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FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT
PROFESSIONALS

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Р е ц е н з е н т и:

І. Ю. Сковронська, кандидат філологічних наук, доцент,
завідувач кафедри іноземних мов

Львівського державного університету внутрішніх справ;

М. Ю. Іванченко, кандидат філологічних наук,
доцент кафедри іноземних мов та технічного перекладу
Львівського державного університету безпеки життєдіяльності

Вербицька Х. І.

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Посібник English Course for Law Enforcement Professionals призначений для здобувачів вищої освіти, які використовуватимуть англійську мову в своїй практичній діяльності в галузі правоохоронної діяльності та правознавства.

Запропонований навчальний посібник містить 8 уроків (Units). Кожен урок містить текст та післятекстові завдання як лексичного, так і комунікативного характеру. Завершується урок практичними завданнями, максимально наближеними до реальних комунікативних ситуацій, пов'язаних з темою, що вивчається.

English Course for Law Enforcement Professionals, is a specialized English language resource for people who are intending to serve as specialists in law enforcement and who want to improve their English communication skills in a professional-oriented environment.

English Course for Law Enforcement Professionals is organized into 8 units. Each unit includes a text, vocabulary and grammar skills, speech pattern and also the supplementary material.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

При сучасних вимогах до знання іноземної мови правоохоронцями процес оволодіння іноземною мовою розглядається як набування комунікативної компетенції, рівень якої повинен бути не нижче такого, що дозволяє використовувати мову практично, а метою навчання є засвоєння і володіння іноземною мовою як засобом вираження своїх думок. Фахівці з вищою освітою, зокрема правоохоронці, повинні вміти за допомогою іноземної мови здійснювати професійну комунікацію в усній і письмовій формах.

Посібник **English Course for Law Enforcement Professionals** призначений для здобувачів вищої освіти, які використовуватимуть англійську мову в своїй практичній діяльності в галузі правоохоронної діяльності та правознавства.

Крім навчальних цілей, посібник також має деякі інші завдання: стимулювати когнітивну діяльність здобувачів вищої освіти, розвивати їх уміння висловлювати думки чітко, логічно і послідовно; об'єктивно аналізувати факти.

Запропонований навчальний посібник містить 8 уроків (Unit), об'єднаних за тематикою: «Crimes against Property», «Crimes against Person», «Crimes against Person and Dignity», «Crimes against Children», «Cybercrime», «Corruption», «Terrorism». Тексти уроків адаптовані з сучасних англомовних навчальних джерел. Структура уроків посібника уніфікована. Кожен урок містить текст та післятекстові завдання як лексичного, так і комунікативного характеру. Завершується урок практичними завданнями, максимально наближеними до реальних комунікативних ситуацій, пов'язаних з темою, що вивчається. До кожного уроку пропонуються матеріали для додаткового читання, які рекомендуються для самостійного опрацювання і містять інформацію, що доповнює і поглиблює вивчену тему. Підручник доповнено англо-українським словником найуживаніших виразів та юридичних термінів.

Посібник можна використовувати як базовий чи додатковий матеріал для засвоєння фахової англійської мови як на заняттях в аудиторії, так і для самостійної роботи.

UNIT 1

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY (1) ROBBERY BURGLARY FRAUD ARSON

ROBBERY

Can you define?

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| apprehend | force | rob |
| carjacking | intimidation | robber |
| crime scene | modus operandi | steal (stole, stolen) |
| discarded garments | physical evidence | suspect |
| felony | property | threat |
| fiber and hair | restraining devices | tire prints |
| fingerprint | robbery | victim |

Do You Know?

- How robbery is defined?
- How robberies are classified?
- What modus operandi information to obtain in a robbery case?
- What physical evidence can link a suspect with a robbery?

READING

Robbery is the felonious taking of another's property, either directly from the person or in that person's presence, through force or intimidation.

Most robbers carry a weapon or other threatening item or indicate to the victim they are armed. Therefore, little direct personal contact occurs between the robber and the victim, which reduces the probability of physical evidence remaining at the crime scene. Despite the inherent danger to the victim during a robbery, most robberies do not result in personal injury.

Robberies are classified into four categories, each committed by different types of people using different techniques. Robberies are classified as **residential commercial, street** and **vehicle driver**. One relatively new category is carjacking – the taking of a motor vehicle by force or threat of force.

Residential robberies include those that occur in hotel and motel rooms, garages, elevators and private homes. These robberies are less frequent than the other types but are dangerous and traumatic because they tend to involve entire families.

Commercial robberies occur in convenience stores, loan companies, jewelry stores, liquor stores, gasoline or service station and bars. Drugstores are apt to be targets of robberies to obtain narcotics as well as cash.

Even if the suspect is apprehended at the scene, the *modus operandi* (MO) can help link the suspect with the other robberies.

Important MO information includes:

- Type of robbery.
- Time (day and hour).
- Method of attack (real or threatened).
- Weapon.
- Number of robbers.
- Voice and words.
- Vehicle used.
- Peculiarities.

Physical evidence that can connect a suspect with a robbery includes fingerprints, shoe prints, tire prints, restraining devices, discarded garments, fibers and hair, a note or the stolen property.

BURGLARY

Can You Define?

| | | |
|----------|---------------|-----------|
| barn | doorframe | tenement |
| burglary | dwelling | warehouse |
| burglar | seek | |
| cabin | striker plate | |

Do You Know?

- How to define burglary?
- What the basic difference between burglary and robbery is?
- What the two basic classifications of burglary are?
- What three elements are present in laws defining burglary?
- What measures may be taken to prevent burglary?

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a crime.

The word *burglar* comes from the German words *burg*, meaning «house», and *laron*, meaning «thief»; thus the meaning «house thief»

A burglar seeks to avoid contact with people near the scene or on the premises.

Burglary differs from robbery in that burglars are covert, seeking to remain unseen, whereas robbers confront their victim directly. Burglary is a crime against property; robbery is a crime against person.

Burglaries are classified as residential or commercial.

A **residential burglary** includes private homes, tenements, mobile homes, cabins, apartments and any other structure suitable for and used as a dwelling.

A **commercial burglary** is one that involves churches, schools, barns, public buildings, shops, factories, warehouses.

The elements of the crime of burglary include (1) entering a structure (2) without the consent of the person in possession (3) with the intent to commit a crime therein.

Preventing Burglary

Research shows that premises that are burglarized are likely to be burglarized again. Officers who work with burglary victims can help them avoid future burglaries by conducting a security check of the premises and «hardening» the target.

Measures that deter burglaries include:

- Installing adequate locks, striker plates and doorframes.
- Installing adequate indoor and outdoor lighting.
- Providing clearly visible addresses.
- Installing burglarproof sidelight window glass besides doors.
- Installing a burglar alarm.

FRAUD

Can you define?

cheating
confidence game
counterfeiting
debit card

deceit
deception
fraud
fraudulent
forgery

real estate fraud
stealth
swindle
trickery

Do you know?

- How to define fraud?
- How fraud differs from larceny/theft?
- What the common types of fraud are?

Fraud is a general term used for deceit, trickery and cheating as well as to describe the activity of individuals who pretend to be what they are not.

Fraud is an intentional deception to cause a person to give up property or some lawful right. It differs from theft in that fraud uses deceit rather than stealth to obtain goods illegally.

Fraud includes confidence games, real estate fraud, mail fraud, telephone fraud and fraud committed through counterfeiting or the use of checks and debit or credit cards.

A confidence game obtains money or property by a trick, device or swindle that takes advantage of a victim's trust in the swindler.

ARSON

Can you define?

accidental
arson
arsonist
consume
malicious

evidence
faulty wiring
ignite
leaking gas

refuse
suspicious
weed
willful

Do You Know?

- What arson is?
- How fires are classified?

Arson is one of the oldest crimes known. It has probably been practiced since soon after fire was discovered. Arson is a combination crime against person and property threatening life and causing immense property losses.

Arson is the malicious, willful burning of a building or property.

Arson is difficult to prove because in many fires the evidence is consumed and there are few witnesses.

Fires are classified as natural, accidental, criminal (arson), suspicious or of unknown origin.

A *natural fire* is set intentionally to destroy refuse, weeds or waste products in industrial processes or to provide warmth.

An *accidental fire* is not intentional. Fires can be accidentally ignited by the heat of the sun's rays, lightning, faulty wiring, leaking gas, a carelessly tossed cigarette, overheated. Arsonists usually try to make their fires appear accidental.

A *criminal fire (arson)* is ignited intentionally and maliciously to destroy property or buildings. Proof must be obtained that the fire was not natural or accidental.

A *suspicious fire* is one suspected as arson even though proof is lacking.

A *fire of unknown origin* is one in which there is no evidence to indicate whether the fire was natural, accidental or criminal. The cause is simply not known.

FOLLOW-UP

Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions:

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. accidental | 4. forgery | 7. victim |
| 2. evidence | 5. malicious | 8. deceit |
| 3. suspect | 6. apprehend | |

- a) to catch somebody and arrest them;
- b) happening by chance, not planned;
- c) a person who has been attacked, injured or killed as the result of a crime, a disease, an accident;
- d) dishonest behavior that is intended to make somebody believe something that is not true;

- e) the facts, signs or objects that make you believe that something is true;
- f) having or showing hatred and a desire to harm somebody or hurt their feelings;
- g) a person who is suspected of a crime or of having done something wrong;
- h) the crime of copying money, documents, etc., in order to deceive people.

Exercise 2. Scan the texts. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. The act of taking personal property in the possession of another against that person's will and under threat to do great bodily harm or damage is burglary.
2. Arson is difficult to prove because the evidence may be consumed.
3. Forgery is signing someone else's name to a document with the intent to defraud.
4. Commercial robberies include those that occur in jewelry stores, service station, bars, hotel and motel rooms.
5. Installing a burglar alarm can not help avoid future burglaries.
6. Most robbers carry a weapon or other threatening item or indicate to the victim that they are armed.

Exercise 3. Match the two halves. Use the expressions in the sentences of your own.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. restraining | a) prints |
| 2. faulty | b) fraud |
| 3. tire | c) robbery |
| 4. car | d) evidence |
| 5. leaking | e) game |
| 6. commercial | f) wiring |
| 7. crime | g) jacking |
| 8. real estate | h) device |
| 9. physical | i) scene |
| 10. confidence | j) gas |

Exercise 4. Complete this table of words from the texts and active vocabulary.

| Nouns | Adjectives | Verbs |
|----------------|------------|------------|
| robbery/robber | | ... |
| burglary/... | | to burgle |
| .../fraudster | fraudulent | |
| .... | deceitful | to deceive |
| suspect | suspicious | ... |
| .... | forcible | to force |
| ..... | evidential | to evident |

Exercise 5. Translate the following words and word combinations using active vocabulary:

Пограбування житлових приміщень, commercial burglary, deceit, хитрість, malicious burning, шахрайство з нерухомістю, leaking gas, спосіб дії злочинця, intimidation and threat, фізичні докази, to apprehend, fingerprint, жертва, carjacking, грабіжник, restraining devices, власність, swindle, підпал, forgery.

Exercise 6. Match the synonym to the underlined word:

1. Be careful not to damage other people's ownership.
 - a) priority
 - b) property
 - c) peculiarity
2. The suspect was arrested, and a knife he was carrying was confiscated.
 - a) apprehended
 - b) questioned
 - c) remained
3. The hijackers threatened to kill one passenger every hour if their demands were not met.
 - a) stole
 - b) promised
 - c) intimidated
4. Burglars target houses without visible security.
 - a) barns
 - b) dwellings
 - c) tenements
5. He was accused of obtaining property by deception.
 - a) trickery
 - b) forgery
 - c) larceny
6. Under common law, the crime of arson was defined as the willful burning of another's house or outbuilding; it was considered such a serious offence that the penalty was death.
 - a) administrative
 - b) aggravated
 - c) malicious

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank: bank, recover, burglary, fraud, child, property.

1. ... is when a thief breaks into your house and steals your things.
2. It is very difficult for the police to ... stolen property.
3. Things that belong to you are your
4. She was charged with credit card
5. ... robberies are within the jurisdictions of the FBI, the state and the community in which the crime occurred.
6. The majority of ... arsonist are between ages 6 or 8, living in broken or ineffective homes, lacking love and security.

Exercise 8. Choose the correct answer.

1. A property agent has been arrested in connection with a multi-million dollar property ---
a) theft b) fraud c) manslaughter d) arson
2. Police are investigating a ----- which destroyed the Lucky Millionaire Karaoke bar early this morning.
a) robbery b) burglary c) arson d) fire
3. Another house was broken into last week. This is the third ----- in the area in the past month.
a) theft b) murder c) deceit d) burglary
4. Although the police suspected that he had been involved in the robbery, since they had no definite ----- there was nothing they could do about it.
a) verdict b) evidence c) fine d) forgery
5. Nigel Handy waited until night, carefully opened the window and ----- into the house. He took the TV and a lot of money.
a) climbed b) run c) deceived d) ignited
6. ----- to deter burglaries include installing adequate locks, indoor and outdoor lighting and installing a burglar alarm.
a) elements b) challenges c) measures d) tools

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Exercise 9. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. Burglary is the crime of breaking into a dwelling by night with the intent to commit a serious crime such as murder.
2. Robbery is a commission of theft without violence.
3. Robbery doesn't involve the application of force in order to commit the theft.
4. The essence of burglary is normally the entry into a building with a peaceful intent.
5. Fraud is a method of legally getting money or property from someone, often by using clever and complicated methods.
6. Robbery is the practice of hypnotizing people in the street.
7. Entry with the intent to commit a crime is merely a trespass.
8. Robbery involves many participants and precise planning to steal things from a bank.

Exercise 10. Work in pairs. With a partner, act out the roles below based in dialogue.

Dialogue 1

- A:** Good afternoon, Mr. Riviere. I'm Sgt.Eleni Lefkaditis, your local crime reduction officer in Limassol. You requested a visit?
- B:** Yes. Thank you very much for coming.
- A:** What can I do is to look at security inside first, then we can go outside.
- B:** Yes, please go ahead.
- A:** Right. Well, your internal security is very good.... but there are some things I think you need to look at. Let's look at your front door. It's a strong door and you've got three locks, including a bolt on the inside, which is excellent. And I'm

also happy to see the front door has a spyhole. But all the same, I suggest that you put a door chain here on the front door and also a chain on the kitchen door at the back of the house.

B: OK. That's a good idea. I'll do that.

A: And I see you have timer switches in every room. That is a very good idea in a quiet area like this; especially if you go out at night or the house is empty for long periods of time. ... Yes, I notice you have many windows open at the same time. I know it is hot, but I suggest you close some of them. I see that you have windows locks. These are an excellent deterrent for burglars, but you shouldn't leave the keys in the locks. You should remove them.

Dialogue 2

A: Now, Mr Riviere, let's look outside. I always ask people to look at their homes through the eyes of a burglar, so if we walk back a little into your garden.... Now, how does your house look to you?

B: I think it is a quite safe, but I'm not sure. What do you advise?

A: Well, if I were a burglar, I would love your wooden fence and all the plants and bushes in front of your house. They're a perfect place to hide, so you should really change your fence and remove or cut back some of the plants and bushes.

B: I'll certainly do that.

A: I see that you don't have any security system. Visible deterrents are very important, so I recommend that you install a burglar alarm and also some motion-detection lighting.

B: Er, OK.

A: And there's more. If we look at your garage, it's an open invitation to a thief. You should remove those boxes immediately as they show that you have just bought some very expensive equipment. As a burglar, I could use your ladder and tools to break into your house. I could climb onto your garage roof and get into your house through the open bedroom window. So remember to remove your ladder and toolbox. Put them in the garage and don't forget to lock your garage door. I would also strongly recommend that you lock your windows, Mr. Riviere.

B: Absolutely.

A: Now, if we just walk round to the back of your house, we can.....

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Read and decide. This story is about:

| |
|------------------|
| a) two policemen |
| b) two thieves |
| c) two friends |

The two men, Lacey and Barnes, waited in their car about a quarter of a mile from the big house. They sat there in the darkness, smoking, hardly talking. It was now a little after midnight.

At last they saw a light in one of the upstairs windows. It flashed once, twice, three times. «That's the signal,» Lacey said. Both men got out of the car. They were wearing dark clothes. They now put on gloves. Lacey had a small bag of tools.

«Can I bring the gun?» Barnes asked.

«How many times must I tell you! No guns!» Lacey snapped. «Not while you're working with me.»

They entered the garden through a small side gate.

«I hope there aren't any dogs,» Barnes said as they crept round the edge of the garden. They were going towards the back of the house.

«There are no dogs and no people here,» Lacey told him. «Except for our friend upstairs. Now keep quiet and follow me!»

They entered a big yard at the back of the house.

«That's the window over there,» Lacey said, pointing to a small window near the kitchen door. «You wait here. I'll get through the kitchen window. If I can't open the door, you'll have to climb through the window too.»

Lacey crossed the yard. He opened the window without difficulty and climbed through. But the kitchen door was locked and the key was not there. He went to the window and whistled to Barnes.

«You'll have to climb through the window, too,» he said.

Just at that moment they heard the sound of a car. It was approaching the house at great speed and its lights lit up the house as it got nearer. People got out and they could hear voices.

«It's the police!» Barnes said. «It's a trap. I knew it!»

«Don't panic!» Lacey told him. «Now listen to me. Go back to the car and wait for me there. I'll join you as soon as I can. Off you go – and keep well in the shadows.»

A. Choose the right answer.

1. Lacey and Barnes were waiting for: a) midnight b) a signal c) a friend
2. The signal told them to: a) go to the house b) stop smoking c) stop walking
3. Barnes wanted to: a) put on his house b) take his tools c) take his gun
4. Lacey and Barnes went to the house: a) quietly b) quickly c) silently
5. Lacey got into the house. He then wanted to: a) open the door b) break down the door c) open the window
6. Before Barnes could get into the house: a) people shouted b) there was a fire c) a car came
7. Barnes was afraid that the police were trying to: a) catch them b) kill them c) hurt them
8. Lacey and Barnes went away from the house: a) one after the other b) together c) without lights

B. Which of these statements suggest that Lacey and Barnes were thieves?

1. They had a car.
2. They were wearing dark clothes.
3. They put on gloves.
4. Barnes wanted to take a gun.
5. They went through a small side gate.
6. Barnes was afraid of dogs.

7. Lacey climbed through a window.
8. Lacey could whistle.
9. They ran away when the car came.

Read the report and answer the questions.

It is midafternoon on a Sunday. The fire department has just received a call to proceed to the Methodist Church on St. Anthony Boulevard. Smoke has been reported coming out of the church's windows by a nearby resident. When the fire department arrives, the church is engulfed in flames. By the time the fire is brought under control, the church is gutted with damage estimated at \$ 320.000. Suspecting arson, the fire department asks for help from the local police department.

Questions:

1. Was the request for assistance justified at this point?
2. What are the responsibilities of the investigator assigned to respond to the call?

UNIT 2

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY (2) THEFT SHOPLIFTING POCKETPICKING MOTOR THEFT

Can you define?

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| art theft | larceny | retail store |
| boosting | mail theft | theft |
| establish | motor theft | thief |
| identification (to identify) | pocket picking | trace |
| jewelry theft | purse snatching | shoplifting |

Do You Know?

- How to define larceny/theft?
- How larceny differs from burglary and robbery?
- What the two major categories of larceny are?
- What the common types of larceny/theft are?
- How to define shoplifting, pocket picking and motor theft?

READING

LARCENY/ THEFT

Larceny/theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or driving away of property from the possession of another.

Both larceny and burglary are crimes against property, but larceny unlike burglary, does not involve illegally entering a structure. Larceny differs from robbery in that no force or threat of force is involved.

Most statutes have two major categories of larceny/theft based on the total value of the property stolen. The categories of larceny/theft are **grand larceny** (a felony) and **petty larceny** (a misdemeanor) – based on the value of the property stolen.

Common types of larceny/theft are purse snatching, picking pockets, theft from coin machines, shoplifting, bicycle theft, theft from motor vehicles, mail theft, jewelry theft, art theft.

PICKPOCKETS and PURSE-SNATCHER

Pickpockets are difficult to apprehend because the victim must identify the thief. This is difficult to do unless the thief is observed by someone else or is caught in the act. These thieves use force if necessary but rely on their skills to avoid the use of force and to evade identification. Purse snatching may, in fact, be a larceny/theft or a robbery depending on whether force is used.

SHOPLIFTING

Shoplifting, also known as *boosting*, involves taking items from retail stores without paying for them. It is usually committed by potential customers in the store during normal business hours. Because shoplifting can be either petty or grand larceny, a misdemeanor or a felony, the value of the property must be established. If the shoplifter is placed under arrest, the stolen item should be recovered and retained as evidence.

MOTOR THEFT

The motor vehicle is the least protected of all property subject to theft. The vehicle, its accessories and the property inside are all targets for thieves.

The most important means of vehicle identification is the **vehicle identification number**, or **VIN**. The VIN is the primary nonduplicated, serialized number assigned by a manufacturer to each vehicle made. The VIN of a vehicle is comparable to human DNA. No two VINS are identical. It allows investigator to trace a vehicle from the factory to the scrap yard.

Classifications of motor vehicle theft based on the motive of the offender include:

- Joyriding.
- Transportation.
- Commission of another crime.
- Stripping for parts and accessories.
- Reselling for profit.

FOLLOW-UP

Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions:

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. theft | 4. to resell | 7. to establish |
| 2. to trace | 5. pocket picking | 8. shoplifting |
| 3. joyriding | 6. transportation | |
-
- a) the crime of stealing from someone's pocket etc, without them realizing;
 - b) to find or discover somebody/something by looking carefully for them/it;
 - c) to sell something that you have bought;
 - d) the crime of stealing things while pretending to shop;
 - e) the activity or business of carrying goods from one place to another;
 - f) to prove or discover the facts of a situation;
 - g) the crime of stealing usually secretly and without violence.
 - h) the crime of stealing a car and driving it for pleasure, usually in a fast way.

Exercise 2. Scan the texts. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. Larceny differs from robbery in that no force or threat of force is involved.
2. In most states taking found property with the intent to keep or sell it is not a crime.
3. The vehicle identification number allows investigators to trace a vehicle from the factory to the scrap yard.
4. Because jewel thieves operate interstate, the FBI doesn't become involved.
5. Shoplifting does not include thefts from warehouses, factories or other retail outlets or thefts by employees.
6. Pickpockets are difficult to apprehend because the victim must identify the thief.

Exercise 3. Match the two halves. Use the expressions in the sentences of your own.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. motor | a) larceny |
| 2. pocket | b) DNA |
| 3. purse | c) number |
| 4. retail | d) riding |
| 5. unlawful | e) theft |
| 6. grand | f) taking |
| 7. stolen | g) picking |
| 8. identification | h) store |
| 9. joy | i) snatching |
| 10. human | j) item |

Exercise 4. Complete this table of words from the texts and active vocabulary.

| Nouns | Adjectives | Verbs |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| ..... |  | to shoplift |
| theft / thief | thieving | ..... |
| identification | ..... | to identify |
| ..... | transportable | to transport |
| pocket picking / ..... |  | ..... |
| establishment | established | ..... |
| ..... | traceable | to trace |

Exercise 5. Translate the following words and word combinations using active vocabulary:

Крадіжка, purse snatching, крадіжка в магазині, art theft, перевезення, retail store, установлювати, joyriding, слідкувати, jewelry theft, ідентифікаційний номер транспортного засобу, motor theft, злодій, to resell, незаконне володіння, grand larceny, petty larceny, mail theft.

Exercise 6. Match the synonym to the underlined word:

1. Shoplifting has increased with the modern merchandising techniques that display goods for sale, remove barriers between customer and permit potential buyers to pick up and handle goods.
 - a) pocket picking
 - b) boosting
 - c) snatching
2. Police are still trying to establish the cause of the accident.
 - a) to ascertain
 - b) to commit
 - c) to decide
3. The city is providing free transportation to the stadium from downtown.
 - b) traffic
 - c) vehicle
 - d) transport
4. The police have so far failed to trace down the attacker.
 - a) to exploit
 - b) to track
 - c) to break
5. A person who takes and carries away the personal property of another without the right to do so is guilty of larceny.
 - a) embezzlement
 - b) bribery
 - c) theft
6. She was able to identify her attacker.
 - a) to recognize
 - b) to suspect
 - c) to consider

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank: thief, shoplifting, picked up, joyriders, stole, expensive.

1. Pete Murphy often went to the shopping center and ... wallets from the people shopping. The never felt a thing!
2. Anne Clinton walked around the department store and, making sure no one was watching, put two ... watches into her bag.
3. The shop decided to install closed-circuit television in an effort to combat the problem of
4. The offenders were planning to rob the museum and ... valuable paintings worth \$50 million.
5. ... look for cars with keys in the ignition that can be started and driven away rapidly.
6. The ... entered hotel room, stole my bag while I was having bath.

Exercise 8. Choose the correct answer.

1. The police made a mistake; she was ----- . She did not steal the money.
a) guilty b) arrested c) robbed d) innocent
2. The thieves scattered the papers all over the room while they were ----- for the money.
a) searching b) running c) stealing d) missing
3. The police caught the thief -----.
a) in black and white b) in the red c) red-handed d) true blue
4. International ----- trafficking is a problem which will continue to grow until police co-ordinate their efforts at an international level.
a) joyriding b) registration c) vehicle d) drag racing
5. Numerous motor vehicle thefts can be prevented by effective educational campaigns and by manufacturer-installed ----- devices .
a) security b) unusual c) insured d) reselling
6. Luckily my wallet was handed in to the police with its contents -----.
a) contained b) intact c) missing d) preserved

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Exercise 9. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. Theft is the most common crime involving a criminal intent. 2. All car thieves plan their thefts carefully. 3. Many criminal gangs steal cars for joyriding. 4. Theft is the physical removal of an object with the consent of the owner. 5. Police can easily access information on cars in other countries. 6. Legitimate car dealers can easily export stolen vehicle. 7. Jewelry, most often stolen by professional thieves, is also the target of armed robbers and burglars. 8. Car thieves are exploiting loopholes in vehicle registration procedures.

Exercise 10. Work in pairs. With a partner, act out the roles below based in dialogue.

Student A: You are a police officer. Talk to Student B about:

- how they are feeling
- what was stolen
- how it was stolen

Student B: You are a victim. Talk to Student A about a stolen personal item.

Dialogue

A: Police station. What can I do for you?

B: Hi, officer. Please, help. It's an emergency! Whom should I inform?

A: What has happened, sir?

B: I need your help immediately!

A: Please, calm down! Where are you now? Can you tell me the address?

B: I am at the North Market. And I have just been robbed of my wallet. And my passport has been stolen too.

A: Right, sir. I've sent the squad to the market. They'll be with you in 5 minutes. When did the pickpocketing happen?

B: Well, a couple of minutes ago.

A: When did you discover the robbery? Have you seen the thief?

B: Yes, I have. I even managed to catch him by hand, but he escaped. The market is too crowded, so he disappeared quite easily.

A: So you've seen his face and you can describe him to our officer in details. That's fine.

B: Yes, I remember his face. He is about 25 years old, short and slender. Black hair, brown eyes and tattoos on his right arm. Please, officer, catch him. I need my passport and the money. He must be punished.

A: Don't worry, sir. We'll do our best to find the robber if there are any witnesses, please, ask them to wait for the police.

B: OK, officer.

A: Now tell me what has been stolen exactly?

B: Well, as I've told you plenty of money, the driving license and my ID.

A: What else, apart from that? Any keys?

B: No. Fortunately they were in my pocket.

A: I see. What about credit cards?

B: My god! Yes, he has stolen them too.

A: You should cancel your credit cards as soon as possible. Notify your bank right now. And please beware of pickpockets in crowded places.

B: OK, officer. Thank you.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Read the reports and answer the questions.

A. On July 2 an internist finished his shift at a Veterans Administration hospital and went to the hospital parking lot to find that his TR4A was missing. He called the local police, but they refused to come, saying that because the theft occurred on federal property, it was the FBI's problem. The doctor called the FBI to investigate the theft, which it did. Two days later, local police in a town 529 miles away discovered the TR4A abandoned in the parking lot at a racetrack. Because the car had been hot-wired, they assumed it was stolen and made inquiries to the state department of vehicle registration about its ownership. The car was towed to a local storage garage. When it was learned who owned the TR4A, local police contacted the police in the doctor's city. Because that police department had no record of a stolen TR4A, officers there assumed the message was in error. It was a holiday weekend, they were busy and the matter was dropped. Eight months later the storage garage called the doctor to ask him when he was coming to get his car.

Questions:

1. What mistakes were made in this incident?
2. Who is primarily to blame for the eight-month delay in returning the car to the owner?

B. Samuel Paris parked his 1999 Corvette in front of his home shortly after midnight when he and his wife returned from a party. He locked the car and took the keys with him. He discovered the vehicle missing the following morning about 7:45 a.m. when he was leaving for work. He immediately called the police to report an auto theft.

Questions:

1. Were his actions correct?
2. What should the police department do upon receiving the call?
3. What should the officer who is assigned to the case do?

Dialogues to be memorized:

1.

- I'd like to report a theft of a rare manuscript of the 15th century.
- Where was the theft committed?
- It was committed in the hall of ancient manuscripts and rare books in the National Museum.
- What do you think when the theft was committed?
- Approximately at 4 a.m., because the security guard heard some suspicious noise.
- Do you have an alarm system?
- Yes, we do. But it was put out of order by the thieves.
- Did you touch anything?
- No, we thought there could be some evidence left by the thieves.
- Did anybody notice anything special?
- There are some traces of breaking in: the window is broken, the door lock is damaged.

2.

- If your car was insured, I advise you to inform your insurance company about your car theft. By the way, was your car locked?
- Yes, it was.
- Did the car have a built-in alarm system or other security features?
- Yes, it had. But they haven't worked. They must have been broken beforehand and I didn't notice it.
- Does your car have any distinctive marks?
- The left front door was scratched a little.
- Do you suspect anybody?
- I have no idea who it may be.
- Are there any witnesses?
- Unfortunately, there are no witnesses.
- Please, write down a statement about your car theft. Put down your home address and your phone number. Sign it.

UNIT 3

CRIMES AGAINST PERSON HOMICIDE ASSAULT

Can you define?

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| aggravated assault | intentional | permanent |
| assault | impairment | premediated |
| battery | justifiable | protracted loss |
| deliberation | malice | simple assault |
| disfigurement | manslaughter | voluntary (involuntary) |
| excusable | murder | assassination |
| homicide | recklessly | mugging |

Do You Know?

- What a basic requirement in a homicide investigation is?
- What the four categories of death are?
- How to define and classify homicide, murder and manslaughter?
- What degrees of murder are frequently specified?
- What the elements of each category of murder and manslaughter are?
- What the first priority in a homicide investigation is?
- How to establish that death has occurred?
- How to identify an unknown homicide victim?
- What physical evidence is usually found in homicides?
- What constitutes assault?

READING HOMICIDE

Homicide investigations are challenging and frequently require all investigative techniques and skills. A basic requirement is to establish whether death was caused by a criminal action. The four basic types of death are death by natural causes, accidental death, suicide and homicide.

Homicide is the killing of one person by another.

Homicide includes the taking of life by another human or by an agency, such as government. It is either criminal or noncriminal, that is, felonious or nonfelonious.

Criminal homicide is subdivided into **murder** and **manslaughter**.

Noncriminal homicide is subdivided into excusable and justifiable homicide.

Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being by another with malice.

Criminal homicide constitutes murder when: a) it is committed purposely or knowingly;
b) it is committed recklessly.

Some laws classify murder as first, second or third degree.

First degree – premeditated and intentional, or while committing or attempting to commit a felony.

Second degree – intentional but not premeditated.

Third degree – neither intentional nor premeditated, but the result of an imminently dangerous act.

Manslaughter is defined as the unjustifiable, inexcusable and intentional killing of a human being without deliberation, premeditation and malice. It may be voluntary or involuntary.

Voluntary – intentional homicide caused by intense passion resulting from adequate provocation.

Involuntary – unintentional homicide caused by criminal negligence.

The first priority in a preliminary homicide investigation is to give emergency aid to the victim if he or she is still alive or to determine that death has occurred – provided the suspect is not at the scene. Signs of death include lack of breathing, lack of heartbeat and failure of the eyelids to close after being gently lifted. After priority matters are completed, the focus of the homicide investigation is to identify the victim, establish the time of death and cause of death and the method used to produce it and to develop a suspect.

Homicide victims are identified by their relatives, friends or acquaintances; by personal effects, fingerprints, DNA analysis, clothing and laundry marks; or through missing-persons files.

Physical evidence in a homicide includes a weapon, a body, blood, hairs and fibers. A medical examination or an autopsy provides legal evidence related to the cause and time of death, and the presence of alcohol or drugs and information obtained during the investigation.

ASSAULT

Assault is the crime of attacking somebody physically. Assault is an intentional, unlawful act by force, or force directed toward another person.

Formerly, in many states the term **assault** referred to threats of or attempts to cause bodily harm, whereas **battery** referred to the actual carrying out of such threats.

Assaults are classified as either **simple or aggravated (felonious)**.

The elements of the crime of simple assault are:

- Intent to do harm to another.
- Present ability to commit the act.
- Commission of an overt act toward carrying out the intention.

An additional elements of aggravated assault is that the intentionally inflicted bodily injury must have resulted in one of the following:

- A high probability of death.
- Serious, permanent disfigurement.
- Permanent or protracted loss or impairment of the function of anybody member or organ or other severe bodily harm.

FOLLOW-UP

Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions:

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. murder | 4. excusable | 7. assault |
| 2. manslaughter | 5. intentional | 8. voluntary |
| 3. deliberation | 6. malice | |

- a) the crime of killing somebody illegally but not deliberately;
- b) a feeling of hatred for somebody that causes a desire to harm them;
- c) that can be excused;
- d) the crime of killing somebody deliberately;
- e) the crime of attacking somebody physically;
- f) done deliberately; intended
- g) done willingly, not because you are forced;
- h) the process of carefully considering or discussing something.

Exercise 2. Scan the texts. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

- 1. In specified instances, teachers, people operating public conveyances and law enforcement officers can legally use reasonable physical force.
- 2. Murder is defined as unjustifiable inexcusable killing of a human being.
- 3. A basic requirement in a homicide investigation is to establish whether death was caused by a criminal action.
- 4. Voluntary manslaughter is accidental homicide that results from extreme negligence.
- 5. Assault is the crime of killing somebody physically.
- 6. Suicide is the intentional taking of one's own life – can be committed by shooting, stabbing, poisoning, burning.

Exercise 3. Match the two halves. Use the expressions in the sentences of your own.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. homicide | a) killing |
| 2. accidental | b) harm |
| 3. criminal | c) evidence |
| 4. voluntary | d) manslaughter |
| 5. premeditated | e) assault |
| 6. intentional | f) investigation |
| 7. emergency | g) aid |
| 8. physical | h) homicide |
| 9. aggravated | i) death |
| 10. bodily | j) murder |

Exercise 4. Complete this table of words from the texts and active vocabulary.

| Nouns | Adjectives / Adverb | Verbs |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| ..... | murderous | to murder |
| assassination / assassin | - | ..... |
| mugging / mugger | - | ..... |
| excuse | ..... | to excuse |
| ..... | deliberately | to deliberate |
| intention | ..... | - |
| ..... | malicious | to malign |

Exercise 5. Translate the following words and word combinations using active vocabulary:

Напад з обтяжуючими обставинами, battery, виправданий, deliberation, розбій, impairment, злочинний намір, simple assault, вбивство політичних осіб, voluntary (involuntary) manslaughter, умисне вбивство, disfigurement, безрозсудно, protracted loss, постійний, emergency aid, вбивство з необережності, accidental death, самогубство, homicide investigation.

Exercise 6. Match the synonym to the underlined word:

- Doing it once was just about excusable – doing it twice was certainly not.
 - permanent
 - justifiable
 - premeditated
- A significant number of indecent assaults on women go unreported.
 - malice
 - disfigurement
 - batteries
- The prime minister was assassinated by extremists.
 - killed
 - mugged
 - kidnapped
- He was arrested by the police outside a pub in Soho and charged with murder.
 - suspected
 - accused
 - convicted
- Police officials said the death appears to be of natural causes and no foul play is suspected.
 - homicide

- b) assault
- c) harm
- 6. The killing had not been premeditated.
- a) voluntary
- b) protracted
- c) intentional

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank: assassination, accident, murder, shot, mugged, manslaughter.

1. The driver of a bus that ran over and killed an elderly woman on Saturday has been charged with The woman was crossing the road at a pedestrian crossing when the accident occurred.
2. Ronnie Tyler pulled out a gun from his pocket and ... the bank guard five times in the head.
3. A fifty-six year old man was ... in the street outside the railway station late last night. A man carrying a knife threatened to kill the man if he didn't hand over his wallet.
4. He pleaded not guilty to murder but guilty to manslaughter saying that the gun had gone off and killed his wife by
5. Most people of my generation remember the ... of President Kennedy in Dallas in November 1963.
6. Police have charged a fifty five year old man with ... after the body of wife was found in the couple's flat this morning.

Exercise 8. Choose the correct answer.

1. The police have not yet found a possible ----- for the murder.
a) example b) motive c) principle d) understanding
2. Many ----- arise from domestic conflicts, often during periods of heavy drinking by one or both parties.
a) assaults b) robberies c) offences d) thefts
3. Secret service agents quickly disarmed the men who tried to ----- the country's leader.
a) mug b) kidnap c) assassinate d) murder
4. The murderer of the children received a life ----- .
a) malice b) deliberation c) excuse d) sentence
5. In some countries murderers are executed but other countries have abolished the -----.
a) death penalty b) verdict c) trial d) evidence
6. Some assaults take place very publicly, often with victims and witnesses who are willing to press charges and ----- in court.
a) commit b) accuse c) charge d) testify

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Exercise 9. Answer the questions. Discuss these situations. Do you agree or disagree? Why?

1. An investigator is called to a murder scene by the patrol officer at the scene. What are the duties and responsibilities of the investigator? What activities can be performed jointly by the patrol officer and the investigator? 2. Questions still remain regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Why is this murder so controversial? What special problems were involved in the investigation? 3. How many murders were committed in your community last year? In your state? 4. Are you for or against capital punishment for persons convicted of first-degree murder? Is execution of murderers a deterrent to crime? Is media publicity concerning such cases a deterrent to murder? Do television shows and movies showing criminal violence contribute to such crimes? Would gun-control laws deter murder? 5. If a police officer wearing a concealed armored vest confronts a man burglarizing a store and the burglar fires a gun at the officer, striking him in the chest, is this assault? If so, what type? Which elements of the offense are and are not present? 6. If two people become involved in a violent struggle that seriously injures one or both of them, and if both claim the other started the fight, what do you do? 7. Can police officer be sued for making verbal threats to a suspect? 8. Do your state's laws differentiate between the crimes of assault and battery?

Exercise 10. Work in pairs. With a partner, act out the roles below based in dialogues.

Dialogue 1

Chief: So, what happened out there, Officer Soroka?

Officer: I was on patrol. I observed a group of people arguing. So I went up to see what the problem was.

Chief: You know you're supposed to wait for back up when several people are present.

Officer: I only encountered three at first. And then three more came around from the back.

Chief: Did they attack you?

Officer: No. They were fighting each other, three against three.

Chief: Did they have weapons?

Officer: One of them had a baseball bat, but no guns.

Chief: A witness said you drew your weapon.

Officer: I did. The situation was very intense.

Chief: That's precisely why you should have waited for back up. If this happens again, there will be consequences.

Dialogue 2

A. What type of crime has been committed?

B. A person has been killed. He was stuck by a knife.

A. When and where was the crime committed?

B. 2 hours ago. It happened not far from the hotel, near the underground crossing

A. Are there any witnesses?

B. Yes, these two ladies have noticed a man of the middle age, who was speaking with the killed person in a loud voice and in a few minutes he hurried to the car parking.

A. What was the suspect wearing?

B. He was wearing a black suit.

A. Please, describe his appearance.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Read the following and answer the questions.

A. Mary Jones, an 18-year-old high-school girl, quarreled with her boyfriend,

Thomas Smith. At 3 a.m. following the evening of their quarrel, Mary went to Smith's home to return his picture. Smith stated that after receiving the picture, he went to his room, went to sleep and awoke about 8 a.m. When he looked out his window, he saw Mary's car parked out front. Looking into the car, he discovered Mary sitting behind the steering wheel, shot through the chest, a revolver lying beside her on the front seat. She was dead – apparently a suicide. The revolver had been a gift to Mary from her father. Smith called the police to report the shooting.

Mary had been shot once. The bullet entered just below the right breast, traveled across the front of her body and lodged near her heart. The medical examiner theorized that she did not die immediately. When found, she was sitting upright in the car, her head tilted slightly backward, her right hand high on the steering wheel, her left hand hanging limp at her left side.

When questioned, Smith steadfastly denied any knowledge of the shooting. Mary's clothing, the bullet from her body and the gun were sent to the FBI laboratory for examination. An examination of her blouse where the bullet entered failed to reveal any powder residues. The bullet removed from her body was identified as having been fired from the gun found beside her body.

Questions:

1. Is the shooting likely to be a suicide or a homicide? What facts support this?
2. How should the investigation proceed?

B. Ten-year-old Denise was playing in a school parking lot with her 9-year-old stepbrother, Jerry. A car pulled up to the curb next to the lot, and the man driving the car motioned for Denise and Jerry to come over. When the man asked where they lived, Denise described their house. The man then asked Denise to take him to the house, saying he would bring her right back to the lot afterward. Denise got into the car with the man, and they drove away. When they did not return after an hour, Jerry went into the school and told a teacher what had happened. Denise did not return home that evening. The next day the police

received a report that a body had been found near a lover's lane. It was Denise, who had been stabbed to death with a pocketknife.

Questions:

1. What steps should be taken immediately?
2. Where would you expect to find leads?
3. What evidence would you expect to find?
4. Specifically, how would you investigate this murder?

UNIT 4

CRIMES AGAINST PERSON AND DIGNITY RAPE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Can you define?

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------|
| bigamy | physical abuse | rape |
| blind reporting | incest | threat |
| forcible rape | prostitution | |
| domestic violence | statutory rape | |
| economic deprivation | | |

Do You Know?

- How sex offenses are classified?
- How rape is defined and classified?
- What modus operandi factors are important in investigating sex offenses?
- What special challenges exist in investigating sex offenses?
- What blind reporting is and what its advantages are?
- What evidence is often obtained in sex offense investigations?
- What agencies can assist in a sexual assault investigation?
- What is domestic violence?
- What are the tactics of physical abuse?

READING

RAPE

Sex offenses include bigamy, child molestation, incest, prostitution, rape (sexual assault), etc. The most serious of these is rape – sexual intercourse with a person against person's will. Rape is classified as forcible (by use of threats or force) or statutory (with a minor, with or without consent).

Modus operandi factors important in investigating sex offenses include type of offense, words spoken, use of a weapon, method of attack, time of day, type of location and age of the victim. Special challenges in investigating rape include the sensitive nature of the offense, social

attitudes and the victim's embarrassment. A rape investigation requires great tact. To help overcome some of these challenges, many departments are implementing a procedure known as *blind reporting*, which allows sexual assault victims to retain their anonymity and confidentiality while sharing critical information with law enforcement. It also permits victims to gather legal information from law enforcement without having to commit immediately to an investigation.

Physical evidence commonly found in rape cases includes stained or torn clothing; scratches, bruises and cuts; evidence of a struggle; and body fluids and bloodstains. Additional evidence in date rape cases may include the presence of drugs in the victim's system.

A rape case often involves cooperation with medical personnel, social workers, rape crisis-center personnel and news media. Conviction in sexual assault cases requires medical evidence, physical evidence such as torn clothing, evidence of injuries and a complaint that is reported reasonably close to the time of the assault.

The Police Response

The first officers to arrive can make or break a rape depending on how they approach the victim. All police officers should have special training in handling sexual assault victims. Whenever possible, an officer without such training should not be assigned to this kind of case.

At a minimum, officers on the scene should do the following:

- Record their arrival time.
- Determine the victim's location and condition. Request an ambulance if needed. Obtain identification of the suspect if possible.
- Determine whether the suspect is at the scene.
- Protect the crime scene.
- Identify and separate witnesses. Obtain valid identification from them and then obtain preliminary statements.
- Initiate crime broadcast if applicable.

DOMESTIC ABUSE

Domestic abuse is a pattern of behavior used by one partner to maintain power and control over another partner in an intimate relationship. Domestic violence includes behaviors that physically harm, arouse fear, prevent a partner from doing what they wish or force them to behave in ways they do not want. It includes the use of physical and sexual violence, threats and intimidation, emotional abuse and economic deprivation.

Physical Abuse.

You may be experiencing physical abuse if your partner has done or repeatedly does any of the following tactics of abuse:

- Pulling your hair, punching, kicking, biting or choking you
- Forbidding you from eating or sleeping
- Hurting you with weapons

- Preventing you from calling the police or seeking medical attention
- Harming you children
- Abandoning you in unfamiliar places
- Driving recklessly or dangerously when you are in the car with them
- Forcing you to use drugs or alcohol

About a third of all women in the Europe Union have experienced violence at some time in their life. Around 62 million women over the age of 15 have experienced physical or sexual violence: domestic abuse, rape, stalking, sexual harassment and online bullying. 22 percent of women suffered from violence by a husband or boyfriend. It was also found that 67 percent of the women did not report serious domestic violence to the police.

FOLLOW-UP

Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions:

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. bigamy | 4. statutory | 7. abuse |
| 2. rape | 5. violence | 8. physical |
| 3. incest | 6. domestic | |
-
- a) used in the home; connected with home or family;
 - b) unfair, cruel or violent treatment of somebody;
 - c) sexual activity between two people who are very closely related in a family;
 - d) an act of aggression (as one against a person who resists);
 - e) connected with a person's body rather than their mind;
 - f) the crime of marrying somebody when you are still legally married to somebody else;
 - g) fixed by law; that must be done by law;
 - h) the crime of forcing somebody to have sex with you, especially using violence.

Exercise 2. Scan the texts. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

- 1. Rape victims may feel foolish, hurt, ashamed vulnerable and frightened.
- 2. A rape investigation doesn't require great sensitivity.
- 3. Domestic violence includes the use of threats and intimidation, emotional abuse and economic deprivation.
- 4. Two-thirds of women in Europe have experienced violence.
- 5. Most women reported violence to the police.
- 6. 62 million women in the European Union have suffered from violence.

Exercise 3. Match the two halves. Use the expressions in the sentences of your own.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. forcible | a) abuse |
| 2. blind | b) fluids |
| 3. sexual | c) information |

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 4. domestic | d) deprivation |
| 5. physical | e) rape |
| 6. economic | f) training |
| 7. medical | g) reporting |
| 8. legal | h) assault |
| 9. special | i) personnel |
| 10. body | j) violence |

Exercise 4. Complete this table of words from the texts and active vocabulary.

| Nouns | Adjectives / Adverb | Verbs |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| / rapist | - | to rape |
| / bigamist | bigamous | - |
| abuse / abuser | abusive | ..... |
| violence | / violently | - |
| ..... | incestuous | - |
| ..... | embarrassed | to embarrass |
| force | ..... | to force |

Exercise 5. Translate the following words and word combinations using active vocabulary:

Двошлюбність, blind reporting, встановлений законом, forcible rape, домашнє насилля, physical abuse, кровозмішення, economic deprivation, медичний персонал, sexual harassment, тягти за волосся, to punch, заплямований, розірваний одяг, to kick, to choke, stalking, особливі проблеми, bullying, statutory rape, scratches.

Exercise 6. Match the synonym to the underlined word:

- The fact that this process was done without consultation makes it seem to us a faulty process, almost statutory theft.
 - unified
 - permitted
 - appropriate
- There are already plenty of laws against actual rape, battery and child sexual abuse.
 - assault
 - embarrass
 - bullying
- Domestic violence is still the leading cause of injury to females.
 - harm
 - threat
 - scratch

4. Anyone of any race, age, sexual orientation, religion or gender can be a victim – or perpetrator – of domestic violence.
 - a) incest
 - b) intimidation
 - c) abuse
5. At the moment police in many countries can not stop domestic violence because it happens in the home.
 - a) occurs
 - b) maintains
 - c) reports
6. It's not always easy to tell at the beginning of a relationship if it will become abusive.
 - a) domestic
 - b) intentional
 - c) offensive

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank: bigamy, caused, abuse, forced, relationship, harassment.

1. Ryan was arrested last month on suspicion of ... after making accusations of incest.
2. Most prosecutions for ... fail because the complainant does not have the proof of the bigamous marriage.
3. Joe Sykes ... his ex-girlfriend to make love with him.
4. More than minor injury is ... by kicking, biting or similar forms of assault.
5. She suffered years of physical
6. Domestic violence doesn't look the same in every ... because every relationship is different.

Exercise 8. Choose the correct answer.

1. A man was charged with ----- for being married to 17 wives.
 - a) assault
 - b) battery
 - c) rape
 - d) bigamy
2. There were no significant differences between child molesters and ----- offender.
 - a) incest
 - b) bullying
 - c) physical
 - d) statutory
3. Sometimes, unfortunately, ----- of domestic violence and trafficking just don't get to be a priority.
 - a) witnesses
 - b) victims
 - c) offenders
 - d) lawyers
4. Some of the signs of an abusive relationship include a partner who tells you that you are a bad parent or ----- to harm or take away your children .
 - a) punches
 - b) kicks
 - c) threatens
 - d) harasses
5. Rape is ----- in various ways by state laws, but certain elements of the offense are fairly universal.
 - a) defined
 - b) made
 - c) analyzed
 - d) required
6. Domestic abuse is a type of behavior in which the offender uses physical or emotional violence to gain and maintain ----- in a relationship.
 - a) deprivation
 - b) reporting
 - c) charge
 - d) control

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Exercise 9. Answer the questions. Discuss these situations. Do you agree or disagree? Why?

1. What myths and prejudices have you heard about prosecuting rape cases? Are rape cases more difficult to prosecute than other crimes? 2. What are the penalties for rape in your state? Are these penalties adequate, or should they be more or less severe? 3. Past rape laws have required the utmost resistance on the part of the victim. Present laws have reduced this requirement. Do you support this change? 4. Rape victims often complain about the attitudes of police and medical personnel during a rape investigation. Do you believe this is justified, or is it due to the victim's emotional stress? 5. What environment is best for interviewing the victim of a rape or sexual assault? How would you start the interview? How supportive of the victim would you be? What questions would you ask? Who would you allow to be present? How would you close the interview? 6. How common is domestic abuse? How does it affect children and young people? 7. The impact of domestic abuse. Why don't women leave?

Exercise 10. Work in pairs. With a partner, act out the roles below based in dialogue.

Dialogue

CHARACTERS:

Patricia – wife and mother

George – Patricia's husband

Nelson – 19 year old son

Sandra – 13 year old daughter

Patricia: Hi honey. How was work?

George: Awful. You do extra work and no-one thanks you. It's not worth... What's this mess?

Patricia: I didn't get time...

George: Clean it up!

Sandra: (huffs) It's not mine.... (George stares her down threateningly) Clean..... It..... Up..... (Sandra slowly starts to clean it up. She's scared of him)

Patricia: (Gathers herself, puts on a smile.) Come, and sit down darling. I have dinner in the oven.

George: I'm not hungry. (he sits)

Patricia: But it's your favourite, roast chook with veg and chips, beer battered just the way you like them. And I brought home some double chocolate chip ice cream for dessert.

George: (ignoring Patricia) Nelson, why aren't you studying or training? (sniffs) And what's that smell?

Nelson: It's Sandra's nail polish

George: Sandra, get that out of here. It stinks. And get me a drink. Make it quick. **Sandra:** I'm cleaning up this washing that's not mine. I can't do everything.

George: DONT answer me back you hear. (Sandra walks away). Nelson, get me a drink!
(Nelson slinks slowly away. Keeping an eye/ear on things as he goes).

Patricia: (trying to lighten things – getting her new dress which is hanging up nearby) Well honey, look. Umm... I got a new dress...

George: STOP! What did you say? Patricia: I....err, got a new dress for our

George: (more agitated). You bought a new outfit WITHOUT asking me? Did I hear right?

Patricia: (timid, frightened) ... Yes... Well I....

George: (revving up -pointing) What were you thinking woman? Does my money grow on trees? Does it? Does it?

Patricia: (getting more frightened) No...

George: Do we have money to throw around, because the last time I checked, we were still paying off a mortgage and paying to get our kids educated. Not that getting a qualification did any good for me, look where I am now?

George: About time.. Now, you two go to your room. Both of you.

(Nelson backs away but hesitates, throwing a glance at Patricia, whose head is down looking at the floor).

George: Don't make me repeat myself, boy.

George: Go get my dinner. (Patricia runs off stage. George's eyes follow her, menacingly. He picks up the TV remote) What's on the idiot box tonight? ...Yeah cricket, good stuff.

George: (Picks up phone) Mate. You doing anything tonight? Yeah. Big Bash cricket.... Come on over... Couple of beers as well.... Don't worry about her. I'll send her to the kitchen. She doesn't understand the great game mate. Just come on over.

Patricia: (comes back from kitchen with his dinner) Well honey here's your dinner.

George: (looks at it with scorn. Pushes it away onto the floor) I don't want this. Useless wife, can't you do anything right?

Patricia: (Frantic. On the floor cleaning up the mess) I cooked your favourite meal... George: What did I say? I don't want your dinner. It's shit. I don't want it. I want you to do what I say. Do you understand?

Patricia: I...I... (on the floor, starting to sob)

George: DO YOU UNDERSTAND? I keep telling you and you don't get it, do you? Who's the boss of this house? COME ON, TELL ME. TELL ME. WHO IS THE BOSS IN THIS HOUSE? WHO'S THE BOSS?

(Scene freezes as he stands over her menacingly. She's sobbing curled up on the floor.)

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Read the following. You are to practice interviewing techniques. Discuss the situations in groups.

Is this Domestic Violence?

Patricia: I don't feel like it's abusing. What he does to me. I mean that's just him. I don't know. All marriages go through stuff like that and he's just got a short temper you know.

George: I wasn't violent. There wasn't anything. That's how we always talk.
Why was he violent?

Patricia: I don't know why he does it. I just think sometimes he's just had a long day at work and comes home and something's not done right. Just when things aren't right...

George: The reason I went off because she didn't let the kids do the homework, the computer's broken down, and I had a hard day at work... you know, so I wasn't happy. Come home and there's a lot of problem at home.

Was money part of the conflict?

Patricia: I think he gets angry sometimes. I think he gets upset and overreacts... and comes home and something's not done right or I've gone and bought like that new dress or something like that you know....

George: Yes she was doing something wrong. She bought a new dress without asking. I'm the only one that works in the house. I'm the one that should control the money because I'm the one that worked for it.

Was this about control and power?

George: The man needs to control the house. I'm the boss of the house. It's my castle. She'll just have to do what I tell her to do.

Patricia: I think he gets angry sometimes. I think he gets upset and overreacts. He's always had a temper but in the last couple of years it's got worse.

How does this affect the children?

Patricia: I don't know what its doing to the kids. I don't think it's good. But I also don't know what else to do to make it better. But I don't want them growing up like this.

George: Its not having anything on the children ... yeah they're used to it.

Nelson: Mums not really saying much to me and I'm kind of lost and my sisters wanting answers from me and I don't even know the answers so I'm kind of stuck. *Sandra:* I dislike it. I don't feel its like a home. I don't know.

Nelson: I had a chance to talk with my best friend but I didn't quite get the answers I was looking for.

Sandra: And Nelson doesn't talk to me. Mum and dad worry about other things. Don't spend time with us. They just think I am a kid and no-one should care about me. ...

Nelson: I think if I could sit down with Dad and really get him to talk to me about the sort of things he goes through then maybe that could solve part of the issue.

Why don't you get counselling?

Patricia: I think I would feel ashamed of going to counselling. Counselling costs money and all the rest of it so I don't think it would work.

George: Talk to someone? How are they going to help? They're not going to help because these things keep happening at home all the time. Are they going to help me? Are they going to help my wife?

What can you do to keep safe?

Patricia: I mean sometimes he scares me but... I haven't talked to him specifically about it because I'm scared that if I catch him when he's in a good mood it'll turn bad.

Why don't you leave him?

Patricia: I don't leave because of the amount of shame it would bring on our family and in our culture the way I was brought up you don't just leave, you don't walk out you don't give up. I wouldn't have any money. He brings home all the money. I wouldn't have anywhere to go because of that.

Patricia: I don't think it's a very healthy way to live but I don't see any other way right now ...

What can be done to stop your abuse?

George: Yeah. I could have dealt with that differently but I wasn't thinking at the time. I guess I should talk to her in a nice way instead of reacting bad, calling her names.

What do you wish for?

Patricia: I would want him to be the man that I married who was lovely and caring and gentlemanly and I just want to go back to that.

George: Just happy family. Just to be happy. Everybody's happy in the house. Kids going to finish, get a job, move out and we just live happy at home

Read the text and answer the questions:

Several young people in a car wave down a police car and tell the officers that screams are coming from the south end of a nearby park. At about the same time, the police dispatcher receives a call from a resident who says she hears screams and cries for help but cannot tell exactly what part of the park they are coming from. The officers talk to the juveniles, get their names and a description of the area and then head for the park without red lights and siren to avoid warning the attacker. Arriving at the south end of the park, the officer see a man running from some bushes. He is wearing a dark jacket and is bareheaded. One officer goes to find the victim; the other attempts to follow the fleeing man. At the scene the officer observes a woman with torn clothing and a cut on the side of her head. She is unable to speak coherently, but she has obviously been assaulted. The juveniles have followed the squad car to the scene and crowd around the victim to offer help. The officer chasing the suspect has lost him and has returned to the scene. Both officers help the victim to get into the squad car and leave the scene with red lights and sirens, heading for the hospital. After leaving the victim at the hospital, they return to the scene. They also find an article of clothing from the victim and a switchblade knife on the ground. They secure the scene by posting several of the juveniles around the area until further help arrives.

Questions:

1. Should red lights and siren have been used in going to the scene?
2. Was it correct for the officers to split up as they did?
3. Evaluate the effectiveness of the officers' actions after arriving at the scene?

UNIT 5

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

Can you define?

abandonment

abduction

child sexual abuse

kidnapping

minor physical

molestation

neglect

abuse

Do You Know?

- What crimes against children are frequently committed?
- What challenges are involved in investigating crimes against children?
- What factors to consider in interviewing child victims?
- Who usually reports crimes against children?
- What types of evidence are important in child neglect or abuse cases?
- What challenge is presented by a report of a missing child?
- What the most common type of child abduction is?
- How crimes against children can be prevented?

READING

Law enforcement agencies are charged with investigating all crimes, but their responsibility is especially great where crimes against children are involved. Children need the protection of the law to a greater degree than other members of society because they are so vulnerable, especially if the offense is committed by one or both parents. Even after the offense is committed, the child may still be in danger of further victimization.

Crimes against children include *kidnapping, abandonment, neglect, exploitation, physical abuse, emotional abuse, incest and sexual assault*.

Kidnapping is taking someone away by force, often for ransom. Child kidnapping is especially traumatic for the parents and for those called upon to investigate. Some child kidnappings are committed by a parent who has lost custody of the child in divorce proceedings. In such cases, ransom is not demanded. Rather, the parent committing the kidnapping may take on a new identity and move to another part of the country.

Abandonment refers to a parent's desertion of a child. This may occur not because the parents no longer love the child but because they feel the child would have a better life without them.

Neglect refers to failure to care for a child properly and can include not providing humane living quarters, adequate food, love and attention.

Exploitation refers to taking unfair advantage of children or using them illegally. This includes using children in pornography and prostitution. It can also involve forcing children to perform physical labor beyond what could be reasonably expected of a child.

Physical abuse refers to beating, whipping, burning or otherwise inflicting physical harm upon a child. Child abuse has been identified as the biggest single cause of death of young children.

Emotional abuse refers to causing fear or feelings of unworthiness in children by such means as locking them in closets, ignoring them or constantly belittling them.

Child sexual abuse includes sexually molesting a child, performing sexual acts with a child and statutory rape and seduction.

Challenges in investigating crimes against children include the need to protect the child from further harm, the possibility of parental involvement, the difficulty in interviewing children, credibility concerns and the need to collaborate with other agencies.

The primary responsibility of the responding officer is the safety of the child; and, if the possibility of present or continued danger to the child exists, the child must be placed in protective custody. When interviewing children, officers should consider the child's age, ability to describe what happened and the potential for retaliation by the suspect against a child who «tell.»

Most reports of child neglect or abuse are made by third parties such as teachers, neighbors, siblings and parents. Seldom does the victim report the offense. When such reports are received, investigators must look for evidence of the crime, including the surroundings, the home condition, clothing, bruises or other body injuries, the medical examination report and other observations. Investigators should also listen carefully to children and should look for indicators of neglect or abuse.

A special challenge when a child is reported missing is determining whether the child ran away or was abducted. The most frequent type of abduction is parental abduction.

Crimes against children can be prevented by educating them about potential dangers and by keeping the channels of communication with them open.

FOLLOW-UP

Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions:

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. kidnapping | 4. minor | 7. to belittle |
| 2. molestation | 5. neglect | 8. to prevent |
| 3. abandonment | 6. seduction | |

- a) to make somebody or the things that somebody does seem unimportant;
- b) a person under the age of full legal responsibility;
- c) the act of persuading somebody to have sex with you;
- d) the crime of taking somebody illegally and keeping them as a prisoner, especially in order to get money or something else for returning them;
- e) the fact of not giving enough care or attention to somebody;
- f) the crime of attacking somebody especially a child, sexually;
- g) to stop somebody from doing something;
- h) the act of leaving a person, thing or place with no intention of returning.

Exercise 2. Scan the texts. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. Abandonment sometimes occurs when a young girl has a child and does not want anyone to know about it.
2. Most reports of child neglect or abuse are made by their parents.
3. In the vast majority of child abuse cases, children tell the truth to the best of their ability.
4. The Child Protection Act doesn't prohibit child pornography and doesn't increase the penalties for adults who engage in it.
5. When interviewing children, officers shouldn't consider the child's age.
6. Crimes against children can result in serious and permanent damage physically, mentally and emotionally.

Exercise 3. Match the two halves. Use the expressions in the sentences of your own.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. law enforcement | a) danger |
| 2. child | b) rape |
| 3. divorce | c) harm |
| 4. emotional | d) abduction |
| 5. physical | e) agencies |
| 6. primary | f) kidnapping |
| 7. parental | g) advantage |
| 8. potential | h) proceedings |
| 9. unfair | i) abuse |
| 10. statutory | j) responsibility |

Exercise 4. Complete this table of words from the texts and active vocabulary.

| Nouns | Adjectives / Adverb | Verbs |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------|
| / kidnapper | - | to kidnap |
| prevention | preventive | ..... |
| / molester | - | to molest |
| exploitation / | exploitative | ..... |
| / abductor | - | to abduct |
| neglect | neglected / neglectful | ..... |
| abandonment | ..... | to abandon |

Exercise 5. Translate the following words and word combinations using active vocabulary:

Відмова, abduction, домагання, neglect, неповнолітній, to belittle, спокушання, to collaborate, брати і сестри, retaliation, експлуатувати, kidnapping, фізичне насильство, to

prevent, сексуальне насильство над дітьми, incest, емоційне насильство, unfair advantage, потенційна небезпека, parental abduction.

Exercise 6. Match the synonym to the underlined word:

1. Removal of a child from a parent without lawful authority may amount to the offence of child abduction.
 - a) retaliation
 - b) kidnapping
 - c) molestation
2. More families accused of abuse or neglect were being referred to preventive programs like counseling and drug treatment.
 - a) negligence
 - b) seduction
 - c) exploitation
3. The child was found abandoned but unharmed.
 - a) belittled
 - b) abducted
 - c) neglected
4. In most states certain individuals who work with or treat children are required by law to report cases of suspected neglect or abuse.
 - a) minors
 - b) adults
 - c) siblings
5. They are subject to family violence at home and sexual harassment in the work place.
 - a) abandonment
 - b) intimidation
 - c) molestation
6. If seduction doesn't work, she can play on his sympathy
 - a) temptation
 - b) compensation
 - c) demolition

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank: taught, abducting, effective, property, minor, kidnapped.

1. In some cases of abduction, the ... parent is mentally unstable or a drug abuser.
2. A child is a ... until the age of legal majority, which is the twelfth for a girl and the thirteenth for a boy.
3. The son of billionaire businessman Michael Jones was ... yesterday. The criminals have demanded a ransom of \$ 5000000.
4. Children should be ... to play in groups, to avoid vacant buildings, alleys and restrooms, and to walk with friends when possible.
5. Digital technology is allowing police to become more ... in preventing and handling crimes against children.
6. In ancient Greece a child was the absolute ... of the father, and property was divided among the male children.

Exercise 8. Choose the correct answer.

1. The child was kidnapped by a notorious ----- of robbers.
a) crew b) gang c) staff d) team
2. The man is also accused of the ----- abduction of another youngster.
a) attempted b) prosecuted c) liable d) statutory
3. The daughter felt her father constantly ----- her achievements.
a) collaborated b) prevented c) belittled d) abducted
4. Baby sitters should be selected very ----- . Parents should always request and check references.
a) dangerously b) easily c) emotionally d) carefully
5. Research shows that a child's history of physical ----- predisposes that child to violence in later years.
a) abuse b) health c) protection d) exploitation
6. When children are very young, a limited vocabulary can pose a severe challenge to ----- .
a) prosecutors b) investigators c) victims d) doctors

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Exercise 9. Answer the questions. Discuss these situations. Do you agree or disagree? Why?

1. At what age does a child cease to be a minor in your state? 2. What is the child sexual abuse problem in your community? How many offences were charged during the past year? Is there any method of estimating how many unreported offences occurred? 3. What are some common physical and behavioral abuse indicators? 4. What types of evidence are needed for establishing probable cause for a search warrant? 5. Who are suspects in child sexual abuse cases? What statutes in your state or community are applicable to prosecuting these crimes? 6. What are some special difficulties in interviewing children? In having children testify in court? 7. What is being done in your community to prevent crimes against children?

Exercise 10. Work in pairs. Read through the report. With a partner, act out the roles below based in situation. Interview the victim of kidnapping.

SAN RAMON (KRON) – A mother of a 13-year-old girl reported to the San Ramon Police Department on Friday that a man attempted to kidnap her daughter.

Around 5:30 p.m. the girl was walking in the area of the 500 block of Fallen Leaf Circle when the man pulled up in his car next to her.

Officials say the man reportedly driving a white 4-door car, maybe a Nissan Rogue or Versa, said to the girl, «Your dad asked me to pick you up and drop you off at your house.»

The man opened the door for her to get in but she declined to get in the car, according to authorities.

The suspect proceeded to reach across the front seat to try to pull her into the car by her clothes, but she managed to run away and hide in some bushes.

When the girl saw the man drive away, police say she called her parents.

The 13-year-old was not hurt.

Police searched the area where the incident was reported, but they were unable to find the car.

The suspect is described as an Asia Indian man between the ages of 35- and 50-years-old. The girl said he had a dark complexion with a light blue circle around his eyes, had shaggy hair and a mustache.

According to officials, the man spoke with an Asia Indian accent and a lisp. He was wearing a grayish-blue colored shirt with a Nike logo and a black hooded jacket.

The girl said the man had a ring on his right hand with a design of two overlapping snakes.

The white car is described to have dark tinted windows and a yellow star on the front windshield.

A partial license plate given was 7HM...6.

The San Ramon Police Department would like to remind parents to always maintain an open dialogue regarding child safety with their children.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Read the following and answer the questions.

A. A police officer receives an anonymous call reporting sexual abuse of a 10-year-old white female. The caller states that the abusers are the father and brother of the girl and provides all three names and their address. When the officer requests more details, the caller hangs up. You are assigned the case and initiate the investigation by contacting the alleged victim at school. She is reluctant to talk to you at first but eventually admits that both her father and brother have been having sex with her for almost a year. You then question the suspects and obtain written statements in which they admit the sexual abuse.

Questions:

1. Should the investigation have been initiated on the basis of the anonymous caller?
2. What type of crime has been committed?
3. Was it appropriate to make the initial contact with the victim at her school?
4. Who should be present at the victim's initial interview?
5. What should be done with the victim after obtaining the fact?
6. What would be the basis for an affidavit for an arrest warrant?

B. A police officer receives an anonymous phone call stating that a child is being sexually assaulted at a specific address. The officer goes to the address – an apartment – and through an open door sees a child lying on the floor, apparently unconscious. The officer enters the apartment and, while checking the child for injuries, notices blood on the child's face and clothing. The child regains consciousness, and the officer asks, « Did your dad do this?» The child answers, «Yes.» The officer then goes into another room and finds the father in bed, intoxicated. He rouses him and under arrest.

Questions:

1. Was the officer authorized to enter the apartment on the basis of the initial information?
2. Was the officer authorized to enter without a warrant?
3. Should the officer have asked whether the father had injured the child? If not, how should the question have been phrased?
4. Was an arrest of the father justified without a warrant?
5. What should be done with the victim?

C. A reliable information has told to the police that a man has been molesting children in his garage. Police establish a surveillance of the suspect and see him invite a juvenile into his car. They follow the car and see it pull into the driveway of the man's residence. The man and the boy then go into the house. The officer follow and knock on the front door but receive no answer. They knock again and loudly state their purpose. Continuing to receive no answer, they enter the house through the unlocked front door, talk to the boy and, based on what he says, they arrest the suspect.

Questions:

1. Did the officer violate the suspect's right to privacy and domestic security?
2. Does the emergency doctrine apply?
3. What should be done with the victim?
4. Was the arrest legal?

Note: In each of the preceding cases, the information is initially received not from the victim but from third parties. This is usually the case in child abuse offences.

UNIT 6

CYBERCRIME

Can you define?

boot download modem scanner
browser e-mail network script
byte hacker PC software
cyber attack hard disk piracy Trojan horse
cybercrime hardware program upload
cyberstalking identity theft virus (computer)

Do You Know?

- What the three key characteristics of computer crime are?
- What types of computer crime are most frequently committed?
- What categories of cybercrime are?
- What approach is often required in investigating computer crime?
- How computer crimes can be prevented?

READING

Cybercrime, also called computer crime, is any illegal activity that involves a computer or network-connected device, such as a mobile phone.

There are three key characteristics of computer crime:

- Computer crimes are relatively easy to commit and difficult to detect.
- Most computer crimes are committed by «insiders».
- Most computer crimes are not prosecuted.

Computer crimes may involve input data, output data, the program, the hardware or computer time. The most common types of computer crime are misuse of computer services, especially child pornography and fraud, program abuse and data abuse.

Terminology

To effectively investigate computer crime, officers must be familiar with basic computer terminology as well as terms specially related to computer crime:

- **Boot.** To start up a computer.
- **Browser.** A computer program that accesses and displays data from the Internet or other network, for example, Internet Explorer.
- **Byte.** The amount of space needed to store one character of information.
- **Cybercop.** An investigator involved in computer forensics.
- **Cybercrime.** Any crime committed or helped by use of a computer.
- **DOS.** Disk Operating System.
- **Download.** To receive data, files or pictures from another computer.
- **E-mail.** Electronic mail.
- **Hacker.** A person who specializes in unauthorized access into computer networks and other computer systems, primarily for the challenge and status. Not necessarily a negative term.
- **Hard disk.** A nonremovable means of data storage located inside a computer.
- **Hardware.** The computer equipment, such as hard drives, memory, the monitor and so on.
- **Internet Protocol (IP) address.** An address needed to access the Internet.
- **Modem.** A device linking a computer to telephone or cable lines information can be exchanged with computers at different locations.
- **Network.** Two or more computers connected for the purpose of sharing data and resources.
- **PC.** A personal computer.
- **Piracy.** The copying and use of computer programs in violation of copyrights and trade secret laws.
- **Program.** A series of commands instructing a computer to perform s desired task.
- **Script.** A text file containing a sequence of computer commands.
- **Software.** Computer programs.
- **Trojan horse.** Uses one computer to reprogram another for illegal purposes. For example, the computer log-on process could log on a user but also record the user's password.
- **Upload.** To transfer data, files or pictures to another computer.
- **Virus (computer).** A program that attacks computer hardware and either replaces or destroys data.

Cybercrime can be divided into the two general categories of the computer as tool and the computer as target. The computer-as-tool category includes crimes in which the computer is used to commit fraud, embezzlement and other offences by misusing password and access codes that protect information.

For example, instead of using a gun to commit armed robbery, criminals use code-breaking programs and a computer to steal money or information from business and private parties. One factor that makes these crimes difficult to investigate and stop is the reluctance of victims to report the offence.

The second category, the computer as target, includes crimes in which the computer itself or the information stored on it is the target. Thieves may burglarize homes and business, stealing computer systems and turning them over to computer «chop shops», where parts are changed, fake serial numbers are attached and the system are resold to the public. This category of computer crime

also includes offences in which criminals break into systems to intentionally destroy data or steal information contained in the computer's storage banks.

Investigating cybercrime often requires a team approach. The investigative team is responsible for assigning all team personnel according to their specialties, including securing outside specialists if necessary; securing the crime scene area; obtaining search warrant applications; determining the specific hardware and software involved; searching for, obtaining, marking, preserving and storing evidence; obtaining necessary disks, printouts and other records; and preparing information for investigative reports.

Cybercrimes can be prevented by educating top management and employees and by instituting internal security precautions.

To avoid falling victims of cybercrime it is necessary to:

- investigate business you deal with – look for information on merchants over the Internet before doing business with them and look into the offers that are made to you before you agree on them;
- be suspicious of any e-mail with urgent request for personal financial information;
- be of individuals who hide their identities;
- be sure to use a secure web site when submitting a credit card or another sensitive information via web browser;
- check regularly the bank, credit card, and debit card statements to ensure all transactions are legitimate;
- make sure your browser is up to date and security patches are applied.

FOLLOW-UP

Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions:

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. identity theft | 4. software | 7. hardware |
| 2. cyberstalking | 5. to download | 8. hacker |
| 3. cyber attack | 6. to upload | |

- a) the programs and other operating information used by a computer;
- b) to transfer data to another computer system;
- c) the computer equipment, such as hard drivers, memory, the monitor, etc;
- d) the fraudulent acquisition and use of a person's private identifying information, usually for financial gain;
- e) a person who uses computers to gain unauthorized access to data;
- f) to copy from one computer system to another, typically over the Internet;
- g) the repeated use of electronic communications to harass or frighten someone, for example by sending threatening e-mails;
- h) an attempt by hackers to damage or destroy a computer network or system.

Exercise 2. Scan the texts. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. Cybercrimes are relatively easy to commit and easy to detect.
2. To investigate cybercrime, officers need a working knowledge of relevant terminology.

3. Computer crimes are difficult to investigate because the victims refuse to report the offence.
4. Investigating computer crime does not require a team approach.
5. To avoid falling victim of cybercrime it is not necessary to hide your identities.
6. Computer crime can be prevented by instituting internal security precautions.

Exercise 3. Match the two halves. Use the expressions in the sentences of your own.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. cyber | a) load |
| 2. computer | b) abuse |
| 3. hard | c) programs |
| 4. identity | d) data |
| 5. soft | e) stalking |
| 6. team | f) approach |
| 7. down | g) ware |
| 8. input | h) theft |
| 9. program | i) crime |
| 10. code-breaking | j) disk |

Exercise 4. Complete this table of words from the texts and active vocabulary.

| Nouns | Adjectives / Adverb | Verbs |
|----------------|---------------------|------------|
| hack / | hacked | to hack |
| ..... | piratical | to pirate |
| network | - | ..... |
| ..... | scripted | to script |
| virus | ..... | - |
| ..... | programmable | to program |
| browse / | - | to browse |

Exercise 5. Translate the following words and word combinations using active vocabulary:

Крадіжка особистих даних, cyberstalking, кібератака, to boot, програмне забезпечення, browser, завантажити, to upload, мережа, hardware, порушення авторського права, code-breaking programs, жорсткий диск, hacker, вірус, script, командний підхід, Internet Protocol (IP) address, вхідні дані, reluctance.

Exercise 6. Match the synonym to the underlined word:

1. It would be nice to download your program to another computer before testing it.

- a) to send
 - b) to copy
 - c) to hack
2. The menu will be ready as soon as you boot up your computer.
- a) to start up
 - b) to pirate
 - c) to close
3. The nation state is a political and economic and social system, an interconnected network of interacting individuals.
- a) script
 - b) byte
 - c) web
4. But if his work is not good enough, another hacker will immediately fill the gap.
- a) cybercriminal
 - b) cypercop
 - c) cyberpunk
5. You'll know that your network hardware is set up properly when every PC in your home has Internet access.
- a) hard disk
 - b) equipment
 - c) browser
6. We're trying to make all software secure all the time so computing is safe for everyone.
- a) piracy
 - b) modem
 - c) provision

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank: upload, hackers, virus, identity theft, cyberstalking, hard disk.

1. They were accused of using stolen and falsified credit card, ... and banking fraud.
2. Victims of ... often use the Internet to locate web sites that offer help and support.
3. The goal is to make each password as difficult for ... to break as possible.
4. The old rule was ... for primary storage and tape for back up .
5. I already have everything I need to listen to music and ... camera images.
6. A computer ... or spyware application is sending us automated request, and it appears that your computer or network has been infected.

Exercise 8. Choose the correct answer.

1. Within a day I had exceeded my free ----- limit and needed to buy a larger account.
 - a) upload
 - b) e-mail
 - c) scanner
 - d) virus
2. We're seeing a huge ----- of identity theft and associated financial theft.
 - a) decrease
 - b) increase
 - c) limit
 - d) input
3. Investigators should have a basic understanding of the Internet to ----- suspected criminal activity and its perpetrators.
 - a) boot
 - b) prevent
 - c) trace
 - d) communicate

4. In the majority of computer-related crimes, investigators seek ----- from the victim who owns the equipment, database processing technicians and highly trained computer experts.

- a) advantage b) assistance c) organization d) system

5. Cybercrime may be ----- by individuals or small groups, as well as by criminal organizations that are often spread around the world.

- a) committed b) connected c) called d) used

6. Cybercrime has the unusual characteristic that the ----- and the perpetrator may never come into direct contact.

- a) browser b) offender c) suspect d) victim

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Exercise 9. Answer the questions. Discuss these situations. Do you agree or disagree? Why?

1. What do you perceive to be the differences between investigating computer crime and investigating other felonies? 2. What are the differences in interviewing and interrogating individuals involved in computer crime? 3. What are the legal differences between a computer crime investigation and other felony investigations? 4. If you were in charge of a computer crime investigation team, what would you include in your plan? 5. Is anyone in your police department trained specifically in computer crime investigation? If so, where was this training obtained? 6. What type of computer security is used in your local police department? 7. Of all the various types of computer crime, which do you think is the most serious? 8. What do you consider the greatest challenge in investigating computer crimes?

Exercise 10. Work in pairs. With a partner, act out the roles below based in dialogue.

Dialogue

Christine: Can you explain what cyber bullying is?

Inspector: Embarrassing someone or spreading rumors on the Internet or via text messages to mobile phones is called on-line or cyber bullying. As part of my job, I visit schools to talk to students about their use of the Internet. Recently, I asked a group of kids what they did on-line. Most replied that they chatted, watched music videos and send messages and e-mails. Those were typical answers. But one student admitted that he was being bullied on him.

Christine: How can someone be bullied online?

Inspector: There are several ways bullies put their victim's photos on the Internet without their knowledge, or they send their victims nasty or frightening text messages or e-mails other times, they spread lies and rumors about them on the Internet. Sometimes they send text messages threatening the victim with violence.

Christine: Why do you think teenagers do this?

Inspector: Most cyber bullies don't think that what they're doing is that terrible. They think it's funny. Sometimes their friends encourage them to do it. Another reason might be that they can bully someone and they're sure they won't get caught.

Christine: What happens if someone is caught cyber bullying? Are they punished?

Inspector: Well, when we find out who the bully is, we make sure his or her ISP – Internet Service Provider – is closed down.

Christine: So have you got any tips for someone that is being cyber bullied?

Inspector: Christine, cyber bullying is a serious matter. If you get a frightening text message or e-mail, you should immediately report it to an adult that trust. Phoning the mobile phone service provider is a good idea, too. The provider can find out who owns the mobile phone. Teenagers can get more advice at sites like www.bullying.co.uk. In addition, many schools have got systems where students can report cases of on-line bullying. So you see, there's actually a lot you can do if you're being bullied.

Christine: There certainly is, Inspector. Thanks for the helpful information.

Inspector: You're welcome. Any time.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Read the following and then answer the questions.

A. (From «Marijuana Buyers Club Sets Up Site on Internet.» *Las Vegas Review Journal*)

After voters in one state approved a proposition legalizing marijuana use «for medicinal purposes», an Internet site began offering marijuana to severely ill or disabled people who need it requiring proof of a doctor's recommendation to use marijuana. The site's director states, «I don't want people trying to order marijuana without the proper authorization. I'm really trying to do this in keeping with the proper spirit of the proposition.

A police sergeant from the jurisdiction from which the marijuana is being shipped contends the operation is clearly illegal. « Along with supplying and selling marijuana, which are felonies, I imagine you could cook up something extra for using the Internet,» he said.

The site is receiving orders from all over the state, as well as from people outside the state who are using in-state mailing addresses.

Questions:

1. What crime is being committed, if any?
2. Who has jurisdiction?
3. What steps would you take to conduct this investigation?
4. How would you prepare a search warrant?
5. What types of evidence would you look for?

B. A local firm contacts your police department concerning theft of customer credit-card and Social Security numbers from their computer records. This operation and theft are suspected to be internal, so present and past employees are the prime suspects.

Questions:

1. How would you plan initiate the investigation?
2. What statements would you obtain?
3. Would you use internal or external assistance?
4. What types of evidence would you need?

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-4). There are choices you don't need to use.

Cybercrime

1. Copy cat

A man was jailed for four years last week for copying thousands of debit cards. Theogones de Montford was the leader of the gang of criminals who added a special hidden machine to cash machines at petrol stations. The tiny machine copied the information from the debit cards that people put into the machines. The gang then made copies of the cards and used them to buy things in shops and on the Internet. They also put the cards into cash machines and took money from people's bank accounts. De Montford had copied 35, 000 cards and had stolen over \$720, 000!

2. Are you who you say you are?

Sam Jenkins was astonished when she discovered that her bank account was empty. Just two weeks before, there had been \$15, 000 in it. The bank told her that she had moved the money herself to a new account with another bank. A month before, Sam had received an email which asked her to give personal information such as bank account details, passwords and PIN numbers. She thought the email was from her bank, but it wasn't – the person who sent it used the information to steal Sam's identity and open a new bank account. They then moved Sam's money into a new account, took the money out, and closed the account. Sam still doesn't know who sent the fake email.

3. Email my love to you

«I love you» was an email message that people were delighted to receive. It was sent to thousands of people on the morning of 4 May 2000. But it contained a virus! When they opened the email, the virus went to everyone in their address book. It quickly spread around the world, and caused terrible damage to hundreds of computer systems. Most large organizations, including the British government, had to close their email systems to get rid of it. A Filipino computer programmer had written the virus. The police arrested him, but at that time it wasn't a crime to write computer viruses, so they had to let him go.

4. Click on the link

Sanford Wallace is called the «Spam King». During the 1990s, he had a company called Cyber Promotions, which helped other companies to advertise their products by email. He did this by sending about 30 million «junk emails» every day. Many people were very angry when they received enormous numbers of email advertisements, but Wallace hadn't done anything illegal. Then, in 2009, Wallace sent emails to 14 million Facebook users. The emails directed them to other websites that paid Wallace for each visit. That was illegal and he was told by the courts to pay Facebook \$711 million.

- A. He worked with other criminals.
- B. The identity of a criminal is a mystery.
- C. He ran an advertising company.
- D. He sent junk emails which weren't illegal.
- E. He tried to steal money from thousands of people.
- F. He didn't actually commit a crime.
- G. He/She stole a lot of money from one person.
- H. He damaged computers in many countries.

UNIT 7

CORRUPTION

Can you define?

bribe
bribery
corruption
encourage
entrust
embezzlement

extortion
gain
grand corruption
impunity
incentive

kickback
lack of transparency
petty corruption
trading in influence
white-collar crime

Do You Know?

- What is corruption ?
- What the elements of corruption are?
- How corruption is classified?
- What the cost of corruption to society is?
- What the common types of corruption are?

READING

Defining corruption can be a challenge. It takes many forms, and perpetrators are skilled in developing new ways to be corrupt and cover their tracks.

Corruption may be defined as *the abuse of entrusted power for private gain*. Transparency International uses this definition. It captures three elements of corruption:

1. Public and private sectors

Corruption occurs in both the public and private sectors. This includes media and civil society actors. Actors can be individuals, companies, or organizations such as a political parties.

2. Abuse of power

Corruption involves abusing power held in a state institution or a private organization.

3. Benefit

Both sides involved in the corrupt act benefit, either in terms of money or undue advantage.

Factors which encourage systemic corruption include conflicting incentives, monopolistic powers, lack of transparency, low pay, and a culture of impunity. Specific acts of corruption include «bribery, extortion and embezzlement» in a system where «corruption becomes the rule rather than the exception».

We often describe corruption as either '**grand**' or '**petty**' and '**administrative**.'

- **Grand corruption** Grand corruption typically takes place at the public sphere's top tiers, and within the highest levels in private business. It includes actors that make rules, policies and executive decisions. It often involves large sums of money. Grand corruption is also often called **political corruption**, highlighting the negative influence of money in political processes, campaigns and political parties.

- **Petty / administrative corruption** Small-scale, administrative or petty corruption is the everyday corruption at the interface between public institutions and citizens. We find petty corruption as bribery linked to the implementation of existing laws, rules and regulations – for example when civil servants issue documents only if they receive a payment that is higher than the advertised official price for this service. Petty corruption also refers to the abuse of power in daily situations. For example, traffic police take payments from taxi drivers in return for not going after them for the breach of traffic rules. Usually, modest sums of money change hands in each case. However, when petty corruption is endemic, it can result in great costs. It can place stress on the functioning of state systems – similar to the effect of grand corruption.

Often, it is not clear where petty corruption ends and grand corruption begins. For example, political corruption, in addition to the features above, can also encompass vote buying and other forms of petty corruption. And junior officials who demand illegal payments from citizens may do so because their managers demand a cut of their salaries in return for having been hired. These managers may have superiors who, in turn, expect money from them. This corrupt chain may stretch all the way up to senior state officials.

The cost of corruption to society

Human lives

When people cannot get access to healthcare, safe places to live and clean water, their lives are at risk. When buildings collapse because developers have bribed their way out of adhering to health and safety standards, the lives of occupants are at risk, too.

Trust

Corruption has more than just financial costs. It reduces public trust and citizens' willingness to participate in society. For example, citizens who perceive politicians as corrupt may not bother to vote in elections, get engaged in politics, or pay taxes.

Human rights

Human rights are violated as a result of corruption. For example, courts violate the fundamental right of access to justice when they only hear cases if parties bribe staff and judges .

Inequality

Corruption perpetuates inequality. Data shows that poor people suffer disproportionately from corruption. In modest income households, petty bribes to a nurse can cut deep into a family's disposable income.

Gender

Women sometimes bear worse consequences of corruption than men. For example, since women attend to family health issues more frequently, they receive more bribe requests from medical staff. In public life, female politicians may have less access to corrupt networks that generate votes and other support.

Crime and conflict

Corruption is often linked to organized crime. It thrives in conflict and war. High levels of corruption can make prolonged conflict more likely, and push post-conflict societies back into war. Corruption also undermines the responsible management of natural resources.

Environment

Corruption can undermine climate change initiatives, as powerful actors bribe their way out of environmental responsibilities in pursuit of profits.

Common types of corruption

In many countries, criminal and administrative laws prohibit various types of corrupt acts. The UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) defines corrupt criminal behavior that signatory states should include in their legal systems.

Actions may be corrupt even if there is no law against them. The nature of corruption is often slippery and complex. It can evolve into new forms that criminal or administrative law does not capture. Therefore, anti-corruption practitioners emphasize prevention in addition to punishment.

Common types of corruption include:

– Bribery

We call it bribery when a person with entrusted authority accepts or asks for an undue advantage (money, but also other material or immaterial valuables) to exercise a function, or to exercise it in a particular way.

– Kickbacks

A kickback usually refers to a payment given in return for receiving a contract (for example, a building company that receives a government contract to build a road or other infrastructure). This payment goes to someone involved in awarding the contract.

– Trading in influence

Trading in influence – or influence peddling – is a form of corruption where, for example, a person exerts improper influence over a public or private sector decision-making process in return for an undue advantage. It is mostly people in prominent positions, with political power or connections, who trade in influence. These people abuse their channels of influence to gain money or favors.

– Embezzlement

Embezzlement is the fraudulent appropriation of property by a person to whom it has been entrusted. The property is then used by the embezzler or another person contrary to the terms of the trust. Most embezzlements involve employees. Most bank losses are from embezzlement, often involving large sums of money.

Most corruption acts are committed by white-collar criminals. They do not «look like» criminals – they are often highly educated, socially accepted people who hold high-level positions of trust. Because of such positions, they are able to commit crimes involving millions of dollars.

FOLLOW-UP

Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. corruption | 4. to encourage | 7. white-collar crime |
| 2. bribe | 5. to entrust | 8. extortion |
| 3. gain | 6. embezzlement | |

- a) to make somebody responsible for doing something or taking care of somebody;
- b) an increase in wealth or resources;
- c) the crime of stealing money that you are responsible for or that belongs to your employer;
- d) the misuse of entrusted power for private gain;
- e) the crime of making somebody give you something by threatening them;
- f) to persuade somebody to do something by making it easier for them and making them believe it is a good thing to do;
- g) a sum of money or something valuable that you give or offer to somebody to persuade them to help you;
- h) the crime in which office workers steal from their company, etc.

Exercise 2. Scan the texts. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

- 1. Corruption is a form of dishonesty undertaken by a person entrusted with a position of authority, often to acquire personal benefit.
- 2. Grand corruption is defined as corruption occurring at the lowest levels of government.

3. Specific acts of corruption include extortion, embezzlement and bribery.
4. Bank embezzlements often start small and gradually decrease.
5. Corruption reduces public trust and citizens' willingness to participate in society.
6. Corruption is not often linked to organized crime.

Exercise 3. Match the two halves. Use the expressions in the sentences of your own.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. entrusted | a) trust |
| 2. private | b) position |
| 3. white-collar | c) corruption |
| 4. bank | d) advantage |
| 5. kick | e) power |
| 6. grand | f) rights |
| 7. high-level | g) gain |
| 8. undue | h) criminals |
| 9. public | i) backs |
| 10. human | j) losses |

Exercise 4. Complete this table of words from the texts and active vocabulary.

| Nouns | Adjectives / Adverb | Verbs |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| corruption | corruptible | ..... |
| ..... | encouraging | to encourage |
| embezzlement | - | ..... |
| ..... | extortionate | to extort |
| ..... | transparent | - |
| gain | gainful | ..... |
| ..... | beneficial | to benefit |

Exercise 5. Translate the following words and word combinations using active vocabulary:

Хабарництво, grand corruption, дрібна корупція, bribe, вимагання, kickback, вигода, incentive, безкарність, trading in influence, відсутність прозорості, to entrust, заохочувати, white-collar crime, привласнення, peddling, невинуватана перевага, high-level positions, наявний дохід, bank losses.

Exercise 6. Match the synonym to the underlined word:

1. The mayor was accused of using municipal funds for personal gain.
a) exception

- b) benefit
- c) capacity
- 2. Some ministers seem to be able to break the rules with impunity.
 - a) exemption
 - b) transparency
 - c) implementation
- 3. They are offering loans at extortionate rates of interest.
 - a) gainful
 - b) encouraging
 - c) excessive
- 4. Because police training rarely includes accounting courses, investigating embezzlement cases often requires help from professional accountants.
 - a) bribery
 - b) misappropriation
 - c) misconduct
- 5. Corruption ranges from small favor between a small number of people, to corruption that affects the government on a large scale.
 - a) service
 - b) practice
 - c) trade
- 6. Banks actively encourage people to borrow money.
 - a) embezzle
 - b) entrust
 - c) persuade

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank: released, white-collar, bribe, respected, corruption, power.

- 1. Some forms of ... such as simple bribery may be universal.
- 2. In dealing with government officials, a ... usually is offered.
- 3. When the rule of law is not ... arbitrariness and impunity dominate the political scene.
- 4. Political corruption is the illegitimate use of public ... to benefit a private interest.
- 5. Several times, the family had to pay extortion money to get him ... from the illegal custody.
- 6. ... crimes may be committed by individuals against other individuals such as family members, lawyers, insurance agents and physicians.

Exercise 8. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. She had been offered a \$50000 ----- to drop the charges.
 - a) deception b) bribe c) loss d) threat
- 2. The charges include bribery, corruption, ----- of the Constitution and betrayal of public trust.
 - a) violation b) application c) regulation d) implementation
- 3. He accepted the money in return for granting official appointments and received ----- for approving various construction projects.

- a) extortion b) evasion c) concealment d) kickback

4. ----- is the surest way of guarding against corruption, and helps increase trust in the people and institutions on which our future depend.

- a) bribery b) transparency c) impunity d) embezzlement

5. Corruption ----- the effectiveness of public investments and the infrastructure of a country.

- a) reduces b) increases c) encourages d) entrusts

6. Judicial corruption refers to corruption-related ----- of judges, through receiving or giving bribes, improper sentencing of convicted criminals.

- a) extortion b) position c) misconduct d) bribe

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Exercise 9. Answer the questions. Discuss these situations. Do you agree or disagree? Why?

1. How corruption weakens democracy? What are the costs of corruption? 2. What is Transparency? 3. Has corruption affected your life? What do you do to fight corruption? 4. Why do you think people are corrupt? Is corruption within the police a result of low pay? 5. What business have the most corruption in your country? Do you think corruption will always be a part of business and politics? 6. What recent corruption scandal was in the news? 7. If you were in a position of power, do you think you would be corrupt? Is there a sum of money that might persuade you to «look the other way»?

Exercise 10. Work in pairs. With a partner, act out the roles below based in dialogue.

Dialogues

1. White-collar Crime

- What crime was committed?
- It was 'white-collar' crime. The official abused his position.
- Was it criminal occupation or criminal omission?
- It was criminal occupation.
- What circumstances led to criminal occupation?
- The unlawful actions were caused not by a bribe, but by blackmailing.
- Any more details?
- The official demanded a bribe for the work he had to do according to his occupation.

But he did not get the money because the mediator in bribery took it.

2. Bribery

- When was the bribe given?
- It was two days ago.
- Where was the bribe given?
- In the office of the judge.
- What was the aim of the bribe giving?
- It was given to impose minimal sentence on the defendant. The judge had to suppress evidence and make favourable instructions to the jury.
- What kind of bribe was given?
- It was the sum of 1,000 \$ in an envelope.
- Was there anyone else in the office besides the briber and the bribe-taker?
- There was an acquaintance of the judge.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Interesting to Know

Foreign anti-corruption experience

Today total corruption has penetrated all spheres of life in Ukraine. The corruption scope even became a threat to the national security. The Ukrainian society is not only fully aware of the complexity of the current situation, but also claims the government to take strong anti-corruption measures. Recent dramatic events of Euromaidan in Kyiv shows that the Ukrainian people do not want to live as before, tolerate the arbitrariness of officials, corruption and social injustice.

Eliminating corruption is a difficult task and the solution requires a systematic approach, as well as the proper political, legal and institutional actions. The lack of positive results of the national fight against corruption encourages us to learn and summarize the international experience in this sphere. Here are a few examples of countries, which had made substantial progress in fighting corruption. Most of these countries recently had an extremely high level of corruption.

Israel

The basis of all anti-corruption measures in Israel – is famous monitoring of possible corruption actions. The monitoring is carried out by government agencies, special units of the police, the Office of the State Controller, which is independent from the ministries and various NGOs. If the corruption facts appear the investigating bodies are being informed immediately.

The law which was adopted in 1992 empowers the president of Israel to award citizens of the country who revealed corruption offenses. Receiving an award requires only one demand – the investigative authorities have to find the exposure reasonable.

The legislation of Israel provides significant social benefits for the state employers. At the same time the penalties for the officials, involved in corruption actions are very heavy, thus local corruption in the country is almost absent. The number of cases brought to court is less than 5%.

Likewise the register of the corrupted firms has been also created in Israel.

Germany

The liquidation of material and first of all the financial part of organized criminal groups is the basis for fight against corruption in Germany. The legal base in the country prevents money-laundering, the property of persons, involved in corruption actions should be confiscated. Likewise, the bank institutions are obliged to provide information, concerning the money transactions over 20 000 Euros, to the law enforcement agencies. This information should be used for the investigation purposes only. Everyone, who opens a bank account for the total amount of 50 000 Euros, is obliged to pass the dew identification procedures.

The general line of the German government in the area of prevention of corruption is the elimination of corruption in public service.

Germany, by an example of other countries, in particular Israel, plans to create the register of the corrupted firms. Those, who gets to this «black list» loses the right to participate in any state tenders and automatically become the object of closer attention of the law enforcement agencies.

Great Britain

This country has the most ancient traditions in the fight against corruption. The system of anti-corruption mechanisms is settled here on the legislative level. The first anti-corruption law in the civil service was adopted here in 1889. The following two laws as of 1906 and 1916 were consequences of society's reaction for spreading this socio-political phenomenon. Contrasting legal traditional principles, these laws obliges officials to prove own innocence.

In Great Britain the public opinion plays very important role during the decision making, especially if the case somehow affects social, political and economic development of the country.

The Committee on Standards in Public Life was established in October 1994, as an advisory non-departmental public body of the United Kingdom Government. The Committee's original terms of reference were: to examine current concerns about standards of conduct of all holders of public office, including arrangements relating to financial and commercial activities, and make recommendations as to any changes in present arrangements which might be required to ensure the highest standards of propriety in public life. In particular, the committee studies activities of members of parliament who advise firms related with impact on a state policy. By results of Committee work, the House of Commons of parliament decided to appoint the parliamentary director of standards, to forbid a patronage and to divulge additional profits of parliament members.

Japan

The experience of fight against corruption shows, that the absence of single unified act, aimed to defeat this evil, does not affect the effective resolution of the problem. For example, in Japan the anti-corruption regulations are present in different national laws. Moreover, Japan has

no single agency designated solely to fight corruption; however, many agencies actively fight corruption within their jurisdiction. For example, the Fair Trade Commission (JFTC), the National Police Agency (NPA), and the National Tax Administration Agency (NTAA).

The Japanese Legislators give special attention to various bans and prohibitions on politicians, state and municipal employees. These prohibitions relate numerous measures which factually neutralize officials from private business, as during the period of their employment in the State Service, as well as after they leave.

There are strict restrictions stipulated for financing of election campaigns, political parties, any donations for candidates and so on. Violation of the law is punishable by sanctions.

In Japan, as in other countries, the main tendency of the fight against corruption is the human resources policy.

Thus, the priorities in the fight against corruption are: 1) Measures of Political Economy (accountability of political leadership, political parties and campaigns financing reform); 2) reform of civil service (adequate salary, motivation policies); 3) civil liberties (the system of social and legal control, as well as influence over politicians by civil society).

USA

In this country the wide experience of the fight against corruption has been accumulated. Exactly here, in 1929 for the first time in the history, the organized crime became a subject of discussion at «high level».

Since then this problem is in the center of attention of the commissions, committees and subcommittees which were created according to the decision of the congress or the president who as a result of long and in-depth examination of various aspects of fight against organized crime and corruption developed the recommendations, which later became the basis for federal laws.

In June, 1970 the US Government created National Security Council for combat International Organized Crime, whose main objective was to develop a national action program. Leading role in the fight against organized crime belongs to the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice (DOJ) is responsible for enforcing laws, providing Federal leadership in preventing and controlling crime, developing Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime and performs methodical management of this work.

The Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) is the main division of the Department of Justice directly assigned to combat against organized crime.

In the US legislation the concept of «public corruption» is determined rather widely. It includes a number of the illegal acts provided generally in four chapters of title 18 of US Code: 1) «Bribery, dishonest income and abuse of public officials»; 2) «Officials and employees on hiring»; 3) «Racketing and threats»; 4) «Elections and political activities».

Criminal prosecution for bribery in the USA is exposed not only on those who take bribes, but also those who offer it. In US Code it is detail specified what categories of officials are understood as the persons, accepting bribes. Responsibility for bribery is subject everyone who gives, offers, promises something valuable with the illegal purpose to a public official or candidate for this position.

As well as the Japanese, the US legislation provides restriction of business activity of the former officials, after his/her dismissal from State authority.

UNIT 8

TERRORISM

Can you define?

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| coercion | hijack | state of awareness |
| combat | hostage | terror |
| crackdown | intimidation | terrorism |
| fear | political frustration | threat |
| horror | recruit | violence |
| ruthlessness | | |

Do you Know?

- What is terrorism ?
- What are the types of terrorism?
- How do terrorist groups operate?
- Why do people commit terrorist acts?
- What should be done to prevent terror?

READING

Under the term «**terrorism**», we understand *the use of violence and intimidation for political or religious goals*. The terrorism usually targets at the civilian population and it creates an atmosphere of horror for pressure the government or other representatives of power. There are plenty of things that give birth to terrorism, they include different kinds of fanaticism, racism, political frustration and interests. Acts of terrorism followed by violent crackdowns can become a cycle that is difficult to disrupt.

Terrorism consists of criminal activity. There is no single definition of terrorism since it encompasses a range of activity all designed to intimidate and instill fear.

Recently, terrorist groups have begun using the internet and the media to spread fear and affect public opinion. The Islamic State uses the internet to recruit followers.

There are two types of terrorism. Initially, there is domestic terrorism. **Domestic terrorism** includes acts of terror which are committed by those who are located in and operate from the country. Conversely, **international terrorism** is a type of terrorism which includes acts of terror committed by individuals affiliated with foreign countries. The efforts of international terrorism is typically to further a political or social objective.

Terrorism is a special type of violence. It is tactic used in peace, conflict and war. The threat from terrorism is ever present and an attack is likely to occur when least expected. A terrorist initiates the event that marks the transition from peace to conflict or war. Combating terrorism is a factor to consider in all military plans and operations. Combating terrorism requires a continuous state of awareness; it is necessary practice rather than a type of military operation. Detailed guidelines, establishing an organizational programme to combat terrorism, including preventive and protection measures and incident response planning must be developed.

What do terrorists want?

Terrorists often justify their bloody acts on the basis of perceived social, economic and political unfairness. Or they take inspiration from religious beliefs or spiritual principles.

Many forms of terrorism were inspired by warfare between races, struggles between the rich and poor or battles between political outcasts and elites.

In a measure, you may say that terrorism existed in the 19th century as well. Many people identify terrorists as revolutionaries who killed government functionaries. However, it is substantially a phenomenon of the 20th and now the 21st century. When the society became, on the whole, more religious, fundamentalists and secessionists became more active and their technical equipment affects the lives of innocent people all over the globe.

For the second half of the 20th century Israel, Great Britain, and Italy suffered from the terrorism most of all. All the most noticeable actions were performed by Islamic fundamentalists from AL-Qaeda early in the 21st century. The most famous one was the terrorist attack when towers of World Trade Center in New York, USA, were destructed on 11th of September 2001. About 3000 people died that time. Russia, approximately at the same time, suffered from several attacks of Chechen terrorists–secessionists.

The danger of terrorism has changed our lives. Countries are now gathering information about terrorists on a more worldwide level. But in spite of accepting, extent terrorism is still a serious threat for common people. It is considered to be the pressing problem of our time. Drastic measures should be taken in order to address the situation as peacefully as possible.

FOLLOW-UP

Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions:

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. terrorism | 4. to combat | 7. threat |
| 2. violence | 5. to hijack | 8. to recruit |
| 3. horror | 6. crackdown | |

a) severe action taken to restrict the activities of criminals or of people opposed to the government or authorities;

b) a statement in which you tell somebody that you will punish or harm them, especially if they do not do what you want;

c) to fight against an enemy;

- d) the use of violent action in order to achieve political aims or to force a government to act;
- e) to use violence or threats to take control of a plane (train or ship) in order to force it to travel to a different place;
- f) to form a new army, team by persuading new people to join it;
- g) violent behavior that is intended to hurt or kill somebody;
- h) a feeling of great shock, fear or disgust.

Exercise 2. Scan the texts. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. Terrorism is a tactic – a strategy used to achieve a specific end.
2. Terrorism does not consist of criminal activity.
3. The violence is aimed at creating fear in the targeted population and often provokes prompt and violent response from the state.
4. Terrorism is a tactic used only in peace.
5. Many terrorist groups are inspired by a specific interpretation of religious scriptures.
6. Terrorist groups have begun using the internet to spread fear and affect public opinion.

Exercise 3. Match the two halves. Use the expressions in the sentences of your own.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. political | a) operation |
| 2. violent | b) acts |
| 3. terrorist | c) unfairness |
| 4. domestic | d) beliefs |
| 5. military | e) frustration |
| 6. bloody | f) measures |
| 7. social | g) groups |
| 8. religious | h) programme |
| 9. preventive | i) crackdowns |
| 10. organizational | j) terrorism |

Exercise 4. Complete this table of words from the texts and active vocabulary.

| Nouns | Adjectives / Adverb | Verbs |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| terrorism | ..... | to terrorize |
| ..... | threatening | to threaten |
| violence | ..... | - |
| ..... | combative | to combat |
| horror | horrible / horrific | ..... |
| / recruiter | - | to recruit |
| hijacking / hijacker | - | ..... |

Exercise 5. Translate the following words and word combinations using active vocabulary:

Тероризм, violence, залякування, threat, жах, political frustration, страх, crackdown, охоплювати, to recruit, боротися, state of awareness, соціальна несправедливість, domestic terrorism, релігійні переконання, bloody acts, превентивні заходи, organizational programme, терористичні угруповання, military operation, безжалісність, hijacking, заручник, coercion.

Exercise 6. Match the synonym to the underlined word:

1. Terrorism is a term used to describe violence or other harmful acts committed against civilians by groups or persons for political or other ideological goals.
 - a) frustration
 - b) crackdown
 - c) coercion
2. Political extremists hijacked a Saudi Arabian airliner early this morning and forced the pilot to fly to Libya.
 - a) seized
 - b) recruited
 - c) intimidated
3. Three people were killed in terrorist attack in Jerusalem this morning.
 - a) threat
 - b) horror
 - c) assault
4. The destruction of the twin towers of the World Trade Centre in New York City was the most terrible act of terrorism in history.
 - a) combating
 - b) horrible
 - c) threatening
5. The terrorists have threatened to begin executing the hostages if their demands are not met by midnight.
 - a) captives
 - b) groups
 - c) hijackers
6. He refused to give in to bullying and threats.
 - a) terror
 - b) fear
 - c) intimidation

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank: train, armed, explosion, combat, hostages, ruthlessness.

1. Senior politicians were quick to say the ... was not connected to terrorism.
2. The Mafia boss had a reputation for ... that terrified everyone around him.
3. The terrorists are believed to be holding their ... in the basement of a private residence somewhere near the airport.

4. A bomb has exploded at a ... station in Ulster, Northern Ireland, killing four people.
5. Everyone here agrees on the need for action to ... terrorism and drug trafficking.
6. The terrorists who hijacked American airliners and crashed them into the World Trade Centre were ... only with small knives.

Exercise 8. Choose the best word for each space.

Terrorism defined

Terrorism is the (1) ----- use of violence or the threat of violence to (2) ----- fear; it is intended to (3) ----- or intimidate governments or societies in the (4) ----- of goals which are generally political, (5) ----- or (6) ----- . This definition is carefully formulated to (7) ----- between terrorism and other forms of violence.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) special | b) calculated | c) considered | d) intimidatory |
| 2. a) cause | b) start | c) induce | d) initiate |
| 3. a) force | b) compel | c) coerce | d) threaten |
| 4. a) objective | b) search | c) accomplishment | d) pursuance |
| 5. a) religion | b) philosophical | c) polemic | d) religious |
| 6. a) idealistic | b) illogical | c) ideological | d) nationalistic |
| 7. a) differ | b) distinguish | c) diverge | d) devolve |

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Exercise 9. Answer the questions. Discuss these situations. Do you agree or disagree? Why?

1. Why do people use terror?
2. What terror actions do you remember?
3. What should be done to prevent terror?
4. Are you afraid of traveling because of terror?
5. Do you know of any forms of terror other than bombs?
6. Are terror tactics ever effective? When?
7. What do you think of airport security? Have you ever been patted down? Have you ever had a body scan?
8. What is terrorism about? Race? Religion? Nationality?
9. Can you name any terrorist groups?
10. What do you know about suicide bombers?
11. Where do terrorists get their money and weapons from?
12. Which countries have been victims of terrorist plots?

Exercise 10. Work in pairs. With a partner, act out the roles below based in dialogue.

Dialogue

Officer: You are pulled out of the line because of what is in your bag, and because of what you said.

Tourist: Oh, what, the joke I made? All I said was, «Yeah, I'm going to take over the plane.» Everyone knew I wasn't serious.

Officer: Listen up. You're in more trouble than you realize. To begin with, you attempted to bring several knives onto a plane in your carry-on bag.

Tourist: Okay, that was just a mistake. I meant to pack them in my luggage and check it. But that's all it was, a mistake.

Officer: It doesn't matter. You tried to pass weapons through security and made a terrorist threat. And you'll be arrested and prosecuted for it.

Tourist: Hang on a second. This is ridiculous. I didn't make a threat. I made a joke.

Officer: That's what I'm trying to tell you. There's no joking about this. Every potential threat is treated equally.

Tourist: Look, I want to call a lawyer. Now.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

9/11

On September 11, 2001, a series of attacks on the United States changed the world forever. 19 Islamic al-Qaeda terrorists hijacked four airplanes and attacked the U.S. Two of the planes were flown into the World Trade Centre in New York City, a third plane hit the Pentagon outside Washington, D.C., and the fourth plane crashed in a field in Pennsylvania. The 9/11 attacks caused extensive death and destruction, triggering America's ongoing fight against terrorism. Over 3,000 people were killed during the attacks in New York City and Washington, D.C., including more than 400 police officers and firefighters.

The attackers were from Saudi Arabia and several other Arab nations. They were financed by Osama bin Laden's al-Qaeda terrorist organization. Some of the terrorists had lived in the United States for more than a year and had taken flying lessons at American flight schools. The terrorists smuggled box-cutters through security and boarded four different flights. Soon after takeoff, the terrorists captured and took control of the planes.

After the attacks, America led international efforts to end the Taliban and destroy Osama bin Laden's organization. Osama bin Laden remained at large until May, 2011, when he was finally killed at a hideout in Pakistan. In June 2011, President Barack Obama announced the beginning of large-scale withdrawals from Afghanistan, with a final withdrawal scheduled for 2014.

Questions:

1. What is this article about?
2. What was 9/11? When and where did it happen? What happened exactly?
3. Who were the terrorists? How did they prepare for and perform the attack?
4. What happened after 9/11? What will happen in the future?
5. What are your memories of 9/11? Do you think it's one of the most important events in history?

Terror in Europe

A top member of France's government has said European countries must «wake up» to terror threats because of the attacks on Paris on November the 13th. French Interior Minister Bernard Cazeneuve told reporters that: «It is urgent that Europe wakes up, organizes itself and defends itself against the terrorist threat». The Paris attacks left 129 people dead, with over 350 injured. Dozens of those injured are still in hospital in critical condition. Mr Cazeneuve said Europe must tighten its borders as it was too easy for terrorists to move around Europe. One of the Paris attackers entered Europe from Syria through Greece. He was reportedly pretending to be a Syrian refugee.

The French Ambassador Francois Richier echoed Mr Cazeneuve's words. He said: «I believe no country in the world will tolerate this. Terrorism is an important issue. It needs to be addressed. We are currently raising this issue at the UN Security Council this week and will propose an amendment against terrorism». More and more countries are joining the fight against terrorism. The British government wants to take part in air strikes in Syria. Britain's leader will soon ask politicians to vote on this. Russia is also very active in air strikes on terrorist targets in Syria following the bombing of a Russian passenger plane over Egypt on October the 31st that killed 224 people.

Questions:

1. When were the attacks on Paris?
2. Who is Bernard Cazeneuve?
3. What kind of condition are many of the injured in hospital still in?
4. What does Mr Cazeneuve want Europe to tighten?
5. What was a Paris attacker pretending to be in Greece?
6. Who is Francois Richier?
7. What did Mr Richier say needed to be addressed?
8. What are more and more countries doing?
9. What might British politicians soon do?
10. When was the bombing of the Russian airplane?

ENGLISH-UKRAINIAN GLOSSARY

Unit 1

Crimes against Property (1) Robbery Burglary Fraud Arson

- apprehend** – заарештовувати; затримувати
accidental fire – випадкова пожежа
arson (arsonist) – підпал (підпалювач)
avoid – уникати, ухилятися; анулювати, скасовувати
barn – комора, сарай, клуня, стодола
be apt – придатний, відповідний, доречний; apt to take fire – легкозаймистий
burglary (burglar) – крадіжка зі зломом (зłodій-зломник)
burglar alarm – сигналізація
cabin – каюта; салон; будка; хатина; закрита кабіна
carjacking – крадіжка (захоплення) автомобіля
cheating – обман
confidence game – впевненість у грі
consent – n згода; дозвіл; v погоджуватись; дозволяти
consume – споживати; витратити; поглинати; знищувати (про вогонь)
counterfeiting – підробка; фальшивомонетництво
crime scene – місце злочину
discarded garments – одяг, що викидається
debit card – дебетова картка
deceit – обман; облуда; хитрощі
deception – обман; облуда; брехня
door frame – дверна коробка
dwelling – житло; дім; домівка; оселя; проживання
evidence – n доказ; свідчення; підстава; v бути доказом; доводити
faulty wiring – несправна електропроводка
felony – кримінальний злочин
fiber and hair – волокно та волосся
fingerprint – відбиток пальця
fire of unknown origin – вогонь невідомого походження
forgery – підробка; фальшивка
force – n сила; the force – поліція; (pl) війська; збройні сили; v примушувати
fraud – обман; шахрайство; підробка

fraudulent – обманний; шахрайський
ignite – запалювати; займатися, загорятися
indicate – вказувати; позначати; показувати
install – встановлювати; проводити; монтувати
intentional – навмисний
intimidation – залякування; страх; переляк
leaking gas – витік газу
malicious – злісний; злий; навмисний; умисний
measure – міра; масштаб; критерій; ступінь; to take measures – вживати заходів
modus operandi – спосіб дії злочинця
overheated – перегрітий
peculiarity – особливість; властивість; характерна риса; специфічність
premises – (pl) будинок з прилеглими будівлями
probability – ймовірність; правдоподібність
property – власність; майно; право власності
real estate fraud – шахрайство з нерухомістю
reduce – зменшувати; скорочувати; послаблювати; примусити (щось зробити)
refuse – n сміття; залишки; рештки; v відмовляти(ся); відкидати; заперечувати
restraining devices – обмежувальний пристрій
robbery (robber) – крадіжка; грабіж, пограбування; (грабіжник, розбійник)
rob – грабувати; обкрадати
seek (sought, sought) – шукати, розшукувати; seek through – обшукувати
shoe print – слід від взуття
steal (stole, stolen) – красти; підкрадатися, крастися; поступово оволодівати
stealth – нишком; крадькома; таємно
striker plate – накладка пластини
suspect – v підозрювати (в чомусь – of); n підозріла особа
suspicious fire – підозріла пожежа
swindle – n шахрайство; обман; v обманювати; ошукувати; обдурювати
target – мета; ціль
tenement – орендоване приміщення; орендована квартира
threat – загроза, погроза
tire print – слід від шини
trickery – шахрайство; ошуканство; хитрість
victim – жертва
warehouse – товарний склад; великий магазин
weed – бур'ян
willful – навмисний; willful murder – навмисне вбивство

UNIT 2

Crimes against Property (2)

Theft

Shoplifting Pocket picking Motor theft

allow – дозволяти; робити можливим; допускати, припускати, визнавати
art theft – крадіжка музейного експонату
boosting – крадіжка в магазині
catch (caught, caught) – ловити, спіймати; затримати
coin machine – банкомат
commission – доручення; повноваження
customer – замовник; покупець; клієнт
establish – установлювати; влаштовувати; засновувати; зміцнювати
evade – обминати; уникати; ухилятися; обходити (закон)
grand larceny – велика (масштабна) крадіжка
identification – ототожнення; розпізнавання; встановлення особи
identify – ототожнювати; розпізнавати; визначати
investigation – розслідування; слідство
jewelry theft – крадіжка коштовних речей
joyriding – поїздка на чужому автомобілі (без дозволу)
larceny – крадіжка
lead (led, led) – вести, приводити; керувати, командувати; очолювати
mail theft – крадіжка особистих даних
misdemeanor – вчинок, що підлягає судовому покаранню; злочин; провина
motor theft – крадіжка транспортного засобу
observe – спостерігати; стежити; примічати, помічати
petty larceny – дрібна крадіжка
pocket picking – кишенькова крадіжка
possession – володіння; (pl) власність; майно; пожитки
profit – користь; вигода; прибуток, дохід; нажива
purse snatching – крадіжка гаманця
recover – повертати собі, отримувати знову; стягувати судовим порядком
rely – покладатися, довіряти; бути впевненим
resell – перепродувати
retail store – роздрібний магазин
retain – утримувати; зберігати; наймати (адвоката)
scrap yard – металобрухт; звалище; смітник
shoplifting – крадіжка в магазині
strip – здирати; позбавляти; відбирати; грабувати
theft (thief) – крадіжка (зłodій)
trace – слідкувати; стежити
unlawful – незаконний; протизаконний; заборонений
vehicle – транспортний засіб

UNIT 3

Crimes against Person Homicide Assault

aggravated assault – напад, що обтяжує провину
assassination – вбивство з політичних мотивів; підступне (зрадницьке) убивство
assault – напад; насильство
attempt – *n* спроба, намагання; замах; *v* пробувати; робити замах на чиєсь життя
battery – побої, образа дією
carry out – доводити до кінця; виконувати; проводити (заняття)
cause – *n* причина; підстава; мотив; *v* спричиняти; примушувати
commit – вчиняти (злочин)
criminal – *n* злочинець; *adj* злочинний; кримінальний
death – смерть
deliberation – обдумування; обговорення; обачність, обережність
disfigurement – спотворення; перекручення; фізична вада
excusable – прощений, простимий
felonious – злочинний; підступний; **felonious homicide** – умисне вбивство
harm – *n* шкода; збиток; зло; лихо; образа; *v* шкодити; ображати
homicide – убивство
impairment – погіршення; пошкодження; порушення
inflict – завдавати (удару); накладати (кару)
intense – напружений; інтенсивний; наполегливий
intentional – навмисний
justifiable – що може бути виправданий (дозволений); законний
malice – злочинний намір; злоба
manslaughter – ненавмисне вбивство
mugging – грабіж з насильством; пограбування
murder – *n* убивство; *v* убивати
negligence – недбалість; халатність
passion – запал, пристрасність; спалах гніву; *to fall into a passion* – розлютитися
permanent – постійний, незмінний; довготривалий
premediated – навмисний; продуманий заздалегідь
protracted loss – тривалі втрати
recklessly – нерозсудливо; необачно
require – вимагати; наказувати; потребувати
requirement – вимога; необхідна умова; потреба
simple assault – «простий» напад
suicide – самогубство
voluntary – добровільний; добровольчий; навмисний, умисний

UNIT 4

Crimes against Person and Dignity Rape Domestic Violence

abandon – відмовлятися від; кидати; залишати
applicable – застосовний; придатний (до)
bigamy – бігамія; двошлюбність
blind reporting – анонімний допит
bloodstain – пляма крові
body fluids – рідини тіла
broadcast – передавати по радіо; поширювати
bruise – синець; гуля
bullying – залякування
child molestation – домагання (дитини); чіпляння; набридання
choke – душити; задихатися
complaint – скарга; незадоволення
conviction – переконання; упевненість; засудження; визнання винним
cut – n різ; рана; розріз; v різати; відрізувати; розрізувати
determine – визначати; встановлювати
domestic violence – домашнє насильство
economic deprivation – економічна втрата
embarrassment – труднощі; перешкода; збентеження
forbid – забороняти
forcible rape – згвалтування із застосуванням сили
harassment – залякування; цькування
implement – виконувати, здійснювати; забезпечувати
incest – кровозмішання
injury – пошкодження; поранення
intimate – внутрішній; потаємний; інтимний; особистий
kick – ударяти (штовхати) ногою
maintain – підтримувати; зберігати; утримувати
offense – правопорушення
permit – дозволяти; надавати можливість
physical abuse – фізичне насилля
preliminary – попередній
procedure – процедура; спосіб дії; методика проведення
prostitution – проституція
pull – тягти; смикати; сіпати
punch – бити кулаком

rape – зґвалтування
scratch – подряпина; почухування
sensitive – чутливий; сприйнятливий
social attitudes – соціальне ставлення
stained – забруднений, в плямах; заплямований; зганьблений
stalking – переслідування
statutory rape – зґвалтування (встановлене законом)
struggle – боротьба
torn – порваний; рваний

UNIT 5

Crimes against Children

abandonment – залишення; відмова; занедбаність
abduction – викрадення (дитини, жінки)
be charged (with) – обвинувачувати; обвинуватити когось у недбалстві
beat – бити; вдаряти; лупцювати
belittle – принижувати; применшувати
burn – палити; припікати; обпікати
child sexual abuse – сексуальне насильство дитини
collaborate – співробітничати
concern – n турбота; хвилювання; v стосуватися; відноситися; турбуватися
credibility – довіра; достовірність; імовірність; правдоподібність
custody – опіка, піклування; ув'язнення
demand – n вимога; запит; потреба; v вимагати; потребувати
desertion – залишення; дезертирство
exploitation – експлуатація
failure – відсутність, брак (чогось); невдача, неуспіх, провал
indicator – індикатор; показчик
kidnapping – кіднепінг, викрадення дітей (людей)
labor – праця, робота; зусилля; forced labor – примусова праця
minor – неповнолітній; підліток
molestation – домагання; чіпляння; набридання
neglect – n нехтування; зневага; неувага; v нехтувати; зневажати; не турбуватися про
proceedings – вчинок; судочинство
quarters – (pl) квартира; приміщення; житло
ransom – викуп
retaliation – відплата; помста

seduction – спокуса; зваблювання
sibling – рідний брат, рідна сестра
unworthiness – недостойність; нікчемність
victimization – переслідування; знущання; глум
vulnerable – вразливий
whip – шмагати; бити батоном

UNIT 6

Cybercrime

access – доступ; підхід; прохід
approach – наближення; настання; підхід; підступ
assign – призначати; доручати; визначати
attach – прикріплювати; прикладати; приєднуватися
boot – ввімкнути; завантажити
browser – браузер
byte – байт
cyber attack – кібератака
cybercrime – комп'ютерний злочин, кіберзлочин
cyberstalking – залякування; кіберзло
detect – виявляти; викривати;
destroy – знищувати, винищувати; руйнувати
download – завантажити
e-mail – електронна пошта
embezzlement – привласнення; розтрата (чужих грошей)
hacker – хакер, комп'ютерний зломник
hard disk – жорсткий диск
hardware – обладнання
hide – ховати(ся), переховувати(ся)
identity theft – крадіжка особистих даних
input data – вхідні дані
misuse – зловживання; неправильне вживання
modem – модем
network – мережа
network-connected device – пристрій, приєднаний до мережі
offer – пропонувати; траплятися
output data – вихідні дані
password – пароль, код доступу
PC (personal computer) – персональний комп'ютер
piracy – порушення авторського права

precaution – обережність; передбачливість; застереження
program – програма
reluctance – небажання
scanner – сканер; багатоточковий вимірювальний прилад
script – почерк; рукописний шрифт
software – програмне забезпечення
storage – пам'ять; запам'ятовувальний пристрій
submit – підкорятися; подавати на розгляд; пропонувати; стверджувати
transaction – ведення (ділових операцій); виконання
Trojan horse – вірус (Троянський кінь)
upload – відправити; надіслати
urgent – терміновий; негайний, нагальний
virus (computer) – вірус (комп'ютерний); зараза, отрута

UNIT 7

Corruption

adhere – дотримуватись, додержуватись; лишатися вірним
bear – носити, нести, переносити; терпіти, зносити
breach – порушення (закону, зобов'язання)
bribe – n хабар, підкуп; v підкупляти; давати хабар
bribery – хабарництво
capture – захоплювати силою, брати в полон
chain – n ланцюг; v заковувати, приковувати; тримати в кайданах
complex – складний, важкий, комплексний
consequence – наслідок; важливість; висновок
corruption – корупція; продажність
disposal – розпорядження; право розпоряджатися
embezzlement – розкрадання; привласнення майна; розтрата
emphasize – підкреслити; наголосити
encompass – охоплювати; містити; оточувати
encourage – заохочувати, підбадьорювати; підтримувати
endemic – ендемічний
entrust – доручити; довіряти
exception – виняток; дорікання; заперечення
extortion – вимагання; здирство
gain – здобувати; заробляти; одержувати; наживати; досягати
grand corruption – велика корупція
highlight – v виділити; висувати на передній план; n основний момент
implementation – реалізація, виконання, забезпечення, здійснення
impunity – безкарність

incentive – п стимул; adg заохочувальний, спонукальний
income – дохід, заробіток, прибуток
inequality – нерівність, несправедливість, неспромога
kickback – віддача; зворотний удар; бурхлива реакція
lack of transparency – відсутність прозорості
occupant – мешканець, орендар, наймач, окупант
pay tax – платити податок
payment – платіж, зарплата, оплата
peddling – дрібна торгівля
perpetuate – увічнити, увіковічувати, зберігати назавжди
petty corruption – дрібна корупція
prolonged – тривалий, продовжений
pursuit – переслідування, домагання; погоня; пошук
push – штовхати, наполягати; зрушувати; займатися контрабандою
signatory – сторона, яка підписала
slippery – слизький; делікатний
stretch – розтягати, витягуватися, розтягатися
support – підтримувати, сприяти, підкріплювати
thrive – наживатися; процвітати, розростатися
track – стежити, простежувати, прокладати шлях
trading in influence – торгівля впливом
top tiers – верхні яруси
undermine – підривати, підкопувати, підточувати
undue – непотрібний, незаконний, невластивий, надмірний
white-collar crime – посадовий злочин
willingness – готовність

UNIT 8

Terrorism

accept – приймати, визнавати, допускати, припускати
affect – впливати, вдавати, діяти
affiliated – філіальний, пов'язаний з
coercion – примус, примушування, насилля
combat – боротися, битися, вести бій
consider – розглядати, вважати, враховувати
crackdown – розгон; пл репресії
cycle – цикл, період, круговий процес
detailed guideline – докладний посібник
disrupt – порушувати, підривати; розривати
domestic terrorism – внутрішній тероризм

drastic – різкий, рішучий, радикальний
effort – зусилля, намагання
elite – еліта
expect – очікувати, сподіватися, чекати
extent – міра, обсяг, об'єм, відстань
fear – страх, зляк, трепет
follower – послідовник, учень
functionary – чиновник, функціонер
horror – жах, страх, огида
hijack – захопити, відбрати силоміць
hostage – заручник, застава
incident response – відповідь на інцидент
initiate – ініціювати, починати, приймати
innocent – невинний, непричетний, невинуватий
inspiration – натхнення, захоплення, стимулювання
inspire – надихати, навіювати
instill – прищеплювати, поступово вселяти
international terrorism – міжнародний тероризм
intimidation – залякування, шантаж
justify – виправдовувати, справджувати, підтверджувати
least – найменш, найменше
mark – маркірувати, відзначати, назначати
outcast – вигнанець, ізгой, бездомний
perceive – сприймати, відчувати, розрізняти, розуміти
political frustration – політичне розчарування
pressure – тиск, вплив, гніт
protection measures – засоби захисту
recently – останнім часом, недавно
recruit – набирати, вербувати, поповнювати, зміцнювати
religious beliefs – релігійні переконання
require – вимагати, потребувати; нуждатися
representatives of power – представники влади
ruthlessness – безжалісність
secessionist – сепаратист, відступник
spiritual principle – духовний принцип
spread – поширювати, розносити, простягати
state of awareness – стан усвідомлення
substantially – істотно, міцно, по суті
terror – терор, жах
terrorism – тероризм
threat – погроза, загроза
transition – перехід, перехідний період, модуляція
unfairness – несправедливість
violence – насилля, насильство, розправа
warfare – війна, бойові дії, боротьба

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Х. І. Вербицька

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