

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ**



**Методичні рекомендації
вступникам ННІЗДН
для підготовки до іспиту з «Іноземної мови»**



КИЇВ – 2022

ПЕРЕДМОВА

Методичні рекомендації адресовано вступникам Національної академії внутрішніх справ, які планують вступати до навчально-наукового інституту заочного та дистанційного навчання та будуть складати вступний іспит з іноземної мови у форматі усної співбесіди.

Пропонований зміст та структура методичних рекомендацій направлені на комплексне формування відповіді під час іспиту, а також на формування та закріплення лексичних навичок іноземного усного мовлення.

Дані методичні рекомендації складаються з розроблених 13 тем правознавчого характеру та містять у собі тексти для читання, післятекстові вправи на розуміння прочитаного, різні тестові завдання та вправи для уdosконалення лексичних навичок тощо.

Методичні рекомендації розроблені авторським колективом кафедри правничої лінгвістики Національної академії внутрішніх справ до якого увійшли: *професор Василенко О.В., доцент Лопутъко О.А., доцент Богуцький В.М., доцент Романов І.І., доцент Шемякіна Н.В., старший викладач Драмарецька Л.Б., викладач Зубенко В.О., викладач Ващук А.О., викладач Сторожук О.Ю.*

3MICT

1. ACQUAINTANCE. INTRODUCE YOURSELF
2. THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT OF UKRAINE (GB)
3. CONSTITUTION OF UKRAINE
4. CONSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN
5. TYPES OF LEGAL PROFESSIONS IN THE UK
6. NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE
7. POLICE TRAINING IN GREAT BRITAIN
8. INTERPOL
9. EUROPOL
10. EUROPEAN UNION
11. PUNISHMENT, THE PURPOSE AND THE KINDS
12. HUMAN RIGHTS
13. DESCRIPTION OF A PERSON

1. ACQUAINTANCE

- I'm (name/surname)
- I serve/work at the National Police of Ukraine/
National Guard of Ukraine/ State Security Service
 - in the department
 - some additional information about your job
- duties / hobbies / interests

Junior officers				Senior officers			
Constable, Police officer	Corporal	Sergeant	Staff sergeant	Junior lieutenant	Lieutenant	Senior lieutenant	Captain
Supervisory officers				Staff officers			
Major	Lieutenant colonel	Colonel	Third division general (Major General)	Second division general (Lieutenant General)	First division general (Colonel general)		

1. Fill in the gaps using the words given below.

initial, writing, while, traffic, convictions, crime, visible, limits, specific, possible, debt, height, suspected, degree, prosecution, tense, court, paperwork, emergency, foot, searching, vary, squad, detection, public.

It is _____ to become a police officer both with and without a _____, although all entrants must pass standard police _____ recruitment tests (fitness, medical and educational). There are no _____ restrictions or upper age

_____ for applications. The requirements for becoming a police officer _____ across police forces; some will ask that applicants hold a Certificate in Knowledge of Policing, have acceptable A levels, or have experience in a relevant role. It is recommended to contact your chosen police force in order to find out their requirements. _____ previous experience is not always expected, attendance at familiarization events and involvement in local police work can be advantageous.

_____ tattoos, _____ problems and certain criminal _____ may prevent entry. Police officers uphold law and order through the _____, prevention and investigation of _____. After qualifying as a police officer, some choose to specialize in a _____ branch such as the drug _____ or the Criminal Investigation Department (CID).

Duties can include:

- interviewing _____ criminals
- taking statements
- _____ crime reports
- dealing with _____
- gathering _____ evidence
- giving evidence in _____
- fostering good relationships with the _____
- patrolling areas by _____ and car
- making and processing arrests
- _____ suspects
- responding to _____ calls
- controlling _____
- keeping the peace/mediating in _____ situations

2. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

elude	a suggestion that something unpleasant or violent will happen, especially if a particular action or order is not followed
vital	a person who sees an event happening, especially a crime or an accident
perpetrator	any object used in fighting or war, such as a gun, bomb, knife, etc.
injury	the importance and value that a person has, that makes other people respect them or makes them respect themselves
rank	to not be caught by someone
victim	necessary for the success or continued existence of something; extremely important
vulnerable	a person who commits a crime or does something that is wrong or evil
threat	a position in an organization, such as the army, showing

	the importance of the person having it
dignity	someone or something that has been hurt, damaged, or killed or has suffered, either because of the actions of someone or something else, or because of illness or chance
interrogation	basic medical treatment that is given to someone as soon as possible after they have been hurt in an accident or suddenly become ill
witness	a place where an accident/crime occurred
investigator	physical harm or damage to someone's body caused by an accident or an attack
crime scene	to ask someone a lot of questions for a long time in order to get information, sometimes using threats or violence
weapon	a person whose job is to examine a crime, problem, statement, etc. in order to discover the truth
first aid	able to be easily physically, emotionally, or mentally hurt, influenced, or attacked

2. THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT OF UKRAINE

Active Vocabulary:

- **administer** *v* manage and be responsible for the running of: *each school was administered separately*;
- **conform** *v* comply with rules, standards, or laws: *conform to the Constitution*;
- **domestic policy** – type of public policy overseeing administrative decisions that are directly related to all issues and activity within a state's borders;
- **foreign policy**—a government strategy in dealing with other nations;
- **on behalf of** – in the interests of; as a representative of: *to speak on behalf of the state*;
- **suffrage** *n* the right to vote in an election, especially to vote for the representatives in a government: *a book about the women's suffrage movement*

The Constitution outlines the structure of the national government and specifies its powers and duties. Under the Constitution the powers of the government are divided into three branches: the legislative, the executive and the judicial.

The Parliament (the Verkhovna Rada) is the only body of the legislative power in Ukraine. There are 450 people's deputies who are elected for a term of four years on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. The Verkhovna Rada's main function is making laws. Law drafting work is performed by its committees.

The President of Ukraine is the head of the state and speaks on behalf of it. He is elected directly by the voters for a term of five years with no more than two full terms.

The highest body of the executive power is the Cabinet of Ministers. It is responsible to the President and is accountable to the Verkhovna Rada. It carries out domestic and foreign policy of the state, the fulfilment of the Constitution, as well as the acts of the President, develops and fulfils national programs on the economic, scientific and technological, social and cultural development of Ukraine.

The judicial proceedings in Ukraine are performed by the Constitutional Court of Ukraine and courts of general jurisdiction. The Supreme Court of Ukraine is regarded as being an independent and impartial body. It is the highest judicial body in the system of courts of general jurisdiction. Its main function is to administer justice in the form of civil, commercial, administrative and criminal legislation.

The authority of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine comprises to decide whether the laws and all legal acts of Ukraine conform with the Constitution of Ukraine.

Task 1. Answer the following questions:

1. Who is the head of the State?
2. What is the function of the Verkhovna Rada?
3. What is the way to be elected as a deputy?
4. What is the highest body of the executive power?
5. How does the Cabinet of Ministers operate?
6. Who makes the laws in Ukraine?
7. How many terms may the President be elected for?
8. What are the functions of the judicial bodies of Ukraine?

Task 2. Mark the statements as T (true) or F(false):

1. The President of Ukraine is elected for a four-year term.
2. The Verkhovna Rada carries out domestic and foreign policy of the state.
3. The Constitution outlines the structure of the national government.
4. The Cabinet of Ministers' main function is making laws.
5. Justice in Ukraine is performed by courts.

Task 3. Explain the following expressions in English:

structure of the national government; drafting work; develop and fulfil national programs; impartial body; the highest judicial body.

THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN

Active Vocabulary:

- **assent** *n* the expression of approval or agreement: *the Prime Minister assented to the change;*
- **hereditary** *adj* (of a title, office, or right) based on inheritance: *the Queen's hereditary right to the throne;*
- **Courts:**

Magistrate *c.* the lowest court in the UK;

County *c.,* the court for civil proceedings in the UK;

Crown *c.,* a court that exercises jurisdiction over criminal cases in the UK;

High *c.,* a supreme court of justice for civil cases (England, Wales), criminal cases (Scotland).

Court of Appeal, hears appeals from criminal cases heard in the Crown Courts.

Britain is the parliamentary democracy with a Constitutional monarch. Monarch (king or queen) is a head of the state. The country is ruled by the Government in the Queen's name, although she performs certain important acts of government on the advice of the ministers.

The legislative power in the country is exercised by the Parliament. It consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The Queen gives formal assent to laws passed by Parliament.

The House of Commons, which plays the major part in law-making, consists of 635 elected members of Parliament (MPs), elected at a general election. The Government is formed by the political party which can command majority support in the House of Commons. Its leader is the Prime Minister, who chooses a number of ministers in the Cabinet, which is collectively responsible for all Government decisions. The Prime Minister and his Cabinet exercise the executive power. The second largest party becomes the official opposition with its leader and 'shadow cabinet'. The House of Commons is presided over by the Speaker, an impartial member acceptable to the whole House.

The House of Lords is made of hereditary and life peers, including the law lords appointed to undertake the judicial duties of the House, and the Lords

Spiritual. The House is presided over by the Lord Chancellor who is the head of the judiciary in England and Wales.

The work of Government is carried out through the various government departments, each directly or indirectly responsible to a minister and staffed by members of a politically neutral Civil Service.

The administration of justice in Britain is independent of both Parliament and the Government. The judiciary determines common law and interprets statute. Every citizen has the right to equal treatment before the law. Less serious cases are tried by lay magistrates in magistrates' courts and County courts. People accused of more serious crimes are tried in open court by a judge and jury in Crown Court. The House of Lords is the final court of appeal.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. Who is the head of the state?
 2. What is the highest body of the legislative power?
 3. What is the full name for MPs?
 4. What are the functions of the House of Commons?
 5. What is the highest body of the executive power?
 6. What kind of monarchy is Great Britain?

Task 2. Mark the following statements as T (true) or F (false):

1. Parliament is the executive body of Great Britain.
 2. The House of Lords is a Court of justice.
 3. Britain is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch.
 4. The House of Commons consists of 450 elected Members of Parliament.
 5. The monarchy is hereditary.

Task 3. Explain the following expressions in English:

on the advice of the ministers; give formal assent; official opposition; politically neutral Civil Service.

Task 4. Choose the correct variant to complete the following sentences:

1. The President of Ukraine is the head of ...
a) the Verkhovna Rada b) the state c) the Supreme Court
 2. The Parliament - the Verkhovna Rada - is the body of ... in Ukraine.

a) the judicial power b)the legislative power c)the executive power

3. The main function of the Verkhovna Rada is ...

a) discussing laws b) making laws c)
interpreting laws

4. The highest body of the ...power is the Cabinet of Ministers.

a) executive b) judicial c) legislative

5. British Parliament consists of ... Houses.

a) 3 b) 2 c) 4

6. The highest body of the judicial branch is ...

a) House of Commons b) High Court c) House of Lords

3. CONSTITUTION OF UKRAINE

Active Vocabulary:

- **assert** *v* state a fact or belief confidently and forcefully: the company asserts that the cuts will not affect development;
- **assure** *v* tell someone something positively to dispel any doubts: *the document assures rights and duties*;
- **preamble** *n(law)* the introductory part of a statute or deed, stating its purpose, aims, and justification.

A constitution is a set of rules which define the relationship between the various organs of government and between the government and citizens of a country.

Governed by the Act of Ukraine's Independence of August 24, 1991, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on behalf of the Ukrainian people adopted the Constitution - the Fundamental Law - on June 28, 1996.

The Constitution establishes the country's political system, assures rights, freedoms and duties of citizens, and is the basis for its laws. It asserts that Ukraine is a sovereign and independent, democratic, social, legal state. It is a unitarian state with single citizenship. Ukraine is the republic. The state language in Ukraine is Ukrainian.

The state symbols of Ukraine are the National Flag, the National Emblem and the National Anthem of Ukraine.

The Constitution states that every person has the right to the free development of his/her personality, and has obligations before society where free and full development of his personality is assured. Citizens have equal Constitutional rights and freedoms and are equal before the law. There are no privileges or restrictions based upon political and other beliefs, gender, ethnic and social origin, property, ownership, position, place of residence, language, religion.

Defence of the Motherland, of the independence, and territorial integrity of Ukraine, and respect for the state's symbols are the duty of citizens. No person may damage the environment, cultural heritage. Every person shall pay taxes and duties in the order and amount determined by law.

The Constitution defines the territorial structure of Ukraine. The Constitution outlines the structure of the national government and specifies its powers and duties. Under the Constitution the powers of the government are divided into three branches.

The Constitution consists of Preamble, 15 chapters, 161 articles. The day of its adoption is a state holiday.

Task 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the Constitution?
2. When was the Constitution adopted?
3. What does it establish?
4. What does it assure?
5. What does it state?
6. What are the state symbols of Ukraine?
7. What is the structure of the Constitution?

Task 2. Fill in the gaps:

1. The Constitution ... the country's political system.
2. It asserts that Ukraine is ... legal state.
3. It is a unitarian state with
4. Citizens have equal constitutional rights and freedoms and are
5. There are no ... based upon political and other beliefs.
6. The articles of the Constitution guarantee
7. ... and respect for the state's symbols are the duty of citizens.

8. The Constitution ... territorial....
9. The Constitution ... the structure of the national government....
10. ... powers of the government are divided

4. CONSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN

Active Vocabulary:

- **embody** *v* include or contain (smth) as a constituent part: *the changes in law embodied in the Children Act;*
- **precedent** *n* an earlier event or action that is regarded as an example or guide to be considered in subsequent similar circumstances: *there are substantial precedents for using interactive media in training;*
- **interpret** *v* explain the meaning of (information or actions): *the evidence is difficult to interpret.*

The British Constitution is a very difficult constitution, because it exists by through history, basically, through acquired points of reference, through acquired gentlemen's agreements.

The Constitution of the United Kingdom is not one document, as are the constitutions of many other countries. Much of it is not ever in writing, and so the country is often said to have an unwritten constitution. Great Britain is the only country in the world which has never had its constitution in writing. The main institutions of government have developed gradually since the 12-th century. The rules which collectively form the "British Constitution" are a description of current practice.

The statement that the British Constitution is not "written" does not mean that the British citizens possess no important constitutional documents; it merely means that the constitution is not embodied in any single document.

Some of written parts of the Constitution come from laws passed by Parliament. Some written parts come from such old documents as the Magna Carta (1215, which limited the king's power) and the English Bill of Rights (1689, a landmark in the development of democratic government). Other written parts come from common law, a body of laws based on people's customs and beliefs, and supported in the courts (court precedents).

The unwritten parts of the Constitution include many important ideas and practices that the people have developed over the years. They include the Cabinet system of government and the relationship between the Cabinet and the monarch.

For more than 1000 years, the Constitution has been changing and developing, because it is so flexible. The Constitution can be changed at any time by an act of Parliament or by the people's acceptance of a new idea or practice.

In theory, the constitution has three branches: Parliament, which makes laws, the government, which "executes" laws, (puts them into effect), and the law courts, which interpret laws. Although the Queen is officially head of all three branches, she has little direct power.

Task 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. What kind of constitution does the UK have?
3. What does the British Constitution consist of?
4. What is the Queen's role in government?
5. What does the executive consist of?
6. What does the legislature consist of?
7. What does the judiciary consist of?

Task 2. Mark the statements as T(true) or F(false):

1. The British Constitution is a very difficult constitution.
2. Much of it is in writing.
3. The British citizens do not possess important constitutional documents.
4. There are two main ancient documents which regarded as the basis of the British Constitution/
5. The unwritten parts of the Constitution include many important ideas and practices.

Task 3. Explain the following expressions in English:

unwritten constitution; description of current practice; landmark in the development; people's acceptance; direct power.

Task 4. Choose the correct variant to complete the following sentences:

1. A constitution is a set of rules which ... the relationship the government and citizens of a country.
a) define b) produce c) make
2. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on behalf of the Ukrainian people ... the Constitution of Ukraine.
a) accepted b) renewed c) adopted
3. The Constitution of Ukraine asserts that Ukraine is a sovereign and ..., democratic, social, legal state.
a) independent b) dependent c) reliant

5. TYPES OF LEGAL PROFESSIONS IN THE UK

Active vocabulary:

- **barrister** *n* a person called to the bar and entitled to practise as an advocate;
 - **coroner** *n* an official who holds inquests into violent, sudden deaths;
 - **judge** *n* a public officer appointed to decide cases in a law court: *he is due to appear before a judge and jury on Monday*;
 - **jury** *n* a body of people sworn to give a verdict in a legal case on the basis of evidence submitted to them in court: *the jury returned unanimous guilty verdict*;
 - **magistrate** *n* a civil officer who administers the law, esp. one who conducts a court that deals with minor offences;
 - **preside** (*at/over*)*v* be in the position of authority: *he presided at the trial*;
 - **prosecute** *v* institute or conduct legal proceedings against (a person or organization):*they were prosecuted for a murder*;
 - **solicitor** *n* a member of the legal profession qualified to deal with legal matters.

Different specialists are involved in the process through the courts.

Magistrates are unpaid judges, usually chosen from well-respected people in the local community. They judge cases in the lower courts. Magistrates have no formal legal qualifications, but they are given some training and they are guided on points of law by an official, the clerk.

Solicitors who are qualified lawyers make up by far the largest branch of the legal profession in Britain. They deal with all the day-to-day work of preparing legal documents for buying and selling houses, making wills, etc. Solicitors also work on court cases for their clients, prepare cases for barristers to present in the higher courts, and may represent their client in a magistrates' court.

Barristers defend or prosecute in the higher courts. Although solicitors and barristers work together on cases, barristers specialize in representing clients in court. The training and career structures for the two types of lawyers are quite separate. The barrister is trained in the law and in the skills required to argue a case in court. Barristers do not have public offices in any street. They work in what are known as chambers. They belong to institutions called Inns of Court. To qualify as a barrister, it is compulsory to take the examinations of the Bar Council. The

highest level of barristers has the title QC (Queen's Counsel). In court barristers wear wigs and gowns in keeping with the extreme formality of the proceedings.

A jury consists of twelve (or six) men and women from the local community. They sit in the Crown Court, with a judge, and listen to witnesses for the defence and prosecution before deciding whether the accused is guilty or innocent. In Britain the person is innocent unless found guilty: the prosecution has the burden of establishing guilt. If the person is found guilty, the punishment is passed by the presiding judge. Juries are rarely used in civil cases. To be eligible, a candidate must be over 18 years of age, a citizen and a resident of the UK, able to communicate in the English language. People who meet these requirements may be excused from jury service if they suffer great hardship if required to serve, or are unable to serve for some other reason.

Judges are trained lawyers, nearly always ex-barristers who sit in the court, presiding in more serious cases. The judge rules on points of law, and makes sure that the trial is conducted properly. He or she does not decide on the guilt or innocence of the accused – that is the jury's job. However, if the jury find the accused guilty, then the judge will pass sentence.

Coroners have medical or legal training (or both) and inquire into violent or unnatural deaths.

Task 1. Answer the following questions.

1. Are magistrates legally qualified judges?
2. Who may represent the accused in court?
3. What do jurors listen and decide?
4. Who has the right to decide whether the accused is guilty or innocent?
5. Where do judges sit?
6. Whose job is it to pass sentence?
7. What kind of problems does a solicitor deal with?
8. What are barristers experts in?
- 10.What cases do judges preside in?
- 11.What training do coroners have?

Task 2. Read the following sentences and mark them as T (true) or F (false).

1. Juries sit in magistrates' court.
2. Magistrates are legally qualified judges.
3. Solicitors are not legally qualified.
4. The solicitor represents the accused in court.
5. Coroner has to get legal and medical degrees.
6. Barristers are hired to defend the accused.
7. A jury consists of ten men and women from local community.
8. Barristers sit in the Crown Court and listen to witnesses for the defence and prosecution.
9. Crown Court judges decide on the guilt or innocence of the accused.

10. The judge passes sentence.

Task 3. Complete the following sentences with the words and phrases given below, using them in the correct form:

to plead guilty; to recover; a barrister; to cross-examine; civil action; to inquire into; an advocacy; to sentence; a solicitor.

1. If a person in Britain has a legal problem, he will go and see a . . .
2. A case of divorce is a . . .
3. If you want to . . . your debts, your case will be heard in the County Court.
4. . . . is an expert in the interpretation of law. He is also an expert on . . .(the art of presenting cases in Court).
5. Coroners have medical or legal training and . . . violent or unnatural deaths.
6. A defence lawyer in court . . . the witnesses.
7. A judge . . . the accused if he . . .

Task 4. Choose the correct variant to complete the following sentences:

1. Magistrates are . . . judges, usually chosen from well-respected people in the local community.
a) unpaid b) paid c) pre-paid
2. Solicitors deal with all the day-to-day work of preparing . . . documents.
a) illegal b) legal c) financial
3. Barristers defend or prosecute in the . . . courts.
a) higher b) lower c) local
4. Jurors listen to witnesses for the defence and . . . before deciding whether the accused is guilty or innocent.
a) prevention b) production c) prosecution
5. The . . . rules on points of law, and makes sure that the trial is conducted properly.
a) barrister b) solicitor c) judge
6. . . . have medical or legal training (or both) and inquire into violent or unnatural deaths.
a) coroners b) judges c) magistrates

6. NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE

Active Vocabulary:

- **combat**, v to try to stop something unpleasant or harmful from happening or increasing: *to combat crime / terrorism*;
- **counteract**, v to take action to reduce the influence of something that may be harmful: *to counteract inflation*;

- **gang, n** a group of criminals who work together: *a gang of armed robbers*;
- **guard, v** to protect someone or something from being attacked or stolen: *to guard the main doors of the embassy*;
- **investigation, n** the act or process of examining a crime, problem, statement, etc. carefully, especially to discover the truth: *a crime / murder investigation*;
- **prevention, n** the act of stopping something from happening or of stopping someone from doing something: *crime prevention*;
- **protect, v** to keep someone or something safe from injury, damage, or loss: *to protect everyone's rights*
- **staff, n** the group of people who work for an organization: *there are over a hundred staff in the company*.

The Law of Ukraine "On National Police" was approved on the 2nd of July, 2015. In accordance with the Ukrainian legislation the National police is a central executive body, that serves the society by providing the defense of rights and freedoms of a person, counteraction to criminality, maintenance of public safety and order.

- The most important tasks imposed by the modern situation are:
- securing human rights;
 - preventing violent crimes;
 - combating organized crime;
 - counteracting criminal elements;
 - guarding property;
 - protecting business activities and creating favourable conditions to attract foreign investments into the state economy.

Dealers of the criminal world consider the territory of Ukraine to be a profitable ground for distribution of drugs and firearms, criminal money laundering. In order to counteract these phenomena Ukraine has integrated into the Interpol structures, joined a number of European Conventions on criminal court

proceedings. All the above contributes to prestige of the State and gives the Ukrainian police other opportunities to combat international criminal gangs.

The National Police of Ukraine structurally is a part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. Police is composed of the following subdivisions:

- Patrol Police Department – responding to the community's calls for service, enforcing traffic and criminal laws, addressing community needs and initiate actions based on their own observations;
- Internal Investigation Department – investigating allegations of administrative and criminal misconduct committed by state employees;
- Cyber Police Department – investigating all crimes committed by means of information technologies and telecommunications, including computer-related fraud, crimes on the Internet, child abuse, and infringement of copyright;
- Guard Police Department – protecting property from theft and damage and persons from hazards and interference;
- Strategic Investigation Department – carrying out professional activities related to combating organized crime, crime in government, administration, local self-government, anti-corruption and bribery;
- Counter Narcotics Department – supporting the detection, interdiction, disruption, and curtailment of drug trafficking activities.

The staff of police is composed of personnel serving in police who have special police ranks. Recruitment to police is done on a voluntary basis. It enrolls persons over 18 years of age who by their qualities, education and state of health are able to perform the duties vested in them.

There are 12 higher educational institutions in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. The main educational establishments are the National Academy of Internal Affairs in Kyiv, the Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs and the Odesa State University of Internal Affairs.

Task 1. Translate the following words into Ukrainian:

independent state, legislative, safety, staff, legal, executive, security, prevention, crime, gang, distribution, firearms, proceeding, opportunity.

Task 2. Match the English and the Ukrainian equivalents:

to protect	приєднуватися
to stress	захищати
to comprise	підкреслювати
to use	охоплювати
to join	привертати
to attract	регулювати
to regulate	використовувати

Task 3. Choose the synonyms from the box:

country, fight, offence, band, forcible, area, drug, washing

1. crime; 2. gang; 3. combat; 4. laundering; 5. violent; 6. territory; 7. narcotic; 8. state

Task 4. Guess the meaning of the international words:

public, transport, criminal, service, economic, crime, inspector, passport, migration, division, management, agency, general, department, regional, local, personal, academy, national, officer, active, business, dealer, territory, phenomenon.

Task 5. Complete the sentences:

The Police of Ukraine is done on a voluntary basis
Recruitment to Police is a part of the MIA of Ukraine
The activity of Police is the National Academy of Internal Affairs
The Police structurally is regulated by legislative and departmental documents

One of the main educational establishments is the state agency of the executive power
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Task 6. Find the English equivalents in the text:

боротьба з організованою злочинністю; відповідно до українського законодавства; департамент кіберполіції; ділки кримінального світу; з метою протистояння; забезпечення прав людини; захист особи, її життя, честі та гідності; корпус оперативно-раптової дії; кримінальна поліція; кримінальне судочинство; органи досудового розслідування; патрульна поліція; поліція охорони; протидія злочинним елементам; спеціальна поліція.

Task 7. Translate the words in the box and complete the sentences:

виконавча влада, департамент кіберполіції, злочинні посягання, обов'язки поліції, захищати власність
--

1. The history of Police shows that it was designed _____.
2. The Police protects the people from different _____.
3. _____ are securing human rights, prevention of violent crimes, protection of business activity, etc.
4. _____ is the subdivision of Criminal Police.
5. The Police is the state armed agency of the _____.

Task 8. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. In a democratic society, the practices of law enforcement authorities should reflect its main principle – «Police for the people».
2. Police service is not easy but important and responsible.
3. The public trust in the state greatly depends on Police: on respect, humanity, honesty of every law and order officer.
4. The best gain of our work will be when every citizen of Ukraine could say with confidence: «This is my Police!»

Task 9. Answer the questions and speak about Ukrainian Police:

1. Is police of Ukraine structurally a part of the MIA?
2. What is the staff of police composed of?
3. At what age is recruitment to police done?
4. What is the police in accordance with the Ukrainian legislation?
5. What are the main tasks of the police?
6. In what subdivision of police do you work / do you want to work?
7. Is Ukraine a member of Interpol?
8. The activity of police is regulated by legislative and departmental documents, isn't it?

Task 10. Translate into English:

1. Українська поліція виявляє (demonstrates) вірність (fidelity) своєму народові, своїй державі.
2. У демократичному суспільстві практична робота охоронців правопорядку (the practices of law enforcement) повинна відповідати головному принципу «Поліція для людей».
3. Служба в поліції нелегка, але важлива та відповідальна.
4. Працівники органів внутрішніх справ відзначаються своєю мужністю та професіоналізмом.
5. Українська поліція надійно стоїть на варті законності та правопорядку.

7. POLICE TRAINING IN GREAT BRITAIN

Vocabulary notes:

eyesight	зір	to prepare	готувати
height	зріст	regardless	не дивлячись на
requirement	вимога	to confirm	підтверджувати

apprenticeship	навчання, підготовка	accelerated	прискорений
applicant	претендент, вступник	GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education)	загальне посвідчення про середню освіту
police cadet corps	Поліцеський кадетський корпус	A-Level (Advanced Level)	Випускні іспити вищого рівня
probation	стажування, випробувальний термін	O-Level (Ordinary Level)	Випускні іспити звичайного рівня
probationer	стажер	appointment	призначення
Commonwealth	Співдружність Націй	initial training	початкова підготовка

Police Training in the UK

The British policeman is a well-known figure to anyone who visited Britain. Police officers can be seen in cities, towns and villages keeping law and order, walking in the streets or driving in cars. All policemen must have a certain level of academic qualifications and undergone intensive training. Every police officer is to know something about various professions and skills: with a job like his, he is everything : lawyer, teacher, social worker, security expert, diplomat, traffic engineer.

In England and Wales entry to the police force is open to men and women between the ages of 18 and a half and 30. Candidates must be either British or Commonwealth citizens, physically fit and have good eyesight. There are no longer any minimum height requirements. Normally, you can join the police force after leaving school with A or O Levels, or after an apprenticeship. Lower-grade GCSE applicants without an apprenticeship and with a minimum age of 16 can join a police cadet corps, which prepares its members for police work and also offers them the opportunity to take O or A levels.

There is an educational test taken by all candidates regardless of educational achievement. All police officers go through a basic training course lasting several

months and spend a total of two years as probationers. So for two years, officers serve as constables on probation and continue their training in accordance with a structured training programme. At the end of the second year, they take their final examination and are confirmed in the rank of constable.

After the initial two years as probationers, they can sit the qualifying examination for promotion to sergeant and, after 2 years as a sergeant, the inspector's exam. For promotion to chief inspector they go to the Police Staff College for an eight-week junior command course. In addition, forces provide a wide range of specialists and general training courses for officers at all stages of their careers.

Apart from their local training, officers may be selected to attend the National Police Staff College at Bramshill which trains senior officers. The senior staff can take senior command courses as an accelerated promotion program. The Scottish Police College provides training for junior and senior officers and for detectives and traffic officers. In Northern Ireland all regular recruits have 14 weeks' initial training, then they complete a two-year probationary period before their appointments are confirmed.

Ex. 1. Answer the questions:

1. At what age can a man or a woman join the police force?
2. What is the normal way to join the police force in England and Wales?
3. What are the main requirements for candidates?
4. How long does the basic training course last for all police officers?
5. When are they confirmed in the rank of constable?
6. How long is a probationary period before the appointments are confirmed?
7. What are promotion opportunities for police officers?
8. Who are selected at the National Police Staff College at Bramshill?
9. What is police training in Northern Ireland?
10. Who can enter a police cadet corps?

Ex. 2. Decide the following statements are true or false.

1. Only men can join the police force in Great Britain.
2. There are some minimum height requirements.
3. You can join the police force after having left school with A- Levels, O- Levels or after apprenticeship.
4. All police officers go through a basic training course lasting several months and spend a total of two years as probationers.

5. Passing the final exam as a police constable they can sit a qualifying exam for promotion as a sergeant, after a year as a sergeant, the inspector's exam.
6. The National Police Staff College at Bramshill trains junior officers.
7. On promotion to chief inspector, they go to the Police Staff College for an eight-week junior command course.
8. The junior command course also prepares senior officers.
9. Police forces provide a wide range of specialists and general training courses for officers at all stages of their careers.
- 10.. In Northern Ireland all regular recruits have 2 weeks' initial training.

Ex. 3. Fill in the blanks:

accelerated, detectives, educational, probationary,
citizens

1. Candidates must be either British or Commonwealth
2. There is an ... test taken by all candidates regardless of ... achievement.
3. In addition there is an ... promotion course at Bramshill.
4. The Scottish Police College provides training for junior and senior officers and for ... and traffic officers.
5. In Northern Ireland all regular recruits have 14 weeks' initial training, following which they complete a two-year ... period before their appointments are confirmed.

Ex. 4. Match the parts of the sentences:

1. With a job like his, a policeman is everything :	a) physically fit and have good eyesight.
2. Candidates to police must be either British or Commonwealth citizens, ...	b) senior command courses as an accelerated promotion program.
3. All police officers go through a basic training course lasting several months and ...	c) their final examination and are confirmed in the rank of constable.
4. At the end of the second year of probation, they take...	d) lawyer, teacher, social worker, security expert, diplomat, traffic engineer
5. The senior staff can take ...	e) spend a total of two years as probationers.

Ex. 5. Tick the correct synonym:

skill	a)ability	b)willpower	c)experience	d)intelligence
rank	a)climbing plant	b)state	c)status	d)step
promotion	a)professional boxing	b)advancement of a date	c)advancement in rank or position	d)title of a doctor
probation	a)exam	b)trial period	c)professional carrier	d)school yeard
trainee	a)policeman	b)specialist	c)probationer	d)chief

8. INTERPOL

Active Vocabulary:

- **challenge**, **n** a call to participate in a competitive situation to see who is superior: *he accepted the challenge*;
- **core**, **n** central or most important part of anything: *a core of a document*;
- **enable**, **v** make able, give authority or means: *enable people to get to work*
- **entity**, **n** an agency that has an identity separate from those of its members; a thing with distinct and independent existence: *scientifically recognized entity*
- **facilitate**, **v** make easy, lessen the difficulty: *facilitate cooperation*;
- **underpin**, **v** support, form the basis for: *underpin programmes*.

The vision:

"Connecting police for a safer world".

The mission:

"Preventing and fighting crime through enhanced cooperation and innovation on
police and security matters"

International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) is the world's largest international police organization, with 194 member countries. Each country maintains a National Central Bureau (NCB), staffed by national law enforcement officers. It forms the link with Interpol's global network, enabling member countries to work together on cross-border investigations. NCBs are increasingly involved in shaping the Organization's direction.

The General Secretariat is located in Lyon, France, and operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Interpol also has seven regional offices across the world and a representative office at the United Nations in New York and at the European Union in Brussels.

Among the main strategic goals of Interpol are: to serve as the worldwide information hub for law enforcement cooperation (the exchange of police

information lies at the core of Interpol's mandate); to deliver state-of-the-art policing capabilities (forensics and training) that support member countries to fight and prevent transnational crimes (these capabilities underpin three Global Programmes to fight crime: Counter-terrorism, Cybercrime, and Organized and emerging crime); to lead globally innovative approaches to policing (to act as an incubator for the research and development into solutions and standards for international policing); to maximize Interpol's role within the Global Security Architecture (strengthening cooperation between relevant sectors and entities, and raising political awareness and support for Interpol's Programmes); to consolidate resources and governance structures for enhanced operational performance (modernization of the Organization's structures and processes to ensure efficient delivery of its capabilities and services).

The mission of Interpol is to enable police around the world to work together to make the world a safer place. Interpol high-tech infrastructure of technical and operational support helps meet the growing challenges of fighting crime in the 21st century.

Interpol staff work to ensure that police around the world have access to the tools and services necessary to do their jobs effectively. They provide targeted training, expert investigative support and relevant data and secure communications channels. This combined framework helps police on the ground understand crime trends, analyze information, conduct operations and, ultimately, arrest as many criminals as possible.

Interpol aims to facilitate international police cooperation even where diplomatic relations do not exist between particular countries. Action is taken within the limits of existing laws in different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Interpol's Constitution prohibits 'any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character'.

Task 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the full name of Interpol?
2. What are the vision and mission of Interpol?
3. Who does a National Central Bureau of member states consist of?
4. Where is the General Secretariat located?
5. What are the most important objectives of Interpol?
6. What is the main role of Interpol?
7. What is the primary task of Interpol staff?
8. What do Interpol personnel provide?
9. What is the legislative ground for Interpol's activity?
10. What does Interpol's Constitution forbid for its staff?

Task 2. Complete the following text with the words from the box:

- a) challenge; b) cooperation; c) international; d) secure; e) access; f) restricting;
g) efficiently;
h) communication

The particular problem of language is overcome by Interpol by largely (1)... communications to four languages – English, French, Spanish and Arabic. The prerequisite for (2)... of any kind is an adequate means of (3).... With 194 member countries, Interpol has been faced with enormous (4)... to develop a system which will operate quickly and (5)... whichever of those countries should need to speak to each other. Today Interpol boasts an efficient, (6)... and reliable telecommunications system which links each of the NCBs by e-mail and gives automated (7)... to a central database of information on (8)... crime and criminals.

Task 3. Explain the following phrases in English:

cross-border investigations; be involved in shaping; to enable police; to make the world a safer place; high-tech infrastructure; meet the challenges; have access to the tools and services; targeted training; to facilitate international police cooperation; within the limits of existing laws; intervention of a political, military, religious or racial character.

Task 4. Choose the correct variant to complete the following sentences:

7. Interpol's Constitution ... 'any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character'.

- a) allows b) offers c) prohibits

9. EUROPOL

Active Vocabulary:

- **adhere** *v* remain faithful (to); support firmly: *adhere to an opinion*;
- **disseminate** *v* distribute or spread widely: *disseminate ideas and doctrines*;
- **entail** *v* make necessary: *entail the exchange of data*;
- **entitle** *v* give a right (to): *be not entitled to try any more*;
- **state-of-the-art** *adj* the most recent stage in the development of a product, incorporating the newest ideas and features: *a new state-of-the-art hospital*.

Europol is the European Union's law enforcement agency that handles criminal intelligence. Europol was reformed as a full EU agency on 1 January, 2010. It is a multi-disciplinary agency, comprising not only regular police officers but staff members from the member states' various law enforcement agencies: customs, immigration services, border and financial police, etc. Europol helps overcome the language barriers in international police cooperation.

Europol headquarters staff in the Hague, the Netherlands, works closely with law enforcement agencies in the EU Member States and in other non-EU partner states such as Australia, Canada, the USA and Norway.

Europol's aim is to improve the effectiveness and cooperation between the competent authorities of the member states by sharing and pooling intelligence to prevent and combat serious international organized crime. Europol has no executive powers. This means that Europol officials are not entitled to conduct investigations in the member states or to arrest suspects. In providing support, Europol applies different tools from information exchange, intelligence analysis to expertise and training. Over the years Europol has gained substantial experience in fighting drug trafficking, illicit immigration networks and trafficking in human beings, illicit vehicle trafficking, cybercrime, money laundering and forgery of money.

Three different levels of cooperation are possible. The first one is technical cooperation or training providing. The next step is strategic cooperation aimed at exchanging general trends in organized crime and how to fight it and the exchange of threat assessments. The top level of cooperation includes the exchange of

personal data and requires the fulfillment of Europol's standards in the field of data protection and data security.

International crime and terrorist groups operate worldwide and make use of the latest technology. To ensure an effective and coordinated response, Europol needs to be equally flexible and innovative, and make sure its methods and tools are up to date. The organization has state-of-the-art databases and communication channels, offering fast and secure capabilities for storing, searching, visualizing and linking information. Gathering, analyzing and disseminating this information entails the exchange of large quantities of personal data. Europol sets and adheres to the highest standards of data protection and data security.

The Directorate of Europol is appointed by the Council of the European Union and accountable to it via the Europol Management Board. It also controls Europol's budget, financed from member state contributions. The Europol Management Board gives strategic guidance and oversees the implementation of Europol's tasks. Each year it adopts Europol's final budget, work program of future activities and a general report on previous year activities.

Task 1. Answer the following questions:

2. What is Europol? What staff does it comprise?
3. Where is its headquarters located?
4. What is the main task of Europol?
5. Is Europol entitled to conduct the investigation in member states?
6. What tools does it apply to contribute to executive measures carried out by the relevant national authorities?
7. What crimes does Europol combat?
8. What levels of cooperation are possible to combat organized crime?
9. What kind of technology does Europol use to ensure effective response?
10. Who controls the activity of Europol?
11. What are the main tasks of Management Board?

Task 2. Mark the following statements as T (true) or F (false). Correct the false ones:

1. Europol's staff works closely only with law enforcement agencies in the EU Member States.
2. Europol officials have the rights to conduct investigations in the member states or to apprehend suspects.
3. During the years of its existence, Europol has built up great experience in fighting serious crimes.
4. Europol is the European central office to combat euro counterfeiting.
5. Europol is a specialized agency, comprising only regular police officers.
6. Europol helps translate documents into different languages in international police cooperation.

7. Europol's staff cooperates on three levels.
8. The organization has sophisticated databases and communication channels.
9. Europol sets and keeps to the highest standards of data protection and data security
10. The Council of the European Union controls the appointment of Europol's Director and Deputy Directors.

Task 3. Explain the following expressions in English:

to come into effect; member states; sharing and pooling intelligence; a multi-disciplinary agency; to overcome the language barriers; substantial experience; threat assessments; the fulfillment of Europol's standards; give strategic guidance; to oversee the implementation; high-ranking representative; to discuss a wide range of issues.

Task 4. Choose the correct variant to complete the following sentences:

1. Europol is the European Union's law... agency that handles criminal intelligence.
a) enforcement b) engagement c) endorsement
2. It is a multi-disciplinary agency, comprising ... regular police officers.
a) only b) not only c) does not only
3. Europol helps ... the language barriers in international police cooperation.
a) to overcome b) overcome c) overcomes
4. Staff of Europol works ... law enforcement agencies in the EU Member States and non-EU partner states.
a) without b) within c) with
5. Europol ... are not entitled to conduct investigations in the member states or to arrest suspects.
a) partners b) contradicts c) officials
6. Three different levels of cooperation are
a) possible b) impossible c) not possible

10. EUROPEAN UNION

Vocabulary notes:

treaty ['tri:tɪ] угода, договір

prosperity n [prə'sperɪtɪ] процвітання

minority n [maɪ'nɔrɪtɪ] меншість

warrant n ['w ɔrənt] ордер, розпорядження

access n [ˈækses] підхід, доступ

custody n [ˈkʌstədɪ] (тут) опіка

trade n [treid] торгівля

diversity n [daɪˈvɜ:sɪtɪ] різноманітність

intent v [ɪnˈtent] мати намір

schedule v [ˈʃedju:l] призначати, планувати

share v [ʃeə] ділитися (чимось)

exclude v [ɪksˈklu:d] виключати

reject v [rɪˈdʒekt] відхилити

abide v [əˈbaɪd] дотримуватися, виконувати

tangible adj [ˈtændʒəbl] помітний, реальний

peacekeeping adj [ˈpi:ski:pɪŋ] миротворчий

The European Union (EU) is an intergovernmental union of 28 democratic member states – Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Denmark, Ireland, the United Kingdom, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Austria, Finland, Sweden, Cyprus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia – the area of 4,324,782 km² and 507 million people. The European Union is the world's largest confederation of independent states, established under that name in 1992 by the Treaty on European Union (the Maastricht Treaty). The capital of the EU is Brussels. There are 23 official languages. The European Union is a family of democratic European countries, committed to working together for peace and prosperity. It is an organization for international cooperation, and it does not intend to replace existing states. Any European country can join the EU if it has a stable democracy that guarantees the rule of law, human rights and the protection of minorities. It must also have a functioning market economy and a civil service capable of applying EU laws. The member states have set up common institutions

to which they delegate some of their sovereignty so that decisions on specific matters of joint interest can be made democratically at European level.

The most important EU institutions include the European Commission, the Council of the European Union, the European Council, the Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Central Bank, the Court of Auditors, and the European Parliament. The European Parliament is elected every five years by EU citizens. The European Union's activities cover most areas of public policy, from economic policy to foreign affairs, defense, agriculture and trade. Their main aspects are: - free trade of goods and services among member states - freedom for citizens of its member states to live and work anywhere within the EU - a single currency, the euro (excluding the UK and Denmark) - a common external customs tariff - funding for the development of disadvantaged regions - cooperation in criminal matters, including sharing of intelligence (through EUROPOL and the Schengen Information System) - a common security policy (60,000-member European Rapid Reaction Force for peacekeeping purposes, an EU military staff) The Constitution for the EU now has an uncertain future. It was ratified by 13 member states. However, 54.7% of French voters and 61.6% of voters in the Netherlands rejected the constitution.

It's interesting to know: History of Country's Membership 1952 - Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands 1973 - Denmark, Ireland, the United Kingdom 1981 - Greece 1986 - Portugal, Spain 1995 - Austria, Finland, Sweden 2004 - Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia. 2007 - Bulgaria, Romania 2013 - Croatia

The EU symbols

The European flag – the 12 stars in a circle symbolize the ideals of perfection, completeness and unity. The European anthem – the melody comes from the Ninth Symphony by Beethoven. Europe Day, 9 May – is celebrated each year as the EU's birthday (1950) “United in diversity” – is the motto of the EU. Euro banknotes The euro (€), is probably the EU's most tangible achievement. It is the single currency, shared by 18 countries. This number will rise as the new member

countries adopt the euro, once their economies are ready. All euro notes and coins can be used in all countries where the euro is accepted. Each note is the same, while the coins have a common design on one side and a national emblem of one-member state on the other side. EU countries using the euro: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Finland. EU countries not using the euro: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Denmark, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Ex. 1. Read and translate the following international words:

cooperation, economy, democracy, commission, activity, agriculture, referendum, candidate, to guarantee, to delegate, to ratify, to symbolize, to represent, human, stable, civil, public, military

Ex. 2. Match the English and the Ukrainian equivalents:

1. for peace and prosperity
2. member states
3. single currency
4. sharing of intelligence
5. protection of minorities
6. criminal matters
7. market economy
8. rapid reaction
9. foreign affairs
10. tangible achievement

- a. ринкова економіка
- b. захист меншин
- c. кримінальні справи
- d. закордонні справи
- e. обмін інформацією
- f. помітне досягнення
- g. країни-члени
- h. єдина валюта
- i. швидке реагування
- j. заради миру та процвітання

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences with the following words:

governments, treaties, market, member states, partner, to pass

1. The main job of the Parliament is _____ European laws. It shares this responsibility with the Council of the European Union, and the proposals for new laws come from the European Commission.
2. The Council consists of ministers from the national _____ of all the EU countries.
3. The European Commission is independent of national governments, and it keeps an eye out to see that everyone abides by the European _____ and laws.
4. The EU has 20 official languages for 25 _____ (although there are only three working languages in the European Commission).
5. The EU's frontier-free single _____ and the creation of the single currency have already generated billions of euro of wealth and created several million new jobs.
6. The EU has become

Ukraine's largest trading ____ accounting for about 35% of Ukraine's total trade. At the same time, Ukraine represents less than 1% of total EU trade.

Ex. 4. Translate into English:

Міжурядова організація – міжнародна співпраця – імміграційна служба – рівний доступ – угоди та закони – цивільний позов – переправляти злочинців – підсилення контролю – офіцери митниці – торгівля та сільське господарство

Ex. 5. Complete the sentences:

1. The European Union is ... 2. This organization does not replace existing states. It is established for (to) ... 3. The main EU's institutions are ... 4. The EU countries have common free market, external customs tariff... 5. The euro is used in ... member states. 6. The EU use ... official languages. 7. The Constitution was ratified by 13 states and rejected by ... 8. The official candidates to join the EU are ... 9. European Union citizens are free to ...

Ex. 6. Choose the correct variant:

1. The European Union (EU) is an intergovernmental union of _____ democratic member states.

28

30

40

2. The capital of the EU is _____.

Lion

Brussels

Hague

3. The European Union is the world's largest confederation of _____ established under that name in 1992 by the Treaty on European Union

liberal states

independent states

conservative states

4. How many stars are there on the European Flag?

12

9

15

5. Why are there 12 stars on the European flag?

It is a number that represents perfection and completeness
To represent 12 member states
The union is administered by 12 commissioners }

6.The Presidency of the European Union is rotated every _____?
six months
five years
three weeks

7.When you cross the border from Germany to the Netherlands without showing your passport you do so due to:
The Maastricht Treaty
The Schengen Agreement
The Brussels Agreement

8.Who is the president of the European Union?
There is no European President
Jos Manuel Barroso
Tony Blair

9.What is the anthem of the European Union?
Carmen (Bizet)
Salzburg Symphony (Mozart)
Ode to Joy (Beethoven) }

10.The European Central Bank is based in which city?
Frankfurt am Main
Luxemburge
Brussels

11. PUNISMENT. THE PURPOSE AND THE KINDS

Active Vocabulary:

- **vindication**, n the fact of proving that someone is not guilty or is free from blame: *a complete vindication in court*;
- **deterrence**, n the action or the fact of deterring people from doing something: *the principle of nuclear deterrence*;
- **restraint**, n a measure or condition that keeps someone or something under control: car safety restraints;

- **probation**, n a period of time when a criminal must behave well and not commit any more crimes in order to avoid being sent to prison: *a two years' probation*;
- **community service**, n work that people do without payment to help other people, and which people may sometimes be ordered to do as punishment for crimes that are not too serious: *to perform 100 hours of community service*.

Punishment, in modern criminal law, is a penalty inflicted by the state upon a person for committing a criminal offence. Punishment came to be thought of not only as express vindication but also as a means of protecting the laws from abuse by individual members of the society. Deterrence and separation from society, rather than revenge, became the principal purposes of punishment, with the degree of penalty adjusted to reflect the nature of the crime.

Proponents of legal punishment stress its value as a sobering deterrent to those criminally inclined and, in the case of imprisonment for its own sake, as a means for protecting society from chronic or dangerous lawbreakers. Criminal codes of the different countries vary with regard to specific penalties that may be imposed for crimes. The most widely spread kinds of punishment are:

Capital Punishment

Capital punishment, also known as the death penalty, is the legal taking of the life of a criminal. The law allows for the death of the offender as punishment for the crime or crimes committed.

Imprisonment

Imprisonment is the restraint or confinement of an offender's liberty as punishment for committing a crime. It could be for a few hours or for life. The court usually determines the length of imprisonment based on the crime committed. It also looks at any maximum or minimum terms set out under the respective law criminalizing the action.

Fines

A fine is a sum of money that an offender pays as punishment for committing a crime. The purposes of imposing a fine is to punish the offender, compensate the state for the offense and deter future criminal acts.

Forfeiture and Confiscation

Forfeiture is the involuntary relinquishment of money or property as a punishment for a crime. This includes subject matter forfeiture, instrumentality forfeiture or forfeiture of the proceeds of a crime.

Suspended Sentence

The court often gives suspended sentences as an alternative to a fine or imprisonment. The court imposes a sentence but suspends it for a period of time, either conditionally or unconditionally. If the offender contravenes the conditions

of a suspended sentence, he will be expected to serve the full sentence originally imposed.

Probation

A court may order an offender to serve a term of probation, during which time the offender must meet certain conditions, including reporting to a probation officer, remaining crime-free or attending treatment.

Community Service

In the case of community service, offender does some paid or unpaid work which is beneficial to the community. Thus, a community service sentence combines punishment with activities carried out in the community.

Revocation of Rights

The court may also punish an offender by revoking his rights. The court may revoke a right temporarily by suspending it for a period of time or permanently by cancelling it or disqualifying the offender.

Task 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the definition of punishment?
2. What are the purposes of punishment?
3. What is the purpose of imprisonment?
4. What are the main kinds of punishment?
5. What is the capital punishment?
6. What is the definition of a fine?
7. What does a forfeiture include?
8. What are the main characteristics of a suspended sentence?
9. What is the purpose of community service?
10. Is the revocation of rights permanent?

Task 2. Complete the following text with the words from the box:

- | |
|---|
| a) reform, b) against, c) restriction) purpose, e) to return, f) sentence, g)offender, h) convictions |
|---|

Criminal punishment of persons who have committed crimes is one of the forms of state fight (1)... crime. Any criminal punishment is always a (2)... of the rights of convicted persons. This restriction is a sort of retribution for the crime a person committed. If a person is convicted, the court decides on the most appropriate (3).... The facts of the offence, the circumstances of the (4)...., his/her previous (5).... are taken into account. The more serious an offence is, the stricter a penalty should be.

What is the (6)... of punishment? One purpose is obviously to(7).... the offender, to correct the offender's moral attitudes and anti-social behaviour and to rehabilitate him or her, which means to assist the offender (8)....to normal life as a useful member of the community.

Task 3. Explain the following phrases in English:

Modern criminal law, to commit a criminal offence, legal punishment, separation from society, in the case of imprisonment, specific penalties, principal purposes of punishment, for its own sake, the death penalty, the length of imprisonment, maximum or minimum terms, to deter future criminal acts, involuntary relinquishment of money or property

Task 4. Choose the correct variant to complete the following sentences:

12. HUMAN RIGHTS

What are human rights?

Human rights are standards that recognize and protect the dignity of all human beings. Human rights govern how individual human beings live in society and with each other, as well as their relationship with the State.

Human rights law obliges governments to do some things, and prevents them from doing others. Individuals also have responsibilities: in using their human rights, they must respect the rights of others. No government, group or individual person has the right to do anything that violates another's rights.

Human rights are universal and inalienable. All people everywhere in the world are entitled to them. No one can voluntarily give them up. Nor can others take them away from him or her.

Human rights are indivisible. Whether civil, political, economic, social or cultural in nature, they are all inherent to the dignity of every human person. Consequently, they all have equal status as rights. There is no such thing as a 'small' right. There is no hierarchy of human rights.

All individuals are equal as human beings and by virtue of the inherent dignity of each human person. All human beings are entitled to their human rights without discrimination of any kind, such as race, color, sex, ethnicity, age, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, disability, property, birth or other status as explained by the human rights treaty bodies.

Values of tolerance, equality and respect can help reduce friction within society. Putting human rights ideas into practice can help us create the kind of society we want to live in. A person's human rights cannot be taken away. In its final Article, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that no State, group or person has any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

This doesn't mean that abuses and violations of human rights don't occur. On television and in newspapers every day we hear tragic stories of murder, violence, racism, hunger, unemployment, poverty, abuse, homelessness and discrimination.

However, the Universal Declaration and other human rights treaties are more than just noble aspirations. They are essential legal principles. To meet their international human rights obligations, many nations have incorporated these principles into their own laws. This provides an opportunity for individuals to have a complaint settled by a court in their own country.

Reading comprehension

Task 1. True or false

1. Human rights govern relationship between an individual and the State.

2. The Universal Declaration and other human rights treaties are very important legal principles.
3. Individuals shouldn't be discriminated for their race, color, sex, ethnicity, age, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, disability and property.
4. It is prohibited by law to violate and invade another person's rights.
5. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that no State, group or person has any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1. Human rights are universal and _____ .
2. A person's human rights cannot be taken _____ .
3. All human beings are entitled to their human rights without _____ .
4. Individuals have responsibilities: in using their human rights, they must respect _____ .
5. No government, group or individual person has the right to _____ .

Task 3. Find equivalents in the text for the words below.

- a) Imparable
- b) To commit/effect
- c) To forbid
- d) Worth
- e) To confer a right
- f) Discontent
- g) To head off
- h) Trial
- i) To happen
- j) Virtue
- k) To defend

Task 4. Match the English word with its Ukrainian equivalent.

Racism	урегулювати
Unemployment	безпритульність
to settle	притаманна гідність
poverty	піднесені прагнення
treaty	невідчужувані права
disability	невдоволення, скарга
homelessness	расова дискримінація

inherent dignity	договір
inalienable rights	інвалідність
noble aspirations	безробіття
complaint	бідність

13. DESCRIPTION OF A PERSON.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.

Active Vocabulary:

Corpulent adj. is having a large bulky body; he is physically unfit – a corpulent man;

Blotchy adj. if someone's skin blotchy, it is covered in marks, usually temporary one's, that are not regular in shape: blotchy reddish complexion;

Bulging adj. sticking out in a rounded shape: he has bulging muscles in his arms;

Sunken adj. (eyes or cheeks) seeming to have fallen further into the face, especially because of tiredness, illness, or old age: she looked old and with sunken cheeks and hollow eyes;

Cleft adj. divided or partially into two: he was handsome, with dark, wavy hair, and cleft chin,(with a deep vertical line)

Lisp n. speech defect (to pronouns “s” and “z” sounds like “th”):he speaks with a lisp;

Stammer v. speak with unusual pauses or repeated sounds, either because of speech problems or because of fear or nervousness./ he turned red and started stammering.

Oddity n. someone or something that is strange and unusual: she was considered an oddity.

To capture a criminal in our highly mobile times, it is very important for the police to obtain promptly an accurate description. There are some of the most important identifiers the police need to apprehend criminal suspect:

Location information is critical.

A variety of general description information about the suspect should be noted: sex, race or national origin, age(exact or approximate), height (exact or approximate), weight (exact or approximate), build (slender, medium, heavy, corpulent).

Facial information is also important:

Hair – note the colour, texture, hair style, also possible dyes or wigs.

Forehead: high, low, broad, narrow, wrinkled, bulging, receding.

Eyes – colour, shape (round, slanted), cross-eyed, deep-seated, long eyelashes, wear glasses (type, colour), near-sighted, far-sighted,

Nose – shape (long, wide, hooked, broken, broad base, tured-up) and nostrils (wide, narrow).

Cheeks – sunken, filled out, dried, oily, wrinkles around nose and mouth.

Cheek bones – high, low, wide, narrow.

Ears – size and prominence (protruding, flat, small, large lobes).

Mouth – large, small, lips thin, thick, medium, upper/lower lip protrude.

Chin – round, oval, pointed, square, double chin, dimpled, cleft.

Complexion – pores, acne, ruddy, freckled, pale, blotchy, pimply, dark- swarthy, uses cosmetics.

Facial fair – clean shaven, unshaven, beard, moustache, sideburns.

Distinctive marks – scars, birth marks, moles, tattoos, piercing (give location and descriptions).

Clothing information is also very important.

Hat – colour, style, how it is worn (backward, to one side)

Coat – colour and style (suit coat, jacket, topcoat).

Shirt/blouse/dress – colour, design, sleeves, collar.

Trousers/slacks/skirt – colour, style, cuffs.

Socks – colour, pattern, length.

Shoes – colour, style, brand name for sneakers (if possible), condition.

Accessories –scarf, gloves, tie.

Jewelry – rings, watches, bracelets, necklaces.

General appearance – neat, sloppy, clean, dirty.

Oddities – too large or too small clothing, odd colours, patchwork.

Other physical features:

Voice – deep, high-pitch, melodious, effeminate, lisp, stammer.

Speech – refined, uneducated, use of slang, vulgar, accent, dialect, foreign language.

Victim or witness will never be able to remember all this information about any criminal or suspect. But remembering as many as possible can be particularly helpful to the police.

Task 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What identifiers the police need to apprehend a suspect?
2. What should be noted in general description information?
3. What adjectives describe a person's complexion?
4. What features make person easy to recognize?
5. Is clothing information important?
6. What features do you use to describe people?
7. In your opinion, what are critical identifiers of a suspect for the police?
8. What physical features are important for description information?
9. What are distinctive marks?
10. Why it is important for the police to obtain information promptly?

Task 2. Read the wanted poster. Mark the statements as T (true) or F (false).

WANTED

John Stivens

John Stivens is wanted for armed robbery.

Stivens robbed a bank in St. Louis

Description:

Age: 35

Height: about 1m 60cm

Weight: about 90kgs

Build: large/overweight

Hair: black

Eyes: brown

Complexion: pale

Distinctive marks: spider tattoo on right forearm

Remarks: Stivens' clothing at the time of the robbery was blue jeans, a black sweatshirt and a black baseball cap. At the time of the robbery, Stivens did not have facial hair.

Warning!

This man is armed and dangerous.

If you see him do not approach, contact the nearest police station.

1. The suspect stole money from a bank.
2. The suspect has slender build.
3. The suspect has no distinctive marks.
4. The suspect had mustache at the time of a robbery.
5. The suspect is armed and dangerous.
6. There is no information about suspect's clothing.

Task 3. Match the words (1-7) with the definition A-G

1 mustache	4 complexion
2 height	5 distinctive mark
3 overweight	6 pale
7 weight	

- a) the physical appearance of a person's skin;
- b) a feature that makes someone recognizable;
- c) the measurement of how tall a person is;
- d) the measurement of how heavy a person is;
- e) hair growth above someone's upper lip;
- f) weighing more than healthy;
- g) light coloured skin.

Task4. Choose the correct variant to complete the following sentences.

1. It is very important for the police to obtain promptly an accurate
a)description b) distraction c) discourage
2. There are some of important identifiers the police need to apprehend criminal suspect:
a) most b) the most c) a most
3. A variety of general description information about the suspect noted:
a)should be b) should not be c) should
4. Facial information important.
a) is also b) is not also c) does not also
5. Victim or witness able to remember all this information about any criminal or suspect.
a) will never be b) will ever be c) will be
6. But remembering as many as possible can be particularly to the police.
a) helpful b) helpless c) unhelpfull

ФРАНЦУЗЬКА МОВА

Зміст:

1. Про себе та професію
2. Політичний устрій України
3. Політичний устрій Франції
4. Європейський Союз
5. Структура та завдання Національної поліції України
6. Структура та завдання Національної поліції Франції
7. Злочини та покарання у Франції

1. THÈME : DE MOI-MÊME ET DE MON MÉTIER

I. Retenez quelques définitions/ synonymes:

1. La **formation professionnelle** est un processus d'acquisition de connaissances et de compétences requises dans des métiers spécifiques ou plus largement sur le marché de l'emploi.

2. *tenter sa chance*

essayer de réussir,
essayer de gagner.

3. **être accepté**

être reçu (à un concours, un examen).

être admis (dans un groupe)

4. **être affecté à/dans**

être nommé à

5. **Leadership** est un anglicisme qui signifie "fonction, position du **leader**" ; le terme désigne donc l'influence d'un individu sur un groupe.

6. **Flexible**. Qui a de la souplesse, de l'aisance, de la facilité : Démarche **flexible**.
Qui se plie aux diverses circonstances, aux influences : Caractère **flexible**.

7. **être résistants au stress** –

être moins sensible au stress

II. Lisez le texte et traduisez- le en ukrainien:



Permettez-moi de me présenter : Je m'appelle Pierre Du Sablon. Je suis Canadien. Je suis marié. J'ai une fille de 3 ans.

Ma formation est Technique policière. J'ai terminé le Collège John Abbott, de 2007 à 2010, suivie de 15 semaines à l'École nationale de police du Québec. Je suis dans la profession depuis 2012.

Maintenant quelques mots sur mon métier...

J'avais toujours voulu devenir policier. Je me suis fait un ami qui m'a convaincu de tenter ma chance. J'ai été accepté.

Tous les policiers commencent en tant que patrouilleurs et sont affectés dans différents postes de quartier. À deux dans une voiture, on patrouille dans les rues en attendant les appels. Selon les interventions effectuées, nous devons rendre un rapport.

À mon avis, le policier doit posséder beaucoup d'autonomie et d'initiative, de leadership. Il faut aussi être bon en communication, savoir parler aux gens. Puis il faut être flexible avec les horaires de travail, qui varient beaucoup. Les patrouilleurs interviennent souvent dans des situations dangereuses. Ils doivent donc être résistants au stress et savoir prendre rapidement de bonnes décisions.

On voit parfois des choses très difficiles et il faut savoir gérer nos émotions; ce qui n'est pas toujours facile.

III. EXERCICES

A. Répondez aux questions en vous servant du texte:

1. Quelle est la nationalité de Pierre Du Sablon ?

2. Quelle est sa situation familiale ?

3. Quelle est sa formation ?

4. Depuis quand est-il dans sa profession ?

5. Quels établissements d'enseignement a-t-il terminé ?

6. Pourquoi a-t-il choisi la profession de policier?

7. En quoi conciste le travail des patrouilleurs ?

8.Quelles qualités doit posséder le policier, selon Pierre ?

9.Quels aspects du travail Pierre préfère-t-il?

10.Quels sont les points négatifs ou les difficultés liés à son travail?

B. Dites autrement:

1. être admis au concours
2. essayer de réussir
3. être moins sensible au stress
4. avoir les horaires décalés
5. avoir de la souplesse
- 6.être nommé à un poste
- 7.pour me présenter en quelques mots...

C.Dites si les affirmations suivantes sont vraies ou fausses. Corrigez celles qui sont fausses.

- 1.Pierre Du Sablon est célibataire.
- 2.Il a terminé l'École nationale de police du Québec.
- 3.Pierre Du Sablon ne voulait jamais devenir policier.
- 4.Tous les policiers commencent en tant que patrouilleurs.
- 5.Selon lui, le policier ne doit pas posséder beaucoup d'initiative.**
- 6.Les patrouilleurs doivent être résistants au stress et savoir prendre vite de bonnes décisions.
- 7.Tout policier doit être bon en communication et savoir parler aux gens.

D.Parlez de vous et de votre métier :

1. Présentez-vous !
- 2.D'où êtes-vous ?
- 3.Quelle est votre situation familiale ?
4. Parlez de vos études et de votre formation principale.
5. Quel établissement d'enseignement supérieur avez-vous terminé ?

6. Quelles langues étrangères maîtrisez-vous ?
7. Avez-vous une expérience professionnelle ?
8. Parlez de votre dernier emploi.
9. Quels aspects de travail préférez-vous dans votre métier?
10. Y a-t-il des points négatifs ou des **difficultés liés à votre profession?**

2. THÈME : LE RÉGIME POLITIQUE DE L'UKRAINE

I. Retenez quelques definitions:

Le pays: territoire d'une nation délimité par des frontières et constituant une entité géographique .

Un État : société politique résultant de la fixation, sur un territoire délimité par des frontières, d'un groupe humain présentant des caractères plus ou moins marqués d'homogénéité culturelle et régi par un pouvoir institutionnalisé.

À savoir:

Pour qu'un État soit reconnu internationalement (selon les termes de la convention de Montevideo), quatre caractéristiques constitutives doivent être constatées de manière évidente :

1. l'existence d'un territoire délimité et déterminé ;
2. l'existence d'une population résidante sur ce territoire ;
3. l'existence d'une forme minimale de gouvernement ;
4. la capacité à entrer en relation avec les autres États

Une constitution est une loi fondamentale qui fixe l'organisation et *le* fonctionnement d'un organisme, généralement d'un État ...

L'indépendance est une condition pour une nation, un pays, un État dans lequel les résidents et la population exercent l'autogouvernance, et habituellement une souveraineté totale sur le territoire.

L'opposition de l'indépendance est le fait d'être totalement régenté par une autorité suzeraine ou coloniale.

II. Lisez le texte et traduisez-le en ukrainien:

LE RÉGIME POLITIQUE DE L'UKRAINE

D'après la Constitution l'Ukraine est un État souverain, indépendant, démocratique. La Constitution de l'Ukraine, a été adoptée le 28 juin 1996.



Le chef de l'État est le Président, qui agit au nom de l'État. Le Président est le garant de la souveraineté nationale et de l'intégrité territoriale de l'Ukraine, ainsi que du respect de la

Constitution et des droits et libertés de l'homme et du citoyen. Le Président est élu au suffrage universel direct pour un mandat de cinq ans, renouvelable une fois.

Le Conseil suprême (Verkhovna Rada) est le seul organe législatif en Ukraine. Conformément à la Constitution, il est constitué de 450 députés du peuple élus au suffrage universel direct et au scrutin secret, pour un mandat de cinq ans. Les fonctions du Conseil suprême de l'Ukraine consistent notamment à : apporter des amendements à la Constitution, organiser des référendums nationaux, adopter des lois, approuver le budget de l'État, révoquer le Président dans le cadre d'une procédure spéciale (destitution), etc.

Le Cabinet des ministres est l'organe suprême du pouvoir exécutif. Il est constitué du Premier Ministre, du Premier Vice-Premier Ministre, de trois autres vice-premiers ministres et des autres ministres du gouvernement. Le Premier Ministre est nommé par le Président avec l'assentiment de la majorité absolue des membres du Conseil suprême.

En Ukraine, l'administration de la justice est exclusivement du ressort des tribunaux. La procédure judiciaire se réalise par la Cour constitutionnelle et les

juridictions de droit commun. La Cour suprême spécialisée de l'Ukraine est la juridiction la plus élevée de l'ordre judiciaire.

III. EXERCICES

A. Répondez aux questions en vous servant du texte:

1. Quand est-ce que l'Ukraine a déclaré son indépendance?
2. Quand est-ce que la Constitution de l'Ukraine a été adoptée?
3. Qui est le chef de l'État d'après la Constitution?
4. Comment et pour quel mandat est-ce que le président est élu?
5. Quel est l'organe suprême du pouvoir législatif en Ukraine?
6. Combien de députés est-ce que la Verkhovna Rada comprend?
7. Comment et pour quel délai est-ce que la Verkhovna Rada est élue?
8. Quel est l'organe suprême du pouvoir exécutif en Ukraine?
9. Par qui est nommé le premier ministre de l'Ukraine?
10. Quel est l'organe suprême judiciaire en Ukraine?

B. Trouvez dans le texte les synonymes des mots et des expressions mis en italique:

1) voter une loi
2) conformément à la Constitution
3) être de la compétence d'un tribunal
4) le chef de l'État
5) l'activité du Conseil suprême
6) destituer le Président

C. Complétez les phrases :

1. Le pouvoir d'État est divisé en ...
2. La Constitution de l'Ukraine, a été adoptée en ...
3. Le Président de l'Ukraine est à la tête de l'État pour ...
4. Le mandat du président est renouvelable ...
5. La Verkhovna Rada est l'organe suprême du pouvoir ...

- 6.Ce sont ... qui apportent des amendements à la Constitution, adoptent des lois, approuvent le budget de l'État.
- 7.Le Cabinet des ministres est l'organe suprême du pouvoir....
- 8.Le Président nomme le Premier ministre ...
- 9.La procédure judiciaire est exercée par
10. ...est la juridiction la plus élevée de l'ordre judiciaire.

D.Complétez les phrases avec les verbes à la bonne forme du présent de l'Indicatif :

a)avoir	b) <i>appartenir</i>	c) <i>être</i>	d) <i>diriger</i>
e) <i>prêter</i>	f) <i>se composer</i>	g) <i>pouvoir</i>	h) <i>englober</i>
i) <i>stipuler</i>	j) <i>garantir</i>		

- 1.La Constitution de l'Ukraine ... de quinze chapitres.
- 2.Les articles 1 et 2 ... que l'Ukraine est un état souverain et indépendant, démocratique, social, juridique, (de droit).
- 3.La souveraineté de l'Ukraine ... tout son territoire .
- 4.D'après la Constitution tout le pouvoir ... au peuple.
- 5.La Constitution ... un libre développement et la protection d'autres langues des minorités nationales.
- 6.Les citoyens de l'Ukraine ... égaux devant la loi.
- 7.Le Président de l'Ukraine l'Etat à l'aide de son administration et du ministère.
8. Le Président ... serment au peuple à la cérémonie solennelle du Conseil Suprême.
- 9.Le Président ... suspendre les pouvoirs du Premier ministre et décider de le révoquer.
- 10.Le Président de la République, les députés, le Conseil des ministres et la Banque nationale de l'Ukraine ... le droit de déposer des projets de loi devant le Conseil suprême.

E.Reliez les mots et ses définitions :

1. État <i>m</i>	a)ensemble des individus qui habitent un pays, une région, une ville etc.
2.Superficie <i>f</i>	b)élévation importante du sol.
3. Capitale <i>f</i>	c)cours d'eau important, formé par la réunion des rivières et finissant dans la mer.
4. Frontière <i>f</i>	d)nation organisée, administrée par un gouvernement.
5. Population <i>f</i>	e)ville où se trouve le siège des pouvoirs publics d'un État.
6. Montagne <i>f</i>	f)l'étendue d'un pays.
7.Fleuve <i>m</i>	g)les limites qui séparent un État d'un autre État.

3.THÈME : LE RÉGIME POLITIQUE DE LA FRANCE

I.Retenez quelques définitions utiles:

Le Président de la République est le chef d'État d'un pays qui a une forme républicaine.

Un gouvernement est une institution politique qui exerce le pouvoir exécutif du pays.

Le Parlement est la principale institution du pouvoir législatif en France.

II. Lisez le texte et traduisez-le en ukrainien:

LE RÉGIME POLITIQUE DE LA FRANCE



Le régime politique actuel de la France, établit en 1958, porte le nom de la Cinquième République.

Le pouvoir exécutif appartient en premier lieu au Président de la République. Le Président est élu pour cinq ans au suffrage universel direct au scrutin majoritaire à deux tours. Les attributions du Président sont presque illimitées.

- Il contrôle les institutions républicaines principales y compris l'activité du gouvernement.
- Il nomme le Premier ministre, et, sur proposition de celui-ci, les membres du gouvernement.
- Il préside le Conseil des ministres, fait établir l'ordre du jour et dirige les travaux.
- Il signe les ordonnances et les décrets après délibération en conseil des ministres.
- Il nomme aux emplois civils et militaires.
- Il accrédite les ambassadeurs et les envoyés extraordinaires, met en application les nouveaux traités.
- Il est chef des armées et préside les comités supérieurs de la défense.
- Il possède le droit de dissolution de l'Assemblée nationale.
- Il promulgue les lois dans les quinze jours suivant leur adoption par le Parlement.

Le Président de l'État français réside au palais de l'Élysée.

Le Gouvernement français ou Conseil des Ministres est l'organe suprême du pouvoir exécutif de la République. Le gouvernement n'est qu'un organe auprès du Président et ne définit pas la politique générale de l'État. Le gouvernement est collectivement responsable devant le Président et le Premier ministre. Le gouvernement peut être renversé par une motion de censure adoptée par l'Assemblée nationale.

Le pouvoir législatif appartient au Parlement, formé de deux chambres, l'Assemblée nationale et le Sénat. Les députés à l'Assemblée nationale sont élus pour cinq ans au suffrage universel direct au scrutin majoritaire à deux tours. L'Assemblée nationale a le dernier mot en cas de désaccord prolongé avec le Sénat sur l'adoption d'une loi. Le Sénat est élu pour six ans au suffrage indirect. Il assure la représentation des collectivités territoriales de la République. L'Assemblée Nationale est installée au Palais-Bourbon. Le Sénat se réunit au Palais du Luxembourg.

Le pouvoir judiciaire est séparé des deux autres, bien que le Président de la République dispose d'un droit de grâce. Il est lui même subdivisé entre un ordre administratif, dont la plus haute juridiction est le Conseil d'État, et un ordre judiciaire, dont la plus haute juridiction est la Cour de Cassation.

La conformité des lois à la Constitution, la régularité des scrutins et, plus largement, le respect des institutions sont contrôlés par le Conseil constitutionnel.

III. EXERCICES :

A. Répondez aux questions en vous servant du texte:

1. Quel nom porte le régime politique actuel de la France ?
2. A qui appartient le pouvoir exécutif en France ?
3. Le Président de la République française comment et pour quel délai est-il élu ?
4. Quels sont les pouvoirs du Président de la République française ?
5. Qui est le chef du gouvernement français ?
6. Combien de chambres prévoit la Constitution de la Cinquième République ?

- 7.L'Assemblée nationale, comment et pour quel délai est-elle élue?
- 8.Comment et pour quel délai les membres du Sénat sont-ils élus ?
- 9.Comment est subdivisé le pouvoir judiciaire en France?
- 10.Comment s'appelle la plus haute juridiction de l'ordre administratif ?
- 11.Comment s'appelle la plus haute juridiction de l'ordre judiciaire?

B. Dites si les affirmations suivantes sont vraies ou fausses. Corrigez celles qui sont fausses.

- 1.Le régime politique actuel de la France fut établit en 1948.
- 2.Le président de la République française est élu directement par le peuple.
- 3.Le président de la République française est à la tête de l'État pour sept ans.
- 4.Charles de Gaulle est le premier président de la Ve République.
- 5.Le premier ministre propose au président les membres du gouvernement.
- 6.Le Conseil des Ministres est l'organe suprême du pouvoir exécutif de la République.
- 7.Le gouvernement définit la politique générale de l'État.
- 8.Le gouvernement ne peut pas être renversé par une motion de censure.
- 9.Parlement se compose de deux chambres, l'Assemblée nationale et le Sénat.
- 10.La Cour de Cassation est la plus haute juridiction de l'ordre administratif.
- 11.Le Président de la République dispose d'un droit de grâce.
- 12.Le Conseil constitutionnel contrôle la régularité des scrutins et le respect des institutions.

C.Complétez les phrases :

- 1.Le régime politique actuel de la France porte le nom
- 2.Le Président est élu pour ... au suffrage universel direct.
- 3.Les attributions du Président sont
- 4.Parlement est formé de deux chambres :
- 5.L'Assemblée nationale est élue au suffrage universel direct à
- 6.L'Assemblée nationale a le dernier mot en cas

- 7.L'Assemblée Nationale est installée au
- 8.Le Sénat assure la représentation
- 9.Le Sénat est élu pour ... au suffrage
- 10.Le Sénat se réunit au
- 11.L'organe suprême du pouvoir exécutif de la République est
- 12.Le gouvernement peut être renversé par
- 13.La plus haute juridiction de l'ordre administratif est ...
- 14.La plus haute juridiction est de l'ordre judiciaire est

D.Distribuez les mots et les expressions ci-dessous en trois colonnes d'après le sens :

- 1)le Président de la République ; 2)le Sénat; 3)la Cour de Cassation ; 4)l'adoption d'une loi ; 5)le Conseil constitutionnel ; 6)l'Assemblée nationale ; 7)le Conseil des ministres ; 8)le Procureur de la République ; 9)le ministre de l'Intérieur ; 10)le préfet ; 11)l' administration de la justice ; 12) La Cour d'appel ; 13)les députés.

A/ <i>Pouvoir exécutif</i>	B/ <i>Pouvoir législatif</i>	C/ <i>Pouvoir judiciaire</i>

D.Dans la liste de mots de la colonne droite trouvez les synonymes pour les mots de la colonne gauche:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1.mettre en application | a)énoncer |
| 2.une attribution | b) demeurer |
| 3.une délibération | c)diriger les débats |
| 4.présider | d)dépasser en quantité |
| 5.résider | e)mettre en oeuvre |
| 6.excéder | f)une discussion |
| 7.stipuler | g)une fonction |

E. Complétez les phrases avec les verbes ci-dessous. Mettez ces verbes au présent de l'Indicatif:

a)avoir	b)être	c)informer	d)appartenir
e)veiller	f)se réunir	g)négocier	h)comprendre

1. Le Parlement de plein droit en une session ordinaire qui commence le premier jour ouvrable d'octobre.
2. Les séances des deux assemblées publiques.
3. Le Gouvernement le Parlement de sa décision de faire intervenir les forces armées à l'étranger.
4. L'initiative des lois concurremment au Premier ministre et aux membres du Parlement.
5. Les membres du Parlement et le Gouvernement le droit d'amendement.
6. Le Président de la République les traités.
7. Le Conseil constitutionnel neuf membres, dont le mandat dure neuf ans.
8. Le Conseil constitutionnel à la régularité de l'élection du Président de la République.

4. THÈME : L'UNION EUROPÉENNE

I. Retenez quelques définitions:

1. **La souveraineté** (dérivé de « souverain », du latin médiéval superus, de super, « dessus », fin XII e siècle) désigne l'exercice du pouvoir sur une zone géographique et sur la population qui l'occupe.
2. **Un État souverain** : un gouvernement qui n'est subordonné à aucun autre ; une capacité d'entrer en relation avec les autres États.

3.L'indépendance est la capacité d'agir, de faire et de choisir sans l'intervention ou la tutelle d'autrui. C'est le contraire de la dépendance et s'applique à la fois aux individus et aux institutions formelles, comme l'État.

II. Lisez le texte et traduisez-le en ukrainien:

L'UNION EUROPÉENNE

L'Union européenne (U.E.) est un organisme unique, puisqu'il se compose d'États indépendants qui ont choisi d'exercer leur souveraineté en commun dans certains domaines clés. À l'instar de tout gouvernement, l'Union dispose d'un pouvoir législatif et exécutif et d'un système judiciaire indépendant.

Tout pays peut adhérer à l'Union européenne, à condition d'être européen, démocratique et de pouvoir s'acquitter des droits et des obligations qui découlent de l'adhésion.

L'Union européenne compte vingt-sept États membres de tailles différentes et aux modes d'organisation institutionnelle variés.

Les États membres sont l'Allemagne, l'Autriche, la Belgique, la Bulgarie, Chypre, la Croatie, le Danemark, l'Espagne, l'Estonie, la Finlande, la France, la Grèce, la Hongrie, l'Irlande, l'Italie, la Lettonie, la Lituanie, le Luxembourg, Malte, les Pays-Bas, la Pologne, le Portugal, la République tchèque, la Roumanie, la Slovaquie, la Slovénie, et la Suède.

LE TRIANGLE INSTITUTIONNEL

Au sein de l'Union, trois institutions sont chargées de formuler les politiques et de prendre les décisions. Il s'agit du Conseil de l'Union européenne, de la Commission européenne et du parlement européen.

Le Conseil de l'Union européenne

C'est l'institution la plus puissante des trois, puisque c'est elle qui prend la plupart des décisions. Réunissant des ministres de chaque pays, le Conseil de l'Union est la voix des États membres et a des compétences législatives, exécutives et

budgétaires qui touchent les trois piliers (Communautés européennes, politique étrangère de sécurité commune, coopération judiciaire en matière pénale).

Les décisions sont prises selon trois modes de scrutin : unanimité, majorité simple, majorité qualifiée.

La présidence du Conseil, se réunissant à Bruxelles, ou à Luxembourg, est assurée par l'État membre qui exerce la présidence de l'U. E. pour six mois.

Au plus haut niveau, le Conseil se réunit en Conseil européen, où les États membres sont représentés par les chefs d'États et de gouvernement. Ces « sommets », qui ont lieu jusqu'à quatre fois par an, définissent la politique générale de l'U. E. et résolvent les problèmes qui se font jour à des niveaux inférieurs.

La Commission européenne

Indépendante des gouvernements, la Commission est l'institution qui représente et défend les intérêts de l'Union dans son ensemble. Elle remplit deux fonctions essentielles : elle dispose d'un droit d'initiative politique et législatif et veille au respect des termes des traités de l'U. E. ainsi que des décisions législatives adoptées par le Conseil et le Parlement européen. Elle est parfois qualifiée de «gardienne des traités». Les membres de la Commission sont nommés par les gouvernements nationaux et approuvés pour une période de cinq ans.

Le Parlement européen

La principale mission du Parlement consiste à adopter, dans le cadre d'un processus appelé « codécision » avec le Conseil, les projets de mesures législatives qui lui sont présentés par la Commission européenne. Le Parlement et le Conseil travaillent de concert, comme deux chambres dans une assemblée nationale. Ils sont en outre conjointement responsables de l'approbation du budget annuel de l'U. E.

III. EXERCICES

A. Répondez aux questions en vous servant du texte:

1.Pourquoi l'Union européenne est-elle un organisme unique ?

2. De quoi dispose l'Union européenne ?
3. Quelles sont les conditions de l'adhésion à l'U. E. ?
4. Combien d'États l'Union européenne compte-t-elle ? Énumérez-les.
5. Quelles trois institutions sont chargées de formuler les politiques et de prendre les décisions au sein de l'U. E. ?
6. Le Conseil de l'Union européenne qui réunit-il et quelles compétences a-t-il ?
7. Par qui la présidence du Conseil est-elle assurée ?
8. Qu'est-ce que le Conseil européen ?
9. Quelle institution de l'Union européenne représente et défend les intérêts de l'Union dans son ensemble ?
10. Quelles sont les fonctions essentielles de la Commission européenne ?

B. Grouvez les fonctions des institutions de l'Union européenne ci-dessous en trois colonnes d'après le sens :

Conseil de l'Union européenne	Commission européenne	Parlement européen

1. approuver le budget annuel de l'U. E. ;
2. avoir le droit d'initiative politique et législative ;
3. exercer un contrôle démocratique sur toutes les institutions européennes et notamment la Commission ;
4. veiller à ce que le droit européen soit appliqué correctement dans tous les États membres.
5. adopter la législation européenne ;
6. définir la politique étrangère et de sécurité commune de l'U. E. ;
7. négocier les accords internationaux au nom de l'U. E. ;
8. coordonner la coopération entre les instances judiciaires et les forces de police nationales en matière pénale.

C. Mettez les prépositions qui convienneent (à, de, sur, par, en, avec, dans, contre, devant) :

1. Si le Conseil de l'Union européenne doit discuter de questions environnementales, c'est le ministre de l'environnement de chaque État membre qui participe la réunion.
2. Les États membres ont décidé exercer leur souveraineté en commun et déléguer des pouvoirs de décision aux institutions européennes.
3. La Commission européenne est politiquement responsable le Parlement, qui peut la démettre en votant une motion de censure.
4. Le travail quotidien de la Commission européenne est accompli ses administrateurs, experts, traducteurs, interprètes et secrétaires.
5. La Commission européenne est chargée négocier des accords internationaux au nom de l'U. E.
6. Le Parlement européen se réunit France, Belgique et ... le Luxembourg.

D. Complétez le commencement des phrases de la colonne gauche par les éléments de la colonne droite :

1. Le parlement européen	a) définit la politique monétaire européenne et gère l'euro
2. Le Conseil de l'Union européenne	b) réunit au moins deux fois par an les chefs d'État ou de gouvernement des États membres de l'Union européenne , en sommet européen.
3. La Cour de justice	c) réunit les ministres des États membres et adopte avec le Parlement européen les textes juridiques européens.
4. La Cour des comptes	d) partage le pouvoir législatif et l'autorité budgétaire avec le Conseil, exerce une surveillance démocratique sur toutes les institutions européennes et notamment la Commission.
5. La Banque centrale	e) veille à ce que le droit communautaire soit interprété

européenne	et appliqué de manière uniforme par tous les États membres.
6. Le Conseil européen	f)vérifie les dépenses budgétaires de l'U.E.

5. THÈME :STRUCTURE ET MISSIONS DE LA POLICE NATIONALE D'UKRAINE

I. Retenez quelques definitions:

La police c'est ensemble d'organes et d'institutions assurant le maintien de l'ordre public et la répression des infractions.

L'enquête est l'ensemble des investigations relatives à la commission d'une infraction.

La criminalité est l'ensemble des actes illégaux, délictueux (délits) et criminels (crimes), commis dans un milieu donné, à une époque donnée. Elle est la transgression des normes juridiques d'un système social.

II. Lisez et traduisez le texte en ukrainien :

LA POLICE NATIONALE D'UKRAINE



La police nationale d'Ukraine est le seul service national de police de l'Ukraine. Il a été créé le 3 juillet 2015 dans le cadre des réformes, en vue de remplacer l'ancien service de police nationale ukrainien, la militsia. La nouvelle police nationale a officiellement remplacé l'ancienne militsiya le 7 novembre 2015.

La police nationale est divisée en plusieurs services. Chaque force a des subdivisions internes.

La police comprend les sous- divisions suivantes:

- La police criminelle qui est chargée des enquêtes et prévention des crimes graves et violents en Ukraine.
- Le département de la cyberpolice qui lutte contre la cybercriminalité
- Le département de la lutte contre la criminalité liée à la drogue
- Le département de la sécurité économique
- Le département de la police de patrouille qui est chargé des opérations générales de maintien de l'ordre, le département de la police de la circulation et de surveillance (comprend les divisions de la police anti-émeute).
- Le département de la police de garde.

De plus, il y a les unités spéciales suivantes:

- La police spéciale qui est chargée de maintenir l'ordre dans les zones à statut spécial ou affectées par une catastrophe naturelle ou écologique.
- L'unité d'intervention rapide (KORD) - Unité d'intervention tactique, chargée de résoudre les situations de blocage impliquant des otages et / ou des suspects fortement armés. Également chargée de fournir une fonction de soutien tactique aux autres officiers de division.
- Les services d'enquête préalables sont représentants du Bureau national des enquêtes, des autorités fiscales et des services de sécurité, chargés d'enquêter sur la criminalité.

III.Apprenez par cœur les grades des membres de la police :

Homme <i>m</i> de troupe	Рядовий
Caporal <i>m</i>	Капрал
Sergent <i>m</i>	Сержант
Sergent-chef <i>m</i>	Старший сержант
Sous-lieutenant <i>m</i>	Молодший лейтенант
6.Lieutenant <i>m</i>	Лейтенант
7.Lieutenant-chef <i>m</i>	Старший лейтенант
8.Capitaine <i>m</i>	Капітан

9.Commandant <i>m</i>	Майор
10.Lieutenant-colonel <i>m</i>	Підполковник
11.Colonel <i>m</i>	Полковник
12.Général <i>m</i> du troisième rang	Генерал третього рангу
13.Général <i>m</i> du deuxième rang	Генерал другого рангу
14.Général <i>m</i> du premier rang	Генерал первого рангу

IV. EXERCICES

A.Répondez aux questionsen vous servant du texte:

- 1.Quand la police nationale d'Ukraine a été fondée ?
- 2.De quel ministère la police ukrainienne relève-t-elle?
- 3.Quelle est la mission principale de la police nationale d'Ukraine?
- 4.De quels directions et services le Ministère de l'Intérieur d'Ukraine est-il composé?
- 5.Quelles est la mission de la police criminelle ?
- 6.De quoi est chargée la police spéciale ?

B.Dans la liste de mots de la colonne droite trouvez les synonymes pour les mots de la colonne gauche:

1)fonder	a)étouffer
2)relever	b)défendre
3)viser	c)exécuter
4)réprimer	d)créer
5)protéger	e)dépendre
6)accomplir	f)comprendre
7)se composer de	g)se fixer comme objectif

C.Dans la liste de mots de la colonne droite trouvez les synonymes pour les mots de la colonne gauche:

1)conformément	a)un crime
2)illégal	b)un délinquant
3)exceptionnel	c)d'après
4)une infraction	d)un devoir
5)un auteur d'infraction	e)illicite
6)une tâche	f)extraordinaire

D.Complétez le texte avec les mots suivants:

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1) malfaiteurs | 2) blessés | 3) individus | 4) menace |
| 5) véhicules | 6) touristiques | 7) samedi | 8) connus |
| 9) association | 10) vols | 11) semaine | 12) enquête |

Démantèlement d'une bande de malfaiteurs

Une bande de malfaiteurs, composée de huit, a été mise hors d'état de nuire à Annaba au courant de la écoulée. Spécialisée dans le vol des touristiques, cette bande a été démantelée à l'issue d'une minutieuse diligentée par la brigade de la police judiciaire de la sûreté, qui a réussi à arrêter un par un, les huit, auteurs d'agressions et de vol sous la, de 35 véhicules en l'espace de 4 mois. Ils s'attaquaient aux chauffeurs de taxis clandestins, dont 23 d'entre eux ont été grièvement et délestés de leurs voitures. Présentés dernier devant le procureur de la République, les huit mis en cause, qui ne sont pas des services de sécurité, ont été écroués pour «constitution d'..... de malfaiteurs, qualifiés sous la menace et agression».

6.THÈME : LES MISSIONS DE LA POLICE NATIONALE DE FRANCE

I.Retenez quelques définitions utiles:

La **criminalité** est l'ensemble des actes illégaux, délictueux (délits) et criminels (crimes), commis dans un milieu donné, à une époque donnée. Elle est la transgression des normes juridiques d'un système social.

Criminalité organisée : Il s'agit d'un phénomène multi-facette qui se manifeste au sein de différentes activités, parmi lesquelles : le trafic de drogue, le trafic d'être humain, le trafic d'armes, le passage de migrants, le blanchiment d'argent, etc....

L'immigration clandestine, l'immigration illégale, ou parfois *immigration irrégulière* est l'entrée *illégale*, illicite, ou discrète sur un territoire ...

On appelle « **drogue** » toute substance psychotrope ou psychoactive qui perturbe le fonctionnement du système nerveux central (sensations, perceptions, humeurs, sentiments, motricité) ou qui modifie les états de conscience. Une drogue est un produit susceptible d'entraîner une dépendance physique et/ou psychique.

II. Lisez et traduisez le texte en ukrainien :

LA POLICE NATIONALE DE FRANCE



Cinq missions prioritaires sont attribuées à la police nationale de France:

- assurer la sécurité des personnes, des biens et des institutions ;
- maîtriser les flux migratoires et lutter contre l'immigration illégale ;
- lutter contre la criminalité

organisée, la grande délinquance et la drogue ;

- protéger le pays contre la menace extérieure et le terrorisme ;
- maintenir l'ordre public.

Assurer la sécurité des personnes, des biens et des institutions.

Peuvent être cités à ce propos :

- la direction centrale de la sécurité publique (DCSP) qui est le fer de lance de la police nationale dans la lutte contre la petite et moyenne délinquance. Elle est

engagée en première ligne contre les violences urbaines et contre l'insécurité routière et constitue un instrument important de la prévention.

- le service de protection des hautes personnalités (SPHP), qui est chargé de la protection rapprochée des hautes personnalités françaises, ainsi que des hautes personnalités étrangères lorsqu'elles séjournent en France.

Maîtriser les flux migratoires et lutter contre le travail clandestin.



La direction centrale de la police aux frontières (DCPAF) veille au respect des règles relatives à la circulation transfrontière. Elle anime et coordonne au plan national, par l'intermédiaire de l'office central pour la répression de l'immigration irrégulière et de l'emploi

d'étrangers sans titre, la lutte contre la délinquance en ces domaines.

Lutter contre la criminalité organisée, la grande délinquance et la drogue.

Ce rôle est dévolu à la direction centrale de la police judiciaire (DCPJ) qui dispose à cet effet d'offices centraux spécialisés.

Les groupes d'intervention régionaux (GIR) associent policiers, gendarmes, douaniers et agents du fisc dans la lutte contre les divers trafics qui alimentent les économies souterraines.

Protéger le pays contre la menace extérieure et le terrorisme.

la direction centrale du renseignement intérieur (DCRI) qui est chargée de prévenir et réprimer, sur le territoire de la République, les activités inspirées, engagées ou soutenues par des puissances ou des organisations étrangères et de nature à menacer la sécurité du pays.



Maintenir l'ordre public.

La direction centrale des compagnies républicaines de sécurité (DCCRS) et ses 61

unités mobiles constituent la réserve de la police nationale.

Outre les opérations de maintien de l'ordre, auxquelles elle concourt, en particulier avec la D.C.S.P., elle participe à la sécurisation de la population dans les zones sensibles ainsi qu'à l'aide aux personnes (sécurité routière, en mer et en montagne). L'unité d'assistance de recherche, d'intervention et de dissuasion (RAID) apporte son soutien lors d'opérations dans de nombreux domaines.

III. EXERCICES

A. Répondez aux questions ci-dessous en vous servant du texte:

1. Quelles sont les missions prioritaires de la police nationale de France?
2. Qu'est-ce que la direction centrale de la sécurité publique a pour mission?
3. De quoi est chargé le service de protection des hautes personnalités?
4. Quelle direction maîtrise les flux migratoires et la lutte contre le travail clandestin?
5. Quelle direction lutte contre la criminalité organisée, la grande délinquance et la drogue?
6. Quelle direction protège le pays contre la menace extérieure et le terrorisme?
7. Quelle direction constitue la réserve de la police nationale?
8. Quelle sont les missions de la direction centrale des compagnies républicaines de sécurité?
9. De combien d'unités mobiles la direction centrale des compagnies républicaines de sécurité est-elle composée ?
10. Quelle est la mission de l'unité d'assistance de recherche, d'intervention et de dissuasion ?

B. Déchiffrez les abréviations suivantes :

DCSP, DCRI, SPHP, DCPAF, DCPJ, GIR, DCCRS, RAID.

C. Dans la liste de mots de la colonne droite trouvez les synonymes pour les mots de la colonne gauche :

1)être chargé de	a)criminalité <i>f</i>
2)fer <i>m</i> de lance	b)défendre
3)assurer	c)combattre
4)délinquance <i>f</i>	d)avoir pour mission
5)lutter	e)garantir
6)protéger	f)troupe <i>f</i> d'élite

D.Complétez les phrases de la colonne droite par les noms des services et directions suivants :

1.La Direction centrale du renseignement intérieur (DCRI)	a)... est chargé de missions de protection rapprochée et d'accompagnement de sécurité au profit des dirigeants ou ex-dirigeants de la République française, de ses hôtes étrangers.
2.La Direction centrale de la sécurité publique (DCSP)	b)... sont des entités policières françaises pluridisciplinaires chargées d'agir contre la délinquance sous tous ses aspects au plan pénal mais également fiscal, douanier ou administratif.
3.La Direction centrale de la police aux frontières (DCPAF)	c)... sont un corps de la police nationale en France, intervenant dans les manifestations, mais aussi dans la protection civile.
4.Les Compagnies républicaines de sécurité	d) est le service de renseignements du ministère de l'Intérieur français, née de la fusion de

	la Direction de la surveillance du territoire (DST) et de la Direction centrale des Renseignements généraux (RG).
5.Les Groupes régionaux (GIR)	e)... est une direction de la Police nationale française chargée de contrôler l'immigration et les frontières du pays.
6.Le Service de protection des hautes personnalités (SPHP)	f)...assure la protection des personnes et des biens, prête assistance, veille à la tranquillité et au maintien de l'ordre public.

7.THÈME : INFRACTIONS ET PEINES EN FRANCE

I.Retenez quelques définitions utiles:

Une infraction est un comportement strictement interdit par la loi pénale et sanctionné par **une** peine prévue par celle-ci.

La **cour d'assises** est une juridiction, compétente pour juger les personnes accusées d'avoir commis un crime.

Le **tribunal correctionnel** est une chambre spécialisée du tribunal judiciaire statuant en première instance en matière pénale sur les infractions qualifiées de délits et dont les peines d'emprisonnement ne peuvent pas excéder les dix années.

Le **tribunal de police** est une juridiction pénale française qui juge toutes les contraventions .

L'**accusé** est la personne, physique ou morale, faisant l'objet des poursuites judiciaires devant une cour d'assises (pour un crime).

II. Lisez et traduisez le texte en ukrainien :

INFRACTIONS ET PEINES EN FRANCE



En droit pénal français, les infractions sont classées en trois catégories: crime, délit et contravention.

Ces trois types d'infractions sont principalement de la compétence des juridictions différentes:

- la cour d'assises pour les crimes,
- le tribunal correctionnel pour les délits,
- le tribunal de police pour les contraventions.

Si un même accusé ou prévenu est jugé pour plusieurs infractions différentes, la juridiction compétente pour l'infraction la plus grave sera également compétente pour juger les autres infractions.

Une contravention est la catégorie d'infractions, la moins grave où la peine principale encourue est inférieure à 3 000 euros d'amende. Outre l'amende, d'autres peines peuvent être prononcées, et éventuellement se cumuler. On peut citer, à ce titre, les peines suivantes: suspension du permis de conduire du condamné; immobilisation d'un véhicule du condamné; confiscation d'armes; retrait du permis de chasser; interdiction de conduire certains véhicules terrestres à moteur etc.

Le délit est une infraction d'une gravité intermédiaire entre la contravention et le crime. Pour un délit, la peine principale encourue d'emprisonnement maximale est 10 ans. L'amende encourue est au moins 3 750 euros.

En matière correctionnelle, les autres peines principales sont :

- le jour-amende
- le stage de citoyenneté
- le travail d'intérêt général
- les peines privatives ou restrictives de droits

- la sanction-réparation

Le crime est la classe d'infraction pénale la plus grave. La peine encourue est plus lourde et la procédure différente.

On peut distinguer plusieurs sortes de crimes en suivant le plan du code pénal :

- contre les personnes: viol, torture, esclavage, meurtre, génocide, crime contre l'humanité, etc...

- contre les biens: vol avec violences graves, escroquerie, etc...

- contre l'État: complot, attentat, crime contre la sûreté de l'État, intelligence avec une puissance étrangère, trahison, espionnage, désertion, faux-monnayage, etc...

Le nom d'une peine de prison varie en fonction de la qualification de l'infraction.

En présence d'un délit, la peine de prison est appelée légalement "emprisonnement". En matière criminelle, il faut distinguer la réclusion criminelle de la détention criminelle.

La réclusion criminelle consiste à détenir une personne pour un temps prescrit par une décision de justice. Pour un crime, la peine maximale est la réclusion criminelle à perpétuité.

En cas de crime politique, fait rarissime, la peine de prison se nomme détention criminelle.

III. EXERCICES

A. Répondez aux questions en vous servant du texte:

1. En quelles catégories les infractions pénales sont-elles classées en France?

2. Quelle juridiction est compétente pour les crimes?

3. Quelles peines encourgent les personnes physiques pour un crime ?

4. Quelle juridiction est compétente pour les délits ?

5. Quelles peines encourgent les personnes physiques pour un délit?

6. Quelle juridiction est compétente pour les contraventions ?

7. Quelles peines encourgent les personnes physiques pour une contravention?

8. Quelle est la durée maximale de l'emprisonnement?

9. Quelle est la peine maximale pour un crime?

B.Trouvez dans la colonne droite la bonne définition des infractions données dans la colonne gauche :

1.Un braquage	a)est la contrefaçon de monnaie, et, sur le plan légal et judiciaire, le crime consistant à fabriquer, à détenir ou à utiliser de la fausse monnaie.
2.Le vol à la tire	b)est le fait, soit par l'usage d'un faux nom ou d'une fausse qualité, soit par l'abus d'une qualité vraie, soit par l'emploi de manœuvres frauduleuses, de tromper une personne physique ou morale.
3.Le cambriolage	c)est l'action d'extorquer de l'argent ou tout autre avantage par la menace de révélations compromettantes ou diffamatoires.
4.L'escroquerie	d)est une effraction du domicile dans l'intention d'y commettre un vol.
5.Le faux-monnayage	e)est une forme de vol qui consiste à subtiliser des objets à l'insu de leur propriétaire, alors qu'il les porte sur lui, notamment dans ses poches.
6.Le chantage	f)est un vol à main armée dans une banque ou dans un magasin généralement dans le but d'y dérober de l'argent ou des objets de valeur.

C. Trouvez dans la colonne droite la bonne définition des infractions données dans la colonne gauche :

1.Le trafic de stupéfiant ou narcotrafic	a) désigne un homicide volontaire avec prémeditation. Ce crime est considéré comme le plus grave et pour lequel les peines sont les plus sévères, comme la réclusion criminelle à perpétuité.
2.La traite des êtres humains	b) signifie tromper quelqu'un afin de lui soutirer injustement ou illégalement un avantage, ou de manière à ce qu'il subisse une perte financière.
3.Le proxénétisme	c) C'est l'action de dissimuler la provenance d'argent acquis de manière illégale afin de le réinvestir dans des activités légales.
4.Le blanchiment d'argent	d) est une activité illicite dans la majorité des pays consistant à tirer profit de la prostitution d'autrui ou à la favoriser.
5.Un assassinat	e) désigne les échanges commerciaux illégaux de substances psychotropes réglementées par les différentes conventions de l'ONU.
6.La fraude financière	f) consiste à réduire des individus à l'état d'esclave et à les exploiter au maximum de ce qui est possible, pour en tirer le plus grand profit.

D.Distribuez les mots en trois colonnes :

A – les crimes contre les personnes;

B – les crimes contre les biens ;

C – les crimes contre la nation, l'Etat et la paix publique.

	A	B	C
1)le meurtre			
2)des atteintes à la sécurité des forces armées			
3)le vol			
4)la provocation au suicide			
5)des destructions, dégradations et détériorations			
6)l' atteinte à la vie privée			
7)la traite des êtres humains			
8)l'extorsion			
9)des atteintes au secret de la défense nationale			
10)le cambriolage			
11)l'enlèvement et la séquestration			
12)l'espionnage			
13)l'incendie			
14)le proxénétisme			
15)des intelligences avec une puissance étrangère			
16)le viol			
17)le faux-monnayage			
18)les coups et blessures			
19)le blanchiment			
20)la haute trahison			