

# **МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ**

## **МЕТОДИЧНІ МАТЕРІАЛИ**

дистанційного курсу з іноземної мови для самостійної підготовки  
до вступу в магістратуру за спеціальністю 081 «Право»

**Київ 2017**

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**CRIME AND PUNISHMENT****Частина «ЧИТАННЯ»****Reading****Task 1**

**Read the texts below. Match choices (A–K) to (1–9). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

**How not to get robbed in the street**

1 \_\_\_\_\_

You dramatically increase your chances of being robbed if you look as if you might have a lot of money on you. You don't have to look like a tramp, but you should try to look as if you aren't carrying much of value. If you are a tourist, keep your expensive camera or phone hidden.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

This is especially true in countries where there are big income differences, and particularly in urban areas. Children are sadly often the most dangerous people on the street because they have nothing to lose. If you see a group of children coming towards you, ignore them completely and walk quickly to an area where there are plenty of other people.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

If you see that people are watching you in a suspicious way, look straight back at them and make eye contact. If they were thinking of robbing you, it will make them realize that you may not be an easy target.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

If you are a tourist and somebody in the street tells you to put your phone away, do it. Sometimes the local can be overprotective because they want you to see the best side of their town, but it's always a good idea to take their advice. If they say don't go somewhere, don't.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

The safest thing to do is to phone a reputable company every time you need one (your hotel can normally help with this). If you do have to get a taxi in the street, make sure it looks like a regulated one (e.g. one which has an official number or company phone number on it) and never ever get into a cab that has another person in the front passenger seat.

6 \_\_\_\_\_

When travelling, take precautions to avoid transportation fraud. This is especially important when travelling by taxi. Most taxis are safe, but you must be careful. Some criminals drive unlicensed taxis. In most cases, the driver simply charges passengers an unreasonable fare to leave the car. Others steal passengers' luggage. The worst will kidnap passengers and charge money for their release.

7 \_\_\_\_\_

You can take steps to prevent being targeted. Legitimate taxis have licensed drivers who follow regulations. How can you tell if your driver is licensed? Make sure your driver has an ID badge. The badge shows the driver's name, photograph and company information. You can contact the company if the driver overcharges you.

8 \_\_\_\_\_

What's the first thing tourists do when they come out of Westminster Tube station in London? They look up at Big Ben, and they pose to have their photo taken. When they are looking up, or looking at the camera, that's the moment when a pickpocket steals their wallet. Thieves also love the posters you see that warn tourists: "Watch out! Pickpockets about!" when men read that their natural reaction is to immediately put their hand on the pocket where their wallet is, to make sure it's still there. The pickpockets are watching and so they see where the man is carrying his wallet.

9 \_\_\_\_\_

A tourist driving a rental car arrived at the gas station on the corner of 3<sup>rd</sup> Street and Main. He left the engine running with the keys in the ignition and entered the building. While the car was idling, witnesses say two teenage boys entered the vehicle and drove off. It is believed the vehicle was taken for a joyride. If the vehicle is recovered, Sunset Rental Cars should be notified immediately.

- A Be careful when you are sightseeing
- B Be smart about cabs
- C Don't look too well off
- D Keep an eye on the kids
- E Listen to the locals

- F Look confident
- G Advertise a taxi service
- H Remember about taxi dangers
- I Careless about rented property
- J Don't own a stolen vehicle
- K Identity signs

## Task 2

**Read the text below. For questions 10-19, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to the text. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

### Lessons on a life of crime

It is Monday morning at the Cantell School in Southampton and a slight attractive man of 45, wearing plain grey clothes, introduces himself to a group of 40 children. "My name is John. How old are you ...13 or 14? Well, I've spent as many years as you've been alive in prison. At the moment, I am serving a seven-year sentence. This is my parole license. He waves a paper in front of them: "This is my criminal record. Detention centre, Borstal, prison. That's a wasted life." John Bower's visit is part of the children's personal development course, a chance to explore ideas about responsibility that they have already discussed with their teacher, John Jones. For Mr. Bowers, it is a chance to redeem himself after 30 years of crime. On his release last February, he contacted New Bridge, a voluntary organization that helps ex-prisoners find employment. He began giving talks about prison life to schools where the children might be at risk of getting into trouble. "Those of us who are concerned with prisoners believe that the process of caring has to continue when they leave prison", says Eric McGraw, the director of New Bridge. "The main problem is that people are let out of prison with \$20 in their pocket, no job and nowhere to go, and we expect them not to commit crimes again".

Mr. Bowers writes 'prison' and 'prisoner' on the board and asks the children to suggest what the words mean. Hands go up and 'bars', 'bad news', 'lonely', 'isolation', 'terrible food', 'shame', and 'violence' are written down. 'Boredom' says one girl. "That's exactly right", says Mr Bowers. "What do you think of me wasting my life in a place like that? Honestly?" There is an awkward pause, then a boy at the back of the class whispers 'thick!' and everybody laughs. 'I'm here to say that all these words will apply to you, if you embark on a life of crime, or waste your life through drugs, alcohol or, as I did, through imagining the world owes you a living'. He asks them to think about how their parents would feel if one of them were arrested for shoplifting or stealing car radio. There is some uncomfortable shuffling as they volunteer 'ashamed' and

‘upset’. He asks why they think people commit crime. Short of money, revenge on a society that does nothing for you, problems at home, no friends or wrong sort of friends, they reply. But he accepts no excuses. ‘Most prisoners are very selfish people’, he says.

Mr. Jones suggests that the children should tell Mr. Bowers what they think of him now they’ve heard what he has to say. Replies come thick and fast: friendly, honest, willing, a good citizen, trustworthy, ‘nearly a normal person’. In 40 minutes Mr. Bowers has undergone a journey that is vital to his self-respect, from a criminal whom one boy said he wouldn’t like to meet on a dark night, to being an ex-offender – ‘nearly a normal person’. It is, after all, a course in personal development.

10. How many years has John Bowers spent in a prison?

- A John Bowers has spent 7 years in a prison.
- B Mr. Bowers has been a criminal for 14 years.
- C He has spent all his life under arrest.
- D Mr. Bowers has been under arrest for 30 years.

11. The writer uses the phrase “parole license” to mean

- A permission to leave prison
- B time in prison
- C list of criminal conviction
- D regain his self-respect

12. Mr. Bowers writes “prison” and “prisoner” on the board

- A because the children have been victims of a crime.
- B to begin giving talks about prison life.
- C to expect them not to commit crimes.
- D because he asks to suggest what the words mean.

13. After being released from the prison Mr Bowers

- A helped ex-prisoners find employment.
- B worked in a voluntary organization.
- C began to commit crimes again.
- D could work at school.

14. What is the reason of John's visit to school?

- A It is a chance for children to explore ideas about responsibility.
- B It's his criminal record.
- C This is John's parole license.
- D It is John's main task.

15. The director of the voluntary organization believes that

- A The process of caring is completed when criminals leave prison.
- B Prisoners need more help after being released.
- C They are not dangerous to a society.
- D Ex-prisoners have to work very hard.

16. According to the text, the children think people commit crimes, because

- A they have nothing to do.
- B they have bad upbringing.
- C people have wrong friendship and short of money.
- D they don't want to work.

17. What does Mr. Bowers tell about prisoners?

- A Mr. Bowers is more critical of criminals than the children are.
- B He justifies prisoners.
- C Mr. Bowers tells that prisoners are unfortunate people.
- D They survive a difficult moment.

18. What is the children's attitude to Mr. Bowers?

- A The children are hostile to Mr. Bowers.
- B The children feel embarrassed.
- C They are afraid of ex-prisoners.
- D Mr. Bowers makes a good impression on the children.

9. How does Mr. Bowers feel after a meeting?

- A He was very disappointed.
- B He has a sense of right and wrong.
- C It is important to his self-respect.
- D He doesn't pay attention to such meetings.

**Частина «ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ»****Use of English****Task 3**

**Read the text below. For questions (20–32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

During the night of May 23, 1987, Kenneth Parks, a 23-year old Canadian with a wife, a baby daughter, and heavy (20) \_\_\_\_\_ debts, got out of his bed, climbed into his car, and drove 15 miles to the home of his wife’s parents in the suburbs of Toronto. There, he attacked them with a knife, killing his mother-in-law and severely (21) \_\_\_\_\_ his father-in-law. Parks then drove to a police station and stumbled into the building, holding up his (22) \_\_\_\_\_ hands and saying, “I think I killed some people...my hands.” The police arrested him and took him to a hospital, where surgeons repaired several deep (23) \_\_\_\_\_ on his hands. Only then did police discover that he had indeed (24) \_\_\_\_\_ his in-laws.

Parks claimed that he could not remember anything about the crime. He said that he remembered going to sleep in his bed, then awakening in the police station with bloody hands, but nothing in between. His (25) \_\_\_\_\_ was that he had been asleep during the entire (26) \_\_\_\_\_ and was not aware of his actions.

Not surprisingly, no one believed this explanation at first. However, further (27) \_\_\_\_\_ established that he did have a long history of sleepwalking, he had no motive for the crime and despite repeated attempts to trip him up in numerous interviews, he was completely consistent in his story, which also fit the (28) \_\_\_\_\_ of events. Parks was examined by a team of sleep specialists, who found that the pattern of brain waves that occurred while he slept was very abnormal. The specialists eventually concluded that sleepwalking, probably precipitated by stress and anxiety over his financial troubles, was the most likely explanation of his (29) \_\_\_\_\_ behavior. They also agreed that such a combination of stressors was unlikely to happen again, so he was not likely to undergo another such (30) \_\_\_\_\_ episode and was probably not a hazard to others. Given this combination of evidence, the jury (31) \_\_\_\_\_ Parks of murder and assault charges. He walked out of the (32) \_\_\_\_\_ a free man.



20	A	cheating	B	Gambling	C	fraud	D	smuggling
21	A	convicting	B	Offending	C	accusing	D	injuring
22	A	bloody	B	Blood	C	guilty	D	innocent
23	A	punctures	B	Wound	C	cuts	D	holes
24	A	burgled	B	Stole	C	assaulted	D	mugged
25	A	defend	B	Protection	C	judge	D	defense
26	A	incident	B	Case	C	custody	D	affair
27	A	research	B	investigation	C	question	D	proof
28	A	list	B	Path	C	rate	D	timeline
29	A	accidental	B	Aberrant	C	roused	D	false
30	A	violent	B	Suspected	C	armed	D	tempted
31	A	charged	B	Accused	C	acquitted	D	sentenced
32	A	courtroom	B	Courtyard	C	jail	D	prosecutor

#### Task 4

**Read the texts below. For questions (33–42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

#### Not her best buy

If a man approaches you outside a Best Buy store with a complicated story about needing money to get home, and a surprisingly cheap iPad (33) \_\_\_\_\_ sale, don't believe him!

A woman in Daytona Beach, Florida, (34) \_\_\_\_\_ this the hard way after handing over \$400 for what turned out to be a square piece of wood with a piece of glass stuck to the front. When the man, 39-year-old Torrance Canady, who had a long criminal record, (35) \_\_\_\_\_ by the police, several more fake Apple products (36) \_\_\_\_\_ in his car. There were two MacBooks which (37) \_\_\_\_\_ from wood and which were covered in silver tape. An Apple had been cut out in the middle, and a Best Buy price tag (38) \_\_\_\_\_ on the back. Canady insisted that he didn't know the computers were fake and said he had bought them in a nearby town for a girlfriend. He has been charged with (39) \_\_\_\_\_ fake electrical equipment and is being held in Volusia County jail.

#### Student hackers arrested

Four high school (40) \_\_\_\_\_ were arrested yesterday and face charges of theft and fraud. It (41) \_\_\_\_\_ the four boys, aged between 16 and 18, have used a complex Internet scheme

to steal computer equipment. The boys, whose names (42) \_\_\_\_\_ yet, say that they broke into a local Internet server and stole credit card numbers, which they (43) \_\_\_\_\_ go on a giant online shopping trip. Altogether, they had ordered \$ 20,000 worth of computer equipment before they were caught. The equipment was delivered to vacant homes in the area, where it (44) \_\_\_\_\_ be picked up after school. When the boys were asked why they had carried out such an elaborate scheme, they said they had been surprised at how easy it had been.

33	<b>A</b>	for	<b>B</b>	On	<b>C</b>	in	<b>D</b>	at
34	<b>A</b>	have learnt	<b>B</b>	was learnt	<b>C</b>	learn	<b>D</b>	learnt
35	<b>A</b>	later caught	<b>B</b>	was later caught	<b>C</b>	catch later	<b>D</b>	catching later
36	<b>A</b>	found	<b>B</b>	was found	<b>C</b>	were found	<b>D</b>	have been found
37	<b>A</b>	had made	<b>B</b>	Made	<b>C</b>	was made	<b>D</b>	had been made
38	<b>A</b>	stuck	<b>B</b>	Stucking	<b>C</b>	to stuck	<b>D</b>	stucked
39	<b>A</b>	sell	<b>B</b>	to sell	<b>C</b>	selling	<b>D</b>	having sell
40	<b>A</b>	computers hackers	<b>B</b>	computers' hackers	<b>C</b>	computer hackers	<b>D</b>	hackers' computer
41	<b>A</b>	believe	<b>B</b>	is believed	<b>C</b>	believes	<b>D</b>	is believing
42	<b>A</b>	weren't released	<b>B</b>	haven't been released	<b>C</b>	haven't released	<b>D</b>	have been released
43	<b>A</b>	has used to	<b>B</b>	would use	<b>C</b>	use to	<b>D</b>	used to
44	<b>A</b>	could	<b>B</b>	Can	<b>C</b>	must to	<b>D</b>	has to

## CYBER CRIMES

### Частина «ЧИТАННЯ»

#### Reading

#### Task 1

**Read the text below. Match choices (A-G) to (1-5). There are two choices you do not need to use.**

### COMPUTER HACKING

1 \_\_\_\_\_

A couple months ago a newspaper reported that five British banks were being held to ransom by a gang of hackers who had managed to break into their computer. The hackers were demanding money in return for revealing exactly how they did it.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

In cases like this, banks may consider paying just so they can protect themselves better in the future. No one knows exactly how much money is stolen by keyboard criminals – banks and other companies tend to be very secretive if it happens to them. It doesn't exactly fill customers with confidence if they think their bank account can be accessed by anyone with a PC!

3 \_\_\_\_\_

Some experts believe that only around a tenth of all computer crimes are actually reported. Insurance company Hogg Robinson estimate that computer crimes are 'inside jobs, where staff with access to the company's computers fiddle with the records.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

A comparatively small amount is committed by the more glamorous-and headline-grabbing-hackers. The true hacker, it seems, doesn't do it for financial gain. The thrill appears to be, not in getting rich, but in beating the system.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

Two of Britain's most notorious hackers are Nicholas 'Mad Hacker' Whiteley and Edward Singh. The renegade pair has been the scourge of organization with insecure computers for years, seemingly competing for the title of Britain's best hacker.

- A About 90 percent of computer crimes are not reported
- B The competition of British hackers
- C Hidden information
- D The problem of terrorism
- E Breaking into bank computers
- F The aim of the true hacker
- G Crimes committed by persons in authority

## Task 2

**Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (6-11). There are two choices you do not need.**

### COMPUTER CRIME

The explosive growth in the use of computers in the business world in the past few years has brought with it a corresponding increase in computer misuse. Traditional (pre-computer) state and federal laws applicable to such crimes (6) \_\_\_\_\_ are not necessarily appropriate for prosecution of cases of computer fraud and computer theft.

For example, one court held that a city employee's use of the city's computer facilities in his private sales venture could not support a theft conviction absent any (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of any part of value or use of the computer. In some cases, use of a computer has not been deemed "property" within traditional theft statutes. Computer crimes fall mainly into three broad categories: simple unauthorized access, theft of information, and theft of funds.

Among schemes that have been subjects of litigation are stealing a competitor's computer programme; paying an accomplice to delete adverse information and (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the defendant's credit file; a bank's president having his account computer coded so that his checks would be removed and held rather than posted so he could later remove the actual checks without their being debited; and a disgruntled ex-employee's inserting a "virus" into his former employer's computer to destroy its records.

Some estimate that losses due to computer misuse may be as high as \$35 to \$40 billion per year (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and data, losses of trade secrets, and damage done to computer hardware. These estimates may not be reliable, but it is clear that a substantial amount of computer crime is never discovered and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ is never reported because companies do not want publicity about the inadequacy of their computer controls and financial institutions, such as banks, fear

that reports of large losses of funds, even when insured, are likely (11) \_\_\_\_\_ in the interest of safety. Whatever the actual loss due to computer misuse, both congress and the state legislatures have passed statutes to deal specifically with computer crime.

- A including thefts of funds, losses of computer programs
- B a couple months a newspaper reported
- C to cause depositors to withdraw their funds
- D evidence that the city was deprived
- E insert favourable false information into
- F as trespass and larceny
- G a high percentage of that which is discovered
- H plenty of software companies

### Частина «ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ»

#### Use of English

#### Task 3

**Read the text below. For questions (12–25) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).**

#### CYBER CRIMINAL EVENT ANALYSIS

When a cybercrime is (12) \_\_\_\_\_, unless concrete (13) \_\_\_\_\_ findings can be established, the credibility of cyber-criminal data breach results will always come into question. In a (14) \_\_\_\_\_ of law, you need to prove that your (15) \_\_\_\_\_ results could not have been tampered or (16) \_\_\_\_\_ in anyway, or the evidence presented will be considered contaminated and not credible for the case.

This is why it's very important to gather all your evidence during the (17) \_\_\_\_\_, from related systems involved in the (18) \_\_\_\_\_. This also (19) \_\_\_\_\_ extended infrastructure environments surrounding your evidence. This helps present the cause activities from end-to-end during the (20) \_\_\_\_\_ transaction events.

Cyber Sec has the real-world (21) \_\_\_\_\_ when it comes to identifying, capturing, and giving holistic cybercrime evidence through (22) \_\_\_\_\_ examinations. We (23) \_\_\_\_\_ digital forensic report workflows that can display the entire event from discovered

digital (24) \_\_\_\_\_, to server or session access transactions logged into your Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) that ties into your digital (25) \_\_\_\_\_ findings.

12	A	passed	B	committed	C	discovered	D	was
13	A	fingerprints	B	punishment	C	evidence	D	robbery
14	A	court	B	solicitor	C	jail	D	branch
15	A	useful	B	important	C	lawful	D	digital
16	A	cleared up	B	manipulated	C	investigated	D	worked
17	A	investigation	B	offender	C	theft	D	lawyer
18	A	detective	B	criminal	C	breach	D	job
19	A	breaks	B	must	C	plays	D	includes
20	A	detection	B	violation	C	society	D	structure
21	A	experiment	B	information	C	data	D	experience
22	A	investigative	B	legal	C	technical	D	progressive
23	A	recommend	B	work	C	provide	D	help
24	A	experts	B	lawbreakers	C	parts	D	fingerprints
25	A	modern	B	forensic	C	biometric	D	correct

#### Task 4

Read the text below. For questions (26–40) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

#### CYBER CRIMES

Cyber crime, or computer related crime, (26) \_\_\_\_\_ crime that involves a computer and a network. The computer may have (27) \_\_\_\_\_ used in the commission of a crime, or it may be the target. Cyber crimes can be defined as: «Offences that (28) \_\_\_\_\_ committed against individuals or groups of individuals with a criminal motive to intentionally harm the reputation of the victim or cause physical or mental harm, or loss, to the victim directly or indirectly, (29) \_\_\_\_\_ modern telecommunication networks such as Internet (networks including but not limited to Chat rooms, emails, notice boards and groups) and mobile phones». Cyber crime (30) \_\_\_\_\_ threaten a person or a nation's security and financial health. Issues surrounding these types of crimes (31) \_\_\_\_\_ become high-profile, particularly those

surrounding hacking, copyright infringement, unwarranted mass-surveillance, child pornography, and child grooming.

There are also problems of privacy (32) \_\_\_\_\_ confidential information is intercepted or disclosed, lawfully or otherwise. Debarati Halder and K. Jaishankar regard cyber crime from the perspective of gender and define cyber crime against women as «Crimes targeted (33) \_\_\_\_\_ women with a motive to intentionally harm the victim psychologically and physically, using modern telecommunication networks such as internet and mobile phones». Activity crossing international borders and involving the interests of (34) \_\_\_\_\_ one nation or state is sometimes referred to as cyber warfare.

26	A	was	B	is	C	are	D	been
27	A	be	B	being	C	are	D	been
28	A	be	B	am	C	are	D	been
29	A	using	B	used	C	have used	D	being used
30	A	should	B	may	C	need	D	must
31	A	have	B	has	C	are	D	is
32	A	where	B	when	C	what	D	why
33	A	inside	B	behind	C	against	D	near
34	A	at last	B	at the least	C	at a least	D	at least

### CYBER STALKING

Cyber stalking is the use of the Internet or electronics to stalk or harass an individual, an organization or a specific group. There are many ways (35) \_\_\_\_\_ which cyber stalking becomes a cyber crime.

Cyber stalking can include monitoring (36) \_\_\_\_\_ activity real time, or while on the computer or device in the current moment, or while they are offline, or not (37) \_\_\_\_\_ the computer electronic device. Cyber stalking becomes a crime because of the repeated threatening, harassing or monitoring of someone with whom the stalker has, or no (38) \_\_\_\_\_ has, a relationship. Cyber stalking can include harassment of the victim, the obtaining of financial information of the victim or threatening the victim in order to frighten them. An example of cyber stalking would be to put a recording or monitoring device on a victim's computer or smart phone in order to save every keystroke they make so that the stalker can obtain information.

(39) \_\_\_\_\_ example would be repeatedly posting derogatory or personal information about a victim on web pages or social media despite (40) \_\_\_\_\_ not to do so. Cyber stalking has the potential punishment of a prison sentence.

35	<b>A</b>	in	<b>B</b>	about	<b>C</b>	from	<b>D</b>	on
36	<b>A</b>	someones'	<b>B</b>	someone's	<b>C</b>	someone'es	<b>D</b>	some one's
37	<b>A</b>	between	<b>B</b>	under	<b>C</b>	in	<b>D</b>	on
38	<b>A</b>	longer	<b>B</b>	longest	<b>C</b>	long	<b>D</b>	more longer
39	<b>A</b>	some	<b>B</b>	any	<b>C</b>	other	<b>D</b>	another
40	<b>A</b>	was warned	<b>B</b>	be warned	<b>C</b>	being warned	<b>D</b>	been warned



## DRUG TRAFFICKING

### Частина «ЧИТАННЯ»

#### Reading

#### Task 1

**Read the texts below. Match choices (A–J) to (1–8). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

#### Teen Drug Abuse

1 \_\_\_\_\_

Drug laws are different in different countries. An offender who is arrested with a very small quantity of an illegal drug can receive a long prison sentence in one country, but only a small fine in another. In some parts of Asia and Africa, the penalty for some types of drug offences is death. Recently, European countries have started to differentiate between the drug trafficker, who is considered a criminal, and the drug user, who can be considered more as a sick person who needs medical treatment.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

In the UK, the law does not give a legal limit for drugs as it does for alcohol. This is because we don't know enough about how different drugs impair different people's driving ability. If a police officer suspects that you are driving under the influence of drugs, he/she can stop you on the roadside and observe you for signs of impairment caused by drug use. The officer will test your coordination. For example, he/she might ask you to close your eyes and touch your nose (some drugs could cause you to misjudge the position of your nose).

3 \_\_\_\_\_

If someone is using drugs, you might notice changes in how the person looks or acts. Here are some of those signs, but it's important to remember that depression or another problem could be causing these changes. Somebody using drugs might lose interest in school, change friends, become moody, negative, cranky, or worried all the time, ask to be left alone a lot, have trouble concentrating, sleep a lot (maybe even in class), get in fights, have red or puffy eyes, lose or gain weight, cough a lot, have a runny nose all of the time.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

While using drugs, people are also less able to do well in school, sports, and other activities. It's often harder to think clearly and make good decisions. People can do dumb or dangerous things that could hurt them. Sometimes kids and teens try drugs to fit in with a group of friends. Or they might be curious or just bored. Someone may use illegal drugs for many reasons, but often because they help the person escape from reality for a while. A drug might — temporarily — make someone who is sad or upset feel better or forget about problems. But this escape lasts only until the drug wears off.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

If you've ever been sick and had to take medicine, you already know about one kind of drugs. Medicines are legal drugs, meaning doctors are allowed to prescribe them for patients, stores can sell them, and people are allowed to buy them. But it's not legal, or safe, for people to use these medicines any way they want or to buy them from people who are selling them illegally.

6 \_\_\_\_\_

Being a teenager and raising a teenager are individually, and collectively, enormous challenges. For many teens, illicit substance use and abuse become part of the landscape of their teenage years. Although most adolescents who use drugs do not progress to become drug abusers or drug addicts in adulthood, drug use in adolescence is a very risky proposition. Even small degrees of substance abuse (for example, alcohol, marijuana, and inhalants) can have negative consequences. Typically, school and relationships, notably family relationships, are among the life areas that are most influenced by drug use and abuse.

7 \_\_\_\_\_

Parents can do much to help their teenage sons or daughters through a variety of difficult situations. Depression, violence, substance abuse, and bullying are all serious issues that parents and teens can work together to help resolve. Sometimes, however, parents need to confront their own problems before they can help their teenager. Children who live in violent households, or homes where one of the caretakers uses drugs or abuses alcohol, often sustain severe emotional trauma that can last a lifetime. Even if a parent's violent behavior or substance abuse occurred when a child was small, the child may still suffer repercussions during his or her adolescent years.

8 \_\_\_\_\_

Adolescent substance abuse can greatly alter behavior, and a new preoccupation with drugs can crowd out activities that were previously important. Though overall usage rates have decreased in recent years, drug and alcohol abuse among teenagers remains a cause for concern in the United States. The problem is particularly acute among certain high-risk demographic groups – one of which is comprised of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) teens. It should be seen as a call to action for parents, teachers, or friends to seek help for their loved one.

- A The reasons for illegal drugs to be dangerous.
- B Marijuana facts for teens.
- C Helping kids navigate their teenage years.
- D Using drugs by adolescents.
- E Drug abuse and treatment.
- F Drug legislature in different countries.
- G Drink driving.
- H Legal drugs: what are they?
- I Government's measures on the misuse of drugs.
- J Is it possible to recognize drugs users?

## Task 2

**Read the text below. For questions (9–13) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

### Evidence in Drugs Cases

The Police and CPS will look at all sorts of evidence to decide if someone has committed an offence, and what offence that might be.

For this offence the drugs themselves are normally the only actual evidence that the police and prosecution will have.

There is no fixed amount that can be said to be for personal use – if you are caught in possession of a particularly large amount of drugs then the police may think that it is too much for your own needs and you could be charged with an offence of possession with intent to supply drugs, which is much more serious. However, your personal situation will be very important – if you use a

high dose/quantity of drugs regularly it might be more likely that you will have a greater amount in your possession.

The amount of drugs you have in your possession might suggest to the police and prosecution that you are intending to supply them to someone else. However, the amount on its own is not normally enough evidence and the police will always look at what else is found with the drugs, or at your home. If other things that are regularly involved in the supply of drugs are also found, this may suggest that you have the intention to sell or supply drugs. These items can include scales, individual 'deal bags', cling film, lists of customers, text messages indicating transactions, and cash.

The police might also check anything that the drugs are wrapped in for fingerprints – especially if you are saying that the drugs don't belong to you.

Even if caught with a small quantity of drugs statements given by you can be used in evidence; for establish intention to supply.

The amount of drugs is less important if you are caught actually supplying them. Even if you only supply a tiny amount of drugs to someone, you could still be charged with the offence.

The Police will look for the same sort of evidence as for PWITS, but because actual supply needs to have taken place they will also use other types of evidence. This could be CCTV or hidden cameras, or there may be undercover officers in places where drug supply is known to happen. They might even use listening devices (known as a 'probe') to record conversations. A common example would be in the car of a suspect. These recordings are allowed to be used as evidence in court. However, the police are not allowed to intercept telephone conversations.

Undercover officers might pretend to be a person buying drugs to prove that someone is selling drugs. The undercover officer will usually have a hidden camera or microphone on them and the deal will be recorded.

9. According to paragraph 3, you could be charged with an offence of possession with intent to supply drugs \_\_\_\_\_.

**A** if you are caught in possession of a particularly large amount of drugs then the police consider that it is too much for your own needs.

**B** if you are caught in possession of a particularly large amount of drugs.

**C** if you sell drugs to your friends.

**D** if you supply and sell drugs.

10. Which of the following is stated in paragraph 4 about evidence?
- A These things are drugs.
  - B These things are money.
  - C These things are fingerprints.
  - D These things are all items.
11. According to paragraph 8, the police use \_\_\_\_\_ as evidence in court.
- A designing book wrappers.
  - B recordings.
  - C web site design.
  - D pen-names.
12. The word “*device*” in paragraph 8 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A a particular pattern of words, figures of speech.
  - B a plan or plot.
  - C a machine or tool.
  - D a bomb.
13. What is TRUE according to the text?
- A The police may intercept telephone conversations.
  - B The police are not allowed to use a hidden camera or microphone on them.
  - C The police are not allowed to pretend to be a person buying drugs.
  - D The police are allowed to use different devices to record conversations.

### Частина «ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ»

#### Use of English

#### Task 3

Read the text below. Choose from (A–I) the one which best fits each space (14–20). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

#### Cultivation/Production of Cannabis

The police will look for certain evidence that might suggest cannabis is being grown. It is often the smell of cannabis that will lead to the police attending or someone reporting it. (14)

\_\_\_\_\_ are blacked out windows, unusual levels of waste being put out as rubbish, and increased heat emanating from the property (police will ask neighbours about these factors). The police have also contacted energy providers to see if there are unusually high levels of energy being used at a property.

More recently, police are also using equipment to monitor heat being released from houses as this can also be a sign that cannabis is being grown because of the lights that are used. **(15)** \_\_\_\_\_ to establish grounds for a warrant and for the police to enter and search the property.

Cannabis plants will obviously be evidence that is used to show that someone has been growing it. **(16)** \_\_\_\_\_ the more serious the offence will be. The stage the plants are at is also important – they could be seedlings or plants that are ready to be cut.

Cannabis can be grown quite simply or using equipment known as hydroponics. Although it is illegal to grow cannabis plants even if it is only for your own use, it is not illegal to be in possession of the equipment that is used to grow cannabis. **(17)** \_\_\_\_\_ hydroponics equipment but if you then choose to use this equipment to grow cannabis this will be a criminal offence. Using a hi-tech setup will be seen as a more serious offence.

As well as plants and equipment, the police will also look for evidence of previous grows including dried or drying cannabis, and even string that was used to tie plants before, which will suggest that this is not a one-off offence.

Often the police evidence will estimate the yield or the number of rotations that have occurred in order to show the scale of the operation, which is important for sentencing purposes. This evidence may be in dispute, and even if you plead guilty to the offence, you can challenge the police evidence in court. **(18)** \_\_\_\_\_ instructing an expert witness who can provide testimony to the court about the scale of the operation, including the potential useable cannabis (it is usually only the dried, female flowering heads that are counted) that could have been yielded from the plants. **(19)** \_\_\_\_\_ what the prosecution claim would have been the intention for the yield; for example, whether or not it would likely have been commensurate with personal consumption.

If you let someone else grow cannabis in your property you might be held responsible for it, or could at least be prosecuted for allowing the place to be used for the production of cannabis.

**(20)** \_\_\_\_\_ any equipment for fingerprints to see who has been in contact with it, especially if you are denying that you are involved in growing cannabis.

- A This is often done by the defence.
- B The more plants that are found.
- C Other activities that might draw attention.
- D The police can look at telephone records of calls.
- E Any of these factors can be enough.
- F The police may also check.
- G There are also sometimes grounds to challenge.
- H It is legal to buy and keep.
- I If you let someone else produce drugs in your property.

#### Task 4

**Read the text below. For questions (21–32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

Two separate (21) \_\_\_\_\_ suggest that Britain's teenagers are amongst the heaviest drug-users and drinkers in Europe. The British government has (22) \_\_\_\_\_ a number of measures to tackle the use and supply of drugs, particularly among young people.

The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Drugs interviewed 15 and 16-year olds in 35 countries. 26 % of boys and 29 % of girls in the UK had (23) \_\_\_\_\_ in binge drinking at least three times in the previous month. For the purpose of the study, binge drinking was classed as having more than five alcoholic drinks in a (24) \_\_\_\_\_. In the same survey, 42 % of boys and 35 % of girls admitted they had tried illegal drugs at (25) \_\_\_\_\_ once.

According to another survey, by the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, two in five 15-year olds in the UK have (26) \_\_\_\_\_ cannabis. This number is higher than anywhere else in Europe.

The British government has recently unveiled new plans to fight the problem of drug (27) \_\_\_\_\_ in the United Kingdom, also among teenagers. According to the new proposals, young offenders will have to attend drug treatment as part of community (28) \_\_\_\_\_. British police will be able to give people blood tests for drugs when they arrest them, not just when they (29) \_\_\_\_\_ them with an offence. Dealers working near a school or using children to help sell drugs will (30) \_\_\_\_\_ tougher penalties.

But schools also try to fight the problem of drug (31) \_\_\_\_\_ themselves. At the beginning of 2005 a British state school has introduced for the first time random drug testing. The school's

head teacher says that no child will be tested against his or her wishes. Children who test positive will not be (32) \_\_\_\_\_ from the school, but those who sell drugs will.

21	A	examinations	B	surveys	C	descriptions	D	views
22	A	covered	B	done	C	introduced	D	made
23	A	included	B	indulged	C	engaged	D	involved
24	A	row	B	line	C	queue	D	succession
25	A	last	B	once	C	least	D	most
26	A	tested	B	attempted	C	tasted	D	tried
27	A	addict	B	abuse	C	supply	D	offence
28	A	service	B	duty	C	work	D	job
29	A	accuse	B	blame	C	commit	D	charge
30	A	see	B	face	C	find	D	meet
31	A	use	B	production	C	supply	D	trafficking
32	A	hired	B	escaped	C	expelled	D	deprived

### Task 5

Read the texts below. For questions (33–42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

#### Where do drugs come from?

Illegal drugs begin as crops grown by independent peasant farmers in Asia, South and Latin America, and the Middle East.

In some areas, the use of drugs is part of a culture that goes back centuries, while in (33) \_\_\_\_\_, such as Colombia and Mexico, production has been geared to supply illegal markets in the United States.

Heroin is smuggled into the United States in west coast and northeastern states, and (34) \_\_\_\_\_ the Mexican border.

Marijuana produced overseas is smuggled into the United States by ocean-going vessels, small planes, and motor vehicles.

Mexico is a principal (35) \_\_\_\_\_. Some marijuana also comes in from Colombia, Jamaica, and countries in Southeast Asia, such as Thailand.

Domestically, marijuana is grown in small plots and, increasingly, in greenhouses by individual growers. Outdoor plots (36) \_\_\_\_\_ be found in some national parks and forests. Enforcement using aerial surveillance has driven many growers indoors.



Growers use modern technology to produce large quantities of (37) \_\_\_\_\_ potent marijuana, often using special fertilizers and artificial light in indoor operations. The Drug Enforcement Administration recently seized 14,547 plants in single indoor production operation.

33	<b>A</b>	others	<b>B</b>	another	<b>C</b>	other	<b>D</b>	other's
34	<b>A</b>	by	<b>B</b>	across	<b>C</b>	above	<b>D</b>	behind
35	<b>A</b>	source's drug	<b>B</b>	source' drug	<b>C</b>	the drug's source	<b>D</b>	source of the drug
36	<b>A</b>	can	<b>B</b>	have to	<b>C</b>	must	<b>D</b>	should
37	<b>A</b>	much	<b>B</b>	more	<b>C</b>	most	<b>D</b>	many

### When did drug use begin?

The use of chemical substances to change reality and provide stimulation, relief, or relaxation (38) \_\_\_\_\_ on for thousands of years. Mesopotamian writings indicate that opium was used 4,000 years ago – it was known as the «plant of joy».

The ancient Greeks knew and understood the problem of drug use. At the time of the Crusades, the Arabs were using marijuana. In the Western Hemisphere, natives of Mexico and South America chewed coca leaves and used «magic mushroom» in their religious ceremonies. Drug use was also accepted in Europe well into (39) \_\_\_\_\_ century.

Recently uncovered pharmacy records circa 1900 to 1920 showed sales of cocaine and heroin solutions to members of the British royal family; records from 1912 show that Winston Churchill, then a Member of Parliament, was sold a cocaine solution while staying in Scotland.

Several factors precipitated the stringent drug laws that are (40) \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States today. Religious leaders were thoroughly opposed to the use and sale of narcotics. The medical literature of the late 1800s began to designate the use of morphine and opium as a vice. Nineteenth – and early twentieth – century police literature described drug users as habitual criminals.

Moral crusaders in the XIX century (41) \_\_\_\_\_ drug use as evil and directed the actions of local and national rule creators to outlaw the sale and possession of drugs.

Drug use was also associated with the foreign immigrants who (42) \_\_\_\_\_ to work in factories and mines and brought with them their national drug habits. Early antidrug legislation appears to be tied to prejudice against immigrating ethnic minorities.

38	<b>A</b>	has gone	<b>B</b>	Went	<b>C</b>	go	<b>D</b>	goes
39	<b>A</b>	twenty	<b>B</b>	The twentieth	<b>C</b>	twentyth	<b>D</b>	the twenties
40	<b>A</b>	inforce	<b>B</b>	Byforce	<b>C</b>	offorce	<b>D</b>	on force
41	<b>A</b>	define	<b>B</b>	have defined	<b>C</b>	defined	<b>D</b>	had defined
42	<b>A</b>	was recruited	<b>B</b>	is recruited	<b>C</b>	are recruited	<b>D</b>	were recruited

## HUMAN RIGHTS

### Частина «ЧИТАННЯ»

#### Reading

#### Task 1

**Read the text below. Match choices (A – G) to (1 – 5). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

#### Human Rights

1 \_\_\_\_\_

The rights you have simply because you are human.

If you were to ask people in the street, “What are human rights?” you would get many different answers. They would tell you the rights they know about, but very few people know all their rights.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

As covered in the definitions above, a right is a freedom of some kind. It is something to which you are entitled by virtue of being human.

Human rights are based on the principle of respect for the individual. Their fundamental assumption is that each person is a moral and rational being who deserves to be treated with dignity. They are called human rights because they are universal.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

Whereas nations or specialized groups enjoy specific rights that apply only to them, human rights are the rights to which everyone is entitled—no matter who they are or where they live—simply because they are alive.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

Yet many people, when asked to name their rights, will list only freedom of speech and belief and perhaps one or two others. There is no question these are important rights, but the full scope of human rights is very broad. They mean choice and opportunity. They mean the freedom to obtain a job, adopt a career, select a partner of one’s choice and raise children. They include the right to travel widely and the right to work gainfully without harassment, abuse and threat of arbitrary dismissal. They even embrace the right to leisure.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

In ages past, there were no human rights. Then the idea emerged that people should have certain freedoms. And that idea, in the wake of World War II, resulted finally in the document called the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the thirty rights to which all people are entitled.

- A The idea of particular human freedoms and rights has resulted in the document which contains the thirty rights entitled to all people.
- B The full scope of human rights isn't limited by some special rights.
- C Being human means that you are entitled some degree of freedom.
- D The Bill of Rights protects freedom of speech, freedom of religion and assembly.
- E Not all people are able to explain the full scope of their rights.
- F Specific rights can be applied only to some specialized groups.
- G The Chapter of the United Nation established six principal bodies.

## Task 2

**Read the text below and decide if the sentences are T (true) or F (false).**

### ALL HUMAN RIGHTS FOR ALL

During World War II many of the countries fighting Hitler's Germany concluded that an international organization would be needed after the war to promote international peace and security. That organization, the United Nations, had in its earliest conceptions the idea that promoting human rights is a very important means of promoting international peace and security. Not long after the founding of the United Nations, a committee was charged with writing an international bill of rights that was to apply to all people in all countries. On December 10, 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations. It defines the civil, political, economic and cultural rights of human beings.

We may group these specific rights into six groups:

- *security rights* that protect people against crimes such as murder, massacre, torture, and rape;
- *liberty rights* that protect freedoms in areas such as belief, expression, association, assembly, and movement;
- *political rights* that protect the liberty to participate in politics through actions such as communicating, assembling, protesting, voting;

- *due process rights* that protect against abuses of the legal system such as imprisonment without trial, secret trials, and excessive punishments;
  - *equality rights* that guarantee equal citizenship, equality before the law, and nondiscrimination;
  - *welfare rights* (or “economic and social rights”) that require provision of education to all children and protections against severe poverty and starvation.
6. Promoting human rights means promoting peace and security in the world.
  7. The foundation of UN had been initiated in before the beginning of the World War II.
  8. An international bill of rights was to apply to peoples of Europe.
  9. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was proclaimed in winter of 1948.
  10. The Declaration defines all scope of human rights.
  11. Specific rights are grouped into seven groups.
  12. Security rights protect human life.
  13. Liberty rights don’t include protection of freedoms of association and assembly.
  14. Due process rights prohibit abuses in legal system.
  15. Equality rights mean nondiscrimination.

## **Частина «ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ»**

### **Use of English**

#### **Task 3**

**Read the text below. For questions (16 – 25) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

#### **The Magna Carta (1215)**

Magna Carta, or “Great Charter,” signed (16) \_\_\_\_\_ the King of England in 1215, was a turning point in human rights. The Magna Carta, or “Great Charter,” was arguably the most significant early influence on the extensive (17) \_\_\_\_\_ process that led to the rule of constitutional law today in the English-speaking world. In 1215, after King John of England violated a number of ancient (18) \_\_\_\_\_ and customs by which England had been governed, his subjects forced him (19) \_\_\_\_\_ the Magna Carta, which enumerates what later came to be thought of as human rights. Among them was the right of the church to be free from governmental (20) \_\_\_\_\_, the rights of all free citizens to own and inherit (21) \_\_\_\_\_ and to be protected from excessive (22) \_\_\_\_\_. It established the right of widows who owned property (23) \_\_\_\_\_ to choose not to remarry, and established

principles of due process and (24) \_\_\_\_\_ before the law. It (25) \_\_\_\_\_ contained provisions forbidding bribery and official misconduct.

16	A	by	B	after	C	with	D	of
17	A	historic	B	historical	C	current	D	modern
18	A	rules	B	establishments	C	laws	D	stories
19	A	to write	B	to create	C	to violate	D	to sign
20	A	force	B	interference	C	approval	D	break
21	A	property	B	ownership	C	land	D	wealth
22	A	rules	B	regulations	C	taxes	D	laws
23	A	to begin	B	to have	C	to choose	D	to become
24	A	right	B	force	C	equality	D	independence
25	A	never	B	seldom	C	always	D	also

#### Task 4

Read the text below. For questions (26 – 30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

#### United States Declaration of Independence (1776)

In 1776, Thomas Jefferson penned the American Declaration of Independence.

(26) \_\_\_\_\_ July 4, 1776, the United States Congress approved the Declaration of Independence. Its primary author, Thomas Jefferson, (27) \_\_\_\_\_ the Declaration as a formal explanation of why Congress had voted on July 2 to declare independence from Great Britain, more (28) \_\_\_\_\_ a year after the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War, and as a statement announcing that the thirteen American Colonies (29) \_\_\_\_\_ no longer a part of the British Empire. Congress issued the Declaration of Independence in several forms. It was initially published as a printed broadsheet that was (30) \_\_\_\_\_ distributed and read to the public.

26	A	by	B	on	C	in	D	at
27	A	write	B	had written	C	has written	D	wrote
28	A	then	B	than	C	of	D	over
29	A	were	B	was	C	are	D	be
30	A	wide	B	widest	C	more wide	D	widely

## Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (31 – 35) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).  
Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

### The First Geneva Convention (1864)

In 1864, sixteen European countries and several American states (31) \_\_\_\_\_ a conference in Geneva, at the invitation of the Swiss Federal Council, on the initiative of the Geneva Committee. The diplomatic conference (32) \_\_\_\_\_ for the purpose of adopting a convention for the treatment of wounded soldiers in combat.

(33) \_\_\_\_\_ principles laid down in the Convention and maintained by the later Geneva Conventions provided for the obligation to extend care (34) \_\_\_\_\_ discrimination to wounded and (35) \_\_\_\_\_ military personnel and respect for and marking of medical personnel transports and equipment with the distinctive sign of the red cross on a white background.

31	A	attend	B	attended	C	was attended	D	attending
32	A	was held	B	hold	C	were hold	D	holds
33	A	a main	B	main	C	mains	D	the main
34	A	of	B	without	C	after	D	on
35	A	sick	B	ill	C	able	D	healthy

## HUMAN TRAFFICKING

### Частина «ЧИТАННЯ»

#### Reading

#### Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A – D) to (1 – 5). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

#### Human Trafficking

##### Concept of Trafficking

The definition of trafficking and the exploitation and prostitution of others is set out in articles 1 and 2 of the 1949 Convention for the Suppression on the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. The Convention refers to action at both the national and international levels. Since 1949, the concept of trafficking has been extended to include trafficking for the purpose of other forms of exploitation of women. This wider view of trafficking is reflected in the Beijing Declaration and for Action, which also includes marriages and forced labour within the concept.

##### Who are trafficked?

- Women and children are the key target group, because of their marginalization, limited economic resources and predominance in the “invisible” formal sector.
- People from impoverished and low income households in rural areas and urban slums, especially women engaged in small farming, petty trading, as scavengers and in other low status work and services.
- Ethnic minorities, indigenous people, hill tribes, refugees, and illegal migrants.
- People with low level of education, a few years of formal schooling, some primary school education, or illiterate.
- Young girls running away from home or girls from families that expect their daughters to financially contribute to their support are easy targets for traffickers.
- People who lack awareness of their legal rights, their exploited situation, and have no channel for seeking redress.

1. The definition of human trafficking and the exploitation and prostitution is set on:

**A** in articles three or four of the 1949 Convention for the Traffic in Persons.

**B** in articles one and two of the 1949 Convention for the Suppression on the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution and Others.



- C the definition of human trafficking hasn't been defined properly till today.
- D the definition of trafficking and exploitation doesn't include the reference to prostitution.

2. The Convention refers to:

- A action at national level.
- B action at international level.
- C action at both national and international levels.
- D it doesn't mean any level.

3. The Beijing Declaration includes:

- A marriages and forced labour within the concept.
- B marriages and employment within the concept.
- C marriages and forced labour not viewing the concept.
- D marriages and forced labour and exploitation of women.

4. The key target group includes:

- A women and teenagers.
- B women and adults.
- C homeless people and women.
- D children and women.

5. Since 1949 the concept of trafficking:

- A has been left without changes.
- B has been expanded.
- C has been banned.
- D has been canceled.

## Task 2

**Read the text below and match the statements (A – H) to passages (6 – 11) where it's said about the main reasons for human trafficking. Two statements are extra.**

### Who are trafficked?

6. Women and children are the key target group, because of their marginalization, limited economic resources and predominance in the “invisible” formal sector.

7. People from impoverished and low income households in rural areas and urban slums, especially women engaged in small farming, petty trading, as scavengers and in other low status work and services.

8. Ethnic minorities, indigenous people, hill tribes, refugees, and illegal migrants.

9. People with low level of education, a few years of formal schooling, some primary school education, or illiterate.

10. Young girls running away from home or girls from families that expect their daughters to financially contribute to their support are easy targets for traffickers.

11. People who lack awareness of their legal rights, their exploited situation, and have no channel for seeking redress.

A Geographical factor.

B The main potential targets.

C Victims of social and state disturbances.

D Insufficient education.

E The role of family.

F Lack of legal knowledge.

G Victims of police violence.

H People who were abducted.

## Частина «ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ»

### Use of English

#### Task 3

**Read the text below. For questions (12 – 16) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

#### Why trafficked?

Both supply and demand factors foster the growing trafficking industry:

**Demand Side.** Demand by employers and enterprises for cheap (12) \_\_\_\_\_, women's labour is usually in low status work in the domestic and entertainment spheres putting them a risk. An expanding commercial sex industry in the subregion and increased demand for the

services of sex workers. Development policies promoting tourism, and patterns of development that (13) \_\_\_\_\_ temporary migrant workers, (14) \_\_\_\_\_ males. Male attitudes and perceptions of women in (15) \_\_\_\_\_, and women's unequal socio-economic (16) \_\_\_\_\_.

12	A	position	B	labour	C	job	D	occupation
13	A	depend on	B	connected with	C	influenced by	D	agreed with
14	A	particularly	B	sometimes	C	never	D	seldom
15	A	establishment	B	count	C	government	D	society
16	A	attitude	B	rank	C	status	D	relations

#### Task 4

**Read the text below. For questions (17 – 21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

**Supply Side.** Poverty – women are the minority of the poor and their poverty (17) \_\_\_\_\_. Inadequate educational and employment opportunities. Economic disparities (18) \_\_\_\_\_ countries and between countries and regions, support the demand for trafficking from low income to high-income areas. Globalization and economic liberalization (19) \_\_\_\_\_ controls, facilitating population mobility. International migration of (20) \_\_\_\_\_ into the labour market provides increased opportunities and channels for trafficking. Civil and military conflicts push people to flee their countries, encouraging cross-border trafficking. Erosion of traditional family values and the pursuit of consumerism (21) \_\_\_\_\_ the sale of women and children. A lucrative business with high monetary returns attractive to crime syndicates. The growth of transnational crime and the expansion of drug trafficking networks act as mechanism for other forms of exploitation. Weak law enforcement mechanisms and measures to penalize offenders, exploitation by corrupted law enforcers and officials.

17	A	has increase	B	is increasing	C	increasing	D	are increasing
18	A	within	B	on	C	in	D	without
19	A	have relaxing	B	has relaxed	C	been relaxed	D	have relaxed
20	A	woman	B	women	C	womans	D	womens
21	A	encourage	B	encouraging	C	are being encouraging	D	been encouraging

## Task 5

**Read the text below. For questions (22 – 26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

Trafficking in human beings (22) \_\_\_\_\_ likened to a form of slavery. It turns large numbers of defenceless victims into a socially excluded and extremely vulnerable clandestine population. This criminal activity is (23) \_\_\_\_\_ organized crime and gives huge profits for traffickers estimated at some USD (24) \_\_\_\_\_ a year. It represents (25) \_\_\_\_\_ largest source of profits for criminal organizations behind the traffic in weapons and drug trafficking.

The only solution to put a stop to such criminal practices is international one. There have to be greater sharing of information, the compatibility between national laws, international police and judicial cooperation, and corresponding agreements (26) \_\_\_\_\_.

22	A	can been	B	canned be	C	could been	D	could be
23	A	dealt with	B	dealt about	C	dealt in	D	dealt of
24	A	30-thousands million	B	30-thousand millions	C	30-thousand million	D	30-thousands millions
25	A	the three	B	the third	C	the thirds	D	a third
26	A	should be concluded	B	shall conclude	C	concluded	D	should to be concluded

**EUROPEAN UNION****Частина «ЧИТАННЯ»****Reading****Task 1**

**Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–5). There are three choices you donot need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

1 \_\_\_\_\_

The propensity of criminals to cross national borders – to engage in "transnational crime" – is certainly not a new phenomenon; it is probably as old as the borders themselves. But today transnational crime has become more prevalent and serious today than ever before, at least in the public's perception, and has become a pressing international political issue.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

The improvement of transportation and communication systems, elimination of many trade and travel restrictions, large movements of people and information across national borders created a perfect setup for increased transnational crime. It is no wonder that our newspapers now regularly report incidences of international terrorism, theft, smuggling, securities and currency violations, computer crimes, fleeing from justice, drug trafficking, and illegal immigration – just to name a few.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

Meanwhile, there are many conditions in today's world that make the development of international police cooperation more possible and convenient than ever before. They include a perception shared by all of the participating parties of a serious, threatening crime problem; (2) the involvement of experienced career law enforcement personnel who help define the problem and propose practical solutions; (3) the involvement of political officials who formulate, enact, and defend enabling laws and budgetary support; and (4) regular communication between law enforcement professionals and political officials throughout the whole process.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

Transnational crime, by definition, involves two or more countries, each claiming sovereignty

and exclusive criminal jurisdiction within its own borders. Hence, when a criminal crosses the border, any pursuing police officers "lose" their jurisdiction. To overcome this problem, governments and their police agencies have employed numerous strategies. Some involve direct, unilateral, extralegal police action within another country or official collusion to circumvent the law, and some involve cooperative, bilateral, legally-sanctioned actions by one country's police, or by a multinational police task force, on behalf of another country.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

Given our experiences to date in policing transnational crime, two principles immediately suggest themselves for guiding our attempts to do better in the future. First, we should found our international police working relationships on properly negotiated agreements--that is, on mutual respect, benefit, and consent--rather than political or economic coercion, violation of foreign sovereignty, or extralegal collusion. Second, related to the first, is the achievement of greater consistency, effectiveness, predictability, and legitimacy in the relationships. These principles are admittedly idealistic and difficult to achieve, but they are worth keeping in mind and worth working for.

- A Obstacles to greater international police cooperation
- B Overcoming the Limits of Jurisdiction
- C Reasons for increased transnational crime
- D Future prospects of police cooperation
- E Guiding Principles for Improvement
- F Fraternal Police Exchanges
- G Regarding international crime as a threat
- H Better conditions for police cooperation

## Task 2

**Read the text below. For questions (6–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).  
Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

### **International Police Cooperation**

Interpol is now almost universally accepted as an intergovernmental organization and has received important support from the world powers. It has radically upgraded its computer and communications equipment, become more open with the media, dropped its practice of

noninvolvement in terrorist cases, and has generally become more adaptable in the face of changing patterns of international crime. Although its reputation varies in the law enforcement community over time and according to region of the world, it is an indispensable communications system and an important link between national police forces.

### **Europol**

Europol allows police forces throughout the EU to exchange information. Europol collects criminal intelligence and analyses it in the interests of preventing and combating organized crime. Europol stores the information in a registration system and, in doing so, abides by strict rules for protecting human rights. Europol has no operational or investigative powers and does not carry out investigations independently. Its main task is to facilitate information-sharing between countries.

**The United Nations plays an essential supportive role in international law enforcement**—as a forum in which international treaties can be negotiated (on subjects such as trafficking in people, crime prevention, and human rights), a repository for statistical and legal information about criminal matters, and provider of aid to improve the capacity for criminal law enforcement in less developed countries. Its biggest influence on practical law enforcement has been in the field of drug trafficking.

**Formal arrangements**, such as Interpol and Europol, are indispensable instruments, but their effectiveness depends on political willingness to cooperate and to release information. They usually have a modest operational role. Interpol has such a role through its communications network and its work in criminal intelligence analysis. Europol has an enhanced role in these fields as well as coordinating transborder inquiries involving two or more EU member states. But there remains a reluctance to hand over executive police powers to international institutions. Informal cooperation has often gone further than cooperation through formal channels.

There are some basic obstacles to improved international police cooperation. The involvement of experienced career law enforcement personnel who help define the problem and propose practical solutions is often frustrated by agency politics. It is difficult to convince the political officials who formulate, enact, and defend enabling laws and budgetary support that building an effective international police relationship is important. The pitfalls that affect regular communication between law enforcement professionals and political officials are different time zones, different languages, unfamiliar or undependable equipment, and so forth.

6. According to paragraph 1 \_\_\_\_\_.

**A** Interpol is supported by most countries of the world.

- B** Interpol cannot adapt easily to new patterns of transnational crime.
- C** Interpol is never involved in terrorist cases.
- D** Interpol's equipment is outdated.

7. It is stated in paragraph 2 that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A** Some very serious crimes have been successfully investigated by Europol.
- B** Europol actively uses its operational powers.
- C** The main task of Europol is to share information between member states.
- D** Europol actively cooperates with human rights organizations.

8. In paragraph 3 the author says that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A** The UN organizes the work of practical law enforcement.
- B** The UN plays an essential role in preventing police power abuse.
- C** The UN sends international police teams to less developed countries.
- D** The UN has a considerable influence on the international law enforcement.

9. Which of the following is true about international police organizations?

- A** They prefer to operate through informal channels.
- B** They are not influenced by political considerations.
- C** Their operational role cannot be overestimated.
- D** They want to take executive powers away from national police forces.

10. Which of the following is NOT mentioned among the obstacles to improved international cooperation?

- A** Limited political support in each participating country.
- B** No involvement of career professionals.
- C** Absence of a shared perception of a serious crime threat.
- D** Problems with regular communication.



**Task 3**

**Read the text below. For questions (11–15) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

**Increased Police Cooperation in the European Union and Human Rights Concerns**

Although many opportunities exist for the exchange of personal data in the European Community, no data protection legislation is in place pertaining to State use of data at the Community level. Instead, such protection exists only on a national level. These differences create a major impediment to the full integration of the European Union and the protection of the rights of European citizens. There are also no Community provisions regulating the means of exchanging police information about individuals within Member States, or between the European Union and third parties." Rather, each measure on international police cooperation, ranging from Schengen to Europol, has its own data protection provisions. No single detailed and all-encompassing approach deals with these legitimate concerns. The fact that there are numerous different-and potentially conflicting- provisions on data protection supplements the already existing confusion over how such information should be handled. Of particular concern are non-Europeans within Europe. If the misuse or abuse of international police data while in Europe victimizes such individuals, they might face difficulty in appealing to the European Court of Human Rights for assistance. Non-Europeans with limited ties to Europe may face greater obstacles in appealing to this Court and may thus be subject to greater personal data abuses. On a more hopeful note, however, certain commentators have argued that the courts of Europe, including the European Court of Justice have been attempting to include immigrants in Community law to some extent.

11. Which of the following is true?

- A There is a unified legislative approach to data protection in the European Community.
- B In the European Union personal data exchange is well regulated at the national level.
- C Immigrants enjoy the same personal data protection rights as the citizens of Europe.
- D So far there have been no attempts to include Non-Europeans in European Community law.

12. Which of the following is false?

- A There is no legislation regulating personal data use at the Community level.
- B European Union has a single approach to exchanging police information about individuals.
- C Differences in national legislation make it difficult to protect the rights of European citizens.

**D** Non-Europeans face greater risk of personal data misuse or abuse than the citizens of Europe.

13. Which of the following is not mentioned in the text?

**A** Member countries are coordinating their efforts to develop all-encompassing legislation regulating the exchange of personal data.

**B** Each field of international police cooperation has different data protection regulations.

**C** Absence of unified regulation of personal data protection is an obstacle to the full integration of the European Union.

**D** Non-European victims of personal data misuse and abuse may have difficulties in appealing to the European Court of Human Rights.

14. The best way to improve the personal data protection at the European Community level is \_\_\_\_\_.

**A** to reorganize European Court of Justice.

**B** to revamp the national legislation.

**C** to limit international cooperation in some fields.

**D** to work out a comprehensive all-European regulation of the problem.

15. International police cooperation in Europe is impeded by \_\_\_\_\_.

**A** absence of a single legislation on personal data protection.

**B** a great influx of immigrants.

**C** imperfect national legislations.

**D** confusion over handling personal information.

#### Task 4

**Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (16-20). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answersheet.**

### International Criminal Police Organization

The predecessor of Interpol, the first International Criminal Police Congress, convened in Monaco in 1914. Senior police officers, lawyers, and magistrates from 14 nations attended this conference and discussed issues on (16) \_\_\_\_\_, and procedures of extradition. The main concern lying beneath the convening of a police conference was different from previous police cooperation initiatives that took place in the second half of the nineteenth century. In that

case,

(17) \_\_\_\_\_ and discovery of these jewels in another European country several weeks later sparked the idea of establishing a collaborative police institution that could counter transnational ordinary crimes. Dr. Johannes Schober, president of the Vienna Police, led the initiative with the support of Prince Albert of Monaco.

During the WWI period, very little had been done within the aforementioned framework. Fighting states did not see (18) \_\_\_\_\_. However, the idea was not totally forgotten and in 1923, Dr. J. Schober revived the initiative and called states for a second conference. In the second meeting, 21 participating parties adopted an agreement and officially (19) \_\_\_\_\_ as its headquarters was set in Vienna, Austria. Many of the participants of this conference attended the meeting without any official standing but instead based on their professional discretion on the requirement of a transnational cooperative action. From 1923 to 1938, the member states accepted the establishment of a central point of contact— the forerunner of the National Central Bureaus (NCB) — to form specialized departments (20) \_\_\_\_\_; create the post of Secretary General; and launch an international radio network. By the year of 1938, the organization fell under the control of the Nazis and since many countries stopped participating, the ICPC ceased to exist until 1946.

**A** the procedures of arrest, identification, centralized criminal record keeping

**B** to deal with currency counterfeiting, criminal records, and passport forgery

**C** the principle of the enforcement refers to

**D** founded the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC)

**E** the theft of imperial jewels in Vienna in 1913

**F** considers terrorism as one of the most important priorities

**G** any benefit to sharing information with their enemies

**H** serves as a global police communications system

### Частина «ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ»

#### Use of English

#### Task 5

**Read the text below. For questions (21-30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

#### Supporting police worldwide

The International Police Organization more commonly known as INTERPOL, is an international organization (21) \_\_\_\_\_ international police cooperation. The world's largest international police organization is (22) \_\_\_\_\_ police around the world to work together to make the world a safer place. Interpol's (23) \_\_\_\_\_ at the Lyon headquarters can (24) \_\_\_\_\_ law enforcement in fighting international crime.

Its work focuses on public (25) \_\_\_\_\_ combating transnational crimes, child pornography, cybercrime, (26) \_\_\_\_\_ trafficking, drug trafficking, (27) \_\_\_\_\_ drug production, piracy, intellectual property crime, money (28) \_\_\_\_\_, organized crime, corruption, terrorism, war crimes, weapons smuggling, and white-collar crime.

To keep Interpol as politically neutral as possible, its charter forbids it, at least in theory, from undertaking interventions or activities of a political, military, religious, or racial nature or involving itself in (29) \_\_\_\_\_ over such matters.

The role of Interpol is defined by the general provisions of its constitution.

To ensure and promote the widest possible (30) \_\_\_\_\_ assistance between all criminal police authorities within the limits of the laws existing in the different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

21	A	impeding	B	Facilitating	C	Sharing	D	embracing
22	A	to abolish	B	to regard	C	to enable	D	to forbid
23	A	databases	B	Lists	C	Contents	D	volumes
24	A	promote	B	Notify	C	Accomplish	D	assist
25	A	opinion	B	Desire	C	Service	D	safety
26	A	<u>human</u>	B	People	C	Humane	D	humanitarian
27	A	harmful	B	Illicit	C	Improper	D	addictive
28	A	washing	B	Cleaning	C	Laundering	D	storage
29	A	questions	B	Complication s	C	intimidation s	D	disputes
30	A	common	B	Mutual	C	Tough	D	sensible

### Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (31-35) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

It (31) \_\_\_\_\_ for the Organization to undertake any intervention or activities (32) \_\_\_\_\_ a political, military, religious or racial character. Contrary to the way it is frequently portrayed in popular culture, Interpol is not a supranational law enforcement agency and has no agents who (33) \_\_\_\_\_ to make arrests.

Interpol's collaborative form of cooperation is useful when fighting international crime because language, cultural and bureaucratic differences can make it difficult for police officials from different nations to work together.

It is an international organization that functions as a network of criminal law enforcement agencies from different countries. The organization (34) \_\_\_\_\_ as an administrative liaison among the law enforcement agencies of the member countries, (35) \_\_\_\_\_ communications and database assistance, assisted via the central headquarters in Lyon, France.

31	A	are forbidden	B	had been forbidden	C	is forbidden	D	will have been forbidden
32	A	in	B	on	C	At	D	of
33	A	can	B	are able	C	is allowed	D	was permitted
34	A	function	B	is functioned	C	Functions	D	functioning
35	A	providing	B	provided	C	Provide	D	provides

The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol), formerly known as the European Police Office (Europol) and the Europol Drugs Unit (EDU), is the law enforcement agency of the European Union (36) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1998 (37) \_\_\_\_\_ criminal intelligence and combat serious international (38) crime and terrorism through cooperation between competent authorities of EU Member States. The Agency has no executive powers, and its officials (39) \_\_\_\_\_ to arrest suspects or act without prior approval from competent authorities in the Member States. Europol (40) \_\_\_\_\_ in the Hague, South Holland.

36	A	forming	B	formed	C	was forming	D	having formed
37	A	to handle	B	was handled	C	being handled	D	would handle

<b>38</b>	<b>A</b>	have organised	<b>B</b>	are organising	<b>C</b>	organising	<b>D</b>	organised
<b>39</b>	<b>A</b>	won't entitle	<b>B</b>	have not entitled	<b>C</b>	are not entitled	<b>D</b>	had not entitled
<b>40</b>	<b>A</b>	seats	<b>B</b>	has seated	<b>C</b>	were seated	<b>D</b>	is seated

**ROAD SAFETY****Частина «ЧИТАННЯ»****Reading****Task 1**

**Read the text below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

**Top 5 Worst Car Accidents in the World**

1 \_\_\_\_\_

It must be claimed as one of the biggest car accidents in history. It won't be surprising to know that the catastrophic incident took place on German Autobahn where not only speeding is allowed but also very much encouraged. In the mid of 2009, a huge 259 number of cars collided into each other to form the biggest car crash due to the heavy rain in the region and of course the out of control speed of the motorcars.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

This tragic incident occurred on a cool October afternoon of 2005 in Milan, Italy is another example of rash driving crashes. The Enzo, driven by a 41 year old man was racing at a speed of 160 MPH, which caused the driver to lose control of the car and whirling off into a massive collision. The unbearable impact on the car has led the driver to lose his life instantly while sending the car into numerous pieces scattered on the road. The driver was reported to be driving his million dollar car recklessly the day before this accident as well.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

In the November 1991, California saw its one of worst car crashes ever. Nearly 104 vehicles piled up together to form an island of destruction. Approximately 100 cars and 4 tractor-tailors were collided in this massive accident which resulted in the miles of blockage. Cause of this car accident is believed to be the reduced visibility on the road due the massive dust storm caused by the uncultivated land along the highway. Process of clearing the wreckage took more than a day due to the adverse weather conditions.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

One of the biggest car accidents in history was recorded in Brisbane, Australia when a man seen driving his Audi at a speed of 100mph on a supposedly empty road. The car impacted heavily

into a pole and concrete structure when the car increased its speed even more. The incident was reported to occur at the very early hour of the day. In this accident the car has ended with crashing into a family's bedroom located in the front of the house which has killed the driver instantly. However, there were no other cars in the vicinity and the road surface was also dry suggesting the high speed itself to be the cause of this car accident.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

Losing control of a speeding vehicle is very common in cases of car crashes and this one is definitely one of them. The incident occurred on an Arizona highway in USA, in 1998. The driver of the Dodge Viper was pushing his car's limit with 170 MPH speed when he lost his control over the motor. This caused the speeding car to flip multiple times before slamming its side into a nearby pole. This heavy collision caused the car to bend and break in pieces and it resulted in the death of a car driver.

- A Losing Control of a Speeding Vehicle
- B Distracted Driving
- C Storm Led Pile-up Vehicle Accident
- D Animal Collision
- E Reckless Driving
- F Over speeding Led to Accident
- G Impaired Driving
- H Multi-car Pile-up Accident

## Task 2

**Read the text below. Match choices (A–H) to (6–10). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

### 5 Car Accidents

6 \_\_\_\_\_

The driver of Ferrari 360 Modena was trying to show off to his girlfriend when he lost control of the car on a country road in France. The car ran into power lines, bringing down live cables and snapping the car in two. Both driver and passenger were lucky to survive the crash.



7 \_\_\_\_\_

One of the worst car accidents ever in the world took place in the year 2008 when about 226 cars and 12 buses crashed into each other at the highway connecting Dubai and Abu Dhabi. The gigantic crash resulted into a huge pile of burning metal, blocking a major roadway for hours at a stretch. It is blamed on the heavy fog and the reckless driving on the wide freeway.

8 \_\_\_\_\_

Ferrari Enzo 196 MPH is the world's highest known crash speed on open roads. There are only a handful of cars even capable of reaching these speeds. The driver was drunk and pushing the limits of this \$1.3 million car on the Pacific Coast Highway when he lost control and crashed into a utility pole. Miraculously, he walked away from the accident.

9 \_\_\_\_\_

The Laurel County Sheriff's Office says a man who caused a two car crash Monday night was driving under the influence. He drove his car into the back of another on Level Green Road, approximately 10-miles southwest of London around 8:50 p.m. The driver who was rear-ended, was not hurt.

10 \_\_\_\_\_

A commuter bus collided head-on with a car on Monday in the New Jersey town of Pleasantville, killing two people and injuring a dozen more, police said. The bus was traveling from Atlantic City when a Toyota Camry traveling in the opposite direction crossed the median. The driver and a passenger in the car were both declared dead at the scene. All of the injured, including 10 people riding in the bus, were in stable condition.

- A Overspeeding
- B Distracted Driving
- C Losing Control of a Car
- D Driver Fatigue
- E Use of Mobile Phone
- F Bus-car collision
- G Driving Under the Influence
- H Multi-car Pile-up Accident

**Task 3**

**Read the text below. For questions (11–15) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

**A Traffic Accident**

A traffic accident occurred on the main roundabout in south Bristol. The vehicles involved were a British Army Land Rover and a black Nissan jeep. The Land Rover entered the roundabout from the north and the black Nissan jeep, which was already moving on the roundabout, failed to give way to the Land Rover, so a collision occurred between the two vehicles. After the collision the Nissan jeep drove away from the scene. A witness at the scene was able to describe the driver of the jeep as a young dark haired male, about 20 years old, wearing a white shirt. Police arrived at the scene 15 minutes later. It was raining at the time of the accident, the visibility was poor and the traffic was heavy. The police took measurements of the road and retained broken headlight glass and traces of black paint, found at the scene of the accident. The military driver and his front seat passenger were not wearing their seat belts at the time of the accident and both suffered chest injuries. They were taken to hospital for treatment. The military vehicle had a badly dented front left side wing and was towed to a repair shop.

11. Which of the following is true?

- A The collision occurred on the bridge.
- B Two buses collided on the motorway.
- C The jeep didn't give way to the Land Rover.
- D There was a multi-car pile-up accident.

12. Which of the following is false?

- A The Land Rover was damaged in a traffic accident.
- B The Land Rover was damaged while being towed.
- C The Land Rover had a dent in its left side wing.
- D The military driver was injured.

13. Which of the following is not mentioned in the text?

- A The driver of the jeep was driving under the influence.
- B The passenger of the military vehicle wasn't wearing his seat belt.
- C The driver of the jeep was about 20 years of age.
- D The military driver had chest injury.

14. Which vehicle had been travelling on the main roundabout prior to the accident?
- A the police car.
  - B the ambulance.
  - C the Land Rover.
  - D the black Nissan jeep.
15. Which was one of the causes of injuries in this accident?
- A Poor Visibility.
  - B Drunk Driving.
  - C Not Wearing Seatbelts.
  - D Use of Mobile Phone.

#### Task 4

**Read the text below. For questions (16–20) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

#### An Accident

There was a serious accident on one of the main roads into Stuttgart this morning. An old lorry broke down in the middle of the road, and the driver couldn't move it. It was eight o'clock, the middle of the rush hour, so it soon created a terrible traffic jam. Drivers got very angry and a man in a Mercedes tried to go round the lorry. Unfortunately another car, a silver Honda Civic, was coming in the opposite direction. The driver braked hard and tried to stop, but he couldn't prevent the accident – the Mercedes crashed into the front of his car. The driver of the Mercedes was OK, but the other driver was badly injured and both cars were very badly damaged.

16. Which of the following is true?
- A A silver Honda Civic was involved in a rear-end collision with a red Fiat Panda.
  - B There was a car-truck collision on the motorway.
  - C A silver Honda Civic was involved in a side collision with the Mercedes.
  - D There was a head-on collision between 2 cars on the main road.
17. Which of the following is false?
- A The Mercedes was damaged in a car accident.
  - B The Honda was damaged due to giant pothole.
  - C The driver of the Honda was injured.

**D** There was a traffic jam on the main road.

18. Which of the following is not mentioned in the text?

**A** The Mercedes was severely damaged in a head-on collision.

**B** The driver of the Mercedes tried to go round the lorry.

**C** There was a big dent in the right side door of the Mercedes.

**D** A serious accident occurred on the main road.

19. Which of the following is the most likely factor that led to the accident?

**A** Aggressive Driving.

**B** Drunk Driving.

**C** Poor Weather Conditions.

**D** Use of Mobile Phone.

20. What can be concluded about the accident?

**A** Don't Drink and Drive

**B** Avoid Distractions

**C** Respect Mother Nature and Survive Extreme Weather

**D** Keep your eyes on the road, hands on the wheel, and your mind on the drive.

### Частина «ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОБИ»

#### Use of English

#### Task 5

**Read the text below. For questions (21–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

#### Road Safety in the UK

Although Great Britain has one of the (21) \_\_\_\_\_ traffic in the world, the road accidental death is one of the lowest in Europe. It was achieved due to:

1. the perfect highway design and (22) \_\_\_\_\_ to combat drinking and driving;
2. the developments in vehicle safety standards and improvements in infrastructure (including motorways, bypasses and so on).
3. the compulsory wearing of seat belts for the front-seat passengers of cars and light vans.

The Regulations require seat belts or child restraints to use during driving a car. Where they are fitted, drivers and both front and rear seat passengers must now (23) \_\_\_\_\_ seat belts. If a passenger in the car does not wear a (24) \_\_\_\_\_, it is he or she who will be (25) \_\_\_\_\_, not a driver – unless that passenger is under 14, then it is driver's (26) \_\_\_\_\_ to see that a seat belt is worn. If one is injured in an accident and is not wearing a seat belt, a court will probably (27) \_\_\_\_\_ that a person has contributed to his or her own injuries, and any damages awarded will be significantly reduced.

Comprehensive (28) \_\_\_\_\_ govern the design of vehicles, their use on the roads, and the supporting and testing of their mechanical condition. Private cars and light goods vehicles must be tested annually.

All drivers of motor vehicles must pass the driving test. Provisional licence holders must display 'L' plates on their vehicles. A qualified driver must accompany those learning to drive a car.

There are national speed (29) \_\_\_\_\_ of 60mph (97 km/h) on single carriageway roads and 70mph (113 km/h) on dual carriageway roads (including motorways), unless a lower limit is indicated. In built-up areas there is a general limit of 30mph (48 km/h).

The Traffic Police Officers use the traffic management schemes in most urban areas to minimize congestion, create a better environment and (30) \_\_\_\_\_ road safety. They may include computerized traffic control systems, one-way systems, bus priority measures, parking control and pedestrian and cyclist facilities.

21	A	heaviest	B	Easiest	D	strongest	C	simple
22	A	conditions	B	Measures	D	rights	C	time
23	A	put	B	Settle	D	dress	C	wear
24	A	cover	B	Cap	D	belt	C	tie
25	A	prosecuted	B	Asked	D	awarded	C	directed
26	A	responsibility	B	answer	D	attention	C	importance
27	A	think	B	claim	D	speak	C	judge
28	A	regulations	B	rights	D	thoughts	C	points

29	A	roads	B	limits	D	numbers	C	symbols
30	A	make	B	grow	D	rise	C	improve

### Task 6

**Read the text below. For questions (31–40) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

#### Traffic Offences

Every vehicle (31) \_\_\_\_\_ the road, must meet a whole set of regulations which cover *brakes, tyres, lights, steering, mirrors* and even *windscreen washer bottles* (which must by law never be empty). A police officer (32) \_\_\_\_\_ stop a vehicle at any time to check that it is in road-worthy condition, and it is no excuse to claim that a driver didn't realize that a light was not working. These are absolute offences and apply even if a driver was completely unaware of the problem.

If the officer believes that a vehicle is unroadworthy, he may tell the driver to get it repaired and checked by a garage (usually within 14 days), give him or her an on the spot fine or call (33) \_\_\_\_\_ a specially trained vehicle examiner to inspect the car or bike there and then. If the officer (34) \_\_\_\_\_ the vehicle is so dangerous that someone will probably be injured if it is driven, he can order the driver not to drive it any further.

If one breaks the speed limit or (35) \_\_\_\_\_ by the police to be driving carelessly or dangerously, the driver must be warned of the possibility of prosecution at the time of the offence or served with a summons within 14 days of the offence. Otherwise the driver cannot be convicted, unless an accident occurred at the time, or immediately after.

31	A	at	B	in	C	on	D	out
32	A	need	B	ought	C	have	D	may
33	A	about	B	out	C	in	D	up
34	A	is feeling	B	will feel	C	feels	D	feel
35	A	are seen	B	is seen	C	be seen	D	was seen

#### The Licence

It is an offence to drive a car or ride a motor cycle without the correct licence. A person gets a full licence when he/she (36) \_\_\_\_\_ the test, which will be valid until 70 years old.

After this, drivers must pass a medical test, and a licence is issued for three years at a time. New licenses are now the size of a credit card, containing the holder's photograph. If a person already holds a paper licence, he/she **(37)** \_\_\_\_\_ to change it to the new format.

If one wants to learn to drive, he/she first obtains a provisional licence. Application forms are available from a post office. When you get your licence, sign it immediately- don't drive until you've done so. Car drivers **(38)** \_\_\_\_\_ hold the same provisional licence until they are 70. A motorcyclist's provisional licence is only valid for 2 years and cannot be renewed for a further 12 months after this.

When a person is learning to drive, he/she must display L-plates, which should be removed or covered up when the vehicle is not being **(39)** \_\_\_\_\_ by a learner driver. Learner drivers must not ride or drive on a motorway.

### Road Tax

A car or motorbike, which is either being used or allowed to stand on the road, must display a current tax disc. The fine for breaking regulation is normally about twice the cost of the disc. Cars over 25 years old **(40)** \_\_\_\_\_ a road tax disc. It is a crime to use a tax disc belonging to another vehicle.

36	A	was passed	B	were passed	C	has passed	D	are passed
37	A	is not need	B	are not need	C	has not need	D	Does not need
38	A	ought to	B	need to	C	can	D	should
39	A	drive	B	Driven	C	drove	D	drives
40	A	do not need	B	does not	C	are not	D	Have not need

## LEGAL PROFESSIONS

### Частина «Читання»

#### Reading

#### Task 1

**Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

#### Legal professions

1 \_\_\_\_\_

There are lots of different types of judges sitting within England and Wales, all in different courts and tribunals and with different roles and powers. There are 3 main jurisdictions civil, criminal and family and in these sections there are judges, magistrates and those that sit on tribunals.

Judges sit in different courts depending on seniority. Circuit judges are appointed to one of 7 regions within England and Wales and these sit in the Crown and County courts within their particular region. District judges are full time judges. Some Circuit Judges deal specifically with criminal or civil cases, while others are authorized to hear public and/or private law family cases

2 \_\_\_\_\_

Barristers are members of the Bar Council of England and Wales but they are not employed by a law firm as such. To become a barrister you first must obtain either an undergraduate degree in law (LLB), or an undergraduate degree in any other subject followed by the conversion course. The second step involves one-year Bar Professional Training Course. The last stage is completed by pupillage, i.e. one year spent as a pupil in barristers' chambers.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

Solicitors are members of the Law Society. The regulation of solicitors is done by an independent body called the Solicitors Regulatory Authority (SRA). Solicitors do not generally have rights of audience in court but there are some exceptions, they generally do the legal research but then pass the case over to a barrister if it is necessary to take action in court. It is rare that a client will directly employ a barrister.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

judges of the Court of Appeal are senior judges with lengthy judicial experience, who hear both criminal and civil appeals which have been referred up to them from the High Court and the Crown Court and County Courts. Traditionally, such judges are also appointed to the ranks of the Privy Council. Occasionally the Court of Appeal has sittings elsewhere in England and Wales.



5 \_\_\_\_\_

An organization of lawyers established to promote professional competence, enforce standards of ethical conduct, and encourage a spirit of public service among members of the legal profession.

The mission of this organization is frequently described in the words of Roscoe Pound, legal scholar and dean of Harvard Law School from 1916 to 1936: To promote and maintain the Practice of Law as a profession, that is, as a learned art pursued in the spirit of a public service – in the spirit of a service of furthering the administration of justice through and according to law.

- A These lawyers represent their clients in legal negotiations.
- B The lawyers who generally operate in sets of 'chambers'.
- C They almost always sit in the Royal Courts of Justice in London.
- D Public officers who preside over and control the proceedings in the county courts
- E A judge's private room or office.
- F A joint stock Association sues and defends in the name of a designated officer.
- G Government officials who have the power to conduct investigations.
- H Bar Association.

## Task 2

**Read the text below. For questions (6–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

### To be a Scottish solicitor

To be a Scottish solicitor, the standard route into the profession starts with a four-year law degree (LLB) at one of ten universities in Scotland. An English or Welsh LLB doesn't count in Scotland, and nor does the Legal Practice Course. In addition, there's no equivalent to England's Graduate Diploma in Law (GDL) conversion course, which means it's much harder to qualify as a lawyer if you haven't done a law degree.

After their law degree, aspiring Scottish solicitors take the 26-week Diploma in Professional Legal Practice or PEAT 1. The DPLP is followed by a two-year traineeship or PEAT 2 undertaken with a law firm. This stands for 'Professional Education and Training Stage 1' and is the equivalent of England's LPC. It can be undertaken at six Scottish universities.

In order to qualify as a solicitor, most people will go to University to study the LLB. However, there is an alternative to the LLB. This involves entering into a three-year 'pre-Diploma training contract' with a Scottish solicitor and studying for the Society's professional exams. This route is typically taken by those who already have jobs working in an office with a Scottish solicitor. People who take this alternative route are still required to obtain a Diploma in Professional Legal Practice and to undertake a traineeship.

6. According to paragraph 1 \_\_\_\_\_.

- A** Once you are qualified as a solicitor in England and Wales you must cross-qualify in Scotland
- B** The profession starts with a four-year Legal Practice
- C** Having obtained LLB in England hadn't to cross-qualify in Scotland
- D** Serving the public interest is an essential part of lawyers' professional lives in Scotland

7. It is stated in paragraph 2 that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A** Solicitors have the opportunity to earn a 26-week income.
- B** Everyone who wants to become a solicitor must take the DPLP.
- C** Many solicitors complain of a lack of work-life balance.
- D** Aspiring Solicitors think about their clients during their Professional Legal Practice.

8. In paragraph 3 the author says that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A** Solicitor must be orally articulate, have good written communication skills and also be good listeners.
- B** Solicitors must have the evaluative skills in order to choose the alternative.
- C** The ability to think critically is important for those who involve entering into a three-year 'pre-Diploma training contract'.
- D** If you have not done a Scots law degree at the university there is an alternative to the LLB.

9. Which of the following is TRUE about training of a lawyer?

- A** Money is the only reason why people choose the legal field as their career.
- B** Solicitors must absorb a great deal of information during law school.
- C** There is more than one way to become a solicitor in Scotland.
- D** There is no difference between studying and practicing law in Scotland.

## Частина «Використання мови»

### Use of English

#### Task 3

**Read the text below. For questions (10-20) choose the correct answer (A, B,C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

#### Lawyers and legal advisers

The legal profession is changing and responding positively to the outside world. The future (10) \_\_\_\_\_ greater professional responsibility and self - management skills to succeed. The better and informed future lawyers — judges, prosecutors, notaries, investigators in Ukraine; barristers and solicitors in the United Kingdom — the more they are aware of their strengths and ambitions, the more they (11) \_\_\_\_\_ to manage future career opportunities. Lawyers need to ensure that services and standards are (12) \_\_\_\_\_ regulated, maintained and (13) \_\_\_\_\_.

A responsible mission in a (14) \_\_\_\_\_ state is entrusted to courts that must become truly independent. High demands are made (15) \_\_\_\_\_ judges professional and personal qualities. A judge should always be a person with a sharpened sense of justice, a broad horizon, a person of high moral (16) \_\_\_\_\_.

Lawyers and legal advisers should be able (17) \_\_\_\_\_ qualified consultancy. Lawyers (18) \_\_\_\_\_ to be present in the early stage of investigation. That will raise the efficiency of the (19) \_\_\_\_\_. The participation of a lawyer in a (20) \_\_\_\_\_ demands from him professionalism, principal and independent defense of the case.

The role of the Procurators` Office, which is called upon to exercise supervision over the strict observance of laws is being enhanced in a state governed by law.

10	A	demands	B	Requires	C	asks	D	regulates
11	A	will be able	B	Will	C	can	D	have to
12	A	always	B	Usually	C	seldom	D	properly
13	A	improved	B	Enhanced	C	increased	D	strengthened
14	A	intelligent	B	Curious	C	law-abiding	D	honest
15	A	by	B	Of	C	with	D	at
16	A	qualities	B	characteristics	C	peculiarities	D	views

17	A	to secure	B	to ensure	C	to maintain	D	to provide
18	A	are waited	B	are expected	C	are told	D	are said
19	A	investigation	B	Search	C	examination	D	adoption
20	A	lawsuit	B	Court	C	trial	D	meeting

#### Task 4

**Read the text below. For questions (21–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

#### Legal practitioners

Legal profession combines legal practitioners and scholars, members of the judiciary, and the Bar, prosecutors, defense lawyers, notaries, jurists and counsels (legal advisors of private, public, state and municipal enterprises, establishments and organizations) etc. They have different professional functions, but all of them (21) \_\_\_\_\_ with a responsible mission (22) \_\_\_\_\_ on guard of constitutional rights and freedoms of people.

A notary has legal authority(23) \_\_\_\_\_ the signing of documents in order to make them legally valid. Notaries (24) \_\_\_\_\_ observe requirements of the Law of Ukraine "On Notary", the Statute of NCU, rules of professional ethics, (25) \_\_\_\_\_ decisions of bodies of notarial self-government.

The (26) \_\_\_\_\_ role is to argue the side of the state that seeks to prove the defendant's guilt. A prosecutor is responsible for starting legal proceedings and then proving in court that the suspect committed the crime he (27) \_\_\_\_\_ of.

Judge is a person who has the power to make decisions on cases (28) \_\_\_\_\_ before a court of law; they play a crucial role in the court. In their work professional judges must be independent and obey only the law. Judges and administrative officials (29) \_\_\_\_\_ adjudicatory powers (30) \_\_\_\_\_ to be persons of integrity, competence, and suitable temperament. They must administer justice only for the sake of «truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth».

21	A	is charge	B	Charge	C	are charged	D	charging
22	A	are	B	to be	C	being	D	have been
23	A	tear to pieces	B	to observe	C	to witness	D	to witness

24	A	are obliged to	B	mustn't to	C	must to	D	are able
25	A	may	B	to carry	C	to carry out	D	ought
26	A	prosecutors	B	prosecutor	C	prosecutor's	D	prosecutor has
27	A	is accused	B	be accused	C	accusing	D	accused
28	A	bringing	B	Bring	C	have brought	D	brought
29	A	had	B	Having	C	has	D	have to
30	A	might	B	ought	C	could	D	must

### Legal systems

In many countries the legal systems are very complex. This is because they (31) \_\_\_\_\_ over very long times. Every time that a new case is decided it can have an affect on future cases. This means that the people who work in legal situations (32) \_\_\_\_\_ know and understand all the rules and precedents.

There are many people who deal (33) \_\_\_\_\_ the law, such as solicitors or barristers. A barrister is a type of lawyer who works in court rooms. They will (34) \_\_\_\_\_ work for the prosecution \_\_\_\_\_ defense sides. If they are a prosecution lawyers, they are going to prove that the defendant (35) \_\_\_\_\_ a crime and have to present evidence to show that the defendant is guilty.

31	A	have developed	B	was developed	C	are developed	D	have been developed
32	A	may	B	have to	C	could	D	might
33	A	by	B	To	C	with	D	for
34	A	neither...nor...	B	either...or...	C	so...as.....	D	as...as...
35	A	has committed	B	was committed	C	committed	D	commit

One of (36) \_\_\_\_\_ governmental legal functions is that of prosecutor. In most civil-law systems prosecuting is a career service. In Italy and France the prosecutor is a member of the judiciary. (37) \_\_\_\_\_ prosecutors and judges receive the same training, and may move from one role to the other in the course of their advancement in the civil service. In Germany, (38) \_\_\_\_\_ the prosecutor is not technically a member of the judiciary, he is not strictly separate from it, and individuals move easily from one position to the other. In China considerable effort (39) \_\_\_\_\_ in recent years to distinguish the functions of judge,

prosecutor, and defense counsel, but (40) \_\_\_\_\_ roles remain in an early stage of development.

<b>36</b>	<b>A</b>	older	<b>B</b>	Elder	<b>C</b>	the oldest	<b>D</b>	the eldest
<b>37</b>	<b>A</b>	both	<b>B</b>	both of	<b>C</b>	neither	<b>D</b>	either
<b>38</b>	<b>A</b>	despite	<b>B</b>	in spite of	<b>C</b>	although	<b>D</b>	because
<b>39</b>	<b>A</b>	has made	<b>B</b>	has been made	<b>C</b>	made	<b>D</b>	make
<b>40</b>	<b>A</b>	these	<b>B</b>	This	<b>C</b>	that are	<b>D</b>	those

## 1. DESCRIPTION OF APPEARANCE

### Частина «Читання»

#### Reading

#### Task 1

**Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

#### Description of Wanted

1 \_\_\_\_\_

The facial composite systems used by international police forces were exclusively based on a construction methodology in which individual facial features are selected one at a time from a large database and then electronically 'overlaid' to make the composite image.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

The *Evening Messenger* has decided to offer the remuneration to any person who shall give information leading to the arrest of the man, William Strickland, who is wanted by the police in connection with the murder of Emma Strickland at 59, Acacia Crescent, Manchester.

The following is the official description of William Strickland: age 43; complexion rather dark; hair silver-grey and abundant, may dye same; full grey moustache and beard, may now be clean-shaven; eyes light grey; left upper eye-tooth stopped with gold; left thumb-nail deformed by a recent blow.

Speaks in rather loud voice; quick, decisive manner.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

We are seeking an Cambodian in his late 30s or early 40s, of medium height, around five foot. He is of very slender build and has short spiky dark hair, light green eyes and a close-shaven goatee beard. He has a piercing with a ring in his right eyebrow and a tattoo with the word "Freedom" on his left arm.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

Police have released an identikit of a man they want to question in connection with the series of robberies across North Johannesburg this week. The man is described as being white Caucasian, around 5ft 9 inches tall, aged between twenty to thirty, very pale-skinned and with dark stubble.

He is of medium build, with dark hair, brown eyes and a round face. When last seen he was wearing dark sweatshirt, jeans and blue sneakers.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

Nats politsiya Cherkasy region has released a composite sketch of a man suspected in the desecration of a synagogue complex on the grave of Rabbi Nachman in Uman. This was reported on the website of national police in Cherkasy region. According to the description of the police suspect in view of 30-35 years, the right ear in the upper part is deformed due to injury.

- A Desecration of the grave.
- B A great numbers of robberies.
- C Large database used to make a face composite.
- D A reward for any information.
- E A man from South-Eastern Asia.
- F A tribute on the grave.
- G Identikit of an Afro-American.
- H Murder of William Strickland.

## Task 2

**Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A,B,C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

### Description of wanted

#### Broadcasting of the descriptions of criminal suspects

Local news programs across the country regularly broadcast descriptions of criminal suspects received from law enforcement agencies. Such descriptions are often vague and racially explicit: "Police describe the suspect as a white male in his mid-forties, about 230 pounds and 6 foot 2 inches tall. He had a moustache and goatee and wore a red t-shirt and jeans."

Do such descriptions really help viewers envision or recognize the correct suspect? This study compares the effectiveness of racially explicit descriptions, those that state a suspect's race, to racially implicit descriptions, those that describe a suspect's skin tone.

Results indicate that viewers were more likely to correctly identify a tanned White man or a light-skinned Black man as the suspect when the description detailed the suspect's skin color rather than stating his race. Racial descriptors generally led viewers to focus on race, sometimes ignoring other characteristics, like age, also provided in the description.



Such descriptors particularly encouraged biased identification of dark-skinned African Americans. Based upon these findings, the author urges broadcasters to avoid including race in any descriptions because it appears to confuse viewers.

While some in the media have expressed concerns about partnering with police to solve crimes, journalists generally do not appear to question the use of suspect descriptions to help police catch criminals. They expressed specific concerns about using race in suspect descriptions, but they recognize that vague descriptions including a suspect's apparent race, age, weight, and height—but little else—are used commonly in the news.

6. According to paragraph 1 \_\_\_\_\_.

- A Descriptions of criminal suspects are clear and not racially explicit.
- B Local news programs regularly broadcast descriptions of criminal suspects.
- C Descriptions of suspects received from emergency callers.
- D Programs regularly broadcast TV news.

7. It is stated in paragraph 2 that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A Such descriptions don't help viewers to identify the suspect.
- B The study reveals the uselessness of descriptions.
- C Descriptions don't state a suspect's race.
- D Descriptions really help viewers to recognize the correct suspect.

8. In paragraph 3 it is said that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A Description detailed only the suspect's race.
- B Racial descriptors generally sometimes ignore other characteristics.
- C Results don't indicate that viewers could correctly identify the suspect.
- D Racial descriptors generally led viewers to focus only on race.

9. Which of the following is TRUE? \_\_\_\_\_.

- A Descriptors don't encourage biased identification of dark-skinned African Americans.
- B Broadcasters should avoid to include race in any descriptions because it appears to confuse viewers.
- C Race should be included in any description.
- D The biased identification of pale-skinned Asians.

10. Which of the following is mentioned \_\_\_\_\_.

- A They recognize that all descriptions include a suspect's apparent race, age, weight, and height are used commonly in the news.
- B They recognize only a suspect's apparent weight and height.
- C A suspect's apparent race isn't recognized by them.
- D They don't express any specific concerns about using race in suspect descriptions.

### Частина «Використання мови»

#### Use of English

#### Task 3

**Read the text below. For questions (11–20) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

#### Wanted

If you have any information about these crimes or any persons involved, you **(11)** \_\_\_\_\_ to call Crime stoppers or submit a Web Tip. You not have to give your name. CRIME STOPPERS will pay a cash reward of up to \$3000 and you can remain anonymous.

Robbery Home Invasion & Possession of a **(12)** \_\_\_\_\_ by a Felon.

Martinez, Alberto Aurelio, Hispanic – age: 33, weight: 200, eyes: Brown, hair: Long Black  
Crime Stoppers of Tampa Bay is offering a reward of up to \$3.000 for information that leads to the location and **(13)** \_\_\_\_\_ of Alberto Aurelio Martinez. Anyone with any information regarding this fugitive and who wants to be **(14)** \_\_\_\_\_ for a cash reward is asked to call Crime Stoppers. **(15)** \_\_\_\_\_ – Subject may be armed.

Leave Scene of **(16)** \_\_\_\_\_ Involving Death & DWLS Involving Death. Name: Viana, Frederick D, race: caucasian, age: 26, weight: 175lbs, eyes: brown, hair: black. Viana is wanted for a Hit and Run Traffic **(17)** \_\_\_\_\_ that occurred at Himes Avenue North and Hillsborough Avenue West in Tampa on November 27, 2016. Detectives believe that Viana is **(18)** \_\_\_\_\_ for hitting and killing a bicyclist, then fleeing, information received by investigators indicate that Viana may have fled to the Framingham or Massachusetts area.

2nd Degree Murder w/ a Firearm & Attempted 2nd Degree Murder a **(19)** \_\_\_\_\_. Name; Ontiveros, Antelmo, race; hispanic, age: 29, weight: 190 lbs, eyes: brown . Suspect may be in a light green , 2002 Nissan **(20)** \_\_\_\_\_ , 4-door bearing PL tag 3642UA. Ontiveros is considered to be Armed & Dangerous.

11	A	are urged	B	are picked	C	are involved	D	are watched
12	A	condition	B	Age	C	state	D	weapon
13	A	spreads	B	Arrest	C	recreation	D	rookeries
14	A	covered	B	Included	C	eligible	D	engaged
15	A	motion	B	Caution	C	rejoice	D	directed
16	A	crash	B	Former	C	antique	D	ancient
17	A	tell	B	Claim	C	speak	D	fatality
18	A	hand	B	Responsible	C	thing	D	part
19	A	frequently	B	Freshly	C	newly	D	firearm
20	A	stands	B	Grows	C	Altima	D	climbs

#### Task 4

**Read the texts below. For questions (21-40) choose the correct answers (A,B,C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

#### The Sign of Four

Arthur Conan Doyle

Miss Morstan (21) \_\_\_\_\_ the room with a firm step and an outward composure of manner. She was a blonde young lady, small, dainty, well gloved, and (22) \_\_\_\_\_ the most perfect taste. Her face (23) \_\_\_\_\_ of complexion, but her expression (24) \_\_\_\_\_ sweet and amiable, and her large blue eyes were singularly spiritual and sympathetic. She took the seat which Sherlock Holmes (25) \_\_\_\_\_, her lip trembled, her hand quivered, and she showed every sign of intense inward agitation.

It (26) \_\_\_\_\_ itself into a little black man – the smallest I have ever seen – with a great, misshapen head and a shock of tangled, disheveled hair. Holmes (27) \_\_\_\_\_ his revolver, and I whipped out mine at the sight of this savage, distorted creature. He was (28) \_\_\_\_\_ some sort of dark ulster or blanket, which left only his face exposed; but that face was enough to give a man a sleepless night. Never have I seen features so (29) \_\_\_\_\_ with all bestiality and cruelty. His small eyes glowed and burned with a sombre light, and his thick lips (30) \_\_\_\_\_ back from his teeth, which grinned and chattered at us with a half animal fury.

21	A	has entered	B	entered	C	come in	D	has come
22	A	wear in	B	dressed at	C	dressed in	D	wear at

23	A	Hadn't regularity of feature nor beauty	B	did not have regularity of feature nor beauty	C	neither had regularity of feature or beauty	D	had neither regularity of feature nor beauty
24	A	was	B	have been	C	has been	D	were
25	A	placed to her	B	placed her	C	placed for her	D	prepared her
26	A	straightened	B	has straightened	C	was straightening	D	Have straightened
27	A	have already drawn	B	had already drawn	C	has already drawn	D	drawn already
28	A	wrap in	B	wrapped up	C	wrapped in	D	wrap into
29	A	deeply marked	B	deep marked	C	deeply mark	D	mark
30	A	has writhed	B	writhe	C	was writhed	D	were writhed

### Han d'Islande

**Victor-Marie Hugo**

He was literally, a dwarf, and his figure, on the whole, (31) \_\_\_\_\_ that a stranger could scarcely (32) \_\_\_\_\_ him without shuddering ... his body was short but of amazing bulk and was supported on limbs which, to judge from appearances, (33) \_\_\_\_\_ quite inadequate for their burden and to the huge head which reposed on his short neck." Han d'Islande is described thus: "A little man short and ... his beard was red and bushy, and his head (34) \_\_\_\_\_ thickly covered with hair of a similar colour, his mouth was large, with very thick lips; his teeth white and pointed with wide spaces between them, his nose was curved like the beak of an eagle..."

31	A	has been so deformed	B	was so deformed	C	deformed	D	have been deformed
32	A	look at	B	look for	C	look on	D	see
33	A	were	B	Was	C	have been	D	has been
34	A	seemed	B	seemed to be	C	was seemed	D	were

### The Sign of Four

**Arthur Conan Doyle**

(35) \_\_\_\_\_ of the Andaman Islands may perhaps claim the distinction of being (36) \_\_\_\_\_ race upon this earth, though some anthropologists prefer the Bushmen of Africa, the Digger Indians of America, and the Terra del Fuegians. The average height is rather below four feet, although many full-grown adults (37) \_\_\_\_\_ who are very much smaller than this. They are a fierce, morose (sulky), and intractable (stubborn) people, though capable of forming most devoted friendships when their confidence (38) \_\_\_\_\_. Mark that, Watson. Now, then, listen to this. 'They are naturally hideous, having large, misshapen heads, small, fierce (39) \_\_\_\_\_, and distorted features. (40) \_\_\_\_\_ feet and hands, however, are remarkably small.

35	A	Aborigines	B	The aborigines	C	The aborigine	D	Aborigine
36	A	smallest	B	the small	C	the smallest	D	the more small
37	A	may find	B	Found	C	find	D	may be found
38	A	has once been gained	B	have once been gained	C	was once gained	D	once gained
39	A	ears	B	Ear	C	eyes	D	eye
40	A	there	B	Their	C	they	D	some

## ORGANIZED CRIME

### Частина «ЧИТАННЯ»

#### Reading

#### Task 1

**Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.**

#### UNUSUAL WOMEN OF THE PAST

1 \_\_\_\_\_

You may think that no women went to the sea or joined the army until the twentieth century, but this is not true. Although they usually had to pretend to be men, there a few true stories of woman who fought for both good reasons and bad ones.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

One English woman soldier in the seventeenth century was Christian Walsh, the wife of a man who was made to join the army, although he did not want to be a soldier. Christian refused to accept the situation, unlike most women in those days. She cut off her hair, dressed as a man and joined the army, calling herself Kit Cavanagh, in order to look for her husband. It was thirteen years before she found him and during that time she fought in several different countries. She was only discovered to be a woman when doctors were operating on her for an injury she had received while fighting.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

A rather different example, from around the same time, is Anne Bonney. It is not a certain why she left Ireland, where she was born, and went to the islands which are now called the Bahamas. However, we know that when she got there, she fell in love with a sailor called John Rackham. She worked with him to steal a ship from the local port. They obviously chose the ship carefully, because it was the fastest one in the port at the time. For the next ten years they sailed round the Caribbean, attacking other ships and stealing everything valuable from them, as well as taking sailors to help on their own ship.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

One day, Anne was surprised to discover that a boy they had taken off another ship in this way was really a young woman. She told Anne her name was Mary Read. She said she had dressed like a man to increase her opportunities, because in those days of course most women were expected to stay at home. Earlier, Mary had fought in the army, but had stopped pretending to be a man for a short time when she married a soldier who had realized that she was a woman.

Unfortunately her husband died, and so Mary started to dress as a man once again and became a sailor.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

Anne and Mary continued their criminal career with John Rackham, but in the end their ship was caught by the navy. The two women went on fighting even after all the men were taken prisoner, but they avoided punishment and disappeared. Nobody knows what happened to them after that. Perhaps they pretended to be men and joined another ship, or maybe they got married.

- A Women always tried to behave like men.
- B Kit Cavanagh had been an experienced soldier, before she met her husband.
- C Kit fought the doctors when they tried to operate.
- D There is an opposite story about Anne Bonney and John Rackham.
- E Anne helped John to get a fast ship.
- F Mary was already working on a ship before she met Anne.
- G Mary Read joined the army in order to have much more chances in her life.
- H Anne and Mary went to prison after John Rackham.
- I It is uncertain what happened to Anne and Marry in the end.

## Task 2

**Read the article about discrimination in the workplace. Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete statements (6-10).**

### **Sexual, racial and age discrimination are outlawed. Are sizeism and lookism the last prejudices?**

Sonya is heavily overweight and used to what she describes as 'fatism' from the general public. But she hadn't expected her obesity to affect her career prospects. 'I knew the moment I turned up to my last job interview that my chances were low,' she says. 'When I met my two interviewers, I knew I'd lost immediately because of the way they looked at me. The thing that was most upsetting was that the telephone conversation I'd had with one of them beforehand suggested I had all the skills and experience necessary and the interview was just a formality.'

'Lookism' is the latest discrimination to hit the workplace, according to the law firm, Eversheds. Victims of the trend are judged by employers on aspects of their appearance ranging from weight to clothing and from hairstyle to body piercing. Some are turned down for jobs, others miss out on promotion. The latest research has revealed a culture of appearance discrimination sweeping businesses across the world. A staggering 16% of Americans believe they have been

discriminated against because of the way they look and 33% believe that those who are more physically attractive are more likely to get promoted.

Discrimination claims involving alleged lookism are surging in the US. In fact, there are only two states of America that have specific laws against appearance discrimination. In other states, lawyers are turning to discrimination laws relating to issues like gender, race and disability discrimination.

There are examples of lookism issues already arising in the UK as well. A couple of years ago, Fitness First received widespread criticism after a leaked email claimed that larger employees did not fit the firm's image. In the UK, we don't have any laws against appearance discrimination, but Ms. Emma Harris an associate at Eversheds, believes it won't be long before we do it. 'I think it's only a matter of time before some kind of beauty bias legislation comes into play,' she says. In the meantime, victims of lookism are, like most Americans, relying on sex, race and disability discrimination. Among the British who have been successful in an indirect discrimination claim are Matthew Thompson, who last year argued that he had suffered sexual discrimination because he was forced to wear a tie while his female colleagues weren't and a man who was made to cut his long hair by his employers.

6. Before the last job interview, Sonya \_\_\_\_\_.

- A had experienced problems getting the job.
- B had never felt discriminated against.
- C had not realised how overweight she was.
- D had thought the interview would be a formality.

7. During the interview \_\_\_\_\_.

- A Sonya was surprised there were two interviewers.
- B she didn't like the way the interviewers looked.
- C the interviewers were surprised at her qualifications.
- D She had a feeling she wouldn't be accepted.

8. Lookism \_\_\_\_\_.

- A is not limited to job applicants.
- B is opposed by one third of Americans.
- C only affects unattractive and overweight people.
- D has been researched for many years now.



9. In the USA \_\_\_\_\_.

- A lookism is forbidden by federal law.
- B race discrimination is more widespread than lookism.
- C the number of cases related to lookism is growing.
- D lawyers turn down people who claim appearance discrimination.

10. In the UK \_\_\_\_\_.

- A there is public acceptance of lookism.
- B legal regulations against lookism are expected soon.
- C victims of lookism have no chance to claim their rights.
- D there have been no cases related to lookism so far.

### Частина «ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ»

#### Use of English

#### Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (11-22) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

#### A WILD HUNT

Living in modern society, we cannot (11) \_\_\_\_\_ the acts of crime that take place every day. Criminal activity ranges from stealing to the more serious crimes of kidnapping and murder.

Just recently, a hunt was on for two men who (12) \_\_\_\_\_ an off-license in broad daylight. The shop owner tried to call the police, but he received a severe blow to the back of his head, , which left him unconscious. It appears that the two (13) \_\_\_\_\_ had planned everything very well, since they (14) \_\_\_\_\_ getting caught. They were seen getting on their motorbike holding guns by the two policemen in a patrol car, who started (15) \_\_\_\_\_ them. (16) \_\_\_\_\_, the robbers managed to get away through the back streets. All exits from the city were closed (17) \_\_\_\_\_ immediately. Even the airport was put on alert and flights were delayed, as strict security measures were (18) \_\_\_\_\_ and all passengers were asked to give proof of their identity. Many people considered this a nuisance were shocked (19) \_\_\_\_\_ these tactics. So, the put the (20) \_\_\_\_\_ for the situation on the police and (21) \_\_\_\_\_ them of competence. In the end, the police (22) \_\_\_\_\_ responsibility for the setbacks.

11	A	ignore	B	neglect	C	forget	D	omit
12	A	stole	B	robbed	C	shoplifted	D	hijacked
13	A	criminals	B	convicts	C	pickpockets	D	burglars
14	A	escaped	B	avoided	C	prevented	D	stopped
15	A	arresting	B	chasing	C	hunting	D	following
16	A	despite	B	therefore	C	although	D	however
17	A	down	B	Off	C	up	D	away
18	A	taken	B	followed	C	put	D	made
19	A	with	B	about	C	from	D	by
20	A	fault	B	accusation	C	blame	D	cause
21	A	charged	B	accused	C	blamed	D	convicted
22	A	got	B	recognized	C	took	D	received

#### Task 4

Read the text below. For questions (23—32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

#### Get it right!

Katy Smith, career consultant, has (23) \_\_\_\_\_ tricks up her sleeve for (24) \_\_\_\_\_ people, who are looking for a job. Go on and get it right.

Read recruitment sections in newspapers and on the Internet. A good permanent job with a promise of a long-term employment (25) \_\_\_\_\_ be difficult to find in most cases. However, be persistent and believe in (26) \_\_\_\_\_.

When you (27) \_\_\_\_\_ to apply (28) \_\_\_\_\_ a job, send your application with a CV as soon as possible. Do not forget to list all your qualifications (degrees and diplomas) and mention the position you (29) \_\_\_\_\_ to hold.

At the interview do not be afraid (30) \_\_\_\_\_ asking questions about working conditions (e.g. hours or holidays) but wait (31) \_\_\_\_\_ the interviewer to mention the question of starting salary. Money (32) \_\_\_\_\_ a delicate issue and being greedy will not get you a job.

23	A	few	B	Many	C	a few	D	much
24	A	those	B	This	C	that	D	these
25	A	could	B	Can	C	must	D	might

<b>26</b>	<b>A</b>	herself	<b>B</b>	Itself	<b>C</b>	themselves	<b>D</b>	yourself
<b>27</b>	<b>A</b>	decide	<b>B</b>	are deciding	<b>C</b>	have decided	<b>D</b>	decided
<b>28</b>	<b>A</b>	for	<b>B</b>	On	<b>C</b>	in	<b>D</b>	about
<b>29</b>	<b>A</b>	had expected	<b>B</b>	expected	<b>C</b>	expect	<b>D</b>	are expecting
<b>30</b>	<b>A</b>	of	<b>B</b>	About	<b>C</b>	off	<b>D</b>	at
<b>31</b>	<b>A</b>	after	<b>B</b>	For	<b>C</b>	on	<b>D</b>	until
<b>32</b>	<b>A</b>	are	<b>B</b>	Being	<b>C</b>	is	<b>D</b>	was

## INTERNATIONAL POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

### Частина «ЧИТАННЯ»

#### Reading

#### Task 1

**Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.**

#### Types of Interpol Notices

One of Interpol's most important functions is to help police in its member countries share critical crime-related information using the system of international notices. Police can use these notices to alert law enforcement in other countries of potential threats, or to ask for assistance in solving crimes. Notices can also be used by the United Nations Security Council, the International Criminal Court and international criminal tribunals to warn that certain individuals and entities face UN sanctions.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Red Notice**

To seek the location and arrest of a person wanted by a judicial jurisdiction or an international tribunal with a view to his/ her extradition.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Green Notice**

To warn about a person's criminal activities if that person is considered to be a possible threat to public safety.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Yellow Notice**

To locate a missing person or to identify a person unable to identify himself/ herself.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Black Notice**

To seek information on unidentified bodies.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Orange Notice**

To warn of an event, a person, an object or a process representing an imminent threat and danger to persons or property.

**A** To detect and recognize the person.

**B** To identify the dead person.

- C To inform about being the subject to UN sanctions.
- D To detect, detain and extradite the person wanted.
- E To provide information about hiding places used by criminals.
- F To share the information about the suspect's criminal record.
- G To inform about the inevitable hazard and harmfulness.
- H To obtain information on a person of interest in a criminal investigation.

## Task 2

**Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).**

### **Interpol and Europol**

The idea of INTERPOL was born in 1914 at the first International Criminal Police Congress, held in Monaco. Officially created in 1923 as the International Criminal Police Commission, the Organization became known as INTERPOL in 1956.

The chief function of Interpol is to facilitate the cooperation among other international police organizations. As the European Union's law enforcement agency, Europol's mission is to support its member states in preventing and combating all forms of serious international crime and terrorism. Contrary to popular belief, Interpol officers do not travel around the world investigating cases in different countries. Each member country employs its own national laws.

The Interpol officials have the right and the power to conduct investigation and make arrests of the suspects in connection with the crimes committed in the areas of money laundering, terrorism, genocide and the like. On the other hand, Europol is not entitled to make arrests of the suspects in relation to the various crimes across the continent of Europe. All they can do is extend their support to the other police agencies in the member countries where crimes of different kinds are committed.

Interpol is a very large organization when compared to Europol. With about 200 member countries, it is the second largest investigational organization after the United Nations by member states. It promotes mutual assistance among all police authorities within the limits of the law existing in the different countries.

6. According to paragraph 1 \_\_\_\_\_.

- A Interpol was officially created in 1923.
- B Interpol was born in 1914.

- C The first International Criminal Police Congress was held in 1956.
- D The International Criminal Police Commission and Interpol cooperated.

7. It is stated in paragraph 2 that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A The chief function of Interpol is to facilitate the cooperation among the countries.
- B The European Union's law enforcement agency supports its member states only in preventing crimes.
- C Interpol officers work in their home countries.
- D Travelling around the world Interpol officers investigate crimes in different countries.

8. Which of the following is true?

- A Europol officials are authorized to investigate crimes and interview suspects.
- B The function of Europol is to assist all intelligence agencies.
- C The European Union's law enforcement agency renders assistance to member countries.
- D Europol investigates such crime as money laundering, terrorism, genocide.

9. Which of the following is NOT the function of Interpol?

- A To detain the suspects.
- B To prevent crimes.
- C To arrest the suspects of serious crimes.
- D To facilitate the cooperation among the states.

10. Which of the following IS the function of Interpol?

- A To make its officials work abroad.
- B To work out the law all officials will work in accordance with.
- C To coordinate police-to-state cooperation.
- D To forward the collaboration among the international police organizations.

**Частина «ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ»**

**Use of English**

**Task 3**

**Read the texts below. For questions (11-20) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).**

**International Police Organizations**

Interpol and Europol are structured differently and therefore provide different possibilities for international law (11) \_\_\_\_\_ cooperation. Interpol is a network of (12) \_\_\_\_\_ agencies in countries worldwide, whereas Europol have different but related roles in the fight (13) \_\_\_\_\_ organized crime and therefore there is no competition between the organizations.

Interpol is the (14) \_\_\_\_\_ Criminal Police Organization which has been set up to facilitate cooperation between different international police organizations.

Europol is European Police Office which is the official (15) \_\_\_\_\_ agency of the European Union.

Interpol started as International Criminal Police Commission in 1923, and the present name was adopted (16) \_\_\_\_\_ 1956.

Europol was (17) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1999. But the organization had started in a limited scale from 1994 soon after the Maastricht Treaty in 1992.

Interpol has the power and right to conduct (18) \_\_\_\_\_ and, if needed, can arrest the suspects involved in a crime.

Europol has no right or power to conduct investigations or question the (19) \_\_\_\_\_ involved in various crimes.

Moreover, Europol does not have the power (20) \_\_\_\_\_ the suspects in connection with any crime in the European Union.

<b>11</b>	<b>A</b>	breaking	<b>B</b>	legal	<b>C</b>	enforcement	<b>D</b>	political
<b>12</b>	<b>A</b>	military	<b>B</b>	police	<b>C</b>	Illegal	<b>D</b>	private
<b>13</b>	<b>A</b>	against	<b>B</b>	opposite	<b>C</b>	Out	<b>D</b>	for
<b>14</b>	<b>A</b>	domestic	<b>B</b>	outer	<b>C</b>	Inner	<b>D</b>	international
<b>15</b>	<b>A</b>	intellectual	<b>B</b>	intelligence	<b>C</b>	intelligent	<b>D</b>	intelligible
<b>16</b>	<b>A</b>	since	<b>B</b>	from	<b>C</b>	For	<b>D</b>	up
<b>17</b>	<b>A</b>	opened	<b>B</b>	found	<b>C</b>	established	<b>D</b>	made

18	A	tests	B	experiments	C	assassinations	D	investigations
19	A	victims	B	suspects	C	witnesses	D	criminals
20	A	to arrest	B	to release	C	to record	D	to convict

#### Task 4

**Read the texts below. For questions (21-30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).**

International Criminal police organization (Interpol) is the world's (21) \_\_\_\_\_ international police organization operating world-wide with about 200 (22) \_\_\_\_\_.

Its headquarters, the General Secretariat, (23) \_\_\_\_\_ in Lyon, France. Interpol (24) \_\_\_\_\_ via its National Central Bureau's a worldwide network of experts in areas related to specialized police activities. The day-to-day support (25) \_\_\_\_\_ by more than 600 staff members at the General Secretariat and its Regional Bureaus.

21	A	more larger	B	largest	C	most largest	D	larger
22	A	members countries	B	member country	C	member country's	D	member countries
23	A	is located	B	are located	C	locate	D	locates
24	A	has been developed	B	is developed	C	has developed	D	develop
25	A	is provided	B	provides	C	provided	D	providing

Interpol currently operates a number of sub-regional bureaus staffed (26) \_\_\_\_\_ law enforcement representatives (27) \_\_\_\_\_ from the region. Each Interpol member country (28) \_\_\_\_\_ National Central Bureau, known (29) \_\_\_\_\_ an NCB. The NBC is the designated contact point for the countries (30) \_\_\_\_\_ assistance with transnational investigations.

26	A	with	B	by	C	in	D	without
27	A	originate	B	originated	C	originating	D	originates
28	A	has been maintained	B	maintaining	C	Is maintained	D	maintains
29	A	as	B	like	C	by	D	through
30	A	requires	B	require	C	required	D	requiring



## POLICE POWERS

### Частина «ЧИТАННЯ»

#### Reading

#### Task 1

**Read the article and match the title A – F to each paragraph 1 - 5. There is one extra title.**

#### Police Powers

1 \_\_\_\_\_

The powers of a police officer to stop and search, arrest and place a person under detention are contained in the Police and Criminal Evidence Act. The legislation and the code of practice set out the powers and responsibilities of officers in the investigation of offences, and the rights of citizens.

An officer is liable to disciplinary proceedings if he or she fails to comply with any provision of the codes, and evidence obtained in breach of the codes may be ruled inadmissible in court. The code must be readily available in all police stations for consultation by police officers, detained people and members of the public.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

A police officer has the power to stop and search people and vehicles if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that he or she will find stolen goods, offensive weapons or implements that could be used for theft, burglary or other offences. The officer must state and record the grounds for taking this action and what, if anything was found.

Uniformed officers are authorized to stop and search people or vehicles for offensive weapons dangerous implements where he or she has reasonable grounds for believing that serious incidents of violence may take place. The officer must specify the time-scale and area in which the powers are to be exercised.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

The police have wide powers to arrest people suspected of having committed an offence with or without a warrant issued by a court. For serious offences, known as “arrestable offences”, a suspect can be arrested without a warrant. Arrestable offences are those for which five or more years’ imprisonment can be imposed. This category also includes “serious arrestable offences” such as murder, rape and kidnapping.

There is also a general arrest power for all other offences if it is impracticable or inappropriate to send out a summons to appear in court, or if the police officer has responsible grounds for believing that arrest is necessary to prevent the person concerned from causing injury to any other person or damage to property.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

An arrested person must be taken to a police station as soon as practicable after arrest. At the station, he or she will be seen by the custody officer who will consider the reasons for the arrest and whether there are sufficient grounds for the person to be detained. Juveniles should not be placed in the cells. Most police stations should have a detention room for those juveniles who need to be detained. The suspect has the right to speak to an independent solicitor free of charge and to have a relative or other named person informed of his or her arrest. Where a person was arrested in connection with a serious arrestable offence, but has not yet been charged, the police may delay the exercise of these rights for up to 36 hours in the interests of the investigation if certain strict criteria are met. A suspect may refuse to answer police questions or to give evidence in court. Questions relating to an offence may not normally be put to a person after he or she has been charged with that offence or informed that he or she may be prosecuted for it.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

The length of time a suspect is held in police custody before charge is strictly regulated. For lesser offences this may not exceed 24 hours. A person suspected of committing a serious arrestable offence can be detained for up to 96 hours without charge but beyond 36 hours only if a warrant is obtained from a magistrate's court.

Reviews must be made of a person's detention at regular intervals to check whether the criteria for detention are still satisfied. If they are not, the person must be released immediately.

Interviews with suspected offenders at police station must be tape-recorded when the police are investigating indictable offences and in certain other cases. A person who thinks that the grounds for detention are unlawful may apply to the High Court for a writ of Habeas Corpus against the person who detained him or her, requiring the person to appear before the court to justify the detention.

- A** The rights of detained juveniles.
- B** The police power to arrest suspects.
- C** Disciplinary proceeding for a police officer.
- D** Reasons for searching people and vehicles.

E Strict regulations for the term of detention.

F Controlling mobs during riots.

## Task 2

Read the text below and decide if the sentences are T (true) or F (false).

### Duties and Responsibilities of a Police Officer

Here is a short account of the different types of duties assigned to a police officer. After going through the list of responsibilities, you would find that the job of a police officer requires physical and mental strength to perform his duties:

- ***Protecting the life and property*** of people is one of the important responsibilities of police officers.
- ***Patrolling the area*** assigned to them is one of the important duties of police officers.
- ***Answering the complaints associated with criminal activities and accidents*** is one of the prime responsibilities of police officers.
- Police forces have ***to transport prisoners*** at the time of trials.
- Police officers have to ***maintain the custody of evidences, property and records*** that are retrieved at the time of investigation of criminal cases.
- Police officers ***intervene to prevent crimes, even if they are not on duty at the time.***
- Police forces have ***to tackle emergency situations***, for example, a fire outbreak.
- Police officers ***look after the security of airports and other public places.***
- Police officers ***function as security guards*** for rallies, processions and important gatherings.
- Sometimes, police officers have ***to take charge of specialized duties*** where they perform microscopic and chemical analyzes.
- ***Controlling mobs during riots*** is one of the important tasks assigned to police officers.
- ***Keeping the situation at a crime scene under control*** is one of the important responsibilities of a police officer.

The responsibilities and duties of a police officer mentioned above indicate that these professionals do the important work of ***keeping a check on bad elements*** in the society. They fight for ***maintaining peace and harmony***. Police officers need to stay vigilant and control all such acts which lead to violence. Therefore, one shouldn't take the services of police officers for granted. Let's salute them for their courage and the responsibilities they handle to ensure our safety!

6. A police officer must be fit only physically.
7. The main task of police officer is protecting life and property of people.
8. Police officers are not responsible for answering the complaints connected with offences.
9. Police officers prevent crimes only being on duty at that time.
10. Police officers maintain security of railway stations, airports, metro stations etc.
11. Police officers never have to take charge of specialized duties performing certain chemical analyzes.
12. Keeping order and public safety during riots is one of the important police duties.
13. One of the most important duties – control a crime scene.
14. Police officers don't have to transport prisoners to the courts.
15. Police officers have to check criminal elements in the society.

### Частина «ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ»

#### Use of English

#### Task 3

**Read the text below. For questions (16 – 20) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

#### The National Police of Ukraine

The president of Ukraine signed the law “On the National Police of Ukraine” on the 4<sup>th</sup> of August 2015. The Ukrainian militia was officially renamed as police. The new law does not only (16) \_\_\_\_\_ re-branding. It cuts the number of officers and introduces a rigorous (17) \_\_\_\_\_ process. The new law will change the whole nature of the Ukrainian law enforcement because it defines status, rights and duties of the police officers, (18) \_\_\_\_\_ the police from unusual functions, and sets partner relations between the police and the community. The purpose of the new (19) \_\_\_\_\_ is to give police officers a full range of (20) \_\_\_\_\_ to protect public rights and interests.

16	A	involve	B	influence	C	agree	D	announce
17	A	probable	B	selection	C	introductory	D	public
18	A	obligate	B	connects	C	frees	D	suggests
19	A	law	B	rule	C	obligation	D	statement
20	A	prohibition	B	methods	C	interests	D	tools

## Task 4

Read the text below. For questions (21 – 25) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

### The Main Tasks of the Police Officers

The police agency is the central body of the executive power of Ukraine. It is (21) \_\_\_\_\_ to protect life, health, rights and freedoms of the citizens of Ukraine. The (22) \_\_\_\_\_ tasks of the Ukrainian police (23) \_\_\_\_\_ to enforce law and order; prevent and combat violent crimes; guard property; keep public safety, search for criminals or suspects.

The national police of Ukraine serve the society by providing public safety and order and counteracting criminal activity. The duties of the police officers are to observe the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine; respect and not violate human rights and freedoms of the citizens; perform their duties professionally; keep top secret information and not release confidential information. Being on duty, a police officer is a representative of the state. The officers (24) \_\_\_\_\_ to abuse the power, detain a suspect for questioning for up to three hours, put handcuffs on a suspect up to two hours, join political parties and (25) \_\_\_\_\_ strike. The national police of Ukraine is composed of the following subdivisions: Criminal police; Patrol police; Bodies of pretrial investigation; Guard police; Special police service; Specialized police service.

21	A	assigned	B	assign	C	has assign	D	assigns
22	A	a most important	B	the most important	C	most important	D	important
23	A	are	B	been	C	is	D	has been
24	A	are prohibited	B	is prohibited	C	is prohibite	D	prohibites
25	A	go on	B	goes on	C	went on	D	gone

## Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (26 – 30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

### Two Levels of Management

There are two levels (26) \_\_\_\_\_ management in the Internal Affairs agencies, namely: (27) \_\_\_\_\_ central body with the corresponding departments in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the territorial bodies of the police. The staff of the police is composed of personnel serving in the police who have special police ranks. It enrolls persons over 18 years of age

(28) \_\_\_\_\_ by their qualities, education and state of health are able to perform the duties vested in them. Recruitment to the police is done on a voluntary basis (29) \_\_\_\_\_ the competitions. The activity of the national police is regulated (30) \_\_\_\_\_ by legislative and departmental documents.

<b>26</b>	<b>A</b>	on	<b>B</b>	of	<b>C</b>	at	<b>D</b>	in
<b>27</b>	<b>A</b>	the	<b>B</b>	a	<b>C</b>	-	<b>D</b>	an
<b>28</b>	<b>A</b>	which	<b>B</b>	who	<b>C</b>	what	<b>D</b>	that
<b>29</b>	<b>A</b>	under	<b>B</b>	of	<b>C</b>	across	<b>D</b>	through
<b>30</b>	<b>A</b>	both	<b>B</b>	and	<b>C</b>	or	<b>D</b>	either