercise 4. Then, switch roles.

Student A	Student B
You are a tourist. Talk to Student B about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a weapon in your bag; - where you bought it 	You are a customs agent. Talk to Student A about a weapon you found

Exercise 7. Read the following text and discuss it in the form of a dialogue.

GUN TRAFFICKING & STRAW PURCHASES

The term "gun trafficking" refers to the diversion of guns from lawful commerce into the illegal market. Studies of gun trafficking have identified the following major channels of trafficked guns.

Corrupt gun dealers

Licensed firearms dealers are associated with the largest number of diverted guns. While most gun dealers comply with the law, some dealers fail to adequately monitor their inventory, and some sell guns off the books to gun traffickers. Strong dealer regulations, such as laws requiring employee background checks and the videotaping of gun purchases, can prevent this conduct.

Unlicensed sellers

Federal law allows people who are not licensed as gun dealers to sell guns at gun shows, online, and elsewhere. Unlicensed "private" sellers are not required to conduct background checks or maintain records of purchasers. As a result, they play a significant role in gun trafficking. Some states have addressed this problem by passing laws requiring universal background checks.

Lost or stolen guns

Gun traffickers sometimes falsely claim that guns they have purchased were lost or stolen in order to hide their involvement in crime. Laws that require the reporting of lost or stolen firearms to law enforcement can prevent this behavior.

Sales of Multiple Guns

Gun traffickers often buy multiple guns at once and then resell them to convicted felons and other prohibited persons. Laws limiting the number of guns that may be purchased in a single transaction help deter this conduct.

Straw purchasers play a special role in gun trafficking. A "straw purchase" occurs when the actual buyer of a firearm uses another person, a "straw purchaser," to execute the paperwork necessary to purchase a firearm from a federally licensed firearms dealer. People who are prohibited from purchasing firearms and people who do not want to be identified through crime gun tracing often obtain firearms through straw purchases.

Straw purchasers represent a significant overall crime and public safety problem. By intentionally buying firearms for someone else,

straw purchasers thwart the background check requirement and allow firearms to be funneled to criminals, domestic abusers and gangs.



REVIEW

Exercise 1. Choose the pair of words that best completes the sentences.

1. A police report from the incident will help identify any person who were _____ and charged with _____.

- a) "arrest" and "assault";
- b) "arrested" and "assault";
- c) "arrestee" and "assawlt";
- d) "arrested" and "assault".

2. Their work is focused on identifying, disrupting, and dismantling _____ networks that supply _____ to local distribution markets.

- a) "transporting" and "narcotics";
- b) "transportation" and "nacotics";
- c) "transported" and "narcotices";
- d) "transportation" and "narcotics".

3. _____ theft investigative units are often _____ at the state level.

- a) "Identity" and "organizing";
- b) "Identety" and "organized";
- c) "Identity" and "organized";
- d) "Idantity" and "organization".

4. The number of incidences of _____ is far greater than other types of _____ crime.

- a) "rob" and "violent";
- b) "robbery" and "violente";
- c) "robber" and "violant";

d) "robbery" and "violent".

5. _____ channels are identified through the use of crime gun _____.

- a) "Trafficking" and "trace";
- b) "Trafficking" and "tracing";
- c) "Trafficking" and "tracing";
- d) "Trafficking" and "traced".

Exercise 2. Read the following short police-related situations and answer multiple-choice questions relating to these situations.

CRIME FILES

The police department files information on crimes by date committed. Baker robbed a bank before Mitchell assaulted a police officer, but after Nelson stole a car. Edgar burgled a warehouse before Nelson committed his crime. In what order do these files appear at the police department?

- a) Nelson, Baker, Mitchell, Edgar.
- b) Edgar, Nelson, Baker, Mitchell.
- c) Baker, Mitchell, Edgar, Nelson.
- d) Edgar, Mitchell, Nelson, Baker.

RASH OF AUTO THEFTS

Downtown merchants have complained to Sergeant Ramos about a recent rash of auto thefts. Mr. Smith says that six of his best customers have had their cars stolen in the past two weeks while parked in the downtown area. Sergeant Ramos alerts Officer Hammond to patrol the area closely. Which following situation should Officer Hammond investigate?

- a) a transient approaching people as they get out of their cars to ask them for a cigarette.
- b) two young men sitting on the hood of a car parked in front of Mr. Smith's store.
- c) a tow truck operator attempting to open the door of a vehicle for a man who is standing nearby.
- d) a man walking from parked car to parked car pulling on the door handles.

PAST ROBBERY

While Officer Joseph is on patrol, an alarm is transmitted over the police radio regarding a past robbery. The suspect is described as a male, white, blond hair, brown eyes, wearing a brown sweater. The suspect has a moustache and walks with a limp. Police Officer Joseph stops four white males for questioning. Which one of the pieces of information provided by the victims should Officer Joseph consider the most helpful in identifying the suspect?

- a) The suspect has blond hair.
- b) The suspect walks with a limp.
- c) The suspect is wearing a brown sweater.
- d) The suspect has a moustache.

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW DISCUSSION

1. What are common items that can be used as weapons?
2. Can a person be arrested for making threats in your country?
3. What types of cars are stolen most often in your country?
4. What are some ways to discourage auto theft?
5. How common is the distribution of illegal drugs in your country?
6. What are signs that a person intends to sell drugs instead of use them?
7. Is homicide a frequent crime in your country? In nearby countries?
8. What evidence do police look for in a murder case?

9. How do police officers address identity theft in your country?
10. What are some measures police officers recommend to tourists to reduce identity theft?
11. What are some valuable items that people often carry?
12. How can people avoid being robbed?
13. What are some weapons that are illegal in your country?
14. How are people punished for having illegal weapons?

ENGLISH–RUSSIAN DICTIONARY

Аа

assault	физическое насилие
assault rifle	автоматическая винтовка
assist	являться пособником
attack	нападение; нападать
auto theft	угон автомобиля

Вb

breach	нарушение (права, закона и т.п.); правонарушение
break (broke, broken)	нарушать (право, закон и т.п.); совершить правонарушение
burglar	вор-взломщик
burglarize	совершить ограбление
burglary	кража со взломом
burgle	совершить кражу со взломом

Сс

car thief	угонщик автомобилей
commit	совершать (преступления и т.п.)
confiscate	конфисковывать, изымать

contraband	контрабанда
controlled substance	контролируемое вещество (взрывчатое или наркотическое)
cracker	(компьютерный) взломщик

Dd

distinctive marks	особые приметы
distinguishing marks	особые приметы
distribution	распространение
drug (illegal ~)	наркотик (запрещенный ~)
drug testing	тестирование на наркотики

Ee

encounter	стычка, столкновение; драка
enforce	приводить в исполнение
evidence	вещественные доказательства; свидетельское показание
explosive device	взрывное устройство
eyewitness	свидетель-очевидец

Ff

felony	тяжкое преступление
fight	драка
firearm	огнестрельное оружие

footprint	отпечаток ступни
forced entry	проникновение с применением насилия
Forensics Department	экспертно-криминалистический отдел

Gg

gang	организованная преступная группа
gang affiliation	принадлежность к преступной группе
guilty	виновный
gun	оружие; пистолет
gunfire	перестрелка
gunshot	выстрел

Hh

home invasion	незаконное проникновение в жилище
homicide	убийство

Ii

identification	удостоверение личности, установление личности
identity theft	хищение персональных данных
illegal	незаконный, противозаконный

informant	осведомитель, информатор
innocent	невиновный
investigate	расследовать
investigation	расследование, следствие
investigative	следственный; занимающийся расследованием
investigator	следователь

Jj

jail	изолятор временного содержания, следственный изолятор
judge	судья
judgment	приговор, решение суда
jurisdiction	сфера полномочий; область действия

Kk

kidnap	похитить человека с целью выкупа
kidnapper	лицо, похитившее человека с целью выкупа
kill	убить
killer	убийца

Ll

law enforcement	правоохранительные органы
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lawful	законный, легальный
lawyer	юрист; адвокат
legitimate	легализировать, признавать законным

Mm

manslaughter	непредумышленное убийство, причинение смерти по неосторожности
murder	убийство; совершить убийство
murderer	убийца

Nn

non-lethal weapon	специальные средства несмертельного действия
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Oo

offence	правонарушение
offender	правонарушитель
officer	полицейский
order	приказ; приказывать
organized crime	организованная преступность

Pp

pathologist	патологоанатом
perpetrator	нарушитель; лицо, совершившее правонарушение
prison	исправительное учреждение
prisoner	лицо, находящееся под стражей; заключенный
projectile weapon	травматическое оружие
punish	наказывать
purse snatcher	барсеточник, карманник

Qq

question	допрашивать
questioning	предварительный допрос (в полиции)

Rr

rob	грабить, совершить грабеж
robber	грабитель
robbery	грабеж с насилием, разбой

Ss

safecracker	взломщик сейфов, «медвежатник»
shotgun	огнестрельное оружие

steal (stole, stolen)	украсть; угнать
stealer	вор
suicide	самоубийство; самоубийца; покончить жизнь самоубийством
suspect	подозревать; подозреваемый
suspicion	подозрение
suspicious	подозрительный

Tt

theft	кража
thief	вор
thieve	красть, воровать
threat	угроза
threaten	угрожать
track	следить (за кем-л.)
track down	выследить (и поймать); разыскивать
traffic	дорожное движение

Uu

unarm	разоружить; обезвредить
undercover operation	секретная операция; операция по внедрению
uniform	униформа

Vv

victim	жертва; пострадавший
violation	нарушение (права, закона, договора), применение силы
violent	агрессивный

Ww

weapon	оружие
witness	свидетель; быть свидетелем
witness statement	свидетельские показания
wound	рана, ранение; наносить рану
wrong	правонарушение