

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНАЯ СЛУЖБА ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ НАКАЗАНИЙ  
САМАРСКИЙ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ**



**Г. А. Гиренок**

**ENGLISH FOR PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION**

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Целью данного пособия является отработка наиболее употребляемых в речи лексических единиц и выражений, необходимых для формирования основ эффективной иноязычной коммуникации. Лексический материал способствует обогащению профессионально-ориентированного вокабуляра, формированию навыков устного и письменного общения и перевода, развитию у курсантов умений применять полученные знания не только в сфере профессиональной деятельности, но и в процессе межкультурного общения.

Данное учебно-методическое пособие рекомендовано курсантам юридических вузов и факультетов.

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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие «English for professional communication» разработано для курсантов, обучающихся по направлению подготовки 40.03.01 Юриспруденция и 40.05.02 Правоохранительная деятельность.

Цель настоящего пособия – отработать наиболее употребляемые в речи лексические единицы и клише, необходимые в профессиональной деятельности. Задания и упражнения данного пособия направлены на формирование и дальнейшее развитие коммуникативной компетенции.

Для успешного формирования способности и готовности курсантов к межкультурной и профессиональной коммуникации был разработан материал по наиболее актуальным профессионально ориентированным темам: «Альтернативные виды наказания», «Пенитенциарная система России на сегодняшний день», «Профессиональная деятельность сотрудника УИС», «Система профессиональной подготовки для сотрудников УИС». Каждый раздел учебно-методического пособия дополняет и закрепляет полученные ранее знания.

Тематика разделов и дидактические единицы учебной деятельности по дисциплине в соответствии с ФГОС ВО унифицированы для всех форм обучения, что обеспечивает единство образовательного пространства.

Каждый раздел курса включает профессионально направленный адаптированный учебный текст, поурочный словарь (*Vocabulary Notes*), коммуникативные задания и упражнения на отработку лексики и закрепление изучаемого материала (*Tasks to the Text*), аутентичные тексты для перевода (*Texts for Translation*).

## INTRODUCTION. LET ME INTRODUCE MYSELF

### ***Vocabulary Notes:***

to introduce – представляться, знакомить (ся)  
a surname – фамилия  
to be born – родиться  
only – единственный  
relatives – родственники  
an accountant – бухгалтер

### **Read and translate how people can introduce themselves and their families.**

Let me introduce myself. I am Denis Stepanov. I have been named after my father and I am very happy about it. I was born on August 5, 1997 in Moscow. I am the only child in the family. My father is a policeman. My mother is a housewife.

Hello, friends. Let me introduce myself. My name is Helen. My surname or last name is Petrova. I was born on the 29th of April in Samara. I think this is the most beautiful city in Russia. Now I am a first-year student at Samara State University.

I would like to tell you about my family. There are five people in it. My father's name is Dmitry Vasilievich. He is an engineer but works at a bank now. My mother's name is Nataliya Anatolievna. She works as a chief accountant at the hotel «Zhiguly». Let me introduce my younger sister. She is a pupil. Her name is Tanya and she is in the fifth form. She is very pretty and a great dancer. We are good friends. We are a friendly family and try to understand and stand by each other in any situation. In summer many relatives come to visit us.

My grandparents are pensioners. My grandma likes gardening and grandpa likes fishing. They live in our city and visit us at weekends. I dare to say that my grandparents are very kind and help us a lot.

### **Answer the following questions:**

**1.** What is your name (surname)? **2.** Where and when were you born? **3.** How old are you? **4.** Have you got a family? **5.** How many members are there in your family? **6.** Do you have any brothers, sisters, grandparents? **7.** Where do you live? **8.** What school did you finish? **9.** Did you study well at school? **10.** What were your favourite subjects at school?

## Hobbies

### ***Vocabulary Notes:***

to be fond of – увлекаться  
to be interested in – интересоваться  
to be good at – хорошо получаться  
to be keen on – сильно увлекаться  
to be crazy about – обожать, безумно увлекаться  
to have fun – хорошо (весело) проводить время  
to be popular with – быть популярным  
exciting – увлекательный  
to surf the Internet – сидеть в интернете  
to share pictures / photos – делиться фотографиями  
to arrange a party – устроить вечеринку  
travelling – путешествия  
to do (to be engaged in) sport – заниматься спортом  
(artistic) gymnastics – (спортивная) гимнастика  
hand-to-hand fighting – рукопашный бой  
self-defense tactics – самбо  
mixed martial arts – смешанные единоборства  
free-style wrestling – вольная борьба  
roller-skating / skateboarding – катание на роликах, на скейтборде  
learning languages – изучение языков  
making up stories – сочинение рассказов  
taking pictures (photography) – фотографирование  
dancing, singing – танцы, пение  
to listen to music – слушать музыку  
playing the guitar – игра на гитаре  
drawing / painting – рисование (живопись)  
to play computer games – играть в компьютерные игры  
going to museums – посещение музеев  
going to the theatre (a theatre-goer) – посещение театров  
going to the cinema (a cinema-goer) – посещение кинотеатров  
cooking, baking – выпечка  
handicraft – ремесло, рукоделие

A «hobby» is a kind of activity you do in your free or spare time. Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have a hobby you like, then you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting. Hobbies may be divided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things.

The most popular hobby is doing things. It includes a great variety of activities from gardening to traveling and from chess to volleyball. Gardening is one of the oldest man's hobbies. It is well-known fact that the Englishmen

are very fond of gardening and growing flowers, especially roses. Both grown-ups and children are keen on playing different computer games. This is a relatively new hobby but it is gaining popularity.

Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, handicrafts and others.

Practically all people are fond of collecting different interesting things: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches and others. People with a great deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and another art objects. Some private collections are of great value. Sometimes such collections may be donated to museums, libraries and art galleries so that people might see them. Hobbies make our life more interesting.

### **Sport in my life**

Every year more people start doing sport. It has become a tendency to be engaged in various sport activities. Sport makes people healthier, slimmer and more beautiful.

I am keen on sport. Several years ago I played football. I was a member of a school team. We took part in many competitions and won some of them. I am a First-class Junior Sportsman. My friend has a senior degree. My favorite football team is Barcelona. I enjoy every game they played.

I didn't become a professional sportsman but sport plays a significant role in my life. I am fond of jogging. I do it every morning. It helps me not only to keep fit but also to start a day in a perfect mood. It takes me half an hour to do my morning exercises but the result is worth waking up very early.

I like working on my fitness in a gym. I go there three times a week. Some of my friends have followed my lead. The gym makes us feel like a new one after an extremely busy working day.

Much success in a sport life depends on what we eat. There is no need to keep to a strict diet or count calories. All we need is healthy food. There is a very good proverb about it: «An apple a day keeps doctors away».

In this country sport is becoming a part of our life. Hockey is as popular as football. Many people are keen on tennis and lots of little girls dream of figure skating or artistic gymnastics. I am happy to see more people jogging in the mornings. The tendency is good and I hope that one day people will realize that their health depends on them. So do sport, eat healthy and keep fit.

#### **Answer the following questions:**

1. What is a hobby? 2. What hobbies do you know? 3. What kind of hobby did you have when you were a pupil? 4. What sport do you go in for?

### **My Best Friend**

#### ***Vocabulary Notes:***

honest – честный  
responsive – отзывчивый  
to trust – доверять  
to rely on smb. – полагаться на кого-либо, доверять  
to let smb. down – подводить кого-либо  
responsible – ответственный  
to respect – уважать  
fairness – справедливость  
strong will – сильная воля  
modesty – скромность  
to hope – надеяться  
a shortcoming – недостаток  
stubborn – упрямый  
to quarrel – ссориться  
to have much in common – иметь много общего  
to get along – ладить, уживаться  
easy to be with – легкий в общении  
to argue – спорить  
to miss – скучать  
to enjoy – получать удовольствие  
to support – поддерживать

No doubt, everyone dreams about true and faithful friends but not all of us are lucky enough to find them. Frankly speaking, I'm rather sociable, that's why I have many friends. As for me I'm happy with my friends.

Let me introduce my best friend. Her name is Ann. She is from Samara. We are classmates. In general Ann is loyal, trustworthy, tactful and can keep secrets. As for me it is very important that my best friend is honest. I can rely on her and trust her everything. To tell the truth, we have never let each other down. It is very interesting to communicate with Ann because she is well-read. Her favourite author is Julian Rowling. Besides, she is keen on modern music and enthusiastic with sport.

There is a very good proverb about friendship: «A good friend is like the sun in winter». I can say the same about Ann.

**Answer the following questions:**

**1.** Have you got many friends? **2.** Are they your close friends? **3.** What is your close friend's name? **4.** When did you make friends? **5.** How old is your friend? **6.** Do you have much in common? **7.** You have the same interests and attitude to life, don't you? **8.** Does your friend go in for sports? **9.** What sports does he (she) go in for? **10.** Do you go in for sports together? **11.** How do you usually spend your weekends? Do you go to the museums, theatres and art galleries? **12.** Do you like to discuss books with your friend? **13.** Can your

friend play any musical instrument? 14. What kind of music does your friend like listening to?

## **LESSON 1.** **SAMARA LAW INSTITUTE**

### ***Vocabulary Notes:***

Samara Law Institute – Самарский юридический институт

law enforcement – правоохранительный

to found – основать

a branch – филиал

the Ministry of Justice – Министерство юстиции

independent – независимый

to be entitled – именоваться

the Penal (Penitentiary) System – пенитенциарная система

milestone – новый этап, историческая веха

an anniversary – юбилей, годовщина

the higher education – высшее образование

an approach – подход

distinct – четкий, отчетливый, определенный

a goal (aim, purpose) – цель

a bachelor – бакалавр

to meet the requirements – соответствовать (отвечать) требованиям

refreshment courses – курсы повышения квалификации

to have all conditions for – иметь все условия для...

an experience – опыт

to do one's best – делать все возможное

proper – надлежащий, должный, соответствующий

equipment – оборудование

to give an opportunity – предоставить (дать) возможность

to be engaged in (to carry out) research – заниматься научно-исследовательской работой

departmental – ведомственный

to take part in – принимать участие в

a term – срок (обучения)

to pursue – обучаться, заниматься

to graduate (from) – оканчивать (вуз)

to achieve success – добиться (достичь) успеха

to work hard – прилежно (усердно) работать

to get knowledge – получать знания

a parade ground (a drill ground) – строевой плац

Samara law Institute is one of the higher educational institutions in the system of law enforcement professional education in Russia.

It was founded in 1994 as a branch of Elabuga secondary school of militia. In 1997 it was transformed into Samara militia officers' school and in 1999 into Samara Law Institute of the Ministry of Justice and became an independent educational establishment. Since 2006 the higher educational institution has been entitled as Samara Law Institute of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia. So the new milestone in the history of our institute has begun. In 2014 the higher educational institution celebrated its twentieth anniversary.

Educational process is based on the federal state educational standards of the higher education and also on the approximate educational programs developed by the Federal Penitentiary Service, curricula and the programs developed by the Institute. The education at our Institute combines old traditions with new educational approaches in teaching and research. Our educational programs have unique characteristics reflecting their distinct goals and purposes but all aiming at cadets' further professional competence and success. These programs equip cadets with skills and knowledge which help them meet big challenges of tomorrow.

There are a number of faculties and refreshment courses for working penal officers at our Institute. All faculties offer 4-year Bachelor's and traditional 5-year Specialist Degree programs.

The cadets of our Institute have all conditions for getting a good education. There are many experts with great practical experience, Doctors of Law, professors who conduct lectures and do their best to give our cadets professional specialisation and provide them with general and cultural education.

There are many specially equipped classrooms, laboratories, lecture-halls, gymnasiums, libraries and a parade ground which are effective for proper training. The Institute is provided with facilities and equipment for physical training and sports, including participation in competitions.

The Institute gives an opportunity to carry out research. Each year at the Institute various international and departmental conferences, roundtables are held. Any cadet may take part in them. The best cadets' articles are published in the Bulletin of the Institute.

The term of training at our Institute is 4 or 5 years. If a cadet is pursuing a bachelor's degree, the term of training for him is 4 years. If a cadet is pursuing a specialist's degree, the term of training for him is 5 years. After graduation from the Institute cadets get a diploma of a lawyer and a rank of lieutenant.

Every day the cadets have lectures, seminars, tutorials. To achieve success in future it is necessary to work hard and get knowledge of such

disciplines as the Theory of State and Law, Criminal Law, Administrative Law, Civil Law and others.

Training at our Institute is difficult but rather interesting.

### **TASKS TO THE TEXT:**

#### **1. Answer the following questions:**

**1.** Where do you study? **2.** What is Samara Law Institute? **3.** When was Samara Law Institute founded? **4.** What was Samara Law Institute founded as? **5.** Who is the head of Samara Law Institute now? **6.** What is our Institute entitled as since 2005? **7.** What specialists does the institute train? **8.** Are there a lot of faculties at Samara Law Institute? What are they? **9.** What is the term of training on your faculty? **10.** Do you take an active part in the sport life of the Institute? **11.** Are you engaged in research? Have you got any results? **12.** What disciplines are you good at? **13.** What disciplines are you poor at? **14.** What diploma and ranks do cadets get after graduation? **15.** Do you like to be a cadet of Samara Law Institute?

#### **2. Find the English equivalents in the text:**

Самарский юридический институт; высшее образование; филиал; преобразован; независимое образовательное учреждение; началась новая веха в истории; иметь все условия; новые образовательные подходы; разрабатывать образовательные программы; быть нацеленным на успех; способность самостоятельно работать; общее и культурное образование; участие в спортивных соревнованиях; лучшие студенческие работы печатаются; обучаться по программе бакалавриата; обучаться по программе специалитета; с огромным практическим опытом; читать лекции; профессиональная специализация; общее и культурное образование; специально оборудованные аудитории; библиотека; соответствующая подготовка; практические занятия; провести круглый стол; плац; трудный.

**3. Insert the words in bold type into the sentences. Translate them. success, founded, term, take, difficult, combines, work, general, graduation, tutorials, conditions, gymnasiums, branch, engaged, refreshment.**

1. Samara Law Institute was... in 1994.

2. At our Institute there are a lot of faculties and... courses.

3. Our Institute was founded as a... of Elabuga secondary school of militia.

4. This teacher successfully... old teaching methods with the new ones.

5. The students of the Institute have all necessary... for getting good education.

6. Our academic teaching staff provides cadets with... education.
7. There are a lot of... at the institute.
8. After... from the Institute cadets get a diploma of a lawyer.
9. At Samara Law Institute the... of training is 4 years.
10. We have seminars or... practically every day.
11. To achieve... in your future profession you must be a man of purpose.
12. I can say it is... to be a cadet of Samara Law Institute.
13. Most of the cadets of our group are... in research.
14. We are going to... part in this competition.
15. He wants to become a competent lawyer then he must... hard.

**4. Complete the sentences according to the text «Samara Law Institute»:**

1. Samara Law Institute was founded as.
2. Since 2005 the Institute has been entitled as.
3. Educational process is based on.
4. At the Institute old traditions are combined.
5. The cadets are equipped with.
6. There are a number of.
7. All faculties offer.
8. The cadets have.
9. The Institute is provided with.
10. The Institute gives.
11. To achieve success.
12. Training at the Institute.

**5. Fill in the missing words from the text. Translate the sentences.**

1. This Institute is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ educational institutions in the system of professional education in the Russian Federation.
2. In 1994 our Institute was \_\_\_\_\_ as a branch of the secondary school of militia situated in Elabuga.
3. Now the Institute is an \_\_\_\_\_ educational establishment belonging to the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia.
4. The new \_\_\_\_\_ in the history of the Institute has begun in 2005.
5. The educational process is based on the federal state educational \_\_\_\_\_ of the higher education and also on the approximate educational programs.
6. Old traditions in teaching are successfully combined with new educational \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Education at the Institute is aimed at cadet's further professional \_\_\_\_\_ and success.

8. Educational programs equip cadets with knowledge and skills necessary for meeting big \_\_\_\_\_ in future.

9. Many law \_\_\_\_\_ experts, Doctors of Law, professors teach at the Institute.

10. For getting general and \_\_\_\_\_ education our cadets have all conditions.

11. The Institute is \_\_\_\_\_ with facilities and equipment for physical training and sports.

12. Most of our cadets are engaged in sport and take part in different \_\_\_\_\_ and sport events.

13. Annually at the Institute many \_\_\_\_\_ are carried out by our cadets.

14. The cadets are ready to take part in various international or \_\_\_\_\_ conferences holding at the Institute.

15. If a cadet is pursuing a \_\_\_\_\_ degree the term of training for him is 4 years.

16. To succeed in your profession you must study \_\_\_\_\_ and learn much useful information.

## **6. Make up 10–15 sentences with new words.**

### **7. Translate the sentences:**

1. *Samara Law institute is one of вузов в системе высшего профессионального образования России.* 2. Он был основан в 1994 году *as a branch of Elabuga secondary school of militia.* 3. В нашем вузе есть несколько факультетов *and refreshment courses for working employees.* 4. В 2014 году наше образовательное учреждение *celebrated its twentieth anniversary.* 5. У курсантов есть все необходимые *conditions for getting cultural education as well as professional specialisation.* 6. *At our institute there are many experts* с огромным практическим опытом. 7. В институте работает много докторов юридических наук *who do their best to give the cadets proper education.* 8. *The education at our Institute combines old traditions* с современными подходами в области образования. 9. *The Institute is provided with facilities and equipments* для занятий физкультурой и спортом. 10. *The Institute gives an opportunity* заниматься научной деятельностью. 11. *Last year this cadet* опубликовал одну статью в нашем «Вестнике». 12. Если курсант обучается по программе бакалавриата *the term of training for him is 4 years.* 13. Для того, чтобы добиться успеха в будущем *it is necessary to work hard and get knowledge of many disciplines.* 14. Я считаю, что учеба в Самарском юридическом институте *is difficult but rather interesting.*

## 8. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Наш институт является одним из ведущих вузов в системе высшего образования Российской Федерации. 2. Институт был основан как филиал академии. 3. В 2005 году институт стал самостоятельным образовательным учреждением, принадлежащим ФСИН России. 4. В 2014 году институт отпраздновал свое двадцатилетие. 5. Обучение в нашем вузе сочетает традиционные методы обучения с инновационными подходами. 6. Преподаватели формируют и развивают навыки и умения, необходимые для будущей профессиональной деятельности. 7. В институте три факультета: юридический факультет, факультет внебюджетной подготовки и факультет повышения квалификации. 8. На юридическом факультете предусмотрено обучение по программам бакалавриата и специалитета. 9. У курсантов нашего вуза есть все возможности для получения хорошего образования. 10. В институте много лекционных залов, различных аудиторий, два лингафонных кабинета, несколько спортивных залов, библиотек и строевой плац. 11. В институте созданы все условия для занятия научной деятельностью. 12. Каждый год в институте проводится много международных и ведомственных конференций и круглых столов. 13. Выпускникам вручается диплом юриста и звание «лейтенант». 14. Для того, чтобы стать компетентным специалистом в будущем, необходимо усвоить учебный материал многих дисциплин.

## TEXTS FOR TRANSLATION

### *Higher education in the Russian Federation*

Higher education plays an important role in the life of any country as it provides the country with highly-qualified specialists necessary for its future development and progress.

In Russia there are three types of institutions of higher education: institutes, academies and universities.

An academy offers a rather narrow range of professions and as a rule only for one industry. For example, an academy of railway transport, an academy of agriculture, an academy of mining, an academy of economics, etc.

A university covers numerous professions from various fields. For example, a technical or classical university.

An educational institution may get any of the two statuses only if it conducts extensive scientific research recognized at a certain level.

To get the status of an «institute» an educational institution may provide training only for one profession and may undertake scientific activities at its own discretion. Yet despite all these differences, the law of the Russian Federation provides for no advantages or restrictions for the graduates of accredited institutes, academies or universities.

### *Bachelor's Degree*

This is a complete higher education course. Individuals who have completed education equivalent to Russian general secondary or vocational secondary education can enroll in a Bachelor's Degree course. The course lasts 4 years and gives general fundamental training.

At the end of their Degree, students defend their final projects. If they succeed in it then they are awarded a Bachelor's Degree certificate (BA, BSc). The certificate grants the student the right to work according to profession or to further their studies on a Master's Degree course.

### *Specialist Degree*

Unlike Bachelor's Degrees, Specialist Degrees are more focused on practical work in industry according to the selected discipline. These programmes are offered to individuals who have education equivalent to Russian general secondary or vocational secondary education. The course lasts for a minimum of 5 years. Based on the examination results and thesis defence, a Specialist Degree certificate specifying the qualification (e.g., «Astronomer», «Teacher», «Information Security Specialist», etc.) may be issued. Graduates of a Specialist Degree may work in industry or further their studies on a Master's or other postgraduate course.

### ***Master's Degree***

This allows in-depth specialisation in the student's chosen field. Bachelor's and Specialist Degree holders can enroll in Master's Degree courses. The course lasts at least two years and involves training students for research work. Students defend a thesis which, if successful, leads to a Master's Degree certificate and the qualification of Master.

### ***Harvard University***

Harvard is the oldest institution of higher education in the United States, established in 1636 by vote of the Great and General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. It was named after the College's first benefactor, the young minister John Harvard of Charlestown, who upon his death in 1638 left his library and half his estate to the institution. A statue of John Harvard stands today in front of University Hall in Harvard Yard, and is perhaps the University's best known landmark.

The University has grown from nine students with a single master to an enrollment of more than 20,000 degree candidates including undergraduate, graduate, and professional students. There are more than 360,000 living alumni in the U.S. and over 190 other countries.

Harvard University is devoted to excellence in teaching, learning, and research. The University has 12 degree-granting Schools in addition to the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study.

In 1817 Harvard Law School was founded. Now it is the oldest continuously operating law school in the United States and is home to the largest academic law library in the world. Harvard Law School offers more courses and seminars than any other law school in the world. The faculty includes more than 100 full-time professors and more than 150 visiting professors. The curriculum of more than 260 courses and seminars covers a broad range of traditional and emerging legal fields.

#### *Notes:*

a benefactor – благодетель, покровитель, меценат

an estate – поместье, имущество

a landmark – главная достопримечательность, центральный объект

an alumnus (alumni) – выпускник (и)

enrollment – численность (контингента), укомплектование штатного расписания

emerging – новейший, передовой, инновационный

## LESSON 2. CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS

### *Vocabulary Notes:*

arson – поджог  
assassination – политическое убийство  
assault – нападение  
bribe – взятка  
bribery – взяточничество  
burglary – кража со взломом  
embezzlement – растрата, присвоение (имущества), хищение  
extortion – вымогательство  
felony – тяжкое преступление  
forgery – подлог, подделка (документа, денег)  
fraud – обман, мошенничество  
hijacking – угон самолета  
homicide – лишение человека жизни  
manslaughter – убийство по неосторожности, непреднамеренное убийство  
misdemeanor – административные правонарушения  
mugging – грабеж, разбой на улице  
murder – преднамеренное, спланированное убийство  
perjury – лжесвидетельство  
pickpocketing – карманная кража  
poisoning – отравление  
rape – изнасилование  
robbery – грабеж  
shop-lifting – магазинная кража  
smuggling – контрабанда  
stab – нанести удар колющим оружием  
theft – кража  
high treason – государственная измена  
wounding – нанесение раны

Crimes can be defined as acts which the state considers being wrong and which can be punished by the state. There are some acts which are crimes in one country but not in another. For example, it is a crime to drink alcohol in Saudi Arabia, but not in Egypt. It is a crime to smoke marijuana in England, but not (in prescribed places) in the Netherlands. It is a crime to have more than one wife at the same time in France, but not in Indonesia.

So, every country has its own special list – the so called criminal code. The code describes conduct that is illegal or criminal and sets out punishments.

As you know, there are a number of ways to classify crimes.

Crimes against person always contain an element of force, of physical contact. They are: homicide (murder, manslaughter, suicide), wounding, assault (there are various types of assault), rape, poisoning, kidnapping, robbery, mugging.

Here are the definitions of some crimes:

homicide – the act of killing a human being.

murder – killing smb. unlawfully and intentionally.

manslaughter – the unlawfully killing of a human without any malicious intent or deliberation, which may be involuntary, in the commission of a lawful act without due caution.

suicide – the intentional taking of one's own life.

wounding – occurs whenever the victim's skin is broken.

rape – the crime of forcing smb, especially a woman to have sexual intercourse against her/his will.

kidnap (v) – to seize or detain a person by force and often for ransom.

stab (v) – to pierce or wound with a pointed weapon.

assault – 1. a violent physical or verbal attack.

2. an attempt to do or immediate threat of doing unlawful personal violence.

rob (v) – to steal smth from (a person or place), esp. by violence or threat.

mug (v) – to assault, esp. in the street with intent to rob.

Crimes against property are: stealing (theft, shoplifting, burglary, embezzlement), frauds, forgery, arson, extortion, vandalism.

Here are the definitions of some crimes:

theft – the act of stealing.

shop-lifting – theft from the shops.

arson – the criminal act of setting fire to property in order to cause destruction.

forgery – 1. act of making a false or counterfeit document, money, etc.

2. forged documents, banknote, etc.

fraud – 1. smth that is not what it seems to be.

2. anything intentionally calculated to deceive.

embezzle (v) – to appropriate (e. g. property entrusted to one's care) fraudulently to one's own use.

burglar – one who breaks into houses or other buildings to steal.

vandal – one who willfully or ignorantly destroys or defaces (public) property.

pickpocket – one who steals from pockets or bags.

Crimes against state are: assassination, high treason, smuggling, hijacking, terrorism, perjury.

Here are the definitions of some crimes:

smuggling – bringing goods into a country illegally without paying tax.,

assassination – murder for political reasons or a reward.

terrorism – using violence for political reasons.

high treason – betrayal of one's own country to another state.

perjury – making intentionally false statements under oath.

It is also a crime to bribe or offer a bribe to any public officer or for any such officer to accept a bribe.

Another classification of crimes includes two large groups: felonies and misdemeanours.

Misdemeanour is a criminal offence less than a felony punishable by fine or imprisonment of less than 90 days in a local facility.

A gross misdemeanour is a criminal offence for which an adult could be sent to jail for up to one year, pay a fine of up to \$1,000, or both.

Felony is a crime of graver nature than a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment.

It should be noted that in many legal systems it is an important principle that a person cannot be considered guilty of a crime until the state proves he committed it. The suspect himself need not prove anything. The state must prove his guilt according to high standards, and for each crime there are precise elements which must be proven.

### **TASKS TO THE TEXT:**

#### **1. Answer the following questions:**

**1.** What is a crime? **2.** Is it a crime to drink alcohol in Russia? **3.** Is it a crime to smoke marijuana in Russia? **4.** Where can you smoke marijuana without any punishment? **5.** Is it prohibited to have two wives at the same time in Russia? **6.** Where is polygamy not prohibited? **7.** What is a criminal code? **8.** How many classifications of crimes do you know? **9.** How many groups of crimes are there in the first classification? What are they? **10.** How many groups of crimes are there in the second classification? What are they? **11.** What is a midemeanour? **12.** Is a midemeanour of graver nature than a felony? **13.** What is the usual punishment for a midemeanour? **14.** What is the usual punishment for a gross midemeanour? **15.** What is the usual punishment for a felony? **16.** Who proves the guilt of a person in courts? **17.** Do you think that the problem of criminality is urgent in our country? **18.** What can be a cause of crime? (family surroundings, especially in early years / the income level of the family (low or high) / the moral atmosphere of the time: unemployment, commodity shortages, the impact of the media / the

ineffectiveness of the police work)? **19.** What is the most violent crime in your opinion?

**2. Read and translate some definitions of a crime.**

1. Commission of an act forbidden by law. 2. Deviant behaviour that violates prevailing norms. 3. Illegal activity in general. 4. A bad, immoral or dishonourable act. 5. Offence that is committed against individuals or groups of individuals with criminal intent. 6. The breach of rules or laws.

**3. Translate the word combinations:**

1. bribe, to give a bribe, to take a bribe, to pass a bribe, to get a bribe, to bribe an official, a bribe-giver.
2. to break the law, to violate law, law-breaker.
3. smuggling, drug smuggling, arms smuggling.
4. killing, lawful killing, legal killing, malicious killing, reckless killing, aggravated killing, contract killing.
5. suicide, to commit a suicide, to commit a crime.
6. to steal (stole, stolen), to thief, a thief (pl. thieves).

**4. Crimes may be classified into various ways. Match the crimes in italics with the corresponding types.**

*Bigamy, murder, burglary, treason, kidnapping, bribery, carrying weapons, prostitution, tax evasion, arson, obscenity, assault and battery, larceny, criminal trespass, robbery, rape, hijacking, sexual harassment, illegal speeding, perjury, receiving stolen property, drunk and disorderly conduct, counterfeiting.*

1. Crimes against person;
2. Crimes against property;
3. Crimes against the government;
4. Crimes against public peace and order;
5. Crimes against buildings;
6. Crimes against decency.

**5. Fill in the missing words from the text. Translate the sentences.**

1. Crimes are wrong or illegal acts which must be... by the state.
2. It is a crime to drink alcohol in....
3. Polygamy is not a crime in....
4. It is allowed to smoke marijuana in....
5. You can drink alcohol without any punishment in....
- 6.... is a system of laws dealing with the punishment of crimes.
- 7.... is a criminal offence punishable by fine as usual.

- 8... is a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment.
- 9... is the act of killing somebody unlawfully and intentionally.
10. The act of breaking into the house with the intent to rob is....
11. The intentional taking of one's own life is called....
- 12.... is the act of taking something from a person without a permission.
13. The act of using violence, intimidation or threats for political reasons is....
- 14.... is betrayal of your own country to another state.
15. Giving a bribe to an official is called....
16. A person cannot be considered... of a crime until the state proves he committed it.

**6. Complete the following sentences with the names of the crimes given in italics:**

*burglary, arson, theft, kidnapping, violation of parking rules, terrorism, shop-lifting.*

1. Using violence for political reasons is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The parents should protect their children against possible \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Another house was broken into last week. This is the third \_\_\_\_ in this area.
4. He parked his car in the wrong place and had to pay a fine for \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The hotel staff caught a boy in one of the rooms with a camera and cash and suspected \_\_\_\_\_.
6. This is the fourth fire in the area recently. The police suspect \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Caught by a store detective with a bottle of hair conditioner and eye lash dye hidden in her bag, the girl was suspected in \_\_\_\_\_.

**7. Make up 10–15 sentences with new words.**

**8. Draw all possible schemes for classification of crimes.**

**9. Translate the sentences:**

1. *Crimes can be defined as* деяния, за которые следует наказание со стороны государства. 2. Некоторые деяния являются *crimes in one country but not in another*. 3. Курение марихуаны является преступлением *in all countries excepting the Netherlands*. 4. *Criminal Code sets out* наказания за совершенные преступления. 5. *According to the first classification* все преступления можно разделить на три большие группы. 6. *The first group includes* преступления против личности. 7. Во вторую группу входят *crimes against property*. 8. *Crimes against the state* относятся к третьей группе. 9. Согласно второй классификации все *crimes may be divided into two large groups*: тяжкие и нетяжкие. 10. *Misdemeanour is a*

*criminal act* за которое предусмотрено наказание в виде штрафа. **11.** *Felony is a crime* за которое предусмотрено наказание в виде тюремного заключения. **12.** Человек не может быть признан виновным в совершении преступления *until the state proves he committed it*.

**10. Translate the sentences into Russian:**

**1.** A crime is an offence against the state. **2.** If a person is convicted of theft, his name will probably appear in the local papers causing shame and embarrassment and he may even lose his job. **3.** Ann decides to divorce her husband, Barry, after 10 years of marriage. **4.** Colin is given a parking ticket by a traffic warden for parking on double yellow lines. **5.** Diane returns a faulty steam iron to the shop where she bought it, but the shop manager refuses to give her a refund. **6.** Eamonn drives at 50 mph on a stretch of road where there is a 30 mph limit. He fails to see Fiona, who is crossing the road. She is knocked down and sustains severe injuries. **7.** Graham takes a copy of Business Law from the reference section of the library, with the intention of returning it when he has finished his first assignment. He finds the book so valuable that he decides to keep it. **8.** Hazel returns to England after working abroad for three years. While abroad, she rented her flat to Ian. She now gives him notice to quit, but he refuses to move out. **9.** If you pick someone's umbrella up thinking that it is your own, you cannot be guilty of theft, because of the absence of a guilty mind. **10.** Julie is crossing the road at a zebra crossing when she is struck by a car driven by Gordon. An ambulance takes Julie to a local hospital where it is discovered that she has sustained a broken leg. **11.** The driver appears before the local magistrates' court and is convicted. He is disqualified from driving for 18 months and fined 400 dollars. The fine is paid to the court: it does not go to compensate the victim of the criminal act. **12.** Selling food for human consumption which fails to comply with food safety requirements contrary to the Food Safety Act 1990 is an example of an offence of strict liability. **13.** The prosecutor is not required to show that the seller knew that the food did not comply with food safety requirements. He will secure a conviction by establishing that the food was unsafe and that it was sold. **14.** The seller may be able to defend himself by showing that he has taken all reasonable precautions and exercise due diligence to avoid commission of the offence. **15.** If your house is burgled, you remain the owner of the stolen property, but the burglar obtains (unlawful) possession. **16.** Robbery is the commission of theft in circumstances of violence. Robbery takes many forms – from the mugging of a stranger in the street to robberies of banks, involving numerous participants and careful planning. **17.** Most crimes are not reported, not recorded, not followed through, or not able to be proved. When informal relationships and sanctions

are insufficient to establish and maintain a desired social order, a state may impose stricter systems of social control.

### **11. Translate the sentences into English:**

1. Преступление – это деяние, которое считается незаконным, и за которое предусмотрено наказание. 2. Существуют определенные деяния, которые в одной стране расцениваются как преступные, а в другой – нет. 3. В России запрещено курить марихуану, а в Нидерландах разрешено. 4. Во многих странах многоженство считается преступлением. 5. В каждой стране есть свой Уголовный кодекс. 6. В кодексе описывается поведение, которое считается незаконным или преступным. 7. Существует несколько вариантов классификации преступлений. 8. Согласно первой классификации все преступления делятся на три большие группы: преступления против личности, преступления против собственности и преступления против государства. 9. К первой группе относятся такие преступления, как убийство, изнасилование, похищение, отравление и др. 10. Ко второй группе можно отнести кражи, мошенничество, поджог, растраты. 11. В третью группу входят такие преступления как государственная измена, терроризм, контрабанда и др. 12. Согласно второй классификации все преступления делятся на нетяжкие преступления, преступления средней тяжести и тяжкие преступления. 13. За нетяжкие преступления предусмотрено, в основном, наказание в виде штрафа. 14. За преступления средней тяжести также может быть назначено наказание в виде штрафа и лишение свободы сроком до года. 15. Обычное наказание за тяжкое преступление – тюремное заключение. 16. Человек не может быть признан виновным в совершении преступления, пока его вина не будет доказана в суде. 17. Вина человека должна быть доказана в суде с соблюдением всех стандартов и правил.

## **PUNISHMENT**

### **Civil and criminal penalties**

#### ***Vocabulary Notes:***

civil and criminal penalties – наказания за гражданские и уголовные правонарушения

forfeiture – имущественное наказание (конфискация)

specific performance – реальное исполнение

a criminal offense – уголовное преступление

an offence (offense) – посягательство, правонарушение, преступление  
an offender – правонарушитель, преступник  
community service – общественные работы  
a life sentence – приговор к пожизненному тюремному заключению  
a review (parole) board – наблюдательный совет  
parole – честное слово, обещание; условно-досрочное освобождение под честное слово  
deprivation of liberty – лишение свободы  
a corporal punishment – телесное наказание  
a capital punishment – смертная казнь  
a death penalty – смертная казнь  
a death sentence – приговор к смертной казни; наказание смертной казнью  
abolition – отмена, упразднение  
a just punishment – справедливое наказание  
to deter others from committing such crimes – удерживать других от совершения таких преступлений  
to cane – бить палкой  
to whip – сечь (кнутом, хлыстом)  
electrocution – казнь на электрическом стуле  
gassing – отравление газом  
lethal injection – смертельная инъекция  
beheading – отсечение головы  
stoning – закидывать камнями  
shooting – расстрел  
cease – прекращать, перестать, приостанавливать  
anguish – мука, боль  
mental anguish – душевная боль  
suspended sentence – отсрочка исполнения приговора  
harsh – грубый, жестокий  
ultimate – максимальный, последний, конечный, окончательный  
hanging – повешение

There are several kinds of punishment available to the courts. In civil cases, the most common punishment is a fine, but specific performance and injunctions may also be ordered. For criminal offenses fines are also often used when the offense is not a very serious one and when the offender has not been in trouble before. Another kind of punishment available in some countries is community service. This requires the offender to do a certain amount of unpaid work, usually for a social institution such as a hospital. For more serious crimes the usual punishment is imprisonment. Some prison

sentences are suspended: the offender is not sent to prison if he keeps out of trouble for a fixed period of time, but if he does offend again both the suspended sentence and any new one will be imposed. The length of sentences varies from a few days to a lifetime. However, a life sentence may allow the prisoner to be released after a suitably long period if a review (parole) board agrees his detention no longer serves a purpose.

In some countries, such as the Netherlands, living conditions in prison are fairly good because it is felt that deprivation of liberty is punishment in itself and should not be so harsh that it reduces the possibility of the criminal re-educating and reforming himself. In other countries, conditions are very bad. Perhaps because of an increase in crime or because of more and longer sentences of imprisonment, some prison cells have to accommodate far more people than they were built to hold and the prisoners are only let out of their cells once a day. Britain and the United States are trying to solve the shortage of space by allowing private companies to open prisons.

In some countries there is also corporal punishment (physical), courts may sentence offenders to be caned or whipped. In Saudi Arabia theft and possession of alcohol may be punished by cutting off the offender's hand or foot.

The ultimate penalty is death (capital punishment). It is carried out by hanging, electrocution, gassing or lethal injection, beheading or stoning, or shooting. Although most countries still have a death penalty, many countries (including almost every European nation) have abolished it; some countries retain it only for exceptional crimes such as wartime offences; and many countries no longer carry out executions even when a death sentence has been passed. In other words, almost half the countries of the world have ceased to use the death penalty. The UN has declared itself in favor of abolition, Amnesty International actively campaigns for abolition, and the issue is now the focus of great debate.

Supporters of capital punishment believe that death is a just punishment for certain serious crimes. Many also believe that it deters others from committing such crimes. Opponents argue that execution is cruel and uncivilized. Capital punishment involves not only the pain of dying but also the mental anguish of waiting, sometimes for years, to know if and when the sentence will be carried out.

### **TASKS TO THE TEXT:**

#### **1. Answer the following questions:**

**1.** What is the most common punishment for civil cases? **2.** May imprisonment be ordered for civil cases? **3.** Are fines used for criminal cases? When? **4.** What is community service? **5.** What is the most common punishment for criminal cases? **6.** What is suspended sentence? **7.** When can

the prisoner be released? **8.** Why are living conditions in prison in the Netherlands good? **9.** What are living conditions in prison in Russia? Why? **10.** What is corporal punishment? **11.** What types of corporal punishment do you know? **12.** What is the ultimate penalty? **13.** Does ultimate penalty exist in Russia? **14.** What is the most common alternative to death penalty in Russia? **15.** What are the most common ways of ultimate penalty? **16.** What do supporters of ultimate penalty think about it? **17.** What are the reasons of opponents of ultimate penalty? **18.** Are you for or against ultimate penalty in Russia? Why?

**2. Find the English equivalents in the text:**

В распоряжении судов; самое распространенное наказание; назначаются; бесплатные работы; социальные учреждения; оба срока налагаются; преступника не отправляют в тюрьму; срок заключения; условия содержания осужденных в тюрьме; рост преступности; в тюремных камерах размещается большее количество осужденных; нехватка места; разрешают частным компаниям строить тюрьмы; путем отсечения руки или ноги преступника; отменять; военные преступления; ООН высказывается за отмену смертной казни; предмет горячего спора; сторонники; противники; жестоко и нецивилизованно; приговор будет приведен в исполнение.

**3. Make up 10–15 sentences with new words.**

**4. The word *PUNITIVE* has the following meanings in Russian:**

**1) связанный с применением наказания**

punitive article – статья, устанавливающая уголовную санкцию

**2) карательный; штрафной**

punitive action – карательная мера

*Match the following English expressions with their Russian equivalents:*

1) punitive sentencing	a) карательная мера
2) punitive institution	b) карательное воздействие
3) punitive justice	c) карательное правосудие
4) punitive law	d) карательное учреждение
5) punitive legislation	e) лишение свободы как кара за совершенное преступление
6) punitive measure	f) уголовное законодательство
7) punitive treatment	g) уголовный закон

**5. Write a composition (10–12 sentences) about necessity of capital punishment in Russia.** Start the composition with the phrase «*I am for/against capital punishment in Russia because...*»

### **ALTERNATIVES TO IMPRISONMENT**

***Vocabulary notes:***

severity – жестокость, строгость

a life-sentence prisoner – приговоренный к пожизненному тюремному заключению

pain – боль, страдание

loneliness – одиночество

boredom – скука

humanization – гуманизация

incarceration – заключение в тюрьму

restitution – возвращение утраченного, компенсация

probation – условное осуждение

efficiency – действенность, продуктивность, рентабельность

humaneness – доброта, человечность

yield – приносить (плоды, доход)

benefit – выгода, прибыль, польза

an ankle – лодыжка

a wrist – запястье

psyche – душа, дух

scar – шрам, рубец

a debt – долг

a gap – пробел, промежуток, разрыв

remain – оставаться

knowledge – знание

a bracelet – браслет

rationalization – разумное объяснение, логическое обоснование

Nowadays prisoners are kept in separate institutions according to the severity of crime committed, as well as to the age, sex and conditions. Consequently, the inmates include men prisoners, women prisoners, juvenile delinquents, recidivists and life-sentence prisoners.

Among the «pains of imprisonments» that both male and female inmates face are the deprivation of liberty, loneliness and boredom of imprisonment.

As we know the main aim of our Penal System is humanization of the conditions of confinement. The leading role here belongs to the process of improving them. In this connection we should speak about alternatives to incarceration such as use of fines, community service, restitution, probation,

house arrest and using of electronic bracelets. The rationalizations of these alternatives have been cost effectiveness, efficiency and humaneness. It is clear that such alternatives may yield these benefits.

The special emphasis must be taken to the electronic monitoring system which requires the offender to wear an electronic bracelet around his ankle and wrist.

The effects of imprisonment on an individual may be great. It is common knowledge that imprisonment returns a man to society with a scarred psyche, unpaid debts and financial losses, broken families, children who lose respect to their parent, no job, and a gap in his life history that is hard to explain when he seeks a new job. In this respect, electronic monitoring allows the offender to remain at home where he can continue to hold employment and maintain any dependent children.

### **TASKS TO THE TEXT:**

#### **1. Answer the following questions:**

**1.** Are prisoners kept in separate penal institutions in Russia? **2.** What are the main principles for this separation? **3.** Who can be an inmate? **4.** What «pains of imprisonment» do the inmates describe? **5.** What is the main aim of the Penal System of Russia? **6.** What alternatives to incarceration do you know? **7.** What are the most common alternatives to imprisonment in Russia? **8.** Is it possible to use electronic bracelets in Russia? Why? **9.** What do you know about electronic monitoring system? **10.** What do you know about probation? **11.** Why is electronic monitoring system of real help to the offender? **12.** In what ways may imprisonment be effected on an individual?

#### **2. Find the English equivalents in the text:**

Согласно степени тяжести совершенного деяния, полу, возрасту; совершить преступление; несовершеннолетние правонарушители; отбывающие пожизненное наказание; как мужчины, так и женщины; лишение свободы; гуманизация условий содержания осужденных; ведущая роль принадлежит; иметь свои плюсы; рентабельность; особый акцент должен быть сделан на; на лодыжке и запястье; воздействие тюрьмы на человека; общеизвестно; израненная душа; финансовые потери; потерять уважение; трудно объяснить.

#### **3. Translate the text into your copy-books (without dictionaries).**

**4. Do a presentation on the theme «Probation in Russia and abroad».** Use the Internet sources in your answer.

## TEXTS FOR TRANSLATION

### *Crime*

Crime is a breach of rules or laws for which some governing authority can ultimately prescribe a punishment. Individual human societies may define crimes differently. Modern societies generally regard crimes as offences against the public or the state. The word 'crime' is generally associated with wrongdoing but not every type of wrongdoing is a crime. Telling lies is immoral wrong but if telling lies is put into practice resulting in physical harm to another, then such action becomes both criminal and immoral.

There are some acts which are considered to be crimes in one country but not in another. For example, it is a crime to have more than one wife at the same time in France, but not in Indonesia. There are quite a lot of agreements among states as to which acts are criminal. But such acts as stealing, physical attack or damaging somebody's property will be unlawful in all countries and the way of dealing with people suspected of crime may be different. Sometimes government «creates» new crimes by identifying a form of behavior and passing a new law to deal with it. Different societies or governments often review their ideas of what should and shouldn't be a crime. For example, race or sex discrimination hasn't been considered a crime for a long time. In recent years the Internet has grown explosively and there appeared the new crimes such as unauthorized access or «hacking», copyright infringements, child pornography, etc. Cybercrimes may intentionally harm the reputation of the victim, they may threaten a nation's security or financial health.

#### *Notes:*

a breach of rules – нарушение правил

to prescribe punishment – назначить наказание

to pass a new law – принять новый закон

to identify a suspect – установить личность подозреваемого

an unauthorized access – несанкционированный доступ

### *Manslaughter*

In 1981 Marianne Bachmeir, from Lubeck, West Germany, was in court watching the trial of Klaus Grabowski, who had murdered her 7 year-old daughter. Grabowski had a history of attacking children. During the trial, Frau Bachmeir pulled a Beretta 22 pistol from her handbag and fired eight bullets, six of which hit Grabowski, killing him. The defense said she had bought the pistol with the intention of committing suicide, but when she saw Grabowski in court she drew the pistol and pulled the trigger. She was found not guilty of

murder, but was given six years imprisonment for manslaughter. West German newspapers reflected the opinion of millions of Germans that she should have been freed, calling her «the avenging mother».

*Notes:*

trial – суд, судебное разбирательство

a bullet – пуля

defence – защита (на суде)

intention – намерение

trigger – курок

avenging – мстящий, карающий

### ***Crime of Passion***

Bernard Lewis, a thirty-six-old man, while preparing dinner became involved in an argument with his drunken wife. In a fit of a rage Lewis, using the kitchen knife with which he had been preparing the meal, stabbed and killed his wife. He immediately called for assistance, and readily confessed when the first patrolman appeared on the scene with the ambulance attendant. He pleaded guilty to manslaughter. The probation department's investigation indicated that Lewis was a rigid individual who never drank, worked regularly, and had no previous criminal record.

His thirty-year-old deceased wife, and mother of three children, was a «fine girl» when sober but was frequently drunk and on a number of occasions when intoxicated had left their small children unattended. After due consideration of the background of the offence and especially of the plight of the three motherless youngsters, the judge placed Lewis on probation so that he could work, support and take care of the children. On probation Lewis adjusted well, worked regularly, appeared to be devoted to the children, and a few years later was discharged as «improved» from probation.

*Notes:*

crime of passion – преступление на почве ревности, преступление, совершенное в состоянии аффекта

confess – сознаться

to plead guilty – признать свою вину

rigid – непреклонный, стойкий

sober – трезвый

### ***Murder***

In 1952 two youths in Mitcham, London, decided to rob a dairy. They were Christopher Craig, aged 16, and Derek William Bentley, 19. During the

robbery they were disturbed by Sydney Miles, a policeman. Craig produced a gun and killed the policeman. At that time Britain still had the death penalty for certain types of murder, including murder during a robbery. Because Craig was under 18, he was sentenced to life imprisonment. Bently who had never touched the gun, was over 18. He was hanged in 1953. The case was quoted by opponents of capital punishment, which was abolished in 1965.

*Notes:*

death penalty – смертная казнь

life imprisonment – пожизненное тюремное заключение

hang – повесить

### ***Barbarity***

The latest mode of inflicting the death penalty, enacted into law by nearly two dozen American states, is lethal injection, first used in Texas in 1982. It is easy to overstate the humaneness and efficacy of this method. There is no way of knowing that it is really painless. As the U. S. Court of Appeals observed, there is «substantial and uncontroverted evidence... that execution by lethal injection poses a serious risk of cruel, protracted death... Even a slight error in dosage or administration can leave a prisoner conscious but paralyzed while dying, a sentient witness of his or her own asphyxiation».

*Notes:*

barbarity – варварство, жестокость

mode of – способ

overstate – преувеличивать, переоценивать

substantial and uncontroverted evidence – существенное и неопровержимое доказательство

protracted death – медленная смерть

### ***Fine***

The most common penalty, fine, avoids the disadvantages of many other forms of sentence; it is inexpensive to administer and does not normally have the side effects, such as social stigma and loss of job that may follow imprisonment. However, there are dangers that the imposition of financial penalties may result in more affluent offenders receiving penalties that they can easily discharge, while less affluent offenders are placed under burdens that they cannot sustain.

*Notes:*

common – общий, распространенный

disadvantages – недостатки

to administer – исполнять, применять, налагать  
side effect – побочная реакция (эффект)  
social stigma – социальное клеймо (социальная язва)  
affluent – состоятельный, обеспеченный

### ***Restitution***

Related to the fine is an order to pay restitution (in some countries termed «compensation»). The principle of restitution is popular in some countries as an alternative to punitive sentencing, but there are some drawbacks. One is the possibility, as in the case of the fine, that the more affluent offender may receive favourable treatment from the court because he is able to pay restitution. The second drawback is that such schemes do not help all victims of crime. Only those who are the victims of crimes for which the offender is caught and convicted and has the funds to pay restitution are likely to be recompensed. Victims of crimes of violence in some countries – such as England and Canada – are entitled to restitution from public funds, whether or not the offender is detected or has the resources necessary to compensate.

#### *Notes:*

restitution – реституция, возмещение  
punitive – карательный, штрафной  
sentencing – вынесение судебного решения, приговора  
drawback – недостаток, изъян  
favourable treatment – режим благоприятствования

### LESSON 3.

## ENGLISH AND WELSH PRISON SERVICE

#### ***Vocabulary Notes:***

prisoners (inmates) – осужденные  
the prison staff – персонал (штат) тюрьмы  
a remand prison – тюрьма для подсудимых  
a training prison – исправительная тюрьма  
a medium security prison – тюрьма строгого режима  
breaking houses – незаконное проникновение в жилище  
a low security prison – тюрьма общего режима  
a high security prison – тюрьма особого режима  
a sentence plan – план отбывания наказания  
a (separate) cell – отдельная камера  
a dormitory – общая камера  
the main security means – основное средство охраны  
the main aim – главная цель  
law-abiding – законопослушный  
alcohol or drug abuse – злоупотребление алкоголем и наркотиками  
professional skills and abilities – профессиональные навыки и умения  
to achieve – достигать  
behavior – поведение

In England and Wales there are about 50 million people, and they have 50.000 prisoners. These prisoners are held in 130 penal institutions. They might be prisons, colonies or working places. The prison staff of the corrections is about 38,000.

Prisons in England and Wales are divided into two types. The first type is called the remand prison. People who are kept in those prisons are awaiting trial. Those who have already been convicted and sentenced may be held in remand prisons for a short period of time. Inmates of this type of prisons are allowed to have visits from family and lawyers every day they wish.

Another type of prisons is the training prison. Inmates who are convicted and sentenced to prison for more than one year are sent to this kind of corrections. Basically there are three types of training prisons in England and Wales: high security prisons, medium security prisons and low security prisons.

High security prisons mainly hold terrorists, gang members, bank robbers or serious sex offenders. These prisons have two walls, television cameras and specially trained dogs.

Inmates who have committed less serious crimes are sent to medium security prison. Their crimes may be breaking houses, stealing cars, etc. These

prisoners may be held in separate cells or dormitories. The main security means there is a five-meter fence around the prison.

Low security prisons have neither walls, nor special means of security. They keep prisoners who are sentenced for forgery or other non-violent crimes. Besides, people who committed murder and have a long-life sentence may be sent to low security prison toward the end of their term.

Whichever type of prison may be, the main aim is trying to change the prisoners' behaviour, to help them rehabilitate themselves and become law-abiding people. The officer's job is to talk to the prisoners and to get to know them well, to help them understand what behaviour has led them to being in prison. Every prison officer has usually ten inmates under his supervision and he produces with the prisoner a sentence plan. This plan is a program of real help to the prisoner. It might be group therapy, help to avoid alcohol or drug abuse or even training him to how to control his temper. And professional skills and abilities of a prison officer are of great importance for achieving these aims.

### **TASKS TO THE TEXT:**

#### **1. Answer the following questions:**

**1.** How many prisoners are there in England and Wales? **2.** How many penal institutions are there on the territory of England and Wales? **3.** Are there three types of penal institutions in England and Wales? **4.** What is the first type called? **5.** Who is kept in remand prisons? **6.** What is the second type called? **7.** Who is kept in training prisons? **8.** How many types of training prisons are there on the territory of England and Wales? **9.** Who is kept in high security prisons? **10.** What is the main security means in high security prisons? **11.** Who is kept in medium security prisons? **12.** What is the main security means in medium security prisons? **13.** Who is kept in low security prisons? **14.** What is the main security means in low security prisons? **15.** What is the main aim of imprisonment? **16.** What are the main duties of a prison officer? **17.** Is the sentence plan a program of real help to the prisoner? **18.** What items of sentence plan do you know?

#### **2. Find the English equivalents in the text:**

Осужденные содержатся; поделены на два типа; это могут быть тюрьмы, колонии, здесь сидят те, кто ждет суда; непродолжительный период времени; получили срок более года; в этих тюрьмах двойные стены; совершили менее тяжкие преступления; пятиметровый забор по периметру тюрьмы; нет ни двойных стен, ни каких-либо других специальных средств охраны; совершившие преступления, не связанные с насилием; до конца срока; какой бы не была тюрьма;

изменить поведение осужденных; стать законопослушными людьми; составлять план отбывания наказания; программа реальной помощи осужденному; групповая терапия; чрезвычайно важны.

### **3. Complete the sentences:**

1. The prisoners in England and Wales are held in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. All prisons in England and Wales are divided \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In remand prison are kept those who \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Inmates in remand prisons are allowed \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Inmates who are sentenced to prison for more than one year \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Terrorists, gang members and sex offenders are held \_\_\_\_\_.
7. In medium security prisons the inmates are held in \_\_\_\_\_.
8. In low security prisons are held inmates \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The main aim of any prison is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Every prison officer produces \_\_\_\_\_.

### **4. Insert the words in bold type into the sentences. Translate them. a forgery, law-abiding, lawyers, staff, to achieve, held, medium, house, prison, high, remand, sentence, low, training**

1. Most prisoners in the UK are... in prisons.
2. The prison... of the corrections is very competent.
3. In... prison are kept those who are awaiting trial.
4. Visits from family and... are special privileges for you.
5. This maniac was sentenced to life imprisonment in the... security prison.
6. Inmates whose term is more than one year are sent to... prisons.
7. Most of the thieves in this country serve their sentences in... security prisons.
8. His crime was breaking into his neighbor's....
9. In... security prisons you can't see any double walls or special means of security.
10. He committed... and was sentenced to prison.
11. He was lucky to serve his long sentence in this low security....
12. The main aim of any prison officer is to help inmates become... citizens.
13. One of the item in his... plan was participation in substance (drug) abuse program.
14. Professional skills and abilities of a prison officer must help him... excellent results.

### **5. Make up 10–15 sentences with new words.**

## **6. Translate the sentences:**

1. На территории Англии и Уэльса проживает более 50 миллионов *and they have 50,000 prisoners.* 2. Осужденные в Англии и Уэльсе содержатся *in 130 penal institutions.* 3. *Penal establishments in England and Wales are divided* на два типа: тюрьмы и колонии. 4. *In remand prisons are held people* которые ожидают суда. 5. В исправительных тюрьмах содержатся те *whose term is more than one year.* 6. *All training prisons in England and Wales may be of* три типа: особого, строгого и общего режимов. 7. В тюрьмах особого режима содержатся *pedophiles, serial killers, terrorists, gangsters.* 8. Осужденные, совершившие менее тяжкие преступления *are sent to medium security prisons.* 9. Пятиметровый забор по периметру тюрьмы *is the main security means in these prisons.* 10. *In low security prisons are kept inmates* совершившие ненасильственные преступления. 11. Осужденные, совершившие убийство и получившие большой срок, *may be held in low security prisons toward the end of their terms.* 12. *The main aim of the corrections is* стать законопослушными гражданами своей страны. 13. Профессиональные навыки и умения сотрудника тюрьмы *are of great importance for achieving these aims.* 14. *Any sentence plan may include such items as* избавление от алкогольной и наркотической зависимости, посещение специальных тренингов.

## **7. Translate the sentences into Russian:**

1. On the territory of England and Wales there are 50,000 prisoners who are kept in 130 penal institutions. 2. The prison staff helps the inmates become law-abiding citizens of the society. 3. Remand prisons are meant for people who haven't yet convicted and sentenced. 4. Any person on remand are allowed to have visits from his family and lawyers every day he wishes. 5. Usually the inmates who sentenced to prison for several years are sent to training prisons. 6. All training prisons in England and Wales may be of three types: high security prisons, medium security prisons and low security prisons. 7. High security prisons are for inmates committed felonies and high crimes. 8. Most of the inmates in medium security prisons are held in cells or dormitories. 9. The most common offence among the prisoners in medium security prisons is stealing. 10. There are no double walls, specially trained dogs and a five-meter fence in low security prisons. 11. People committed non-violent crimes are sent to low security prisons. 12. In spite of his long sentence he was allowed to serve it in this prison. 13. The motto of our prisons is rehabilitation and law abidance. 14. Each officer in a prison must produce with the inmates sentence plans. 15. Drug or alcohol abuse program are the most necessary and important items practically in all sentence plans. 16. Professional competence of a prison officer helps him achieve great results in his work.

## **8. Translate the sentences into English:**

1. Численность заключенных в тюрьмах Англии и Уэльса немногим более 80 тысяч человек, причем население данных частей Соединенного Королевства – 50 миллионов. 2. Осужденные в Англии и Уэльсе могут отбывать срок в тюрьмах или колониях. 3. Как правило, все тюрьмы в Королевстве делятся на два типа: для подсудимых и исправительные. 4. В тюрьмах для подсудимых содержатся лица, ожидающие суда. 5. Лица, находящиеся в тюрьмах для подсудимых, имеют право на встречи с членами семьи и адвокатами в любое время. 6. Лица, получившие срок более года, переводятся в исправительные тюрьмы. 7. Все исправительные тюрьмы Англии и Уэльса делятся на три типа: общего, строгого и особого режимов. 8. В тюрьмах особого режима сидят те, кто получил срок за терроризм, разбой и бандитизм. 9. Основными средствами охраны в тюрьмах особого режима являются двойные стены, забор с колючей проволокой и камеры наблюдения. 10. В тюрьмах строгого режима содержатся те, кто совершил менее тяжкие преступления. 11. Осужденные в тюрьмах строгого режима могут содержаться как в общих камерах, так и в отдельных. 12. В тюрьмах общего режима отбывают наказания лица, совершившие преступления, не связанные с насилием. 13. Иногда осужденные, получившие большие сроки, могут отбывать их в тюрьмах общего режима. 14. Считается, что главной целью тюремного заключения является изменение поведения осужденного. 15. В качестве приоритетной задачи можно рассматривать стремление персонала тюрьмы сделать осужденных законопослушными гражданами нашего общества. 16. Одной из обязанностей сотрудника тюрьмы является составление плана отбывания наказания. 17. План отбывания наказания, который составляется для каждого осужденного, рассчитан на весь срок его пребывания в тюрьме. 18. На этих тренингах осужденным помогали избавляться от алкогольной зависимости.

## **TEXTS FOR TRANSLATION**

### ***John Howard, 1726–1790***

There is in England today a society called *The Howard League of Penal Reform*. It is named after one of the greatest figures in the history of law in the eighteenth century. Howard was High Sheriff of Bedfordshire when in 1773 he started to investigate prison conditions. The thing that drew his interest was the discovery that innocent people were often held in gaol until they had paid the gaoler's fees even though the court had found them not guilty. In the next three years he visited every prison in Great Britain and Ireland as well as

many in Europe and wrote a book based on his experiences called *The State of Prisons*. He died in Russia on his way to find out about sanitary conditions in the Russian army. Through his work and that of Elizabeth Fry prisons were at last improved and prisoners treated more like human beings than animals.

*Notes:*

is named after – названный в честь

to investigate – исследовать

gaol – тюрьма, острог

innocent – невиновный

fees – оплата, плата

### ***Sir Evelyn John Ruggles Brise***

Sir Evelyn John Ruggles Brise (1857–1935) was a British prison administrator and reformer, and founder of the Borstal system. Ruggles Brise was educated at home at a private school near Hitchin before attending Eton.

Ruggles Brise came sixth in the civil service exam, and became a clerk in the Home Office in 1880. He was Principal Private Secretary to four Home Secretaries, William Harcourt, Richard Cross, Hugh Childers, and Henry Matthews. The latter appointed him as a Commissioner of Prisons for England and Wales in 1892. His main task was implementing the report of the Gladstone Committee, to combine reform with deterrence, and to separate youths from older men in adult prisons. Reform was undertaken under the Prison Act 1898, and physical punishments such as the treadmill and the crank were abolished.

*Notes:*

Borstal (a specific kind of youth prison, run by the Prison Service and intended to reform seriously delinquent young people (the UK)) – борстальский

Principal Private Secretary – главный личный секретарь (старший помощник министра, заместителя министра)

Home Secretary – министр внутренних дел

Commissioner – специальный уполномоченный, руководитель, комиссар

treadwheel – ступальное колесо (популярное упражнение, входившее в комплекс каторжных работ (hard labour))

### ***UK Penitentiary System in brief***

Separate prison systems operate in the three jurisdictions making up the United Kingdom (UK): England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Each jurisdiction has its own prison service, inspectorate and Ombudsman. At the time of writing there are 130 prisons in England and Wales, 16 in Scotland and 3 in Northern Ireland. Each prison is run by a governor, with a number of staff, ranging from guards, medical and resettlement workers. Many prisons have a visitors' centre just outside their perimeter. Prisons can be either publicly owned and run, publicly owned but privately run or, in a few instances (but policy is going this way and numbers are likely to increase), both privately built and managed. Prison officers are civilians and are unionised.

#### *Notes:*

Ombudsman – наблюдатель за соблюдением прав жителей округа/штата

a governor – начальник (тюрьмы)

unionised – член профсоюза

### ***Prisoners' categories***

In England and Wales, male adult prisoners are given a security category based on a combination of the type of offence committed, the length of sentence, the likelihood of escape and the danger to the public if they were to escape. Prisons are classified 'closed' or 'open', depending on the prisoners they are designed to hold. The categories of prisoners are:

Category A: those whose escape is deemed to be highly dangerous to the public or national security.

Category B: those who do not require maximum security, but for whom escape needs to be made very difficult.

Category C: those who cannot be trusted in open conditions but who are unlikely to try to escape.

Category D: those who can be reasonably trusted not to try to escape and are given the privilege of an open prison, where they are allowed limited interaction with the public, such as home leave or a nominal employment.

Those holding categories A – C prisoners are considered 'closed' prisons. Category A prisoners are further divided into risk levels, based on their likelihood of escaping. Men on remand are usually held in Category B conditions.

#### *Notes:*

likelihood – вероятность

deem – считать, квалифицировать

employment – занятость

on remand – под следствием

**LESSON 4.**  
**THE FEDERAL PENITENTIARY SERVICE OF RUSSIA**

***Vocabulary Notes:***

confinement, imprisonment – тюремное заключение  
execution – казнь  
exile – ссылка  
corporal punishment – телесное наказание  
regime – режим  
a penal (colony) settlement – колония-поселение  
a correctional colony – исправительная колония  
strict – строгий  
a repeat offender (recidivist) – рецидивист  
a first-time offender – совершивший преступление впервые  
bars – решетка  
a term – срок  
barbed (razor) wire – колючая проволока  
alarm system – система тревоги  
grave – тяжкий, серьезный  
juvenile – подростковый  
to pardon – помиловать  
to serve one's term (sentence) – отбывать срок наказания  
to pose a danger to – представлять угрозу для общества  
reformatory – исправительное учреждение для малолетних преступников  
society – общество  
to make an emphasis on – придавать особое значение

A prison is an institution for the confinement of persons convicted of major crimes or felonies. Historically exile, execution, and various forms of corporal punishment were the most common penalties for criminal acts before the 19-th century. In the 19-th and the 20-th centuries, imprisonment replaced corporal punishment, execution, and became the chief means of punishing serious offenders.

In modern Russia all prisoners may be held in correctional colonies or prisons. On the territory of Russia there are 657 correctional colonies including 160 penal settlements.

Penal settlements are open-prison institutions. There is no uniform for prisoners there. There are practically no guards. Prisoners are always transferred there by court order.

Prisoners live in dormitories or (with the administration's permission) in rented apartments within the boundaries of the penal settlements. Relatives may live with prisoners (with the administration's permission).

Men and women may be kept in the same penal settlement.

Correctional colonies are isolated institutions enclosed with a fence with barbed wire, alarm systems, patrolled by armed guards with specially trained dogs. Besides each colony is divided by fences or bars into several sections or zones: work (industrial) zone, residential zone, punishment sections, hospital, school, administrative buildings, etc. In Russia men and women are kept in separate correctional colonies.

There are three types of correctional colonies in Russia:

general regime (minimum security) for all groups of males, apart from those listed below, and women, apart from those sentenced to strict regime colonies;

strict regime (medium to maximum security), for first-time offenders convicted of particularly grave crimes, repeat offenders, who have previously been sentenced to imprisonment, and females convicted of particularly grave repeated crimes;

special regime (maximum security), for males convicted of particularly dangerous repeated crimes, who have been sentenced to life imprisonment or death, but pardoned.

Pregnant women and women with children under three years old serve their term in general regime colonies that have a baby house.

On the territory of Russia there are only 8 prisons. A little under two thousand prisoners are held in these types of penal institutions. Most of the inmates there are recidivists, who committed very serious crimes and pose a danger to the society.

Two groups of inmates are kept in prisons:

– those convicted of grave crimes for more than five years, whom the court has ordered to serve part of their term in prison;

– inmates transferred by court order to prison from a correctional colony for disciplinary violations (maximum prison term of up to three years).

Younger offenders are usually held in separate penal institutions – Juvenile Correctional Facility (sometimes it may be called as reformatory) – where a strong emphasis is made on training and social rehabilitation of youth.

## TASKS TO THE TEXT:

### 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a prison? 2. What were the most common penalties before the 19-th century? 3. What penalty replaced corporal punishment in the 19-th century? 4. Where can prisoners be held in modern Russia? 5. How many correctional colonies are there on the territory of Russia? 6. How many penal settlements are there on the territory of Russia? 7. What is a penal settlement? 8. Do prisoners wear a special uniform in penal settlements? 9. Where can prisoners live in penal settlements? 10. What is a correctional colony? 11. What sectors or zones can be found within each correctional colony? 12. Are men and women kept in the same correctional colony? 13. How many types of correctional colonies are there on the territory of Russia? What are they? 14. Who may be kept in correctional colonies of general regime? 15. Who may be kept in correctional colonies of strict regime? 16. Who may be kept in correctional colonies of special regime? 17. Where may women with little children under 3 be kept? 18. How many prisons are there in Russia? 19. Who may be held in these prisons? 20. Where are younger offenders usually kept?

### 2. Find the English equivalents in the text:

учреждение для отбывания наказания; осужденные за совершение тяжких и особо тяжких преступлений; были самыми распространенными наказаниями за уголовные деяния; это учреждение открытого типа; по решению суда; с разрешения администрации; обнесенные забором с колючей проволокой; патрулируются вооруженной охраной со специально обученными собаками; разделяется решетками на несколько зон и секторов; промышленная зона; система тревоги; кроме тех, кто приговорен к; женщины, осужденные за особо тяжкие преступления; которых приговорили к пожизненному лишению свободы или смертной казни, но помиловали; представлять угрозу для общества; отбыть часть срока в тюрьме; переведенный из исправительной колонии за нарушение дисциплины; малолетние преступники обычно содержатся; большой акцент делается на.

### 3. Complete the sentences:

1. A prison is an institution for \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The most common penalties before the 19-th century were \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The chief punishment in the 20-th century was \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Prisoners in penal settlements may live in \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Correctional colonies are enclosed with \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Bars and fences divide the colony \_\_\_\_\_.
7. In correctional colonies of general regime are kept \_\_\_\_\_.

8. In correctional colonies of strict regime are kept \_\_\_\_\_.
9. In correctional colonies of special regime are kept \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Women with little children are held in \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The inmates in prisons pose \_\_\_\_\_.
12. In prisons are kept \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Reformatories are for \_\_\_\_\_.

**4. Insert the words in bold type into the sentences. Translate them. fences, a danger, confinement, separate, establishments, acts, sentenced, court, pardoned, first-time, wire, colony, committed, corporal**

1. Prisons are meant for the... of persons convicted of felonies.
2. Exile was one of the most common penalties for criminal... several centuries ago.
- 3... punishment may be used in some Muslim countries.
4. Russian penal... are divided into 3 types.
5. Those who... non-violent crimes may be sent to penal settlements.
6. Most of the inmates in penal settlements were transferred there by... order.
7. The administration of the... didn't permit his wife to live with him.
8. In Russia men and women are kept in... colonies.
9. He was... to 10 years in a correctional colony of strict regime.
10. The main security means in this colony is a fence with razor....
11. This correctional colony is meant for... offenders.
12. Special... and bars divide the colony into several sectors.
13. He was... in spite of the fact that he had been sentenced to death.
14. Most of the inmates in Russian prisons are serial killers, gangsters, maniacs posing... to the society.

**5. Make up 10-15 sentences with new words.**

**6. Translate the sentences:**

1. Тюрьма – это учреждение, где отбывают наказание *persons convicted of major crimes or felonies*.
2. In the Russian Federation *imprisonment* – это главное средство наказания преступников.
3. In Russia all the prisoners may be held в колониях, колониях-поселениях или тюрьмах.
4. *Prisoners in penal settlements don't wear* форму и ходят без охраны.
5. С разрешения администрации колонии осужденные могут *live in rented apartments within the boundaries of the penal settlement*.
6. Мужчины и женщины могут содержаться *in the same penal settlement*.
7. Исправительная колония – это изолированное учреждение *enclosed with a fence with barbed wire, alarm systems*.
8. Каждая исправительная колония может быть поделена на несколько секторов: *industrial zone*,

*residential zone, hospital and administration. 9. Armed guards with specially trained dogs* круглосуточно охраняют колонии и тюрьмы. **10.** В исправительных колониях общего режима *are kept those who committed non-violent crimes.* **11.** *First-time offenders convicted of felonies* как правило, отбывают срок в исправительных колониях строгого режима. **12.** Женщины, совершившие тяжкие преступления повторно *are sent to correctional colonies of strict regime till the end of their term.* **13.** Осужденные, которых приговорили к высшей мере, но затем помиловали, *may serve their sentence in correctional colonies of special regime.* **14.** *As a rule, pregnant women serve their term in* в исправительных колониях общего режима, где есть дом малютки. **15.** *In Russian prisons are held inmates* представляющие угрозу для общества. **16.** Осужденные, нарушившие дисциплину, могут быть переведены *from the correctional colony to prison by court order.* **17.** В колониях для несовершеннолетних основной акцент *is made on treatment, training and social rehabilitation.*

### **7. Translate the sentences into Russian:**

**1.** Imprisonment was introduced in legislation by Ivan the Terrible in 1550. Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century monasteries and fortresses often served as prisons. **2.** Imprisonment may be imposed on a minor for up to 10 years, in the case of a particularly grave crime – up to 15 years. **3.** In 1960s colony-settlements were introduced in Russia. Prisoners could wear their own clothing, carry money and use it freely. **4.** Severe overcrowding is now the major problem in most prisons. Cells originally built for one prisoner, now often house two or three men. **5.** In many countries it is very difficult to recruit anyone to work in a prison. As a result, the only people who work there are those who cannot find any other means of employment. **6.** A great number of inmates in correctional facilities have substance abuse problems. Though many institutions provide treatment and education programs, significant gaps remain. **7.** Maximum security prisons generally hold prisoners serving long sentences. These prisoners have committed murder, robbery, kidnapping, treason, or other serious crimes. **8.** High stone walls or strong chain fences surround most maximum security prisons. Many of these barriers have electronic detection devices and powerful spotlights. **9.** The inmates in medium security prisons are generally less dangerous than those in maximum security prisons. Medium security prisons may be surrounded by fences with guard towers. **10.** Inmates of minimum security prisons are not considered dangerous and are unlikely to flee prison. Many of these inmates were convicted of such nonviolent crimes as business theft, forgery, obstruction of justice and perjury. **11.** Juvenile correctional centres, or detention centres, or youth custody centres generally hold offenders under the age of 18. The institutions keep young prisoners away from the bad influence of dangerous adult criminals. **12.** In the Russian Federation, for

example, the term 'tyurma' translated into English as 'prison' denotes places of detention with the highest security. Establishments for other convicted persons are usually described as penal colonies. **13.** Prisons have four major purposes. These purposes are retribution, incapacitation, deterrence and rehabilitation. **14.** Prisons usually cannot select their prisoners; they have to accept whoever is sent to them by the court or the legal authority. They can, however, choose their staff. **15.** Male and female prisoners will be held completely separately from each other, although this may be in the same prison. **16.** The regime was strict but fair and humane within the context of the times. Good behaviour was rewarded and poor behaviour punished. **17.** In 1992 important changes were introduced into the country's penal legislation, which at the time was still known as legislation for «corrective labour». These were aimed at making the regime for persons deprived of their liberty more humane. **18.** Despite the problems which our country is currently experiencing, measures are being adopted at a national level to improve social conditions for the staff of the penal system. **19.** There is, for example, the question of medical treatment for prisoners deprived of their liberty and also for persons suspected and accused of crimes detained in remand prisons. The greatest concern is the situation with socially dangerous infectious diseases. **20.** For many prisoners who are not receiving material assistance from their families, the money they would earn while deprived of their liberty is their only source of income. **21.** The prisoners themselves live in individual cells and remain there for 23 out of the 24 hours of the day. The cells are typically 8 feet by 10 feet. On average, the cells have no windows. They have solid steel doors to reinforce no contact between prisoners. **22.** Because possessing an instrument of crime is generally associated with a repeat criminal offender, their punishment can be greater because of a violation of their parole or probation agreement.

### **8. Translate the sentences into English:**

**1.** В тюрьмах отбывают наказание лица, совершившие тяжкие и особо тяжкие преступления. **2.** Исторически сложилось так, что ссылка, каторга и телесные наказания были самыми распространенными наказаниями за преступления в царской России. **3.** В XX веке тюремное заключение становится главным средством наказания особо опасных преступников. **4.** В современных тюрьмах мужчины, женщины и малолетние преступники содержатся раздельно. **5.** Это исправительное учреждение обнесено высоким забором с колючей проволокой и имеет систему тревоги. **6.** Администрация колонии-поселения разрешила этому осужденному снять квартиру и проживать совместно со своей семьей. **7.** Все исправительные колонии в нашей области обнесены высоким забором и патрулируются вооруженной охраной. **8.** Как правило, лица, совершившие нетяжкие преступления и преступления,

не связанные с насилием, отбывают наказание в исправительных колониях общего режима. **9.** В эту колонию были отправлены осужденные, впервые отбывающие наказание. **10.** Его помиловали после двадцати пяти лет, проведенных в исправительной колонии особого режима, даже несмотря на то, что суд приговорил его к пожизненному заключению. **11.** За убийство человека суд приговорил его к большому сроку тюремного заключения. **12.** Лена была беременна на момент совершения убийства. Свой срок она отбывала в исправительной колонии, в которой был дом малютки. **13.** Большинство осужденных в российских тюрьмах – это бандиты, убийцы, маньяки, которые представляют опасность для общества. **14.** По решению суда этого осужденного за нарушение дисциплины перевели из исправительной колонии особого режима в тюрьму сроком на 2 года. **15.** Малолетние преступники в колониях для несовершеннолетних учатся читать, писать. Здесь им помогают избавиться от алкогольной и наркотической зависимости.

**9. Write a composition (10–12 sentences) on the theme «If I were a prison governor».** Start the composition with the phrase «*If I were a prison governor I would...*». Use the Internet sources in your answer.

## TEXTS FOR TRANSLATION

### *Black Dolphin*

This is one of the oldest prisons in Russia and one of the first prisons for life-term prisoners in Orenburg region. The prison got its unofficial name from a fountain with a sculpture depicting a black dolphin, which is set before the main entrance. The sculpture was made by the prisoners themselves. On 1 November 2000, the prison started to hold inmates sentenced to life imprisonment.

The prison houses approximately 700 of the most serious criminals in Russia. It holds child molesters, murderers, terrorists, cannibals, serial killers and so called «maniacs». Prison guards place blindfolds on arriving prisoners so that they cannot map out the prison or plan escapes. Prisoners are also blindfolded whenever they are transported between buildings.

Inmates are kept isolated and housed in a cell that has a set of three steel doors. For 90 minutes a day, they are transported to a large cage for exercise. During this time, the cell is searched for contraband or forbidden items (that inmates are not permitted to have). Prisoners at Black Dolphin are kept under 24-hour supervision; they are not permitted to rest or sit on their bunks during the whole day.

*Notes:*

depict – изображать, иллюстрировать

child molester – растлитель детей

blindfold – повязка на глаза

map out – планировать, наметить

steel door – железная дверь

### ***White Swan***

White Swan is a prison in Solikamsk near Perm. It is a maximum-security (Supermax prison) operated by the Federal Penitentiary Service for convicts sentenced to life imprisonment.

White Swan was founded in 1938 as a penal colony for political prisoners, particularly priests, but was eventually used for common criminals as well. The Soviet authorities began to staff White Swan with the highly qualified correctional officers to control the crime bosses (the so called «theives in Law») in order to be able to withstand the bribes and intimidation. After the abolition of the death penalty in Russia White Swan was repurposed to house serious criminals serving life sentences and, unlike previous detainees, were not expected to ever leave the facility. The prison has roughly 300 inmates, one-third of its maximum capacity, held in cells of one, two and three people. The conditions of the prison generally meet the requirements of international standards. During White Swan's entire existence, there have been no confirmed escapes.

*Notes:*

priest – священник

withstand – противостоять, не поддаваться, препятствовать

intimidation – запугивание, устрашение

abolition – отмена

repurposed – перепрофилировать

meet the requirements – соответствовать требованиям

### ***First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders***

The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners originally adopted by the First UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in 1955, constitute the universally acknowledged minimum standards for the management of prison facilities and the treatment of prisoners, and have been of tremendous value and influence in the development of prison laws, policies and practices in Member States all over the world. On 17 December 2015 a revised version of the Standard Minimum Rules were adopted unanimously by the 70th session of the UN General Assembly in Resolution A/RES/70/175. This followed a four-year revision process after a 2010 UN General Assembly resolution which

requested revision of the SMRs «so that they reflect recent advances in correctional science and best practices».

The following rules are not intended to describe in detail a model system of penal institutions. They seek only, on the basis of the general consensus of contemporary thought and the essential elements of the most adequate systems of today, to set out what is generally accepted as being good principles and practice in the treatment of prisoners and prison management.

*Notes:*

treatment of offenders – обращение с преступниками

constitute – учреждать, устанавливать

tremendous value – огромное значение

revised version – новая редакция, обновленная версия

unanimously – единодушно, единогласно

***Rule 1***

All prisoners shall be treated with the respect due to their inherent dignity and value as human beings. No prisoner shall be subjected to, and all prisoners shall be protected from, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, for which no circumstances whatsoever may be invoked as a justification. The safety and security of prisoners, staff, service providers and visitors shall be ensured at all times.

*Notes:*

inherent dignity – врожденное достоинство

torture – пытка, издевательство

degrading treatment – оскорбительное, унижающее достоинство, обращение

invoke – применять, ссылаться

ensure – обеспечивать, гарантировать

***Rule 2***

1. The present rules shall be applied impartially. There shall be no discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or any other status. The religious beliefs and moral precepts of prisoners shall be respected.

2. In order for the principle of non-discrimination to be put into practice, prison administrations shall take account of the individual needs of prisoners, in particular the most vulnerable categories in prison settings. Measures to protect and promote the rights of prisoners with special needs are required and shall not be regarded as discriminatory.

*Notes:*

impartially – беспристрастно

take account of – учитывать, принимать во внимание

individual needs – индивидуальные потребности

vulnerable – уязвленный, незащищенный

promote – способствовать, содействовать, поощрять

**Rule 3**

Imprisonment and other measures that result in cutting off persons from the outside world are afflictive by the very fact of taking from these persons the right of self-determination by depriving them of their liberty. Therefore the prison system shall not, except as incidental to justifiable separation or the maintenance of discipline, aggravate the suffering inherent in such a situation.

*Notes:*

cutting off – отрезание, обрывание

afflictive – вызывающий боль, страдание

self-determination – самоопределение

incidental to – присущий, свойственный

aggravate – ухудшать, усугублять, отягчать

**Rule 4**

1. The purposes of a sentence of imprisonment or similar measures of a person's liberty deprivation are primarily to protect society against crime and to reduce recidivism. Those purposes can be achieved only if the period of imprisonment is used to ensure, so far as possible, the reintegration of such persons into society upon release so that they can lead a law-abiding and self-supporting life.

2. To this end, prison administrations and other competent authorities should offer education, vocational training and work, as well as other forms of assistance that are appropriate and available, including those of a remedial, moral, spiritual, social and health- and sports-based nature. All such programs, activities and services should be delivered in line with the individual treatment needs of prisoners.

*Notes:*

reduce – уменьшить

selfsupporting – независимый

vocational training – профессиональное обучение, подготовка

remedial – лечебный, восстановительный

## LESSON 5. MY FUTURE PROFESSION

### ***Vocabulary notes:***

a correctional (penal) officer – сотрудник УИС  
to restore to one's rights – восстановить в правах  
prisoners (inmates) – осужденные  
to prevent a crime – предотвратить преступление  
to commit a crime – совершить преступление  
to solve a crime – раскрыть преступление  
the Federal Service for the Execution of Punishments,  
the Federal Penitentiary Service (the FPS) – ФСИН  
the Concept of the Penal System Development – Концепция развития  
УИС  
regime and supervision – режим и надзор  
guard and escorting – охрана и конвоирование  
to carry out one's duties – выполнять обязанности  
to adhere to a strict code of behavior (conduct) – придерживаться  
строгого кодекса поведения  
to know self-defense tactics – знать приемы самообороны  
to locate and apprehend escaped prisoners – обнаружить и задержать  
сбежавших заключенных  
escape – побег  
fugitive – сбежавший заключенный  
intentional damaging of – умышленное повреждение  
fire hazards – пожарная опасность  
grilles – вентиляционные решетки  
to keep a term – отбывать срок  
to serve a sentence – отбывать наказание  
to provide security of citizens – обеспечить безопасность граждан  
enforce the rules – обеспечивать исполнение правил  
be alert at all times – ни на минуту не терять бдительности  
to be responsible for – отвечать за...  
parole – условно-досрочное освобождение

Let me introduce myself. I am.... At the moment I am a (first) second-year cadet of Samara Law Institute of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia. After graduation from the Institute I and my groupmates are going to work as penal officers in colonies, prisons, penal inspections or in guard and escort departments. In order to become a competent specialist of the Penal System we must work hard and study such disciplines as Theory of State and Law, Regime and Supervision, Criminal Law, Civil Law, Penal Law, Penal Psychology and etc.

It is necessary for our future work to have professional skills and abilities such as to use weapon, to drive a car, to work on the computer. Penal officers must know Penal Code, crime detection and self-defense tactics in order to be able to locate and apprehend fugitives and crush prison riots.

An officer must be a disciplinarian and enforce the rules and punish when rules are violated. It goes without saying that penal officers must adhere to a strict code of behaviour, follow rules and regulations of a correctional institution and carry out their duties perfectly. Maintain order within a correctional facility and monitor the inmates are among their main goals. An officer must always prevent disturbances and escapes by supervising activities and work assignments of inmates.

Officers have a responsibility to protect the public from incarcerated criminals, protect fellow officers from inmates and protect inmates from other inmates at all times. An officer must be alert and aware of any and all movement taking place inside the facility. Prevention is one of the key components to an officer's duties. His another duty is to search inmates and their living quarters for potential threats (weapons, drugs, forbidden items). Officers check for unsanitary conditions, fire hazards, and/or any signs of intentional damaging of locks, bars, grilles, doors, and gates.

Among the main tasks and goals of the Concept of the Penal System Development is humanisation of prison conditions. Much attention is paid to psychological rehabilitation of inmates. Officers should do their best to help the prisoners to be out on parole. It is understood that people who committed crimes and serve their sentences must be treated legally and humanely, their human rights should not be violated and they should be given a chance to be restored to their rights and return to normal life in the community. It is especially important for juveniles and women offenders.

### **TASKS TO THE TEXT:**

#### **1. Answer the following questions:**

**1.** What's your name? **2.** What's your surname? **3.** Where are you going to work after graduation from the Institute? **4.** What do you do in order to become a competent specialist? **5.** Is it necessary for your future work to know English well? Why? **6.** What professional skills and abilities are necessary for your future work? **7.** Must a penal officer adhere to a strict code of behavior? What does it mean? **8.** What are the main duties of a penal officer? **9.** What is the main goal of the Concept of the Penal System Development? **10.** What is especially important for juveniles and women? **11.** Do you consider your profession to be dangerous? **12.** Do you like your profession?

8. A correctional officer must adhere to a... code of behaviour.
9. Humanisation of prison... is the main task of the Concept.
10. Much... is paid to psychological rehabilitation of inmates.
11. He could be out on... in two years.

### 6. Translate the sentences:

1. *After graduation from the Institute* я буду работать в колонии строгого режима в Самарской области. 2. *To become a competent penal officer* я должен изучить уголовный кодекс и научиться пользоваться оружием. 3. *I must know self-defense tactics* to чтобы уметь предотвращать и подавлять тюремные бунты и беспорядки. 4. Умения и навыки, необходимые для поиска сбежавших осужденных *are among the main ones in my professional training*. 5. Сотрудник УИС должен обеспечить порядок *within a correctional facility and monitor the prisoners*. 6. *Penal officers are responsible for* предотвращение побегов из исправительных учреждений. 7. Во время обыска в камере были обнаружены *the signs of intentional damaging of locks and bars*. 8. Начальник колонии должен обеспечить исполнение *rules within the correctional establishment*. 9. *A penal officer must be alert at all times and* соблюдать строгий кодекс поведения. 10. Только через три года он *could be out on parole*. 11. Одна из главных задач Концепции развития УИС – *humanisation of prison conditions*. 12. Большое внимание уделяется *psychological rehabilitation of inmates*. 13. *Prisoners must be given a chance to* вернуться к нормальной жизни в обществе после освобождения. 14. Осужденные, отбывающие срок в колониях и тюрьмах, *must be treated legally and humanely*.

### 7. Translate the sentences into Russian:

1. He was paroled from prison last year after serving about four years. 2. Reynolds was sentenced to life without parole. 3. He was fined and given two years' probation. 4. In 2006 the organization became the Federal Service for Executions of Punishments and was placed under the Russian Ministry of Justice. 5. He was responsible for protecting and escorting prisoners and persons detained on the specified routes escort, convoy of Russian citizens and stateless persons on the territory of the Russian Federation, as well as foreign citizens and stateless persons in the case of their extradition. 6. Prisoners and detainees in detention, detention conditions should be treated in accordance with international law, provisions of international treaties and federal laws. 7. The Director is authorized to have six deputies, including one first deputy. Deputies director are appointed and dismissed by the President of the Russia. 8. Parole is a temporary release of a prisoner who agrees to certain conditions before the completion of the maximum sentence period, originating from the French parole («voice, spoken words»).

**9.** Conditions of parole often include things such as obeying the law, not voting in an election, refraining from drug and alcohol use, avoiding contact with the parolee's victims, obtaining employment and keeping required appointments with a parole officer. **10.** Correctional officers also must assist in transportation responsibilities that may include transfers to other facilities, medical appointments, court appearances and other approved locations. **11.** Correctional officers have the primary role of maintaining order within a detention facility, such as a local jail or federal prison. **12.** Some will work in transport, taking prisoners to and from court. Some will rarely have contact with prisoners, and will instead work in the administrative areas. **13.** Some penal officers have special training to deal with violent inmates or large-scale disturbances. These officers are highly-trained and might attend training sessions once a month or more in order to keep their skills sharp. **14.** Other correctional officers spend less time maintaining order within a prison and more time helping rehabilitate or counsel inmates. These officers might have a degree in counseling or psychology, or be trained as a rehabilitation expert. **15.** There are also correctional officers that have supervisory duties and monitor the officers that are monitoring the inmates. **16.** Our facility is a minimum security correctional institution housing 600 inmates. This population is typically serving short-term sentences and are preparing to reintegrate back into society when they're released.

### **8. Translate the sentences into English:**

**1.** После окончания института я буду работать в колонии общего режима, где отбывают наказание лица, совершившие ненасильственные преступления. **2.** Многие из моих однокурсников будут работать инспекторами в уголовно-исполнительных инспекциях. **3.** Я считаю, что многие дисциплины, которые мы изучаем в институте, необходимы для будущей профессиональной деятельности. **4.** В институте я научился пользоваться оружием, водить машину. **5.** Владение приемами самообороны необходимо для поиска и задержания сбежавших осужденных. **6.** Два года назад в этой колонии строгого режима были массовые беспорядки. **7.** В обязанности сотрудника колонии входит круглосуточное наблюдение за осужденными. **8.** Важно сделать все возможное, чтобы предотвратить побеги из исправительных учреждений. **9.** Во время обыска в камере были найдены запрещенные предметы. **10.** Цель проведения обыска в камере – выявить следы умышленного повреждения замков, решеток, дверей, окон. **11.** Одна из задач развития уголовно-исполнительной системы, прописанная в Концепции, связана с гуманизацией условий содержания осужденных. **12.** Считается, что каждый сотрудник, работающий в этой колонии, должен уделять большое внимание

психологической реабилитации осужденных. **13.** Только через четыре года он сможет выйти по УДО, проведя в тюрьме более десяти лет. **14.** Важно, чтобы несовершеннолетние правонарушители имели возможность вернуться к нормальной жизни в обществе после освобождения. **15.** Все права и законные интересы лиц, отбывающих наказание в виде тюремного заключения, не должны быть нарушены.

**9. Write a composition (10–12 sentences) on the theme «My future profession».** Start the composition with the phrase «*After the graduation from the Institute I am going to work as...*» Use the Internet sources in your answer.

## TEXTS FOR TRANSLATION

### *The position of the Federal Penitentiary Service*

The Federal Penitentiary Service (abbreviation – FPS of Russia) represents the federal agency of executive power, which accomplishes the legal functions about control and supervision in the sphere of execution sentences in regard to the offenders; functions about incarceration of persons suspected or accused of a crime, and defendants, who are in custody, their protection and convoy as well as functions about behavior's control of probationers and convicted, provided with a suspension of sentence by the court. The FPS of Russia is subordinated to the Department of Justice of Russian Federation.

As of 1 August, 2015 penal institutions contain 649,5 thousand persons, including:

- 528,6 thousand persons in 729 penal colonies;
- 32,4 thousand convicts in 127 colonies-settlements;
- 1919 inmates in 6 colonies for life sentenced persons;
- 117,5 thousand persons in 218 pretrial detention centers;
- 1,7 thousand persons in 8 prisons;
- 2,1 thousand persons in 46 juvenile correctional facilities.
- 52,8 thousand women are serving their sentences, among them: 42,4 thousand offenders serve their sentences in penal colonies and in the medical correctional institutions; 10,4 thousand in pre-detention centers. Penal colonies for women include 13 children's homes, where live 763 children.

The penal system also includes:

- 2408 penal inspections with 339,5 thousand persons sentenced to non-custodial sanctions and 2 858 persons under house arrest;
- 7 state unitary enterprises of penal institutions, 566 labour adjustment centres for convicted persons, 80 industrial workshops.

Attached to penal and educational colonies there are 325 educational institutions and 522 their branches, 307 federal public professional education

institutions, 555 Orthodox churches, 60 mosques, 10 buddhist temples, 3 Catholic churches, 704 prayer-rooms.

*Notes:*

accomplish – выполнять, совершать

in custody – под стражей, арестом

defendant – обвиняемый

non-custodial sanction – наказание, не связанное с лишением свободы

unitary enterprise – унитарное предприятие

### ***Probation***

There are many ways of dealing with offenders that do not involve the payment of money. One is probation, a system that takes many different forms in different jurisdictions. However, that essentially involves the suspension of sentence on the offender subject to the condition that he is supervised while living in the community by a probation officer and possibly agrees to comply with such other requirements as the court may think appropriate. Usually, if the offender complies with the probation order and commits no further offence while it is in force, no other penalty is imposed. If he breaks the requirement of the order or commits another offence, he can be brought back before the court and punished for the original offence as well as the later one.

*Notes:*

to comply with – подчиняться, исполнять

requirements – требования, необходимые условия

appropriate – соответствующий, подходящий, установленный

to impose – налагать

the original offence – первичное преступление

### ***Parole***

The Cambridge dictionary defines parole as «a permission for a prisoner to be released before their period in prison is finished with the agreement that they will behave well».

The term became associated during the Middle Ages with the release of prisoners who gave their word.

This differs greatly from amnesty or commutation of sentence in that parolees are still considered to be serving their sentences, and may be returned to prison if they violate the conditions of their parole. Should a parolee have legal dependents, namely minor children, the parolee may also be required to show cause of being a dedicated caregiver.

A specific type of parole is medical parole or compassionate release which is the release of prisoners on medical or humanitarian grounds. Some justice systems, such as the United States federal system, place defendants on supervised release after serving their entire prison sentence; this is not the same as parole. In Colorado, parole is an additional punishment after the entire prison sentence is served, called «mandatory parole».

*Notes:*

permission – разрешение

differ – отличаться

commutation – смягчение (наказания)

dependent – иждивенец

caregiver – опекун, попечитель, сиделка

compassionate release – освобождение по гуманным соображениям

***Correctional officer career basics***

Correctional officers have the primary role of maintaining order within a detention facility, such as a local jail or federal prison. The detainees a correctional officer will oversee can be incarcerated for any number of reasons, which run the gamut from awaiting a court hearing for a minor offense to serving on death row. This means that the day-to-day duties of a correctional officer can vary widely. Some will work in transport, taking prisoners to and from court. Some will rarely have contact with prisoners, and will instead work in the administrative areas. Others will work «on the floor» at all times, supervising inmate activities, searching through cells for contraband, overseeing occasional visits with family, escorting inmates to the infirmary and other necessary duties.

*Notes:*

primary role – основная роль

oversee – надзирать, наблюдать за

detainee – лицо, содержащееся под стражей (арестом)

run the gamut – пройти путь от и до

infirmary – изолятор, больница

***Examples of Correctional Officer responsibilities***

Monitor inmate behavior and ensure their safety and security

Escort inmates to their job sites

Assist other officers with inmate management

Inspect inmate cells for unauthorized goods

Write reports on your activities on a daily basis

Deescalate confrontations when they arise

*Notes:*

job site – рабочее место, производственный участок

deescalate – локализовать, уменьшать

on a daily basis – ежедневно, каждый день

confrontation – столкновение, стычка

***Examples of Correctional Officer skills***

High school diploma

Security Guard experience

Behavioral Science, Criminology or Corrections Services training and education

Cultural diversity training

Ability to work 16+ hour shifts

Fluent in English and Spanish

*Notes:*

security guard – охранник, конвоир

behavioral science – бихевиористика (поведенческая наука)

cultural diversity – культурное разнообразие

shift – смена

fluent – свободно владеющий

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