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Розділ 2. ПЕРЕЛІК МОДУЛІВ ТА ЗАВДАНЬ

1. «Правоохоронна діяльність»

1. «Law enforcement activities»

для курсантів (студентів) першого курсу другого магістерського рівня

Educational purpose:

1. Communicative competence: the formation of professional knowledges about Law enforcement activity
2. Ability to search, extract and process information, including the Internet.
3. Formation of lexical skills

Theoretical issues:

1. The concept of law enforcement activity.
2. Aspects of law enforcement activity.
3. Vocabulary: law enforcement, obligatory, observance, influencing, provide, incomplete list of bodies, purpose, aspects, rights, restoration,
4. Grammar: Present Simple (affirmative and negative sentences). Present Simple. Present Continuous (affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences). Modal verbs (must / mustn't, may / might / have to). Modal verbs (can / can't). First Conditional. Past Simple: be. Past Continuous (affirmative and negative sentences). Past Simple vs Past Continuous

1. Translate the text from English into Ukrainian

Law enforcement activity is a state lawful activity, which consists in influencing the behavior of a person or a group of people by an official authorized by the state through the protection of rights, restoration of violated rights, termination or consideration of violations of rights, their identification and investigation with the obligatory observance of the procedures established in the law for this activities [1].

Law enforcement is multifaceted. It is aimed at blocking social deviations, localizing social tension or legal conflicts. A complex system of law enforcement is implemented in various actions, namely:

entitling

right-handed,

law enforcement and

legal restorative.

According to Doctor of Law, Prof., Corresponding Member APrNU; the former Chairman of the Supreme Court of Ukraine V. T. Malyarenko, structurally the following areas belong to the system of law enforcement:

- a) activities to ensure the protection of participants in criminal proceedings;
- b) the activities of the prosecution authorities;
- c) activities to identify, prevent and investigate crimes;
- d) activities to protect state (national) security, the state border and the protection of law and order [2].

The leading place in law enforcement is judicial activity (legal proceedings), which is carried out exclusively by courts. «Courts have a central place in the system of legal protection of constitutional and other legal values. The activity of the courts constitutes a universal mechanism for the protection and protection of rights, restoration of violated rights, suppression of violations of rights, consideration of disputes (cases) in court sessions» [3].

A separate aspect of law enforcement is human rights activities, which consists in providing each person with legal assistance in controversial issues, as well as protecting individuals from criminal charges. Ukrainian legislation does not contain a clear list of government agencies that are law enforcement. The Law of Ukraine «On State Protection of Court and Law Enforcement Officers» provides an incomplete list of bodies that are considered law enforcement for the purposes of this Law. The Laws of Ukraine «On the Foundations of National Security of Ukraine» and «On Democratic Civilian Control over the Military Organization and State Law Enforcement Agencies» disclose only the main features of law enforcement bodies. A number of by-laws and regulations contain inexhaustible lists of such bodies [6].

2. Translate the text into English language

Поняття правоохоронної діяльності прийнято розрізняти у вузькому і широкому значеннях. У широкому розумінні правоохоронна діяльність – це діяльність всіх державних органів та недержавних організацій щодо забезпечення дотримання прав і свобод громадян, їх реалізації, забезпечення законності та правопорядку. У вузькому розумінні правоохоронна діяльність – це діяльність спеціально уповноважених органів (державних та недержавних) з метою охорони прав і свобод громадян, правопорядку та забезпечення законності, що реалізується в установленій законом формі та в межах повноважень, наданих цим органам. Ознаки правоохоронної діяльності: 1. Правоохоронна діяльність носить владний характер, який полягає у реалізації від імені держави та на підставі наданих нею повноважень, відповідними органами та посадовими особами, їх приписи є обов'язковими для адресатів. 2. Правоохоронна діяльність реалізується не в будь-якому порядку, не будь-яким способом, а лише із застосуванням законних заходів впливу до правопорушників у встановленій формі. 3. Правоохоронна діяльність має правозастосовчий характер, не приймаються нові юридичні норми, а застосовуються вже чинні. Дії та результати дій суб'єктів правоохоронної діяльності спрямовані на інших суб'єктів права, створюючи, змінюючи або припиняючи їх права та обов'язки 4. Реалізація правоохоронної діяльності покладається на спеціально уповноважені органи, які, для виконання правоохоронних функцій, держава наділяє коштами та матеріальними ресурсами.

Cadets (students) should know in the end of the course:

1. The concept of law enforcement activity;
2. the main aspects of law enforcement activity;
3. general and professionally oriented communicative linguistic competences (linguistic, sociolinguistic and pragmatic) for ensuring their effective communication in the professional environment.

Recommended literature:

1. Bernard Hartley, Peter Viney. Streamline English. Connections. Oxford University Press, 2004. 53 p.
2. Brown G.D. Professional English in Use Law: Upper-intermediate to Advanced. Cambridge University Press, 2007. 128 p.
3. Charles Boyle, Ileana Chersan. Campaign. English for law enforcement. Macmillan, 2009. 128 p.

Модуль 2. «Правопорущення»

Module 2. «Offense»

Educational purpose:

1. Communicative competence: the formation of professional knowledge about the concept of offense.
2. Willingness to search, extract and process information, including the Internet.
3. Formation of lexical skills

Theoretical issues:

1. The concept of offense.
2. Crime prevention.
3. Classification of narcotic substances
4. Grammar revision: Past Simple vs Past Continuous. Modal verbs (should / shouldn't). Appeal to be going to provide information on plans for the future. Present Perfect Simple. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Present Perfect Simple vs Present Perfect Continuous Past Simple Passive. Imperatives. Ing-forms. Have to / be allowed. Development of listening, reading, speaking and writing skills.
5. Vocabulary: adoption, Convention, regard, international drug, ban, The Single Convention, treaties, drug control, to include, the cultivation of plants, principal, objectives, possession, trade, distribution, import, export, manufacture, production drug trafficking, international cooperation, to deter, discourage drug traffickers, Drug Supervisory Board.

1. Translate the text from English into Ukrainian

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

The adoption of this Convention is regarded as a milestone in the history of international drug ban. The Single Convention codified all existing multilateral treaties on drug control and extended the existing control systems to include the cultivation of plants that were grown as the raw material of narcotic drugs. The principal objectives of the Convention are to limit the possession, use, trade, distribution, import, export, manufacture and production of drugs exclusively to medical and scientific purposes, and to address drug trafficking through international cooperation to deter and discourage drug traffickers. The Convention also established the International Narcotics Control Board, merging the Permanent Central Board and the Drug Supervisory Board.

The 1961 Convention seeks to control more than 116 drugs that it classifies as narcotic. These include:

- plant-based products such as opium and its derivatives morphine, codeine and heroin (the primary category of drug listed in the Convention);
- synthetic narcotics such as methadone and pethidine; and
- cannabis, coca and cocaine.

The Convention divides drugs into four groups, or schedules, in order to enforce a greater or lesser degree of control for the various substances and compounds. Opium

smoking and eating, coca leaf chewing, cannabis resin smoking and the non-medical use of cannabis are prohibited. The 1972 Protocol to this Convention calls for increased efforts to prevent illicit production of, traffic in and use of narcotics as defined by the Convention, while highlighting the need to provide treatment and rehabilitation services to drug abusers.

INCB Yellow List

This document contains the current list of narcotic drugs under international control and additional information to assist governments in filling in the International Narcotics Control Board questionnaires related to narcotic drugs, namely, form A, form B and form C.

In medicine, a chemical agent that induces stupor, coma, or insensibility to pain (also called narcotic analgesic).

In the context of international drug control, «narcotic drug» means any drug defined as such under the 1961 Convention [2].

2. Translate the text text from Ukrainian into English

Судова система Великої Британії на сучасному етапі, незважаючи на численні реформи, залишається складною та децентралізованою. У зв'язку з тим, що прецедентне право є суттєвою складовою частиною конституції, система вищих судових інстанцій дуже розгалужена. Вищою судовою інстанцією в Об'єднаному Королівстві є Палата лордів, яка розглядає апеляції апеляційних інстанцій Англії та Уельсу, а також Шотландії (тільки з цивільних справ). Висновок Палати лордів передається до відповідної апеляційної інстанції, яка формулює постанову відповідно до цього висновку.

Верховний суд Англії та Уельсу очолюється лордом-канцлером та складається з трьох самостійних судових установ — Апеляційного суду, Високого суду та Суду Корони. Судді Верховного суду призначаються Королевою довічно за рекомендацією лорда-канцлера з числа баристерів (юристів, що мають виступати виключно у вищих судових інстанціях).

Апеляційний суд складається з цивільного та кримінального відділення та колегіально розглядає апеляції на постанови інших суддів.

Високий суд має три відділення — королівська лава, канцлерське та сімейне відділення. Відділення королівської лави у першій інстанції розглядає найскладніші цивільні справи та апеляції на вироки магістратських судів. Канцлерське відділення у першій інстанції заслуховує цивільні справи, які пов'язані з власністю, банкрутством тощо. Сімейне відділення розглядає скарги на рішення магістратських судів з усіх сімейних відносин.

У зв'язку із судовою реформою 1971 року був утворений Суд Корони, який у першій інстанції за участю присяжних (в інших британських кримінальних судах присяжних немає) розглядає найсерйозніші кримінальні злочини, а також апеляції на вироки та рішення магістратських судів.

Cadets (students) should know in the end of the course:

1. The concept of offense

2. Classification of narcotic substances

Recommended literature:

1. Charles Boyle, Ileana Chersan. Campaign. English for law enforcement. Macmillan, 2009. 128 p.
2. Narcotics Drug Addiction Help Rehabilitation Recovery Resource. Drug-rehab-referral.org. Retrieved on 2011-09-24.http://drug-rehab-referral.org/drug_rehab_narcotics.html
3. «List of Narcotic Drugs – Illegal and Prescription Narcotics Drugs Effects». Retrieved 18 March 2017. <http://www.thegooddrugsguide.com/drug-types/types-of-narcotic-drugs.htm>

Розділ 2. ПЕРЕЛІК МОДУЛІВ ТА ЗАВДАНЬ

для курсантів (студентів) другого курсу другого магістерського рівня

Модуль 3. «Міжнародно-правова діяльність»

Module 3. «International legal activity»

Educational purpose:

1. Communicative competence: the formation of professional knowledges of International legal activity.
2. Willingness to search, extract and process information, including the Internet.
3. Formation of lexical skills

Theoretical issues:

1. The concept of International Court of Justice.
2. The system of International legal activity in USA.
3. Grammar revision: Present Passive. Passives (Present and Past) Future Passive. Tag questions. Present Perfect (interrogative sentences). Present Perfect (Active and Passive). Development of listening, reading, speaking and writing skills.
4. Vocabulary: The International Law, Commission, General Assembly, to promote, the progressive development, codification, represent, serve, capacity, regulation, relations, frequently, International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Court of Justice, agencies, Commission, international law.

1. Translate the text from English into Ukrainian

Development and codification of international law

International Law Commission

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly in 1947 to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission is composed of 34 members who collectively represent the worlds principal legal systems, and serve as experts in their individual capacity, not as representatives of their governments. They address issues relevant to the regulation of relations among states, and frequently consult with the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Court of Justice and UN specialized agencies, depending on the subject. Often, the Commission also prepares drafts on aspects of international law.

Some topics are chosen by the Commission, others are referred to it by the General Assembly. When the Commission completes work on a topic, the General Assembly sometimes convenes an international conference of plenipotentiaries to incorporate the draft into a convention. The convention is then opened to states to become parties — meaning that such countries formally agree to be bound by its provisions. Some of these conventions form the very foundation of the law governing relations among states. Examples include:

- the Convention on the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses, adopted by the General Assembly in 1997, which regulates the equitable and reasonable utilization of watercourses shared by two or more countries;

- the Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations, adopted at a conference in Vienna in 1986;
- the Convention on the Succession of States in Respect of State Property, Archives and Debts, adopted at a conference in Vienna in 1983;
- the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly in 1973;

International humanitarian law

International humanitarian law encompasses the principles and rules that regulate the means and methods of warfare, as well as the humanitarian protection of civilian populations, sick and wounded combatants, and prisoners of war. Major instruments include the 1949 Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims and two additional protocols concluded in 1977 under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The United Nations has taken a leading role in efforts to advance international humanitarian law. The Security Council has become increasingly involved in protecting civilians in armed conflict, promoting human rights and protecting children in wars [1; 12].

International Court of Justice

The primary United Nations organ for the settlement of disputes is the International Court of Justice. Also known as the World Court, it was founded in 1946. Since its founding, the Court has considered over 170 cases, issued numerous judgments and issued advisory opinions in response to requests by UN organizations. Most cases have been dealt with by the full Court, but since 1981 six cases have been referred to special chambers at the request of the parties.

In its judgments, the Court has addressed international disputes involving economic rights, rights of passage, the non-use of force, non-interference in the internal affairs of states, diplomatic relations, hostage-taking, the right of asylum and nationality. States bring such disputes before the Court in search of an impartial solution to their differences based on law. By achieving peaceful settlement on such questions as land frontiers, maritime boundaries and territorial sovereignty, the Court has often helped to prevent the escalation of disputes.

International Criminal Justice

The international community had long aspired to create a permanent international court to try the most serious international crimes, and, in the 20th century, it reached consensus on definitions of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Tribunals

After the Second World War, the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials addressed war crimes, crimes against peace, and crimes against humanity committed during the Second World War.

The ad hoc tribunals and UN-assisted tribunals have continued to contribute to combating impunity and promoting accountability for the most serious crimes. In the 1990s, after the end of the Cold War, the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and for Rwanda (ICTR) were established to try crimes

committed within a specific time-frame and during a specific conflict. This applies, as well, to three courts established by the states concerned, but with substantial UN support: the Special Court for Sierra Leone (2002), the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (2006) and the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (2007). Sometimes referred to as ‘hybrid’ courts, they are non-permanent institutions which will cease to exist once all their cases have been heard.

The International Criminal Court (ICC)

The idea of a permanent international court to prosecute crimes against humanity was first considered at the United Nations in the context of the adoption of the Genocide Convention of 1948. For many years, differences of opinions forestalled further developments. In 1992, the General Assembly directed the International Law Commission to prepare a draft statute for such a court. The massacres in Cambodia, the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda made the need for it even more urgent.

The International Criminal Court has jurisdiction to prosecute individuals who commit genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. It will also have jurisdiction over the crime of aggression when an agreement is reached on the definition of such a crime. The ICC is legally and functionally independent from the United Nations, and is not a part of the UN system.

The cooperation between the UN and the ICC is governed by a Negotiated Relationship Agreement. The Security Council can initiate proceedings before the ICC, and can refer to the ICC situations that would not otherwise fall under the Court’s jurisdiction. The Court has 18 judges, elected by the states parties for a term limited to nine years, except that a judge shall remain in office to complete any trial or appeal which has already begun. No two judges can be from the same country.

International legal theory comprises a variety of theoretical and methodological approaches used to explain and analyse the content, formation and effectiveness of international law and institutions and to suggest improvements. Some approaches center on the question of compliance: why states follow international norms in the absence of a coercive power that ensures compliance. Other approaches focus on the problem of the formation of international rules: why states voluntarily adopt international law norms, that limit their freedom of action, in the absence of a world legislature; while other perspectives are policy oriented: they elaborate theoretical frameworks and instruments to criticize the existing norms and to make suggestions on how to improve them. Some of these approaches are based on domestic legal theory, some are interdisciplinary, and others have been developed expressly to analyse international law. Classical approaches to International legal theory are the Natural law, the Eclectic and the Legal positivism schools of thought.

The natural law approach argues that international norms should be based on axiomatic truths. 16th-century natural law writer, Francisco de Vitoria, a professor of theology at the University of Salamanca, examined the questions of the just war, the Spanish authority in the Americas, and the rights of the Native American peoples.

In 1625 Hugo Grotius argued that nations as well as persons ought to be governed by universal principle based on morality and divine justice while the relations among polities ought to be governed by the law of peoples, the *jus gentium*, established by the consent of the community of nations on the basis of the principle of *pacta sunt*

servanda, that is, on the basis of the observance of commitments. On his part, Emmerich de Vattel argued instead for the equality of states as articulated by 18th-century natural law and suggested that the law of nations was composed of custom and law on the one hand, and natural law on the other. During the 17th century, the basic tenets of the Grotian or eclectic school, especially the doctrines of legal equality, territorial sovereignty, and independence of states, became the fundamental principles of the European political and legal system and were enshrined in the 1648 Peace of Westphalia.

The early positivist school emphasized the importance of custom and treaties as sources of international law. 16th-century Alberico Gentili used historical examples to posit that positive law (*jus voluntarium*) was determined by general consent. Cornelius van Bynkershoek asserted that the bases of international law were customs and treaties commonly consented to by various states, while John Jacob Moser emphasized the importance of state practice in international law. The positivism school narrowed the range of international practice that might qualify as law, favouring rationality over morality and ethics. The 1815 Congress of Vienna marked the formal recognition of the political and international legal system based on the conditions of Europe.

Modern legal positivists consider international law as a unified system of rules that emanates from the states' will. International law, as it is, is an "objective" reality that needs to be distinguished from law «as it should be». Classic positivism demands rigorous tests for legal validity and it deems irrelevant all extralegal arguments.

2. Translate the text from Ukrainian into English

Якщо Конгрес приймає закон, що суперечить Конституції, державні чи федеральні суди можуть визнати цей закон неконституційним і визнати його недійснимю

Зокрема, статут автоматично не зникає лише тому, що він був визнаний неконституційним; однак він може бути видалений наступним статутом. Багато федеральних та державних статутів залишаються у книгах десятиліттями після того, як вони визнані неконституційними. Однак, за принципом старіших рішень, жоден розумний нижчий суд не виконуватиме неконституційний статут, а будь-який суд, який це робить, буде скасований Верховним судом. І навпаки, будь-який суд, який відмовляється виконувати конституційний статут (коли така конституційність була прямо встановлена в попередніх справах), ризикує скасувати Верховний суд.

Країни Співдружності є спадкоємцями загальноправової юридичної традиції англійського права. Конституція прямо забороняла певні практики, традиційно дозволені згідно з англійським загальним законодавством, такі як законопроекти про підписання та загальні ордери на розшук.

Як суди загального права, американські суди успадкували принцип старіших рішень. Американські судді, як і судді загального права в інших місцях, не тільки застосовують закон, але і приймають закон, настільки, наскільки їхні рішення у справах, що розглядаються, стають прецедентними для рішень у майбутніх справах.

Фактична сутність англійського права була офіційно «отримана» до США кількома способами.

По-перше, усі штати США, окрім Луїзіани, прийняли «статути прийому», які загалом стверджують, що загальне законодавство Англії (особливо закони, призначені суддями) є законом держави в тій мірі, в якій воно не відповідає національному законодавству або корінним умовам. Деякі статути прийому встановлюють конкретну дату скорочення прийому, наприклад, дату заснування колонії, а інші свідомо розпливаються. Таким чином, сучасні суди США часто наводять випадки дореволюції, коли обговорюють еволюцію давньосудинського принципу загального права у його сучасну форму, наприклад, посилений обов'язок опіки, який традиційно покладається на загальних перевезень.

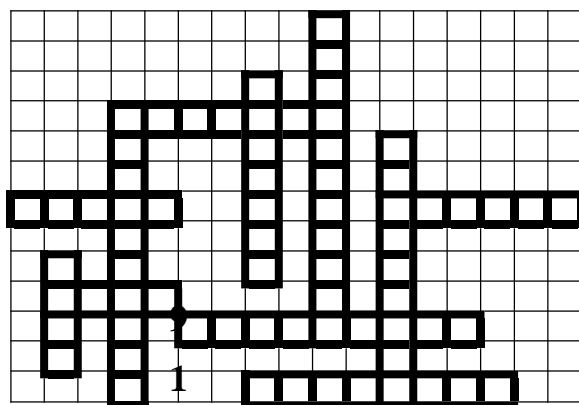
По-друге, невелика кількість важливих британських статутів, що діяли в часи Революції, були незалежно відтворені державами США. Два приклади – Статут шахрайства (все ще широко відомий в США під цим ім'ям) та Статут 13 Єлизавети (родоначальник Закону про єдиний шахрайський трансфер). Такі англійські статути досі регулярно цитуються в сучасних американських випадках, що тлумачать їх сучасних американських нащадків.

Незважаючи на наявність статутів прийому, значна частина сучасного американського загального права значно відрізнялася від англійського загального права. Хоча суди різних країн Співдружності часто впливають на рішення один одного, американські суди рідко виконують рішення після Революції Співдружності, якщо не існує американської ухвали щодо конкретних питань, факти та суперечливі закони майже однакові, а міркування сильно переконливі. .

На початку американські суди, часто цитували справи сучасної англійської мови, оскільки апеляційні рішення багатьох американських судів регулярно не повідомлялися до середини 19 століття. Юристи та судді використовували англійські юридичні матеріали для заповнення прогалини. Посилання на англійські рішення поступово зникали протягом 19 століття, коли американські суди розробляли власні принципи вирішення правових проблем американського народу. Кількість опублікованих томів американських доповідей зросла з вісімнадцяти у 1810 р.

Отже, право США ніколи не називалося обов'язковим прецедентом, а як відображення спільних цінностей англо-американської цивілізації або навіть західної цивілізації взагалі [4].

3. Solve the crossword puzzle:



1. A thing that has been followed or replaced by another.
2. Members of a body of troops trained to serve on land or sea.
3. (across). Break up and stop functioning as an organization.
4. (down). A division of a large organization such as a government, university, or business, dealing with a specific area of activity.
4. Restore (a dead person) to life.
5. Make (someone or something) late or slow.
6. Make (something needed or wanted) available to someone; provide.
7. The branch of the armed services of a state which conducts military operations at sea.
8. An organized military force equipped for fighting on land.

Cadets (students) should know and be able in the end of the course:

1. Read texts on a specialty with different target guidelines;
2. the main legal activities in USA;
3. the features of the International Law;
2. read and understand in general / the main ideas of the text on the specialty, translate them using the dictionary;
3. remove the necessary information and interpret it in the appropriate form (abstract, abstract, answers to questions in the text, transfers, etc. in writing or verbally);
4. use information in its practical work, obtained in relevant foreign sources;
5. come up with a brief report on the given topic, following the elementary rules of the presentation;
6. talk about professional topics using a linear, sequential presentation style;
7. express your point of view, indicating «for» and «against» argument

Recommended literature:

1. Charles Boyle, Ileana Chersan. Campaign. English for law enforcement. Macmillan, 2009. 128 p.
2. «International law». Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2019-04-26.
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/international-law>
2. Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, I.C.J. Reports 2019, p. 14.
3. Report of the Economic and Social Council, Report of the Third Committee of the General Assembly, draft resolution XVII, 14 December 2019, A/37/745, p. 50.

Розділ 3. ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ ТЕСТОВОГО КОНТРОЛЮ

3.1. Перелік тестових завдань роботи для курсантів (студентів) першого курсу другого магістерського рівня

Complete grammar test

1. Choose the correct answer

After the storm_____ finished, many people were found lying in the street.

a) did c) has e) will has

b) had d) were

2. I_____ come if I had had time.

a) did c) would have e) will have

b) had d) have

3. Before you telephoned to the court, I _____ watching detectives.

a) am c) will be e) will

b) was d) have

4. Sometimes I wonder if I_____ ever succeed.

a) do c) shall e) will

b) were d) am

5. Ah, there you_____! I wondered where you were.

a) be c) have been e) will be

b) are d) were

6. How many times_____ you been in this court?

a) did c) has e) will has

b) have d) will

7. She said she'd help him if she_____

a) could c) can e) willn` t

b) have been able d) can't

8. He told them he_____ starting lawyer process the next day.

a) will be c) would have been e) will

b) would be d) will have been

9. Come on tell me honestly what you_____ to do now.

a) want c) are want e) would

b) wanted d) will want

10. It doesn't make sense. I can't understand why he_____ at you last night.

a) has should c) had shouted e) will shouting

b) shouted d) is shouting

2. *Choose the correct answer*

1. We crew ____ just starting our shift when the duty Air Ops officer called me up.

a) are c) were e) will

b) was d) have been

2. The door gunner from the Ground Rescue team ____down suppressive fire.

a) lie c) lay e) will laying

b) have lay d) layid

3. Platoon will assault Objective Red in order to ____the enemy at this objective.

- a) destroy c) was destroyed e) will destroying
b) destroyed d) have been destroyed

4. One of the soldiers _____ bitten on the arm by a mosquito.

- a) is c) are e) will be
b) was d) were

5. You'll never guess what _____ to me the other day.

- a). have happened c). happen e) will be
b). has happened d). happened

6. I bet you can't guess what John _____ yesterday.

- a). does c) done e) would be
b) do d) did

7. Lt Dalton has _____ the new Station Commander.

- a) promored c) does promote e) would promote
b) promote d) will promote

8. Lt Bachvarov _____ the previous Commander at Station 3.

- a) is c) was e) would
b) has been d) be

9. Lt Dalton's immediate boss at his previous post _____ the sector commander.

- a) is c) be e) would be
b) was d) have been

10. Most people _____ a better sense of organisation than Dalton.

- a) have c) had e) would have
b) has d) having

3. Choose the correct answer

1. Tomorrow at 23.00 hours we _____ logistics supplies.

- will receive c) receive e) would receive
received d) receiving

2. One of the soldiers _____ on the arm by a mosquito.

- was bitten c) bit e) would
will bite d) biting

3. One of the soldiers _____ in a cold sweat.

- a) woke c) woken e) would woke
b) woke up d) was woke

4. A snake nearly _____ into one of the sleeping bags.

- a) get c) getting e) would get
b) got d) will get

5. The enemy is reported to be a reinforced rifle platoon holding the key terrain _____ the bridge

- a) surround c) surrounding e) would surrounding
b) surrounded d) has surrounded

6. You'll never guess what _____ to me the other day.

- a) will happen c) happening e) would happening
happen d) happened

7. Oh, no. I can't _____ it.

- a) had believed c) to believe d) would believing

- b) believing d) believe e) would believing
8. I'll never forget the first time I _____ lawyer Jack.
- a) met c) will meet e) would meet
- b) meet d) meeting
9. And then everyone just _____.
- a) to disappear c) disappears e) would disappearing
- b) disappeared d) disappearing
10. You also _____ artillery support from division artillery units to your rear.
- a) was having c) have e) would having
- b) had d) having

4. *Choose the correct answer*

1. The helicopters _____ daily according to the Air Tasking Order.
- a) are tasked c) tasked e) would tasking
- b) task d) tasking
2. The senior UN military officer at the scene _____ control in the field and coordinate all actions until the arrival of the Casevac team.
- a) will take c) taking e) would taking
- b) take d) took
3. If there are no hostile elements in the landing zone, the Air Medical Evacuation team _____ the CASEVAC flight.
- a) board c) will be board e) had board
- b) will board d) boarded
4. In February, I _____ on a peace enforcement operation to the Democratic Republic
- a) was deployed c) deploy e) had deployed
- b) deployed d) were deployed
5. In the fire months my platoon _____ in the military department.
- a) have spent c) spend e) had spent
- b) spent d) was spent
6. If you _____, you will need enough troops to secure any casualties, set up an overwatch position
- a) attacked c) are attacked e) had attacked
- b) attack d) were attacked
7. Last week, a patrol by 1 Platoon _____ an IEO by the side of the road.
- a) discover c) were discover e) had discovered
- b) was discover d) discovered
8. Tomorrow, your platoon _____ a dismounted patrol in the centre of the city.
- a) conducted c) conduct e) had conducted
- b) will conduct d) was conducted
9. At about 7.45 p.m. Jack _____ through the square on his way home from work.
- a) were walking c) was walking e) had walked
- b) walking d) walk
10. They saw Officer Tull and Officer Watson _____ with John Bells in the bar.
- a) speak c) was speaking e) had spoken
- b) speaking d) spoke

5. Choose the correct answer

1. They talked to the men and _____ them to leave the bar and go home.
a) asked c) was ask e) had asked
b) ask d) asking
2. After the police left, the men _____ shouting again and a fight started.
a) were started c) starting e) had started
b) start d) started
3. It was there in 2018 and two our lands _____ during the tour.
a) killed c) kill e) had killed
b) were killed d) was kill
4. We _____ the last minutes before dark talking in small groups.
a) spent c) was spend e) had spent
b) spend d) are spending
5. For many people the prospect of on out-of-area detachment in the Falklands _____ to say the least.
a) was inconvenient c) inconvenient e) had inconvenient
b) inconvenienced d) is inconvenient
6. Yesterday, Sergeant York _____ how to strip, clean and reassemble the SATO.
a) explaine c) were explained e) had explained
b) explained d) explaining
7. I'd like _____ at the platoon training plan for next week.
a) looked c) to have a look e) had looked
b) look d) to see
8. I _____ in the Battalion Headquarters Company.
a) working c) worked e) will working
b) was working d) work
9. Life in the administration office _____ because you always know what's going on but it can be very stressful.
a) interest c) interesting e) will interesting
b) is interesting d) interested
10. Last month Harn's _____ from Charlie Company because Sergeant Willis didn't like him.
a) transferred c) transferre e) will transferring
b) were transferred d) is transferred

6. Choose the correct answer

1. At 2300 hours we _____ receive logistic supplies
a) will c) shall e) had
b) will be d) shall be
2. The platoon sergeants _____ out with the patrols
a) will go c) will be going e) had went
b) shall go d) shall be going
3. The support company _____ deliver mortar fire
a) will c) shall e) had
b) will be d) shall be
- 4 We _____ move forward one platoon at a time

a) will c) shall e) had

b) will be d) shall be

5 You _____ seize the bridge at grid 593831 and deploy

a) will c) shall e) had

b) will be d) shall be

6. On 7 June a 21-year-old Blueland female _____ murdered in the village of Bluegate.

a) did c) had e) will be

b) were d) was

7. The crime figures for last year _____ a definite move towards stability in Blueland.

a) reflect c) reflecting e) had reflected

b) to reflect d) reflected

8. Two significant trends _____: a decrease in crimes against persons and an increase in property crimes.

a) stood out c) stood in e) had stood in

b) stand out d) stand in front of

9. Murders fell by more than half compared to the previous year and _____ murders decreased by about 35%.

a) attempted c) attempt e) had attempted

b) attempting d) to attempted

10. Although reported cases of rape and attempted rape went up, increasing from 150 to 215, this figure _____ necessarily mean an increase in cases of rape.

a) does not c) was not e) hadn't

b) do not d) will not

7. *Choose the correct answer*

1. It is likely that more cases _____ to the police, suggesting greater public confidence and that women were more willing to report rape than they had been in the past.

a) were reported c) reporting e) will reporting

b) reportes d) to reported

2. The number of reported kidnappings _____ steady yet.

a) remained c) remains e) had been remained

b) will remain d) remain

3. 12 months ago, we _____ that car thefts had decreased dramatically during the conflict between Blueland and Redland but last year the number of car thefts began to increase.

a) reported c) reporting e) had been reported

b) reportes d) to reported

4. Other kinds of theft have also _____ up.

a) gone b) go c) went d) will go e) would go

5. In particular, cases of robbery _____ increased from 340 to 490 during the last 12 months.

a) have c) had e) would have

b) has d) was

6. Most other crimes against property, including cases of arson _____ the same.

a) stayed b) stay c) staying d) will stay e) had been stayed

7. On 12 January 2003 at approximately 1200 hours, I _____ dispatched to the Blueville police station in response to a call from UN military observers regarding the treatment of a prisoner from Redland.

a) was b) were c) were been d) did e) had been

8. I _____ to see the prisoner and Officer Tull refused.

a) requested c) will request e) had been request

b) request d) was request

9. After _____ that the UN mandate required me to visit prisoners.

a) explaining b) explained c) explain d) will explain e) had been explain

10. I then met the victim who _____ himself as John Bells, 12 November, resident at 24 High Street.

a) identified b) identify c) identifying d) will identify e) had been identify

8. *Choose the correct answer*

1. He also stated that when he _____ taken to the Blueville police station, he was hit in the face and stomach by one of the officers who he identified as Officer George Tull.

a) weren't c) did e) was

b) were d) will

2. Mr Jane indicated that there _____ incidents of assault at the Blueville police station in the past.

a) have been c) has been e) was

b) has d) had

3. Mr Jack stated he _____ prepared to sign a complaint on this matter.

a) was c) did e) is

b) were d) will

4. Mr Bells completed _____ statement and a copy of that form is attached to this report.

a) a written c) written e) had been written

b) writing d) will write

5. After the interview with Mr Bells, I _____ Officer Tull what the charges and evidence were against Mr Bells.

a) asked c) asking e) had been asked

b) ask d) will ask

6. I then informed Officer Tull that I _____ taking Mr Bells into.

a) was c) will e) had been

b) were d) had

7. Tull stated that the prisoner _____ formally charged.

a) had not been c) will e) had been

b) has not been d) did

8. A team with paramedic _____ embarked in the helicopter.

a) training c) will train e) had been trained

b) train d) trained

9. Soldiers on standby _____ to an emergency situation.

a) to respond c) will respond e) had been respond

b) responded d) respond

10. Combat troops _____ to provide protection or security at the L2.

a) were tasked c) task e) tasked

b) tasking d) will task

9. *Choose the correct answer*

1. You _____ patrolling in an open field that you believe has been cleared of mines

a) are c) is e) wasn't

b) am d) will

2. The senior UN military officer at the scene _____ control in the field and coordinate all actions until the arrival of the team.

a) will take c) took e) had been took

b) take d) has taken

3. He _____ then call the Ops Room and give the location, number of casualties and the extent of injuries using the standard CASEVAC form.

a) will b) is c) shall d) did e) had been

4. You _____ the person nearest to the casualty and his leg is partially amputated.

a) are c) is e) had been

b) am d) will

5. He _____ then determine if the CASEVAC is necessary and, if so, coordinate transport by ambulance from the airport to the hospital.

a) will c) shall e) had been

b) is d) did

6. If the landing zone is hostile, the Duty Security Officer _____ alert the Ground Rescue Team.

a) will c) shall e) had been

b) is d) did

7. If there is the possibility of a second attack, the Duty Security Officer _____ also deploy the Quick Reaction Force to the incident area.

a) will c) shall e) had been

b) is d) did

8. Cut or remove the casualty's clothing _____ the wound.

a) to expose c) is expose e) had been exposed

b) will expose d) did exposed

9. You _____ the commander of a section-strength patrol patrolling in an urban environment.

a) are c) is e) had been

b) am d) will

10. You _____ part of a two-man vehicle patrol. You stop at the site of a road traffic accident.

a) are c) is e) had been

b) am d) will

2. Translate the idioms and add their meaning.

1. «Grace Period»

A grace period is the period of time that immediately comes after a deadline for paying a bill. Normally, we can pay a bill without interests and penalties during a grace period, which usually runs for about 30 days.

2. «Last Will and Testament»

A last will and testament is a legal document that a person has made before dying. It specifies what he or she wants to do with his or her assets after dying. It may also contain his or her notes dedicated to friends, family, and associates.

3. «Lodge a Complaint»

We lodge a complaint if we are formally making a complaint against someone, a group, or an organization. We usually lodge a complaint in a court of law or a government office.

4. «Turn a Blind Eye to»

A person is turning a blind eye to something or someone if he or she can see something wrong or suspicious but is pretending not to see any. Turning a blind eye is an act of omission, which means not performing the actions that are expected to be done by most people.

5. «Bang to Right»

The criminal was caught **bang to rights**, but thanks to a sophisticated defense team he served only a light sentence.

6. «Above The Law»

Members of the president's party often act like they're **above they law**. They violate regulations, but they are not punished.

7. «Act Of Congress»

It shouldn't take an **act of Congress** to get the project approved.

8. Bail Out

I bailed you out this time, but next time you're going to have to take responsibility for your mistakes.

9. «Letter of the Law» The judge did not think Sheila was in the wrong, but according to the **letter of the law** he had to punish her.

10. «Open-and-Shut Case «

The criminal tried to argue that his accomplice was responsible, but he was convicted anyway – it was an open-and-shut case.

11. «Awkward Squad»

This obscure but oh-so-useful phrase originated in military usage to refer to a unit of particularly inept recruits. Now, in civilian usage, it denotes an incompetent or obstructive group in a company or organization

12. «AWOL»

The acronym for “absent without leave” (pronounced “AY-wall”), sometimes spelled AWL (though pronounced the same), refers to the status of military personnel who desert their posts. It now refers in general to somebody who literally abandons a location, mentally disengages, or figuratively rejects a previously held conviction or opinion.

13. «Bite the Bullet»

This expression refers to the tradition of giving a wounded soldier a bullet to bite on in the absence of an anesthetic while performing surgery on him on or near the

battlefield. (An alternative theory refers to tearing a cartridge open with one's teeth, but this wasn't dangerous or difficult.) In casual use, biting the bullet is facing an unpleasant and/or difficult task.

14. «Bomber Crew»

This phrase refers to the cinematic cliché of the ethnically mixed crew of a military aircraft, familiar to fans of movies filmed and/or set during World War II: The characters, whether representing the crew of a bomber, soldiers in a platoon, or sailors on a ship, typically included such disparate types as a Jew from New York, a Midwestern farm boy, a tough guy from some rust belt metropolis, a Southerner, and so on. The expression could be used, for example, to refer to the “bomber-crew inclusiveness” of a poster depicting an ethnically diverse array of people.

15. «Close Ranks»

In military formations, to close ranks is to compress the mass of soldiers after marching or standing apart, generally to create a more formidable offensive or defensive formation. In figurative terms, “closing ranks” now refers to an act of solidarity such as uniformly supporting someone or something subject to criticism.

16. «Rank and File».

In marching and standing formation, soldiers standing abreast are said to be in the same rank, while a line of troops located from front to back is a file. (From the idea that the closer one is to the front of a marching column or a standing unit, the higher one's place in the military hierarchy, came the use of the word rank to denote a degree of authority.) Now, “rank and file” is used figuratively to refer to the “foot soldiers” — the ordinary employees as opposed to the leaders — of an organization.

17. «Scuttlebutt»

This term derives from the butt, or cask, that held drinking water on sailing ships; it was scuttled, or provided with a hole in the top, so that water could be drawn. In the same way that office workers gather around a water cooler to share gossip, the scuttlebutt was the locale of idle talk among mariners. Hence, scuttlebutt came to refer to the gossip itself, and the usage was extended to civilian environments.

18. «Possession is nine parts of the law»

Actually possessing or having custody of something represents a strong legal claim to it (more so than simply claiming ownership). She's arguing that the antique stopwatch rightfully belongs to her, but possession is nine parts of the law.

19. «Parkinson's law»

The facetious notion that a person will find ways to fill the amount of time they are given to do something, even if they could complete the task sooner. Don't tell him he has until the end of the month to finish it, because he'll find a way to spend that whole time doing it. Instead, tell him he just has two weeks, and he'll finish it in that time. It's Parkinson's law.

20. «Sod's law»

The axiom that if something can go wrong, it will. (Known as "Murphy's Law" in North America.) Primarily heard in UK. The manager always tries to anticipate Sod's law, having us prepare for anything that could possibly go wrong on a project.

21. «Run the gauntlet»

To run the gauntlet is to experience serious danger, criticism, difficulties, blame, abuse, etc. This idiom is often used to refer to military exploits as in ‘run the gauntlet of enemy ships.

The word gauntlet, in this idiom, is a replacement for the 15th-century word gantlope, which derived from the Swedish word gatlopp, meaning ‘lane-course.’ To run the gauntlet or gatlopp was a form of Swedish military punishment in which a man was forced to run between two rows of soldiers who struck him with sticks, knotted ropes, or other implements as he passed.

22. «Fight an uphill battle»

Fight an uphill battle is an idiom that means a difficult undertaking, a struggle, a daunting task, a challenge with many obstacles. One is often said to face an uphill battle or to be fighting an uphill battle as a way of saying that one is tackling difficulties. The expression uphill battle is most probably derived from the physical task of fighting a battle up a hill, which is a difficult battle to win. The phrase uphill battle to mean a difficult undertaking came into use in the early 1800s, and may have come from the War of 1812, the Napoleonic Wars, or any number of quarrels going on at the time.

23. «Boots on the ground»

Credited to Army Gen. Volney Warner, “boots on the ground” is used to mean troops in a combat area or potential combat area. After the invasions of Iraq and Afghanistan, the term saw wide use and has ceased to refer exclusively to military operations. It can now be used to refer to any persons sent out to walk the ground in an area. It’s been employed in reference to police officers as well as political canvassers [8; 34].

Розділ 3. ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ ТЕСТОВОГО КОНТРОЛЮ

3.2. Перелік тестових завдань роботи для курсантів (студентів) другого курсу другого магістерського рівня

1. Choose the correct answer

1. After the storm_____ finished, many people were found lying in the street.

- a) did c) have e) was
b) had d) were

2. I_____ come if I had had time.

- a) did c) would have e) was
b) had d) have

3. Before you telephoned, I _____ watching television.

- a) am c) will be e) had been
b) was d) have

4. Sometimes I wonder if I _____ ever succeed.

- a) do c) shall e) had been
b) were d) am

5. Ah, there you_____ ! I wondered where you were.

- a) be c) have been e) had
b) are d) were

6. How many times_____ you been there?

- a) did c) has e) had
b) have d) will

7. She said she'd help him if she_____ .

- a) could c) can e) hadn `t
b) have been able d) can't

8. He told them he _____ starting work the next day.

- a) will be c) would have been e) hadn`t been
b) would be d) will have been

9. Come on tell me honestly what you _____ to do now.

- a) want c) are wanting e) had wanting
b) wanted d) will want

10. It doesn't make sense. I can't understand why he _____ at you last night.

- a) has should c) had shouted e) have shouting
b) shouted d) is shouting

2. *Choose the correct answer*

1. I _____ come if I had had time.

- a) have c) would have e) has
b) had d) did

2. After the storm _____ finished, many people were found lying in the street.

- a) has c) were e) was
b) had d) did

3. Where did you _____ for your holiday in the end?

- a) went c) go e) -

- b) gone d) going
4. Sometimes I wonder if I _____ ever succeed.
- a) do c) am e) -
b) shall d) were
5. I honestly couldn't follow a word you _____.
- a) are saying c) were saying e) do say
b) will say d) did say
6. If you were stopped by the police for speeding, what _____ you do?
- a) will c) do e) -
b) shall d) would
7. Ah, there you _____! I wondered where you were.
- a) be c) are e) was
b) were d) have been
8. Don't worry even if you make a mistake because if you _____, it doesn't matter.
- a) were doing c) do e) was
b) had done d) will do
9. The man, who _____ walking down the road just then, lives next door.
- a) is c) was e) were
b) will be d) has been
10. Come on tell me honestly what you _____ to do now.
- a) wanted c) are wanting e) was wanted
b) want d) will want

3. *Choose the correct answer*

1. The modern U.S.A. Navy is primarily _____ on a number of standard groupings of vessels.
- a) had been based c) base e) based
b) bases d) will base
2. Additionally, Naval organization _____ aboard a single ship.
- a) to continue c) continues e) will continue
b) had continued d) continued
3. The operational Army _____ numbered armies, corps, divisions, brigades, and battalions that conduct full spectrum operations around the world.
- a) consisting c) consists of e) will consisting
b) consist d) consisted
4. The structure of the United States Army is complex, and can _____ in several different ways: operational/administrative, and branches
- a) be interpreted c) interpreted e) will interpreting
b) to interpreted d) will be interprete
5. Special branches _____ those groupings of military occupational specialties
- a) contains c) to contain e) will be containing
b) containing d) have been contain
6. Field army formerly _____ of an army headquarters battalion, two corps, army troops
- a) are consisted c) consisting e) will be consist
b) consisted d) to consist

7. The usually civilian or partly civilian executive control over the national military organization is _____ in democracies countries

- a) exercises c) exercised e) had been exercised
- b) to exercised d) will exercising

8. Many countries _____ a variation on the standard model of three or four basic Military branches.

- a) have c) having e) had been
- b) had d) will have

9. A nation's coast guard may also _____ an independent military branch

- a) be c) has been e) had been
- b) been d) was

10. A number of countries _____ no navy, for geographical reasons.

- a) had c) have e) had been
- b) having d) will have

4. *Choose the correct answer*

1. The helicopters _____ daily according to the Air Tasking Order.

- a) were tasked c) tasked e) are tasked
- b) task d) tasking

2. The senior United Nations military officer at the scene _____ control in the field and coordinate all actions until the arrival of the Casevac team.

- a) had took c) taking e) will take
- b) take d) took

3. If there are no hostile elements in the landing zone, the Air Medical Evacuation team _____ the casevac flight.

- a) board c) will be board e) had board
- b) will board d) boarded

4. In February, I _____ on a peace enforcement operation to the Democratic Republic

- a) was deployed c) deploy e) had been deployed
- b) deployed d) were deployed

5. In the fire months my platoon _____ in the Democratic Republic.

- a) have spent c) spend e) had been spent
- b) spent d) was spent

6. If you _____, you will need enough troops to secure any casualties, set up an overwatch position

- a) attacked c) are attacked e) had been attacked
- b) attack d) were attacked

7. Last week, a patrol by 1 Platoon _____ an IEO by the side of the road.

- a) discover c) were discover e) had been discovered
- b) was discover d) discovered

8. Tomorrow, your platoon _____ a dismounted patrol in the centre of the city.

- a) conducted c) conduct e) had been conducted
- b) will conduct d) was conducted

9. At about 7.45 p.m. Jack _____ through the square on his way home from work.

- a) were walking c) was walking e) had been walked

b) walking d) walk

10. They saw Officer Tull and Officer Watson _____ with John Bells in the bar.

a) speak c) was speaking e) had been spoken

b) speaking d) spoke

5. *Choose the correct answer*

1. He _____ investigated a murder for years.

a) weren't c) haven't e) hasn't

b) does 't d) will haven't

2. The Bar _____ new members since June

a) hasn't admitted c) haven't admitted e) not admitted

b) does 't admitted d) will haven't admitted

3. I _____ evidence in the court for many years.

a) hasn't given c) haven't given e) not given

b) does 't given d) will haven't given

4. Steve Williams _____ the Rules of Professional Conduct for ages.

a) hasn't violated c) haven't violated e) not violated

b) does 't violated d) will haven't violated

5. This attorney _____ a case in a long while.

a) hasn't lost c) haven't lost e) not lost

b) does 't lost d) will haven't lost

6. This military lawyer _____ on duty for the last few days.

a) hasn't been c) haven't been e) wasn't been

b) does 't b d) will haven't

7. I _____ with a common law action since last year.

a) hasn't dealt c) haven't dealt e) wasn't dealt

b) does 't deal d) haven't deal

8. Military organization _____ of the armed forces of a state so as to offer such military capability as a national defense policy may require.

a) is the structuring c) structuring e) wasn't structuring

b) is the structure d) have structuring

9. The usually civilian or partly civilian executive control over the national military organization _____ in democracies by an elected political leader as a member of the government's Cabinet.

a) is exercised c) exercised e) will exercising

b) were exercised d) exercises

10. The government's Cabinet, usually _____ as a Minister of Defense.

a) is know c) known e) was known

b) knewn d) will know

6. *Choose the correct answer*

1. When Jack arrived from military camp, the Johnsons _____ dinner, but stopped in order to talk to him.

a) were having c) had been having e) was having

b) had d) was having

2. While Tom _____ a detective book, Marhta _____ TV detectives.

a) was reading, watched c) was reading, was watching e) was read, watching

- b) read, watched d) read, was watching
3. The food that Ann is cooking in the kitchen_____delicious.
- a) is smelling c) smelt e) had been smelt
- b) smells d) will smell
4. We called our friends in London yesterday to tell them about the reunion that we_____.
- a) will plan c) plan e) had been planned
- b) were planning d) have planned
5. Catherine is studying law at the university, and so _____Nick.
- a) is c) was e) had been
- b) does d) were
6. I feel terrible. I think I _____to be sick.
- a) will c) am going e) had been gone
- b) go d) will be going
7. My colleagues usually_____four days a week, and till this week they_____five days.
- a) work, work c) are working, are working e) had been working, -
- b) are working, work d) work, are working
8. It_____outside; I do not like to walk in such weather.
- a) rains c) is raining e) had been rained
- b) is rain d) is rained
9. I_____a very difficult day tomorrow. I need to prepare for the exam of Criminal law.
- a) will have c) have e) had been have
- b) am having d) would have
10. At 10 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday Tom_____ a delegation in the office.
- a) will receive b) receiving c) is receiving d) would receive e) will be receiving

7. Choose the correct answer

1. She _____her exam of criminal law by two o'clock.
- a) passed c) has passed e) was passed
- b) have passed d) had passed
2. A plate slipped out of my hands when I _____the washing up.
- a) is doing c) had done e) was doing
- b) did d) was done
3. It's nine o'clock. The cadets _____a lesson.
- a) will be having c) have e) wasn't have
- b) are having d) have had
4. He _____ill twice so far this year.
- a) is c) was e) had been
- b) has been d) is being
5. By summer you _____English for two years.
- a) 'll study c) 'll have been studying e) wasn't been studying
- b) have studied d) are studying

6. What _____ you _____ at this time yesterday?
 a) was doing c) did do e) been studying
 b) have done d) were doing
7. We're late. The court session _____ finished by the time we _____ to the centre.
 a) is finished, get c) will have finished, get e) had been finished'11
 get
 b) will be finished, '11 get d) finished, '11 get
8. The law documents _____ by the time I come.
 a) '11 have been typed c) '11 be typed e) had been typed
 b) '11 have typed d) will be typing
9. Last year I _____ ill only twice.
 a) was c) am e) had been
 b) have been d) has been
10. I _____ these law orders for one hour.
 a) am writing c) have written e) had been wrote
 b) 've been writing d) was writing
8. *Choose the correct answer*
1. We _____ it for half an hour when the judge entered to the court.
 a) have discussed c) discussed a) had been discussed
 b) were discussing d) had been discussing
2. It _____ for three hours.
 a) was snowing c) is snowing a) had been snowed
 b) snowed d) has been snowing
3. My sister learns English and she _____ very well.
 a) does c) is doing e) had been did
 b) do d) did
4. My nephew is at military college now, and my son _____ to college next year.
 a) is going c) '11 go e) had been went
 b) is going to go d) goes
5. They _____ us several military telegrams lately.
 a) send c) sent e) had been sent
 b) 've sent d) are sending
6. Don't worry! An advocate _____ better.
 a) get c) have got e) had been got
 b) gets d) is getting
7. He _____ under treatment for two months but there are no signs of improvement.
 a) was been c) was e) 's been
 b) is d) is being
8. Doctor Ivanov _____ people for heart trouble.
 a) is treating c) treats e) had been treated
 b) has treated d) treat
9. This dictionary _____ much and is very valuable to me.
 a) costed c) cost e) had been cost
 b) is costing d) had cost
10. I wonder why John _____ a military lawyer job yet.

- a) finds c) didn't find e) not find
b) hasn't found d) found

9. Choose the correct answer

1. In spite of the fact that it _____ all day long, the match _____ and the stands were full of spectators.

- a) had been raining, cancelled c) was raining, has not cancelled
b) rained, was not cancelled d) had rained, had not been cancelled
e) had been raining, was not cancelled

2. Many football fans claimed that after «Real _____ that important game it _____ no chance to win the championship.

- a) lost, had c) had lost, had e) lost, had
b) lose, has d) will lose, will have

3. I wish he _____ last Friday but his flight _____ because of bad weather. If he _____ the next day I would have brought him by car.

- a) arrived, was cancelled, called c) had arrived, had been cancelled, called
b) had arrived, was cancelled, had called d) arrived, have cancelled, had called
e) arrived,-

4. After many long years of devoted and patient instruction, the doctor _____ able to get the boy to clothe and feed himself, recognize and utter a number of words, as well as write letters

- a) was c) had been e) been
b) has been d) were

5. At the first stages of the Industrial Revolution advertising _____ a relatively straightforward means of announcement and communication and was used mainly to promote novelties and fringe products which _____ unknown to the public.

- a) had been, were c) was, were e) weren't,-
b) had been, had been d) was being, were

6. Towards the end of the 19th century the larger lawyer companies _____ more and more on mass advertising to promote their new range of products. The market during this period _____ by a small number of giant, conglomerate enterprises.

- a) relied, has been controlled c) were relying, has been controlled e) weren't relying,-
b) relied, had been controlled d) relied, were controlled

7. To cater for the fitness boom of the 80s and provide the up-to-date facilities people want, over 1,500 private health and fitness clubs _____ during the past 15 years.

- a) were built b) had been built c) have been built d) will be built e) weren't built

8. In 1936 the British Broadcasting Corporation _____ to provide a public radio service. Since then the BBC _____ by the establishment of independent and commercial radio and television, which _____ the BBC's broadcasting monopoly.

- a) was established, was influenced, removed
b) was established, has been influenced, removed
c) was established, has been influenced, had removed
d) was established, had been influenced, removed
e) sestablished, influenced, removed

9. The Neolithic Age was a period, which_____in approximately 6000 B.C. and_____until 3000 B.C.

- a) began, lasted c) began, was lasting e) begun, lasted
b) had begun, lasted d) had begun, had been lasting

10. A major problem in the construction of new courts is that windows_____while air conditioning

- a) eliminated, have not been perfected c) had been eliminated, had not been perfected
b) were eliminated, were not perfected d) eliminate, are not perfected
e) have been eliminated, have not been perfected

2. Translate the idioms and add their meaning.

1. «With No Strings Attached»

Something comes with no strings attached if we can get it without having to do anything in return. In short, we are not under any obligations to do any actions for anyone at any point in time after getting that thing. That thing comes for free.

2. «Turn a Blind Eye to»

A person is turning a blind eye to something or someone if he or she can see something wrong or suspicious but is pretending not to see any. Turning a blind eye is an act of omission, which means not performing the actions that are expected to be done by most people.

3. «Take the Law into One's Own Hands»

People who try to take the law into their own hands are trying to seek for justice on their own. They do not ask help from authorities or people who can legally administer the law. Taking the law into one's own hands is generally regarded as illegal.

4. «Null And Void»

Something is null and void if it has already been cancelled. Being cancelled, that thing is redundant and worthless.

5. «Lodge a Complaint»

We lodge a complaint if we are formally making a complaint against someone, a group, or an organization. We usually lodge a complaint in a court of law or a government office.

6. «Legal Age»

When somebody has reached legal age, he or she can already vote, drive, buy cigarettes, drink alcohol, or gamble. After reaching legal age, people are expected to be fully responsible for their actions. They become liable to the law.

7. «Last Will and Testament»

A last will and testament is a legal document that a person has made before dying. It specifies what he or she wants to do with his or her assets after dying. It may also contain his or her notes dedicated to friends, family, and associates.

8. «Invasion of Privacy»

An action is an invasion of privacy if it makes someone lose his or her right to confidentiality, personal space, and time. Invasion of privacy is considered a legal offense and thus punishable by law.

9. «Grace Period»

A grace period is the period of time that immediately comes after a deadline for paying a bill. Normally, we can pay a bill without interests and penalties during a grace period, which usually runs for about 30 days.

10. «Fine Print»

A fine print is an important part of a document that is written in fine or small text. Because it is written in small text, fine print is usually overlooked or ignored.

11. «Due Process or Due Process of Law»

Due process refers to the legal procedures that must be followed to protect the rights of an accused. Not going through due process is considered a violation of the civil liberties of the accused.

12. «Cease and Desist «

The idiom cease and desist means to stop immediately and permanently. Separately, cease means to stop and desist means not to re-start.

13. «Contempt of Court»

If we violate court rules or disregard court processes, then we can be cited for contempt of court.

14. «Burden of Proof»

When somebody has the burden of proof, then he or she is required to present evidence to prove his or her claims.

15. «Beyond Reasonable Doubt»

If something is beyond reasonable doubt, then there is enough evidence to prove that thing to be true. For example, if an accused is guilty beyond reasonable doubt, then it means that there are sufficient pieces of evidence to prove that he or she has done something wrong.

16. «With No Strings Attached»

Something comes with no strings attached if we can get it without having to do anything in return. In short, we are not under any obligations to do any actions for anyone at any point in time after getting that thing. That thing comes for free.

17. «Turn a Blind Eye to»

A person is turning a blind eye to something or someone if he or she can see something wrong or suspicious but is pretending not to see any. Turning a blind eye is an act of omission, which means not performing the actions that are expected to be done by most people.

18. «Take the Law into One's Own Hands»

People who try to take the law into their own hands are trying to seek for justice on their own. They do not ask help from authorities or people who can legally administer the law. Taking the law into one's own hands is generally regarded as illegal.

19. «Null And Void»

Something is null and void if it has already been cancelled. Being cancelled, that thing is redundant and worthless.

20. «Lodge a Complaint»

We lodge a complaint if we are formally making a complaint against someone, a group, or an organization. We usually lodge a complaint in a court of law or a government office.

21. «Burden of Proof»

When somebody has the burden of proof, then he or she is required to present evidence to prove his or her claims.

22. «Last Will and Testament»

A last will and testament is a legal document that a person has made before dying. It specifies what he or she wants to do with his or her assets after dying. It may also contain his or her notes dedicated to friends, family, and associates.

23. «Invasion of Privacy»

An action is an invasion of privacy if it makes someone lose his or her right to confidentiality, personal space, and time. Invasion of privacy is considered a legal offense and thus punishable by law.

24. «Grace Period»

A grace period is the period of time that immediately comes after a deadline for paying a bill. Normally, we can pay a bill without interests and penalties during a grace period, which usually runs for about 30 days.

25. «Fine Print»

A fine print is an important part of a document that is written in fine or small text. Because it is written in small text, fine print is usually overlooked or ignored.

26. «Due Process or Due Process of Law»

Due process refers to the legal procedures that must be followed to protect the rights of an accused. Not going through due process is considered a violation of the civil liberties of the accused.

27. «Cease and Desist»

The idiom cease and desist means to stop immediately and permanently. Separately, cease means to stop and desist means not to re-start.

28. «Contempt of Court»

If we violate court rules or disregard court processes, then we can be cited for contempt of court.

29.» Burden of Proof»

When somebody has the burden of proof, then he or she is required to present evidence to prove his or her claims.

30 «Take into one's own hands, to assume responsibility or management». This term was first used with respect to taking the law into one's own hands— that is, replacing the established authority with one's own. Thomas Dekker used it in *The Seven Deadly Sinnes of London* (1606): «They take the law into their owne hands». The expression still is used in this way and usually implies disapproval.

31. «On the double». Quickly, as fast as possible. Anyone who has run in a military formation will recognize the background of «on the double». «Quick time» is the standard marching pace for troops, and «double time» is twice that pace, meaning the service member is running. Doing something «on the double» is moving at twice the normal speed while completing the task.

32. «Army Marches on Its Stomach».The idiom phrase ‘an army marches on its stomach’ means that soldiers, workers, or anyone else expected to perform a task cannot function effectively unless they are well fed.

33. «Hit the hay».»Sorry, guys, I have to hit the hay now!» At first, it seems like the person saying this really wants to punch some hay. But it really just means that they're really tired and want to go to sleep.

34. «Stabbed in the back» .Literally stabbing someone in the back could bring someone to jail! That's definitely not what this idiom means. Being stabbed in the back means that you've been betrayed by someone who you thought you could trust.

35. «Due Process or Due Process of Law». Due process refers to the legal procedures that must be followed to protect the rights of an accused. Not going through due process is considered a violation of the civil liberties of the accused [8; 55].

Розділ 4. ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ

4.1. Завдання для самостійної підготовки для курсантів (студентів) першого курсу другого магістерського рівня

1. Translate the text from English into Ukrainian in writing

Modern law enforcement began with the creation of the London Metropolitan Police District by Robert Peel in 1829. New police forces have been deployed to fight rising crime rates in the British capital. Paul, the first police chief, authored several innovations that are still practiced. First, he appointed officers to patrol areas on foot on a regular basis to prevent and stop crime. The patrol allowed police and residents to get to know each other. To support the officers, Peel also introduced armed command structures. [2]

Pila's approach is described in nine principles. According to them, the main purpose of the police is to prevent crimes and atrocities. The principles also emphasize that the ability of the police to perform their duties depends on the general acceptance of the police by the population, and the police must always maintain public relations. [3]

In the United States, policing developed in a similar way as in Britain. In the first half of the twentieth century, most units in the United States operated the so-called "professional" model of policing. According to this model, local police departments were organized around rigid hierarchical lines, used standardized operational protocols, and focused on investigating crimes. As social unrest broke out in the United States in the second half of the twentieth century and crime increased sharply, law enforcement and local leaders began to reconsider the role of police departments in public safety management and work to reduce crime by improving crime and building partnerships between citizens and the police [4]. Eventually, these efforts led to the introduction of community policing in the United States, which was characterized by more informal links between the police and the community, a less rigid hierarchical structure, and attempts to prevent the root causes of crime. The adoption of the new approach took place gradually between 1970 and 1980, and in the early 1990s most US cities began to apply the principles of community policing.

Police and community engagement are now part of daily policing, not only in the United States and Britain, but in many parts of the world. The approach is practiced in Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, the Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, etc. For example, in Cyprus, where there is a demarcation line between government-controlled territory and occupied territory, criminals often hide in the latter. To prevent this, mixed patrols have been set up on the island, mostly on foot and by bicycle, to improve police access to pedestrian areas near the demarcation line. In the Czech city of Decin, an institute of public police assistants has been set up and selected on a competitive basis. They work with municipal police officers to deal with petty offenses. In Spain, the police implemented a project aimed at preventing gender-based violence and protecting its victims. As part of the initiative, women victims of such violence were given special mobile phones and, if

necessary, location devices. Special police units work closely with courts and social services involved in the prevention of gender-based violence.

2. Read, decipher and translate abbreviations

US; NSC; CIA; NATO; UNPOL ; LBR; SWAT; IPO; LBR; HSR; IVHQ; USMC; MAGTF; OPOR.

3. Translate in writing

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CRIMINAL AND CIVIL LIABILITY

Criminal liability In criminal matters, it is usually the state prosecuting the defendant before a magistrate, or a judge and jury in the Crown Court. The basic assumption in criminal liability is that there is both a mental element and physical element to the offence. For example, theft involves "dishonestly" which is a question of mental attitude, and "appropriating" which is a physical act. The burden of proof for criminal offences is that of "beyond reasonable doubt". It should be realised that various offences in relation to, for example, road traffic law or environmental law have been so structured that the "mental element" is in fact not required for a conviction. This has been as a matter of public policy to make it possible to obtain convictions which otherwise would be very difficult. The penalties for criminal offences are fines and imprisonment, as well as other non-custodial punishments.

2.2 Civil liability Civil liability gives a person rights to obtain redress from another person e.g. the ability to sue for damages for personal injury. There is also the right to obtain an injunction. For there to be an award of damages, the injured party has to have suffered an actual loss, be it personal injury, damage to property, or financial loss. The burden of proof is "the balance of probability" which is much lower than for criminal matters. If there has been a relevant criminal conviction in a particular matter, then the burden of proof in any related civil action is reversed, so that the defendant has to prove he is not liable. An example of this would be a conviction of a company for breach of health and safety legislation, followed by the injured employee suing the company for damages for personal injury. A disincentive to suing is that the losing party pays the winners costs. In fact, this works out as a substantial proportion of the costs, rather than 100%, so a successful plaintiff has his award of damages diminished in practical terms. As a matter of public policy, it is not possible to have an enforceable insurance policy in relation to criminal penalties.

2.3 Professional indemnity insurance Water chemists working otherwise than as employees (e.g. working as independent consultants) should take out professional indemnity insurance policies to protect themselves from the cost of litigation and also to pay any damages awarded. It is important that the insurance policy selected covers the policyholder for environmental damage, as many recent policies have excluded it. In any event, failure to protect oneself can result in financial ruin and the loss of all personal assets, including house and savings. An important protection mechanism is to conduct one's business through a limited company, either through forming one's own

4. Prepare translation of the main text

US Armed Services

The United States Army (USA) is the main armed service of the U.S. Armed Forces under the Department of the Army (DA). The Army is organized, trained, and equipped mainly for land combat. Other functions include civil defense, military assistance to federal, state, and local government agencies, disaster relief assistance, emergency medical air transportation etc. The Army administers the civil works of the Army Corps of Engineers. The DA consists of a Secretary of the Army (SA), who is responsible for all affairs of the department, the Under Secretary, and five Assistant Secretaries – all civilians appointed by the U.S. President. The Army staff, controlled by the Chief of Staff, United States Army (CSUSA), provides professional assistance to the SA.

The United States Air Force (USAF) is the separate military force under the Department of the Air Force (DAF). It is responsible for air warfare, air defense, and the development of military space research. The Secretary of the U.S. Air Force (SAF) is a civilian appointed by the President. He controls and directs the Air Force except for combat operations. The DAF's staff includes Under Secretary and Assistant Secretaries of the USAF for readiness support, manpower and reserve affairs, and acquisition. The USAF staff, headed by the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force (CSUSAF), assists the SAF and is responsible for direction and control of the Air Force.

The U.S. Navy (USN) is headed by the Secretary of the Navy (SN) and operates under the SECDEF. The mission of the U.S. Navy is to protect the nation's coastline and merchant shipping, attack enemy coasts and commerce, reinforce allies, land amphibious forces on hostile shores. In addition to the SN, the administrative structure includes an Under Secretary and Assistant Secretaries. The professional staff is headed by the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO). He is the principal naval adviser to the President and is responsible to the SN for the readiness of all naval forces.

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) is the armed service of the U.S. Armed Forces within the DN under the direct control of the SECNAV. Marines are trained and equipped primarily to carry out integrated land, sea, and air operations. The Corps is headed by a Commandant, who holds the rank of General and is appointed to a 4-year term by the President with the advice of the U.S. Senate. The Commandant has coequal status with the other JCS members.

The United States Coast Guard (USCG) is the fifth military service of the US Armed Forces. Its primary missions are enforcement of maritime law and the protection of life and property at sea. In time of war or national emergency by direction of the President, the USCG serves as part of the USN. The Coast Guard is headed by a Commandant (a full admiral). The USCG command structure also includes a Vice-Commandant (a vice-admiral), a Chief of Staff, and two area commanders (Atlantic and Pacific). The area commanders coordinate the activities of 12 administrative district offices in the CONUS and the Pacific, each headed by a rear admiral.

Answer the questions:

1. Who is the Commander-in-Chief of the USA Armed Forces?
2. How are the USA Armed Forces organized?
3. What are the USA armed services?
4. What are the three military departments in the USA?

5. Translate into Ukrainian

National Command Authorities; Commander-in-Chief; armed forces; Vice-President; under the US Constitution; to be appointed by the President; to advise and assist the SECDEF; Land Forces; authority and direction flow from the President to the SECDEF; Maritime Forces; recruiting and training; constitutional authority; Aviation Forces; military preparedness; Mobility Forces; Special Operations Forces; Space Forces; Commandant of the Marine Corps; Strategic Nuclear Forces; to increase the authority of commanders; unified combatant commands; with the advice and consent of the Senate; reserves; to be subdivided into arms and services; to equip the forces; to be organized, trained, and equipped for land combat; disaster relief assistance; emergency medical air transportation; to provide professional assistance (to sb); personnel; military space research; direction and control of the Air Force.

6. Translate quickly

Особовий склад штабу; armed forces; начальник штабу; armed service; міністр СВ; Joint Forces Command; ОКНШ; Chairman of the JCS; структура національної безпеки; Chief of Naval Operations; Стратегічне командування; Chief of Staff; Берегова охорона США; Air Force; головнокомандувач; Commandant of the Marine Corps; органи вищого військового керівництва; Ministry of Defense; Рада національної безпеки США; міністр оборони; ЗС США; Continental United States; Командування об'єднаних сил; defense; міністерство СВ; Department of the Air Force; національна безпека і оборона; European Command; під час війни або надзвичайного стану; service; National Command Authorities; оборона; National Security Council; головнокомандувач; Northern Command; Secretary of the Air Force; Secretary of the Army; збройні сили; Secretary of the Navy; Southern Command; призначатися президентом; Strategic Command; складатися з видів ЗС; US Army; об'єднані бойові командування; USA [10; 12].

7. Translate the text into English

Наказ про операції – це формат плану, призначений для надання допомоги підлеглим підрозділам у проведенні військових операцій. описує ситуацію, з якою стикається підрозділ, місію підрозділу та які допоміжні заходи, які проводитиме підрозділ для досягнення бажаного кінцевого стану свого командира. Зазвичай, наказ про операції формується в батальйоні, полковому, бригадному, дивізійному або штабному корпусах і поширюється на його призначені або приєднані елементи. Видача наказу про операції запускає керівництво підпорядкованого підрозділу розробляти накази, характерні для ролі або ролі, яку підрозділ візьме на себе в рамках операції. Це більш вузько

зосереджене замовлення запозичує інформацію з оригіналу чи базового замовлення (наприклад; погода, фазові лінії, радіочастоти тощо) та додає додаткові деталі, що стосуються деталей дій, які підрозділ покладений на виконання. підтримка загальної операції.

Стандартизований формат наказу в п'ять абзаців використовується Міністерством оборони США та більшістю інших військових сил. Формується для організації операції з п'яти легко зрозумілих абзаців: Ситуація, Місія, Виконання, Затримка (раніше Служба та підтримка, в даний час Корпорація морських піхотинців США називається Адміністрацією та Логістикою) та Командування та контроль. Наказ про операції вищого ешелону часто містять великі деталі. Автор наказу часто переміщує більшість цього матеріалу до додатку чи додатку. Потім вони видаються разом із базовим замовленням. Додатки дозволяють легше читати та розуміти шляхом заохочення до включення чи вилучення матеріалів після того, як його визначається кінцевий користувач замовлення.

8. Read, write and translate military quotations

1. He belonged to that army known as invincible in peace, invisible in war.
2. The supreme art of war is to subdue the enemy without fighting.
3. A standing army is one of the greatest mischiefs that can possibly happen.
4. I am not afraid of an army of lions led by a sheep; I am afraid of an army of sheep led by a lion.
5. The Great Discipline is the soul of an army. It makes small numbers formidable; procures success to the weak and esteem to all.
6. An army without culture is a dull-witted army, and a dull-witted army cannot defeat the enemy.
7. An army marches on its stomach.
8. Nothing can be more hurtful to the service, than the neglect of discipline; for that discipline, more than numbers, gives one army the superiority over another.
9. The Romans thought of themselves as the chosen people, yet they built the greatest army on Earth by recruiting warriors from any background.
10. You are not going to get peace with millions of armed men. The chariot of peace cannot advance over a road littered with cannon.
11. Join the Army, see the world, meet interesting people — and kill them.
12. Secret operations are essential in war; upon them the army relies to make its every move.
13. The sergeant is the Army.
14. History shows that there are no invincible armies
15. The army is the true nobility of our country.

9. Translate the following words and word combinations

Armed Forces; Commandant of Marine Corps; assigned and attached forces; interoperability; U.S. Special Operations Command; responsibility is vested in; interoperable forces; duties associated with; roles and missions to achieve maximum effectiveness; the chain of command runs...; contingency planning; to meet specific

requirements; he has direction; authority and control 27 over; ; he outranks all other officers; ; he acts for the chairman in his absence; by law; emergency; with the advice and consent of the Senate; to develop doctrine for joint employment; military education and training; to garrison; Commander-in-Chief; to recruit; assignment of functions. Сухопутні війська; начальник штабу Сухопутних військ крім інших завдань; черговість виконання вимог; види збройних сил; командування ВС США в Європейській зоні; планування дій при різних варіантах обстановки; головнокомандувач; апарат Міністра оборони; тилове забезпечення; підтримувати готовність; голова комітету начальників штабів; положення документа; військова підготовка і навчання; оперативне управління; закликати на військову службу; навчати війська; постачати; тилове забезпечення; об'єкти; manpower; відповідати перед будь-ким; надзвичайний стан; розробляти доктрину.

10. Make a two-way translation

Головні командири об'єднаними і спеціальними командуваннями підкоряються президенту і міністру оборони. Hence, the chain of command runs from the President to the Secretary of Defense to these commanders. The Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff may issue orders to these commanders by authority and direction of the Secretary of Defense. His functions also comprise oversight of the activities of combatant commands in matters dealing with the statutory responsibility of the Secretary of Defense. This includes recommending changes in assignment of functions, roles and missions to achieve maximum effectiveness of the armed forces. Оперативне управління бойовими силами США покладено на об'єднані бойові команди країни. The chain of command runs from the President to the Secretary of Defense to the Unified Commanders. Orders and other communications from the President or Secretary are transmitted through the 28 Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. A Unified Combatant Command is composed of forces from two or more services, has a broad and continuing mission and is normally organized on a geographical basis. Кількість уніфікованих бойових команд не визначається законом чи постановою і може час від часу змінюватися.

11. Translate the following text at sight

U.S. MILITARY COMMANDS

The United States is the only state which divides the entire globe into military commands with a general or admiral in command of each region and designated forces. This practice began during World War II when global warfare forced the U.S. armed services to change from small, separate branches into an integrated armed force that deployed vast land, sea, and air forces around the globe. This practice of assigning U.S. military forces responsibility for specific regions worldwide is known as the Unified Command Plan (UCP). The Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 requires the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to conduct a biennial review to examine the force structure, missions, and responsibilities, including geographic boundaries of each unified command. From Oct.1, 2002, The Unified Command Plan creates a new combatant command, U.S.

Northern Command, and assigns it the mission of defending the United States and supporting the full range of military assistance to civil authorities; shifts U.S. Joint Forces Command's geographic area of responsibility to the U.S. Northern Command and U.S. European Command. This enables U.S. Joint Forces Command to focus on transforming U.S. military forces and conducting joint force integration, training, experimentation, doctrine development and testing activities. The Commander-in-Chief of Joint Forces Command will no longer serve as NATO's Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic. The continental United States, Canada, Mexico, and portions of the Caribbean region (transferred from Southern Command) will be designated as U.S. Northern Command's area of responsibility. While Alaska will be included in this assignment, Alaskan Command forces will remain assigned to U.S. Command. The commander U.S. Northern Command will also be responsible for security cooperation and military coordination with Canada and Mexico.

12. Read and translate idiomatic phrases

We usually judge people on their own merits.

Justice is the foundation of the state.

Right - the art of goodness and justice

Mask one's batteries

Throw down one's arms

To fight to the finish

Discipline is the mother of victory

Have been in the wars

Big gun

An old campaigner

1) Grace Period

A grace period is the period of time that immediately comes after a deadline for paying a bill. Normally, we can pay a bill without interests and penalties during a grace period, which usually runs for about 30 days. Example: The company was kind enough to give us a 30-day grace period to pay our credit card bill.

2) Last Will and Testament

A last will and testament is a legal document that a person has made before dying. It specifies what he or she wants to do with his or her assets after dying. It may also contain his or her notes dedicated to friends, family, and associates. Example: The duchess did not leave any last will and testament. Now her kids are fighting over her massive wealth.

3) Lodge a Complaint

We lodge a complaint if we are formally making a complaint against someone, a group, or an organization. We usually lodge a complaint in a court of law or a government office.

Example:

Villagers lodged a complaint against the owners of a mine that polluted the river.

4) Turn a Blind Eye to

A person is turning a blind eye to something or someone if he or she can see something wrong or suspicious but is pretending not to see any. Turning a blind eye is an act of omission, which means not performing the actions that are expected to be done by most people. Example: He turned a blind eye to the dying dog that had been crossing the street and got hit by a car.

5) Take the Law into One`s Own Hands

People who try to take the law into their own hands are trying to seek for justice on their own. They do not ask help from authorities or people who can legally administer the law. Taking the law into one`s own hands is generally regarded as illegal.

Example: Out of contempt, she took the law into her own hands and shot her cheating husband.

6) Legal Age

When somebody has reached legal age, he or she can already vote, drive, buy cigarettes, drink alcohol, or gamble. After reaching legal age, people are expected to be fully responsible for their actions. They become liable to the law. Example: These kids cannot buy alcohol. They are obviously below legal age.

7) Null And Void

Something is null and void if it has already been cancelled. Being cancelled, that thing is redundant and worthless. Example: The court case against the company was null and void. The company had settled the lawsuit out of court.

8) Fine Print

A fine print is an important part of a document that is written in fine or small text. Because it is written in small text, fine print is usually overlooked or ignored. Example: She did not realize that she had to pay 75% monthly interest for her loans until she read the fine print of the contract.

13. Read and translate in writing

Chicken hawk - «Well, it looks like the «chicken-hawks» are at it again. These people who were too chicken to go to war (or even serve in the military) become middle-aged hawks looking for an opportunity to send others to kill and be killed»

Panda-hugger - «The very name of Bill Gertz`s new book [«The China Threat»] is an affront to the panda-huggers in our nation`s capital. They deny the existence of a threat from China, suggesting that this view is a mindless holdover from the reflexive paranoia of the Cold War»

Gulliver Effect - when a large target is attacked from many different directions at once»

Shock and awe - «The attack to kill Saddam and his leadership is a classic case of shock and awe,»

Coalition of the willing - is a Bush administration term that conjures up images of the many countries who support America`s military mission»

«**MOU**» [**Military operations in urban terrain = military operations in urban territory**] - «We have no intention of going door-to-door and house-to-house in a city of five million. It`s unbelievably complex, with underground tunnels and bunkers everywhere ... If things go bad in a MOU environment, they go bad quickly»

«**warfighter**» [**war + fighter**]- «Truly preposterous is the suggestion that the single-warhead Midgetman missile, now under development is somehow a «good» weapon.

Law of the jungle-the idea that the strongest or most merciless in a society or group will survive. The phrase comes from Rudyard Kipling's *The Jungle Book*. I refuse to serve as mayor without compassion, so this city will not operate according to the law of the jungle.

Army Marches on Its Stomach- the idiom phrase ‘an army marches on its stomach’ means that soldiers, workers, or anyone else expected to perform a task cannot function effectively unless they are well fed.

«**embed**» [**em + bed**] - «As prospective embeds – journalists planted among America’s fighting forces – we were given a crash course in all things military...»

Bring someone to book - If somebody is brought to book, they are punished or made to account for something they have done wrong.

Case by case - If things are done case by case, each situation or issue is handled separately on its own merits and demerits.

Justice is blind - It means that justice is impartial and objective.

Before the ink is dry - If people make an agreement or contract and then the situation changes very quickly, it changes before the ink is dry.

Law unto themselves - If somebody's a law unto themselves, they do what they believe is right regardless of what is generally accepted as correct.

Marching orders - To «get your marching orders», can have two basic meanings in general usage. Often, to get one’s marching orders means to be fired from a job or removed from a position. It can also refer to an order to move or proceed with something. This second meaning is much closer to the military meaning of the phrase, where marching orders refer literally to troops being ordered to march, or move.

Bite the bullet - is to accept or confront a difficult situation with courage and stoicism; to accept the truth of a situation.

Show a leg - When you tell someone to show a leg what you want him/her to do is to get out of bed. In today's Navy showing a leg is a signal to the reveille petty officer that you have heard his call and are awake.

On the double

Meaning: Quickly, as fast as possible

Anyone who has run in a military formation will recognize the background of “on the double.” “Quick time” is the standard marching pace for troops, and “double time” is twice that pace, meaning the service member is running. Doing something “on the double” is moving at twice the normal speed while completing the task.

Bought the farm

Thought to date back to 1950s jet pilots, the phrase quickly spread to civilian circles. There is no clear agreement on exactly how the phrase came about. It could be from war widows being able to pay off the family farm with life insurance payments, or farmers paying off their farms with the damage payout they’d receive when a pilot crashed on their land, or the pilots who wanted to buy a farm after they retired being said to «buy the farm early» when they died.

Rank and File

In marching and standing formation, soldiers standing abreast are said to be in the same rank, while a line of troops located from front to back is a file. (From the idea that the closer one is to the front of a marching column or a standing unit, the higher one's place in the military hierarchy, came the use of the word rank to denote a degree of authority.) Now, «rank and file» is used figuratively to refer to the “foot soldiers” — the ordinary employees as opposed to the leaders — of an organization.

Close Ranks

In military formations, to close ranks is to compress the mass of soldiers after marching or standing apart, generally to create a more formidable offensive or defensive formation. In figurative terms, «closing ranks» now refers to an act of solidarity such as uniformly supporting someone or something subject to criticism [8; 44].

4.2.Завдання для самостійної підготовки для курсантів (студентів) другого курсу другого магістерського рівня

1.Translate the text from Ukrainian into English in writing

Гвінея

Управління Верховного комісара ООН з прав людини висловило глибоку занепокоєність з приводу надмірного використання силами безпеки Гвінеї сил проти демонстрантів напередодні затриманих президентських виборів. Один чоловік загинув, а понад 60 інших поранено, коли урядові сили використовували живий вогонь, намагаючись гасити демонстрації в столиці Конакрі.

У відомстві сказали, що, хоча оцінили, що у влади є складне завдання в боротьбі з демонстраціями, які в деяких випадках перероджуються в насильство, включаючи метання каменю. Але він вважає, що вважає, що урядові сили допустили серйозні порушення прав, без розбору, стріляючи у беззбройних мирних жителів, іноді на полі зору; вторгнення та викрадення приватних будинків; і жорстоко побили молодих людей, які не чинили опору. Деякі дії сил безпеки виявилися безцільно націленими на цілі райони, і було зроблено невеликих зусиль, щоб розрізнити жорстоких протестуючих і тих, хто не брав участі в демонстраціях. Також було підтверджено, що невідома кількість людей було довільно відмовлено в адвокатах, також порушивши закон.

Афганістан

Генеральний секретар та Рада Безпеки почали рішуче засуджувати теракт на самогубство проти з'єднання ООН у західному місті Герат в Афганістані, де базуються співробітники місії ООН в країні та інших відомств. Загиблих серед співробітників ООН не було, але деякі охоронці були поранені, йдеться у повідомленні прес-секретаря Генерального секретаря. Під час нападу загинула низка нападників, і ООН проводить повне розслідування. Крім того, Місія допомоги ООН в Афганістані також засудила цей напад і підкреслила, що Організація знаходиться в країні для підтримки зусиль з відновлення миру та надання гуманітарної допомоги та допомоги людям. Однак напад не зірвав діяльності ООН в Гераті.

Судан

Організація Об'єднаних Націй готова допомогти майбутньому референдуму, який вирішить, чи буде Південний Судан оголосити незалежність від найбільшої країни Африки, заявив сьогодні чиновник із світовим органом, а реєстрація виборців має розпочатися через два тижні. Протягом дня голосування понад 3 000 наборів реєстрації для розповсюдження в Південному Судані та 840 наборів на півночі, разом з реєстраційними книжками та картками були передані до бюро.

2. Read, decipher and translate abbreviations:

US; NSC; BAF; RAF; RST ; LBR; SWAT; IPO; LBR; HSR; IVHQ; USMC; MAGTF; PFI

3. Translate the text from English into Ukrainian in writing

The United Nations Member States have contributed police officers to United Nations Peacekeeping operations. The policing tasks of these operations were originally limited to monitoring, observing and reporting, but by the early 1990s, advising, mentoring and training of these personnel were adopted into the activities of the peace operations. UN Police, mandated by the United Nations Security Council build and support, or, where mandated, act as a substitute or partial substitute for, host-state police capacity to prevent and detect crime, protect life and property and maintain public order and safety in adherence to the rule of law and international human rights law.

Through Formed Police Units, Individual Police Officers, specialised teams and civilian experts, UN police pursue community-oriented and intelligence-led policing approaches to contribute to the protection of civilians and human rights; address, among others, sexual and gender-based violence, conflict-related sexual violence and serious and organized crime; and conduct investigations, special operations and electoral security.

In Kosovo and East Timor, UN Police were given an executive mandate to safeguard law and order while facilitating the launch of a new domestic police service.

The UN Police can be deployed alongside military personnel or independently. Through the Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections, United Nations Police officers from the United Nations Police Division Standing Police Capacity also assist UN country teams, guided by the UN Resident Coordinator.

4. Prepare translation of the main text

The host-state policing institutions are, often, primarily responsible for the link between the government and security issues. Therefore, UNPOL play an important role on building the capacity of the host government policing institutions and other law enforcement agencies, specially in conflict and post conflict situations, including technical assistance, co-location, training and mentoring programs, where mandated. Essentially, there are three different categories to work in United Nations Police Component:

1) As an Individual Police Officer (IPO): An IPO is temporary seconded, individually, to work within United Nations and share his/her knowledge with the host-State policing institutions. United Nations efforts are to bring high specialized officers to mission areas. Some of the requirements to work as an Individual Police Officer, for instance, are to be at least 25 years old, maximum 62, with a minimum police-related working experience of 5 years.

2) As part of a Formed Police Unit (FPU) component: FPU roles includes crowd control and protection of UN assets. The whole component is assessed as a unit before being deployed to a peacekeeping operation.

3) As a professional and higher categories staff: This kind of appointment may allow you to initiate a career in United Nations, and often a master's degree or higher education is required. The salaries are higher and this include special functions in a mission like Chiefs and Senior Police Advisers.

Also, UNPOL may be responsible for:

- **Policy and guidance development:** Creating policy and guidance and defining the parameters of international police peacekeeping.
- **Strategic planning:** Strengthening the Police Division's resources and ability to conduct strategic planning.
- **Selection and recruitment processes:** Improving efforts to recruit, select, deploy and rotate highly qualified staff in missions. Increasing the number of female officers in the UN Police service.
- **Operational support to missions through the Standing Police Capacity:** Increasing the effectiveness of the operational support provided by the Standing Police Capacity.
- **Response to Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV):** Strengthening its response to sexual and gender-based violence and creating guidance to assist its police officers.
- **Global Lead, partnerships and regional cooperation:** leading the area of international policing and developing partnerships for more effective delivery of its mandates.

Answer the questions:

1. What important role does UNPOL play?
2. What are three different categories of United Nations police?
3. What UNPOL can be responsible for?

5.Translate the text from English into Ukrainian

The National Command Authorities

The National Command Authorities (NCA), consisting of the President and the Secretary of Defense, or their authorized alternates, exercise authority over the armed forces through the combatant commanders for those forces assigned to the combatant commands and through the Secretaries of the Military Departments and the Chiefs of the Services for those forces not assigned to the combatant commands.

The ultimate authority for national defense rests with the President. The President is assisted by the National Security Council (NSC), which is the principal forum for the development of national security policy.

The Secretary of Defense is the principal adviser to the President for all matters relating to the Department of Defense and is a member of the NSC. The President and the Secretary of Defense (or their duly authorized alternates or successors) are the NCA, and they alone are vested with the lawful authority to direct the Armed Forces of the United States in the execution of military action, including the movement of forces or the initiation of operations. In peacetime, the Secretary of Defense issues policy guidance for joint operation planning and reviews joint operation plans with the assistance of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy. In crisis and war, the Secretary plays a pivotal role in crisis action planning and execution.

6.Translate quickly

Defense agency; апарат міністра оборони; a voting member of the JCS; закупівля бойової техніки та озброєння; major technological advances or breakthroughs; research and development programs; Центр економічного врегулювання; feasibility; у галузі військової юрисдикції; criminal investigations; Управління перспективного планування; common functions; budget approval; Управління протиракетної оборони; to explore a concept; затверджувати бюджет; military assistance; генеральний юрисконсульт; logistical support and maintenance.

7. Translate the text from English into Ukrainian in writing

Since their first deployment in 1960, there has been a significant increase in the demand and deployment of United Nations Police. The increase in authorized UN Police also corresponds with an increase in the range and complexity of mandated tasks required of them.

The role of a UN Police officer has grown from simple observation to include executive policing and operational support, reforming and restructuring host State law enforcement agencies, and building capacity so host State police can provide policing services to their communities more effectively. Contemporary UN Police now operate under international Rule of Law and Human Rights frameworks and all of this necessitates additional operational skill sets, including the ability to engage and collaborate with other UN and NGO entities and host State governments. Adding to this complexity is the unique style of policing practised by each police-contributing country, which may conflict with other PCCs that use different terms and language to define tasks.

The 2018 edition of *The Role of United Nations Police in Peace Operations* translates current UN Police policies into practical and clear guidance that will help UN Police perform their mandated tasks in the field. The course covers the history of UN policing, including synopses of key documents, such as Security Council resolution 2185 on policing in UN peace operations and the report of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations, and offers an overview of the structure and reporting lines of the UN Police Division and a typical peace operation. Specific chapters cover the four key pillars of the Strategic Guidance Framework: Operations, Command and Control, Administration, and Capacity-Building. The course also examines gender mainstreaming efforts within UN Police; the unique security needs of women and children; cultural considerations; and the role of UNPOL in addressing sexual and gender-based violence, serious and organized crime, and partnerships with other State, regional, and international rule of law institutions. Eight lessons [4;123].

Detective Superintendent Sue King joined the Australian Federal Police in 1994. She commenced in-uniform policing and went on to work in the Criminal Investigations Branch, Sexual Assault Unit and Asian Crime Unit. She has investigated war crimes in Timor-Leste and worked with stakeholders in both Australia and Europe to combat organized crime, terrorism, and drug operations. King also worked as the Police Adviser at the Australian Mission to the United Nations in New York. She provided advice on peacekeeping, conflict prevention, organized crime, sexual violence, police capacity development, and counterterrorism. King drafted the first-ever UN Security

Council resolution on policing, which provides strategic direction and guidance on the role of UN Police in conflict-affected countries. King is also the AFP's Senior Liaison Officer to Canada and New York.

King has 22 years of diverse policing experience, including in community policing, serious and organized crime, learning and development, emergency management, protection, policy and governance, international peacekeeping, and counter-terrorism. She has worked in Canberra, Sydney, and Melbourne and overseas in Europe, Africa, Indonesia, the United States, and numerous countries in Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

8. Translate and retell the text from Ukrainian into English

Армія США (англ. *United States Army*) — сухопутні війська США, найбільший за чисельністю, та, за деякими показниками, найстаріший вид Збройних сил США, один з семи воєнізованих міністерств США та один з п'яти видів Збройних сил США.

Армія призначена для ведення активних бойових дій на суходолі; до її складу входять:

- військові об'єднання,
- з'єднання, частини та підрозділи піхоти, повітряно-десантних військ, танкових військ,
- армійської авіації,
- артилерії, війська, розвідки та інших родів військ та спеціальних військ.

Сучасна Армія США веде свою історію від континентальної армії, яка була утворена 14 червня 1775, буквально перед заснуванням Сполучених Штатів Америки, у зв'язку з необхідністю вести бойові дії у Війні за незалежність Північноамериканських штатів. Конгрес, у зв'язку із закінченням війни і необхідністю створення власних Збройних сил замість розформованої Континентальної армії, своїм рішенням заснував регулярну Армію США.

Контроль і управління Армією здійснюється за допомогою Департаменту Армії США, одного з трьох складових Департаменту оборони (Міністерства оборони). Главою Департаменту є цивільна особа — Секретар Армії; найвищою посадовою особою з числа військових є генерал (*чотиризірковий генерал*) — Начальник штабу Армії США, паралельно підпорядкований Начальникові Об'єднаного комітету Начальників штабів США.

Військово-морські сили США (англ. *United States Navy (USN)*) — один з п'яти видів збройних сил США. Начальник штабу ВМС підпорядкований міністру ВМС і є членом Об'єднаного комітету начальників штабів.



(Мал. 1)

Універсальний десантний корабель типу «Восп» «Батаан» ВМС США (Мал.1)



(Мал. 2)

Ракетний крейсерер типу «Тікондерога» (Мал. 2)



(Picture 3)

Ескадрені міноносці КРЗ типу «Арлі Берк»



(Picture 4)

Фрегати типу «Олівер Хазард Перрі» (Мал. 4)

Кораблі прибережної зони типу «Фрідом»

Підводні човни типу «Сівулф»

Підводні човни типу «Вірджинія»

Універсальні десантні кораблі типу «Уосп», «Тарава» (Мал. 5, 6)



(Мал. 5)

Універсальний десантний корабель типу «Тарава»



(Мал. 6)

Десантні транспорти-доки типу «Сан-Антоніо»

Десантні кораблі-доки типу «Уїдбі Айленд»

Десантні кораблі-доки типу «Харперс Феррі»

Мінно-тральні кораблі типу «Евенджер»

Основні складові ВМС США — Тихоокеанський флот, Атлантичний флот, Військово-морські сили у Європі, Командування військово-морських перевезень.

В оперативному відношенні ВМС США підрозділяються на сім флотів: Другий, Третій, Четвертий, П'ятий, Шостий, Сьомий і Десятий.

В різний час до складу ВМФ США входили також Перший, Восьмий, Дев'ятий, Одинадцятий і Дванадцятий флоти, а також Азійський флот США.

Військово-морські сили США ведуть свою історію від вересня 1775, коли Джордж Вашингтон віддав наказ семи шхунам і бригантинам переслідувати англійські судна, які слідували у Канаду.

Сьогодні Військово-морські сили США — дуже важливий фактор військової міці США, чинник глобальної і регіональної політичної стабільності.



(Мал. 7)

Військові бази ВМС США

Військово-морські сили США нараховують 332 тис. осіб, мають 125 тис. резервістів. Військово-морські сили США оперують 280 кораблями, 3700 літаками та гелікоптерами (станом на 22 липня 2018 р.) (Мал. 7)

Повітряні сили США (англ. United States Air Force (USAF)) — один з видів збройних сил США. За чисельністю особового складу і кількістю літальних апаратів є найбільшими військово-повітряними силами у світі.

Станом на 30 вересня 2007 р., чисельність ПС США становила 328 600 осіб на дійсній службі. Крім того, 117 497 чоловік числилося в резерві, а 106 700 чоловік — у ПС Національної гвардії. На озброєнні було 4093 пілотованих літальних апаратів (а також 1289 у ПС Національної гвардії і 396 в резерві), близько 156 безпілотних літальних апаратів, 2130 крилатих ракет повітряного базування, 450 міжконтинентальних балістичних ракет.

У сучасному вигляді ПС США були сформовані 18 вересня 1947 р., незабаром після завершення Другої світової війни. До цього моменту вони перебували у складі Армії США.

Починаючи з 2005 року у ПС США стали приділяти більше уваги до Базової військової підготовки (англ. Basic Military Training (BMT)). Всі тренування у ПС стали складнішими, їхня кількість збільшилася, що якісно вплинуло на підготовку персоналу.

У 2007 році у ПС США відбулися скорочення штату. У зв'язку з обмеженим фінансуванням, ВПС планують скоротити штат від 360 000 до 316000 активних військовослужбовців.

Тенденція до скорочення та уніфікації Повітряних сил США зберігається і по сьогодні.

Оскільки у війська і надалі надходитимуть сучасні літаки, які потребують менше обслуговуючого персоналу та можуть виконувати ширший спектр задач, можна припустити, що така тенденція збережеться і надалі.

Повітряні сили США стали першими у світі повітряними силами, які отримали серійні винищувачі п'ятого покоління F-22 «Раптор». Це сталося 15 грудня 2005 року. На сьогодні США мають 195 таких літаків і більше не виробляють їх серійно.

Корпус морської піхоти США або Маринарський корпус Сполучених Штатів (англ. United States Marine Corps) — один з найстаріших видів Збройних сил США, один з семи воєнізованих департаментів США та один з п'яти видів Збройних сил США.

Корпус морської піхоти призначений для швидкого розгортання військ (сил) з моря на суші, демонстрації сили та ведення самостійних активних бойових дій, як на морі, так і на суші, використовуючи міць Військово-морських сил США (Слайд 9).

Організаційно корпус належить до Департаменту Військово-морських сил, але він може діяти абсолютно самостійно, як окремий вид збройних сил, взаємодіючи з флотом в питаннях тренування, транспортування та забезпечення.

На жовтень 2009 року Корпус налічував 203 000 солдат та 40 000 резервістів.

Берегова охорона США (англ. United States Coast Guard) — один з семи воєнізованих департаментів США та один з п'яти видів Збройних сил США, що відповідає за забезпечення дотримання морських законів.

Берегова охорона має одинадцять прямих завдань:

- Перехоплення іммігрантів
- Готовність до оборони
- Перехоплення наркотиків
- Безпека портів, водних шляхів сполучення і берегової лінії
- Забезпечення дотримання законів
- Пошук і порятунок
- Навігаційна допомога
- Морська безпека
- Захист природних морських ресурсів
- Захист морського довкілля.

Берегова охорона США є найменш численною складовою частиною Збройних сил США, і має розширену задачу захищати населення, довкілля, економіку і безпеку США в будь-якому морському регіоні, в якому ці інтереси знаходяться під загрозою, включаючи міжнародні води, американську берегову лінію, порти, і внутрішні води.

9. Read, write and translate military proverbs and quotations into Ukrainian

1. With water make rivers, with rice make armies.
2. If you don't have a brain, join the army; if you don't have rice, use beans instead.
3. An army is driven back by courage and not by insults, however many.
4. The army is the poison and the people are the water in which the poison is mixed.
5. Even the largest army is nothing without a good general.

6. Truth may walk through the world unarmed.
7. Where the army goes there is no grass.
8. A great war leaves the country with three armies — an army of cripples, an army of mourners, and an army of thieves.
9. Two make an army against one.
10. Peace lasts until the army comes, and the army lasts until peace comes.
11. A word once spoken, an army of chariots cannot overtake it.
12. Standing armies can never consist of resolute robust men; they may be well-disciplined machines, but they will seldom contain men under the influence of strong passions, or with very vigorous faculties.
13. He belonged to that army known as invincible in peace, invisible in war.
14. The supreme art of war is to subdue the enemy without fighting.
15. A standing army is one of the greatest mischiefs that can possibly happen.
16. I am not afraid of an army of lions led by a sheep; I am afraid of an army of sheep led by a lion. An army without culture is a dull-witted army, and a dull-witted army cannot defeat the enemy.
17. Nothing can be more hurtful to the service, than the neglect of discipline; for that discipline, more than numbers, gives one army the superiority over another.
18. You are not going to get peace with millions of armed men. The chariot of peace cannot advance over a road littered with cannon.
19. Join the Army, see the world, meet interesting people - and kill them.
20. Secret operations are essential in war; upon them the army relies to make its every move.
21. The army is a good book to open to study human life.
22. One learns there to put his hand to everything, to the lowest and highest things.
23. The most delicate and rich are forced to see living nearly everywhere poverty, and to live with it, and to measure his morsel of bread and draught of water.
24. An army formed of good officers moves like clockwork; but there is no situation upon earth less enviable, nor more distressing, than that person's who is at the head of troops which are regardless of order and discipline.
25. That's what an army is - a mob; they don't fight with courage that's born in them, but with courage that's borrowed from their mass, and from their officers.
26. No army has ever done so much with so little.
27. Generals conquer, soldiers are killed.
28. If the Sultan demands five eggs, let his soldiers roast a thousand chickens.
29. Old soldiers never die, they simply fade away.
30. If one soldier knew what the other thinks, there would be no war.
31. It is the blood of the soldier that makes the general great.
32. It is easy to get a thousand soldiers, but difficult to get one general.
33. The soldiers' blood, the general's reputation.
34. The soldier's wife is always a widow.
35. A good soldier has only three things to think about; the king, God, and nothing.
36. Under a powerful general there are no feeble soldiers.
37. Locks cannot be made from good iron; soldiers are not made out of good people.
38. If there is a strong general, there will be no weak soldiers.

39. Young soldiers, old beggars.
40. The soldiers fight, and the kings are heroes.
41. The best soldiers are not warlike.

Read and translate quotations about soldiers

1. An army of principles can penetrate where an army of soldiers cannot.
2. Ten soldiers wisely led will beat a hundred without a head.
3. One can be a soldier without dying and a lover without sighing.
4. Anyone who has ever looked into the glazed eyes of a soldier dying on the battlefield will think hard before starting a war.
5. If my soldiers were to begin to think, not one of them would remain in the army.
6. Neither soldiers nor money can defend a king but only friends won by good deeds, merit, and honesty.
7. I don't think any war is worth having our soldiers killed.
8. I am a general. My soldiers are the keys and I have to command them.
9. Diplomats are just as essential to starting a war as soldiers are for finishing it... You take diplomacy out of war, and the thing would fall flat in a week.
10. Regard your soldiers as your children, and they will follow you into the deepest valleys; look on them as your own beloved sons, and they will stand by you even unto death.
11. God has given such brave soldiers to this Crown that, if they do not frighten our neighbours, at least they prevent us from being frightened by them.
12. Every man thinks meanly of himself for not having been a soldier, or not having been at sea.
13. History is an account, mostly false, of events, mostly unimportant, which are brought about by rulers, mostly knaves, and soldiers, mostly fools.
14. Discipline is simply the art of making the soldiers fear their officers more than the enemy.
15. The courage of a soldier is found to be the cheapest and most common quality of human nature.
16. Science is the captain, and practice the soldiers.
17. The patriot volunteer, fighting for country and his rights, makes the most reliable soldier on earth.
18. The soldiers that didn't come back were the heroes. It's a roll of the dice. If a bullet has your name on it, you're a hero. If you hear a bullet go by, you're a survivor.
19. The Lord gets his best soldiers out of the highlands of affliction.
20. War is too serious a matter to leave to soldiers.
21. A preacher must be both soldier and shepherd. He must nourish, defend, and teach; he must have teeth in his mouth, and be able to bite and fight.
22. Every citizen should be a soldier. This was the case with the Greeks and Romans, and must be that of every Free State.
23. Every man who expresses an honest thought is a soldier in the army of intellectual liberty.

24. Soldiers, when committed to a task, can't compromise. It's unrelenting devotion to the standards of duty and courage, absolute loyalty to others, not letting the task go until it's been done.
25. In war the heroes always outnumber the soldiers ten to one.
26. When goods do not cross borders, soldiers will.
27. Although a soldier by profession, I have never felt any sort of fondness for war, and I have never advocated it, except as a means of peace.
28. Grant Music played at weddings always reminds me of the music played for soldiers before they go into battle
29. A good soldier, like a good horse, cannot be of a bad color.
30. There's soldiers out there every day that are doing heroic things... We don't need to create them.
31. The connection between dress and war is not far to seek; your finest clothes are those you wear as soldiers.
32. China has no income tax, no unemployment and not a single soldier outside its borders.
33. The more a general is accustomed to place heavy demands on his soldiers, the more he can depend on their response.
34. As an old soldier I admit the cowardice: it's as universal as sea sickness, and matters just as little.
35. Show I could have become a soldier if I had waited; I knew more about retreating than the man who invented retreating.
36. Children play soldier. That makes sense. But why do soldiers play children?
37. Brave men rejoice in adversity, just as brave soldiers triumph in war.
38. I may be compelled to face danger, but never fear it, and while our soldiers can stand and fight, I can stand and feed and nurse them.
39. A soldier will fight long and hard for a bit of colored ribbon.
40. When soldiers have been baptized in the fire of a battle-field, they have all one rank in my eyes.
41. The first virtue in a soldier is endurance of fatigue; courage is only the second virtue.
42. Soldiers generally win battles; generals get credit for them.
43. The most vital quality a soldier can possess is self-confidence
44. Soldiers are dreamers; when the guns begin they think of firelit homes, clean beds, and wives.
45. Firefighters are indispensable foot soldiers here at home.
46. I am a soldier, I fight where I am told, and I win where I fight.
47. Anyone, who has ever looked into the glazed eyes of a soldier dying on the battlefield will think hard before starting a war.
48. Old soldiers never die; they just fade away.
49. Great men rejoice in adversity, just as brave soldiers triumph in war.
50. I am a soldier, convinced that I am acting on behalf of soldiers.
51. Perfect soldier, perfect gentleman never gave offence to anyone not even the enemy.

10. Read and translate the following texts:

PURPOSE AND COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY

Commonwealths, and possessions, and any areas occupied by the United States; – supporting the national policies; –implementing the national objectives; and – overcoming any nations responsible for aggressive acts that imperil the peace and security of the United States. «In general, the Army, within the Department of the Army, includes land combat and service forces and such aviation and water transport as may be organic therein. It shall be organized, trained and equipped primarily for prompt and sustained combat incident to operations on land. It is responsible for the preparation of land forces necessary for the effective prosecution of war, except as otherwise assigned and, in accordance with integrated mobilization plans, for the expansion of the peacetime components of the Army to meet the needs of war». The Army consists of the Regular Army, the Army National Guard of the United States, the Army National Guard, while in the service of the United States, and the Army Reserve; and all persons appointed or enlisted in, or conscripted into, the Army without component «.

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

«The Department of the Army is separately organized under the Secretary of the Army. It operates under the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of the Army is the head of the Department of the Army.» The Secretary of the Army is responsible for and has the necessary authority to conduct all affairs of the Department of the Army, including recruiting, organizing, supplying, equipping, training and mobilizing.

THE ARMY STAFF

The Army Staff is headed by the Chief of Staff of the Army, who is appointed by the President for a period of four years. In time of war or other national emergency, he may be reappointed for an additional four years. Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Staff shall: – transmit and provide advice on the plans and recommendations of the Army Staff to the Secretary; –act as the agent of the Secretary in the execution of approved plans and recommendations; – exercise supervision over members and organizations of the Army as directed by the Secretary; – perform the duties prescribed as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

THE TOTAL ARMY

The Army is an integrated, cohesive organization of the active component (Regular Army), reserve components (Army National Guard and Army Reserve) and civilian employees of the Army. The Regular Army provides the forces to support forward presence and provides forces for rapid deployments worldwide. The Army National Guard and Army Reserve provide trained units and individuals for active duty in time of war or other emergency. Missions are 38 being transferred from the Regular Army to the Army National Guard and Army Reserve, resulting in a more closely integrated Army. This increasing reliance on the Army National Guard and Army Reserve for early-deploying combat and support forces means that a presidential decision to federalize selected Army National Guard units and call Army Reserve units to active

duty must be made early in the crisis development stage. A significant part of the Army's support structure resides in the reserve components. In fact, the Army Reserve provides most of the critical combat service support units for its contingency force package. All of the Army's heavy helicopter units, chemical brigades, water supply battalions and rail battalions are in the Army National Guard or Army Reserve. Thirty-six of thirty-seven civil affairs units are in the Army Reserve; more than three-fourths of the Army's hospital units, medical groups, chemical battalions and petroleum support battalions are in the reserve components. The activation of Army National Guard and Army Reserve units during the Gulf War is an excellent example of the importance of the reserve components to the Total Army. Approximately 650 Army Reserve and 400 Army National Guard units and elements were activated for Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

RESERVE CATEGORIES

There are three Reserve categories e-- the Ready Reserve and the Retired Reserve. The Ready Reserve is comprised of the members of Army National Guard and Army Reserve units, Individual Mobilization Augmentees, Active Guard/Reservists, Individual Ready Reservists, and members of the Inactive Army National Guard. The total strength of the Ready Reserve in September 1993 was approximately 1.13 million personnel. The Standby Reserve consists of individuals who have completed their active duty and reserve training requirements, or who are unable to maintain membership in units. The Retired Reserve is composed of individuals who have completed 20 years of qualifying service for retirement.

ARMY ORGANIZATION

The Army is generally organized into combat, combat support and combat service support units. The combat units of the Army include the 20 active and reserve component divisions, special operations units and various types of separate combat and combat support units assigned to echelons above division. Additional combat service support units provide logistical, communications, medical, transportation, supply, maintenance and other types of support essential to the conduct of combat operations. In addition to combat, support and service units, there is a supporting structure that performs a wide range of Army activities. This supporting structure, manned by both military and civilian personnel, provides the following functional services for the Army:

- command and control;
- training and military education;
- medical, transportation, supply and maintenance; –recruiting; –research and development;
- engineering and base support.

COMMENTARY:

1. Terms and Definitions: а) Термин арму може визначатися як сухопутні війська (один з видів збройних сил), так і армію – оперативне об'єднання сухопутних

військ. При позначенні виду збройних сил термін *army* пишеться з великої літери – *Army*, а – оперативного об'єднання – з малої *army*.

2. Grammar: а) Слід звернути увагу на те, що в українській мові термін «сухопутні війська» вживається у множині, а термін *Army* – в англійському – в однині (*The Army is an integrated, cohesive organization*).

11. Translate the following words and word combinations by ear

Casualties; joint commander; regular forces; contingency; to defend; it is headed by; acquisition; airman; forward deployed force; enlistment; in conjunction with; to meet the needs of war; to implement national objectives; sustained combat operations; the Army consists of; it operates under the authority of; in time of war; the execution of approved plans; for rapid deployments worldwide; retirement; manned by both military and civilian personnel; research and development; to provide medical support; transportation; supply and maintenance services.

12. Translate the following text at sight

Text 1. John Moses Browning developed the world's first practical gas-operated machine gun in 1895. The gun was air cooled, had a simplified belt feed, and was lighter and had fewer parts than the Maxim gun. Browning's brilliant designs were used to create several types of automatic rifles, heavy machine guns, and aircraft guns. Several guns designed by Browning in the early 20th century were used during World War II and the Korean War (1950-1953). The M2 Browning heavy machine gun, designed during World War I, is still in use today.

Text 2. Automatic rifles were used to arm a limited number of automatic riflemen in each infantry company during World War I. Between the two World Wars, the United States adopted the Garand, or M1, semiautomatic rifle as standard equipment for all troops. Later, such troops as artillerymen, engineers, and signalmen were armed with the M1 carbine, of considerably less weight and range, but more suited to occasional use for defense. Late in World War II the carbine was modified to permit full automatic as well as semiautomatic fire. The M1 rifle operates by means of gas, loading a fresh round from an 8-shot magazine. In 1957 the M14 rifle, with a 20-round magazine, was adopted by the U.S. Army to replace the M1. The M16 rifle, which permits full–or semi-automatic fire, was introduced in 1966, during the Vietnam War.

13. Read and translate the text

Property crime is a category of crime, usually involving private property, that includes, among other crimes, burglary, larceny, theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, shoplifting, and vandalism. Property crime is a crime to obtain money, property, or some other benefit. This may involve force, or the threat of force, in cases like robbery or extortion. Since these crimes are committed in order to enrich the perpetrator they are considered property crimes. Crimes against property are divided into two groups: destroyed property and stolen property. When property is destroyed, it could be called arson or vandalism. Examples of the act of stealing property is robbery or embezzlement.

Property crimes are high-volume crimes, with cash, electronics (e.g. televisions), power tools, cameras, and jewelry often targeted. «Hot products» tend to

be items that are concealable, removable, available, valuable, and enjoyable, with an ease of «disposal» being the most important characteristic. Criminal law is designed to maintain social order and to protect the authority of the state. In capitalist societies, criminal law is also important in protecting personal property and creating a positive environment for economic activity.

In 1473, *Carrier's Case* in England set a precedent for criminal law in establishing a right for protecting private property. The English court ruled against those who transported merchandise on behalf of others and wrongfully kept that merchandise, stating that it constituted a crime of larceny. The court recognized the importance of protecting property rights, in creating an environment for the English mercantile system to thrive.

In the United States, burglary is considered a felony, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation counts burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson in Uniform Crime Reports statistics.

Розділ 5. ЗАВДАННЯ ІНДИВІДУАЛЬНОЇ РОБОТИ

5.1. Завдання індивідуальної роботи для курсантів (студентів) першого курсу другого магістерського рівня

1. Read and translate in writing the following texts

UNIFIED AND SPECIFIED COMMANDS

The armed forces of the United States are organized for the performance of military missions into combatant commands made up of forces from the various military departments under the operational command of unified or specified commanders. A unified command is a command assigned a broad continuing mission under a single commander and composed of significant components of two or more services. A specified command is normally composed of one service. Unified and specified commanders have full operational control of all forces assigned. Unified and specified commands provide for the integrated effectiveness of U.S. military forces in combat operations and for the projection of U.S. military power in support of U.S. national policies. They are established by the President through the Secretary of Defense with the advice and assistance of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

NATIONAL COMMAND STRUCTURE

The commanders of unified and specified commands are responsible to the President and the Secretary of Defense. Hence, the chain of command runs 25 from the President to the Secretary of Defense and to these commanders. The Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff may issue orders to these commanders by authority and direction of the Secretary of Defense. . Figure 3 The role of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the chain of command from the National Command Authorities to the commanders of the combatant commands involves the following: – communications between the National Command Authorities and the combatant commanders. With this communications responsibility come the myriad duties associated with assisting the President and Secretary of Defense in the direction and control of the combatant commanders: strategic direction, strategic planning, contingency planning and preparedness. – oversight of the activities of combatant commands in matters dealing with the statutory responsibility of the Secretary of Defense. This includes President Secretary of Defense Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff US Pacific Command US Atlantic Command US European Command US Southern Command US Central Command US Space Command US Strategic Command US Transportation Command US Special Operations Command 26 recommending changes in assignment of functions, roles and missions to achieve maximum effectiveness of the armed forces. – serving as the spokesman for the combatant commanders, to include providing summaries and analyses of military requirements, programs and budgets.

COMMENTARY:

1. Terms and Definitions: а) Термін security в даному контексті використовується в своєму основному значенні –безпека). Наприклад, National Security Agency; National Security Council (Агентство національної безпеки;

Рада національної безпеки). У поєднанні National Security Act цей термін приймає дещо інше значення – оборона (закон про національну оборону). У статутних документах термін security набуває більш приватне значення – бойове забезпечення, охорону.

2. Answer the following questions

1. What are the main elements within the Department of Defense?
2. What are the principal responsibilities of the SECDEF?
3. Who is in charge of the JCS?
4. What are the functions of the JCS?
5. What does a unified command consist of?
6. What is the major difference between unified and specified commands?

3. Read and translate in writing the following texts

Criminal Liability

Criminal liability refers to responsibility for a crime and the penalty society imposes for the crime. Because crimes cause harm to society as a whole (in addition to the victim(s)), a government lawyer (prosecutor) brings charges against the offender on behalf of its citizens.

A person can be found liable for a crime if the prosecution proves that the person committed the criminal act (such as stealing) and had the required intent to hold the person accountable (such as intent to deprive the owner of the property).

Mens Rea or Criminal Intent

In order to hold someone to account for a crime, the prosecutor must prove that they harbored the required level of criminal intent (called mens rea). In the example above, the prosecutor must prove that the defendant intended to wrongfully deprive the rightful owner of the property when the defendant took control of it.

In a civil case, by contrast, no criminal intent is required. Many civil actions involve allegations that the defendant acted negligently and, as a result, harmed the plaintiff. The reason for the distinction is that civil cases involve disputes between individuals, not acts against society as a whole. And the possible penalty to the defendant in a civil case is limited to monetary damages or enforcement of certain rights but not imprisonment.

Vicarious or Implied Liability

Usually, criminal liability rests upon the person who directly committed the act. But, liability for a crime can reach beyond those directly involved in a criminal act. For example, “felony murder” laws make those involved in a felony that results in a death liable for the death even if they did not “pull the trigger” or otherwise directly cause the victim’s demise (such as the getaway driver who helps accomplices flee a botched armed robbery).

Strict Liability

In order to convict a person of a crime, the state must usually prove liability in addition to the fact that an act occurred. In other words, in order to prove theft, the state must prove that the defendant took property belonging to another and that the defendant took the property with the intent to deprive the owner of it. But, in the case

of a strict liability offense, the prosecution need only prove the person engaged in certain conduct.

Strict liability is the exception in criminal law, not the rule. The rationale for strict liability crimes is that certain acts justify imposing criminal liability regardless of intent. Examples range from public safety offenses (like traffic laws) to offenses involving societal or moral harm (like statutory rape). A person may be convicted of statutory rape even if the victim consented to the sexual contact and, in some states, even if the defendant did not know the victim was underage.

Responsible but Not Liable—Incapacity to Form Criminal Intent

Criminal liability law also recognizes situations in which the person who personally and directly engaged in the criminal act should not be held liable for the crime. Essentially, even though certain people committed a criminal act, they should not be held to account for it. The most obvious example is that of a person who is not guilty of a crime by reason of mental incapacity. Another group exempted from certain criminal liability is minors. The rationale for exempting such individuals from liability is that these people are unable to form the type of intent required to make it fair to hold them to account for the crime.

Possible Penalties

A person found criminally liable by being convicted of a crime may be sentenced to serve time in jail or prison, to pay a fine, or both. In most states, felonies can be punished by a year or more in prison and misdemeanors by less than a year in jail. In addition (or alternatively), the sentencing judge may order the person convicted to undergo drug or alcohol treatment, anger management or other counseling, and/or to abide by terms of probation (such as drug testing). A person convicted of certain sex crimes might be required to register as a sex offender and abide by other terms upon release, such as periodic reporting to local authorities and staying away from schools, playgrounds, and other facilities where children are present.

Criminal Liability Depends on the Crime

The law on criminal liability varies depending on the particular crime charged, the jurisdiction in which the person is charged, and other factors specific to the situation (such as the defendant's age). For questions about what is required to hold someone liable for a certain crime, check the article on that crime and in the state in question on this

MILITARY ACADEMY LIFE

1. What is the most important thing in military service?



2. Look at the picture and describe who these people are and what they are doing

Functional language: Cadet-on-duty reporting

1. Look through the terms and expressions and read them aloud.

to be		
on the sick list	to be on duty	to be absent
men strong	to be present and correct	to be on leave

2. Read and translate the samples of the Cadet-on-duty's report.

A) Sir/Madam!
English group A11 fourteen men strong is ready for the English class. All present and correct. Cadet on duty Popov reporting.

B) Sir/Madam!
English group A12 is ready for the English class. Twelve cadets are present and correct. Three cadets are absent. Cadet Ivanov is on duty. Cadet Sidorov is on leave. Junior Sergeant Petrov is on sick list. Cadet on duty Pavlov reporting.

3. Rewrite the sentences, using the expressions from the box.

1) I can see a small group in quantity of 10 people.

There are 10_____

2) Cadet Smirnov is on vacations now.

Cadet Boyko is_____

3) There is no cadet Pavlov at the lesson.

Cadet Boyko is _____

4) Cadet Boyko is ill and can not study today.

Cadet Boyko is _____

5) Cadets Levchenko and Kolisnichenko are carrying their responsibilities at the military service today.

Cadets Levchenko and Kolisnichenko are _____

6) All cadets from the group A11 are prepared for the lesson.

The group A11 is _____

7) All cadets from the group A12 are in the classroom.

The group A12 is _____

Functional language:

Daily routine

4. Look through the terms and expressions and read them aloud.

to form up	roll-call	self-tuition
morning inspection	lights out	field-manuals and regulations

5. Match the words with definitions

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1) to form up | A) a list of people who are present |
| 2) morning inspection | B) ready-for-lessons test |
| 3) self-tuition | C) go-to-bed time |
| 4) field-manuals and regulations | D) time to prepare a homework |
| 5) roll-call | E) the most important military documents and rules |
| 6) lights out | F) to stand in a special order |

6. A) Read the dialogue underlining the words that are used to ask or give an opinion; express agreement or disagreement.

Cadet 1. – Many people say that it is very hard to study at a military academy. What’s your idea about this?

Cadet 2. – That’s not always true. In my opinion, studying here is hard but interesting.

C. 1. – That’s true. I am sure that studying at the academy is much more interesting than at a simple university. Moreover, what do you think about the daily routine? Do you have anything to say about this?

C. 2. – That’s a good point, it is rather difficult to make all duties in time. However, I am only a first-year student and as far as I concerned our timetable seems to be very busy anyway, do you agree?

C. 1. – You are right, but from my personal viewpoint, such a busy timetable is always essential when speaking about the military service. It helps to raise the sense of responsibility. And how do you feel about waking up at half past six in the morning?

C. 2. – Oh, to my mind that’s the most difficult thing for me! It seems to me that it would be very nice to sleep at least two or three hours more...

C. 1. – I am afraid I can’t agree with you. I am fond of waking up early in the morning and doing physical training.

C. 2. – You can’t be serious!

B) Fill in the gaps, organizing all expressions from the dialogue

Asking for opinion	Giving opinion	Agreeing	Disagreeing

C) Work in pairs. Listen-and-repeat game: make up a dialogue with your partner using these expressions according to the following sequence:

Example: Discipline is not necessary for a military service (it helps an army to be effective in battle)

Cadet 1.	1) Defines the idea.	Many people say that, discipline is not necessary for a military service
	2) Expresses agreement	To my mind, it is true
	3) Asks for opinion	Do you agree?
Cadet 2.	1) Repeats the idea and opinion	You think that discipline is not necessary for a military service
	2) Expresses disagreement and forwards an argument	However, you can’t be serious, because discipline helps an army to be effective in battle.

Cadet 1.	1) Agrees with this argument	Now I see. That's a good point.
-----------------	------------------------------	---------------------------------

- 1) Mental powers are less important than physical abilities for a soldier (it helps to make a military career and be a good commander)
- 2) Managing time is not important for a soldier (it helps to raise the sense of responsibility)
- 3) Cadets don't need to know a foreign language (it helps to understand any professionally-oriented text)
- 4) It's better to work alone than in team (as a team soldiers can accomplish increasingly difficult tasks) [11].

A MILITARY OFFICE

1. Discuss the following questions:

- What are your plans for the future?
- Where do you see yourself in 5 years?
- Will you still be at military service?

Grammar: Expressing future

1. A) Look at the table of the ways to express future and match the names with descriptions from the box.

B) Think about 1-2 sentences which can illustrate these ways, using the scheme.

A) Present Simple B) To be going to C) Future Continuous D) Present Continuous E) Future Simple

Спосіб	Використання	Приклад
1)	Використовуємо, коли: – говоримо про факти, які відбудуться в майбутньому – робимо прогнози і висловлюємо свою думку	S + will + V + (tomorrow)
2)	Використовуємо, коли: – говоримо про процеси, які відбудуться – підкреслюємо тривалість майбутнього дії	S + will + to be + V(ing) + (all night)
3)	Використовуємо, коли: – говоримо про плани і ймовірних подіях.	S + to be + V(ing) + to
4)	Використовуємо, коли: –говоримо про розклад і чіткому графіку.	S + V(s) + (at 7.00)
5)	Використовуємо, коли: – говоримо про організований дії, яка точно відбудеться.	S + to be + V(ing) + (tonight)

3. Work in pairs. Inform your partner about your plans:

Example: To move to a new place next Monday. All day long. – We will be moving to a new place next Monday.

1) Travel to India tomorrow morning by train at 7.00 a.m.;

I _____. The train _____.

2) To go to a cinema next week. To watch a good film, that's my opinion.

We _____. I think _____.

3) To play chess tomorrow

I _____ tomorrow.

4) To visit the Art Gallery tonight. We already have tickets.

We _____ tonight.

Functional language: Military correspondence

1. A) Discuss the following questions:

–What are the main responsibilities of an office worker?

B) Complete the sentences with the job post names from the box.

A) The Administrative Assistants to the Secretary of the Army	C) The Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans	E) Department of the Army (HQDA) agencies
B) Commanders at all levels	D) The Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel	

1) _____ establishes policies and procedures for preparing correspondence on behalf of the Secretary of the Army.

2) _____ must supervise and manage the Correspondence Management Program within their agencies or commands

3) _____ must actively support effective and efficient Army writing by working to eliminate poor writing in their commands and providing training opportunities for all Army writers.



4) _____ develops policy and direction of correspondence management for DA.

5) _____ incorporates effective and efficient Army writing into training policy and funds any special requirements.

3. Look through the terms and expressions and read them aloud.

military writing	endorsement	routing slip
subject-to letter	memorandum	directive

4. Match the words with definitions

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1) routine business | A) to be sure that the task is finished |
| 2) draft | B) first version of a text |
| 3) forwarding statement | C) before something |
| 4) ensure mission accomplishment | D) to write an official letter |
| 5) proof-reading | E) everyday actions |
| 6) in advance | F) a sentence written to redirect a document |
| 7) to make a request | G) to check your paper one more time |
| 8) to disseminate information | H) to spread data |

5. Read the text and answer the questions:

- In what style do we usually write any military writing? Why?
- Is it always formal?
- What types of military correspondence do you know?

Military writing and types of correspondence in USA

Effective writing is an effective way to disseminate information and is essential for successful communication. Information clarity and efficient mission accomplishment are the most important aspects of correspondence. A military writing is usually a short clear message transmitted for a rapid reading. Military correspondence is concerned with almost any subject and takes many forms:

A military (subject-to) letter is actually a formal standard letter used for corresponding officially within the Department of Defense (DOD). It is usually typed in two (2) copies.

Endorsement is a reply of forwarding statement added to a military letter. In other words, the main function of it is redirection.

Another important military document is *memorandum*. The memorandum provides an informal way to correspond within an activity. Subordinate units use memorandums for routine business.

The purpose of a *routing slip* is to transmit papers from office to office within a headquarters, or from a section within an office. The routing slip is used to slow down transmittal of correspondences direct to action section without the need for the formal endorsement. This form is printed in advance.

A directive is a formal written communication that accomplishes at least one of the following: establishes or revises policy; delegates authority or assigns responsibility; assigns a mission, function, or task. It also direct and controls current operations. Other usual forms are military reports, radio telegrams.

6. Skim through the text and mark the statements as TRUE or FALSE. If statement is FALSE, correct it.

- 1) Writing is not essential for military service T/F
- 2) A subject-to letter is usually written in a formal style T/F
- 3) The purpose of a routing slip is to transmit papers from office to office T/F
- 4) Subject-to letters are printed in three copies T/F
- 7) The main function of the endorsement is redirection. T/F
- 8) Subordinate units use memorandums for routine business T/F
- 9) A directive modifies, changes or cancels another directive T/F

7. Identify the writing style.

- 1) He is very busy.
- 2) I'll call you back later.
- 3) Guys, do you wanna come over to my place to watch movies later?
- 4) She was unable to complete the assignment on time.
- 5) According to many students the assignment was much more difficult than it first appeared.
- 6) I'm not a fan of that show.

5.2. Завдання індивідуальної роботи для курсантів (студентів) другого курсу другого магістерського рівня

1. Read and translate an Order from English into Ukrainian Order regarding Security Provisions

Chapter A – General Provisions (1-7)

Definitions

1. In this order – «Held area» – a territory held, other than the Area.

«A member of the General Security Service» – a person, who is a member of the General Security Services according to a valid document given him by this service.

«Young adult» – a person fourteen years of age and older yet under the age of sixteen.

«Military court» and «court» – military court vested with jurisdiction in the Area in accordance with this order; subject to the provisions of Section 153(A) where this order refers to «court» or «military court» it also includes the military court of appeals.

«Mitigation» – for the purposes of punishment, including its reduction, conversion, condition or deferral, in its entirety or in part; for the purposes of this order, a fine is viewed as a lighter punishment than imprisonment of any duration provided that imprisonment is not converted to a fine in a proportion greater than one hundredth of the fine determined in Subsection 1(A)(2) of the Order regarding Raising of Fines Stipulated in Security Legislation, for each day of imprisonment.

«Explosive or combustible object» – any object or material, including liquid or gas, intended to or capable of causing an explosion or fire.

«Information» – including information that is incorrect, and any description, plan, caption, symbol, formula, object or any part of them containing information or liable to serve as a source of information.

«Child» – a person under twelve years of age.

«Police forces» – policemen and officers in the Israel Police placed under the command of the Commander of IDF Forces in the Area. In this matter, any policeman and any officer from the Israel Police deployed in the Area by authority of the Israel Police is regarded as under the command of the Commander of IDF Forces in the Area.

«Delivery» – Including delivery by signing and signaling and causing delivery.

«Detention facility» – as defined in the Order regarding Operation of a Detention Facility (West Bank Region) (No. 29), 5727-1967.

«Defendant» – including appellant, as the case may be.

«Juvenile» – a person of the age of twelve and older yet under the age of fourteen;

«President of the court» – president of a military court of first instance or president of the military court of appeals, as the case may be.

«Public servant» – including a police officer, member of the General Security Service, a person employed by the IDF, a person employed by a regional council listed in the Appendix to the Order regarding Administration of Local Councils (Judea and Samaria) (No. 982), 574-1981, in the Appendix to the Order regarding Administration of Regional Councils (Judea and Samaria) (No. 783), 5739-1979, and by a local authority and any person holding authority in accordance with the law or security legislation.

«Peremptory ruling» – any of the following:

- (1) ruling issued by the military court of appeals;
- (2) ruling issued by a military court of first instance for which the period of appeal elapsed and no appeal was submitted;

«Order» – including an appointment, order, proclamation, directive, demand and permit.

«Order regarding the Raising of Fines Stipulated in Security Legislation» – Order regarding Raising of Fines Stipulated in Security Legislation (Judea and Samaria) (number 845), 5740-1980.

«IDF authorities» – the Commander of IDF Forces in the Area and any authority appointed by him or authorized by him, or authorized to operate in the Area in accordance with the law and security legislation, including any military commander in the Area.

«Policeman» – including anyone of non-officer rank who is a member of the police forces.

«Essential services» – services essential to the maintenance of sound governance in the Area, for ensuring peace of the public and of IDF soldiers, for the maintenance of public order, or the provision of essential services for public life.

«Resident» – and «identity card» – as defined in the Order regarding Identity Cards and Population Registry (Judea and Samaria) (No. 297), 5729-1969.

«Assault» – beating a person, touching him, pushing him or applying force against his body in another manner, either directly or indirectly, without his consent or if his consent was obtained through deception.

General Provisions

2. (A) References to bombs, hand grenades, explosives or combustible devices or ammunition in this order, shall be interpreted as including any component of a bomb, hand grenade, explosives or combustible device or ammunition.

(B) An order issued under security legislation shall enter into effect at the time determined therein.

(C) It is possible to issue any order verbally, if the authority issuing or giving the order considers it proper to do so.

(D) The authority giving or issuing an order shall ensure that an announcement of its date of validity shall be given at the earliest possible time and in the manner deemed appropriate thereby. However, no order shall be viewed as invalid for a certain person for whom it is applicable, due to the fact that his attention was not drawn thereto.

(E) The provisions of this section shall apply to all security legislation.

Appointment of Military Commanders

3. The Commander of IDF Forces in the Area is permitted to appoint a military commander for any area or place in the Area. An appointment such as this may be done by announcing a name or position and if a position is named, the holder of the announced position from time to time shall be the military commander of the area or place so mentioned.

Authorities of policeman

4. Any policeman, who is a member of the police forces shall have these authorities:

- (1) the powers given to any soldier under the security legislation;
- (2) the powers that any policeman in the Area had on June 7, 1967 under any law applicable to the region on that day.

Authorities of police officer

5. Any officer who is a member of the police forces shall have the powers granted to any policeman, police officer, or IDF officer under the security legislation and in accordance with any law.

Authority of member of the Security Service

6. (A) Any member of the General Security Services shall have the powers given to any soldier in accordance with the security legislation.

(B) With regard to a member of the General Security Services, his superiors in this service shall constitute an authority he is obliged to abide by.

Authority of member of the Prisons Service

7. (A) In this section –

«A member of the Masada Unit» – a person who is part of the Masada Unit in the Prisons Service in Israel according to a valid document given to him by this unit.

«Prison guard» – as defined in the Order regarding the Prisons Service (Judea and Samaria) (No. 254), 5728-1968.

(B) A prison guard, while performing his duty within the prison and its immediate surroundings, shall have the powers delegated to a soldier under Chapter C; while performing his duty in accompanying a prisoner – also outside of the prison area.

(C) The powers stipulated in Subsection (B) shall also be given to a prison guard who is part of the Security and Operations Unit in the Prisons Service, when fulfilling security duties for employees of the Prisons Service and their family members.

(D) Each member of the Masada Unit shall have the powers that are granted to a soldier under Chapter C.

Chapter B – Military Courts (8-20)

Order regarding Security Provisions

Non-dependence

8. In matters of adjudication there is no authority over one authorized to adjudicate, apart from the authority of the law and security legislation.

The military courts

9. The following are the military courts in the Area vested with jurisdictional authority:

(1) Military courts of first instance that will be established by proclamation of the military commander of the region;

(2) Military court of appeals.

Authority

10. (A) A military court is authorized to adjudicate any offense defined in security legislation and law.

(B) If a defendant is found guilty of an offense according to the law, the military court is authorized to sentence him to punishment, not to exceed the punishment that a lawfully convened court is authorized to impose upon him in the same case, when there is no other provision in the security legislation.

(C) In regard to Subsection (B), the same applies:

(1) whether the offense was committed prior to the entry of IDF forces into the region or thereafter;

- (2) whether the authority for adjudication was assigned to a special court or a tribunal.
- (D) In hearing an offense in accordance with the law, the military court shall enjoy, in addition to the authorities in the security legislation, all the powers that would have been granted a local court as defined in the Order Concerning the Local Courts (Judea and Samaria) (No. 412), 5730-1970, had it been hearing the case.
- (E) The military court is authorized to adjudicate as noted in Subsection (A) in the matter of someone who committed an act outside of the region that would constitute an offense if committed in the Area, and the act harmed or was intended to harm the security of the region or public order.
- (F) The military court is also authorized to adjudicate as noted in Subsection (A) a person who committed a criminal offense in area A, harming or meaning to harm the security of the region.
- (G) A military court is also authorized to adjudicate, as stated in Subsection (A), anyone who committed a criminal offense in Area A according to sections 407D(B), 407(I) – 407(K) of the Jordanian Criminal Code No. 16, as amended in the Order regarding the Amendment of the Criminal Code (Amendment No. 6) (Judea and Samaria) (No. 1428) 5755-1995, and according to Section 412 of the Jordanian Criminal Code No. 16, as amended in the Order regarding the Amendment of the Penal Code (Stolen Property and Property Suspected as Stolen) (Judea and Samaria) (No. 771) 5739-1978, provided that the object of the offense is an automobile legally registered in the State of Israel.
- (H) Subsection G shall remain in effect until 23.09.2010.

Appointment of judges

11. (A) The Commander of IDF Forces in the Area will appoint, according to the choice of the Committee for Selecting Judges (hereinafter – the Selection Committee):

- (1) Officers in the IDF with the rank of captain or higher, with at least five years of legal experience, to serve as judges;
- (2) Judges with the rank of lieutenant colonel or higher to serve as presidents of the military courts of first instance;
- (3) Judges to serve as vice-presidents of the military courts of first instance, who shall fill the positions of the presidents of these courts upon their absence or when a president has not been appointed to the court ;
- (4) Judges with the rank of lieutenant colonel or higher, with legal experience of at least seven years, to serve as judges of the military court of appeals; however, an officer who has not previously served as a judge shall not be appointed, unless the Selection Committee is convinced that he has engaged in legal activity in the IDF that makes him suitable for this position;
- (5) A judge with the rank of colonel or higher, with legal experience of at least seven years, to serve as president of the military court of appeals. However, if the Selection Committee sees that there is no officer among the army's regular forces with legal experience suitable for the position of president of the military court of appeals, it is entitled to recommend – by a majority of five of its members –appointing to the position a suitable officer who has legal training.
- (6) A judge, as noted in Paragraph (4), to serve as vice-president of the military court of appeals who shall fill the position of the president of the military court of appeals upon his

absence or when a president has not been appointed to the military court of appeals as per Paragraph (5).

(B) For the purpose of Subsection (A) – officers in the IDF – officers who are part of the IDF regular forces, or officers who are part of the IDF reserve forces; however, an officer who is part of the IDF reserve forces shall not be appointed as president of the military court of appeals, as its vice-president, as president of the military court of first instance or vice-president.

Appointing acting judges

12. A. The Commander of IDF Forces in the Area will appoint as acting judges, upon recommendation of the president of the courts-martial appeals court and with the candidate's consent -

(1) A judge of the military court of appeals – as president or judge of the military court of first instance.

(2) A judge of the military court of first instance – as a judge of the military court of appeals or as president of the military court of first instance.

(B) Acting appointments under this section will be for a continuous or intermittent period not to exceed one year out of a period of three years.

(C) One appointed as acting judge in accordance with this section is authorized to also hear a matter under the authority of the military court in which he regularly serves, provided that he shall not hear the same matter in two instances.

The Selection Committee

13. (A) The Selection Committee will comprise seven members as follows:

(1) The president of the courts-martial appeals court, who will chair the committee;

(2) The head of the Personnel Branch of the IDF General Staff;

(3) The coordinator of government activity in the Area of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip;

(4) The vice-president of the courts-martial appeals court;

(5) The president of the military court of appeals;

(6) A retired judge, to be appointed by the president of the courts-martial appeals court;

(7) A representative of the Israel Bar Association, to be selected by the national council of the Bar Association.

(B) The Selection Committee is entitled to operate even if the number of its members has decreased, provided that there are no fewer than five.

(C) The following are entitled to nominate candidates to serve as a judge:

(1) The president of the courts-martial appeals court;

(2) The head of the Personnel Branch of the IDF General Staff;

(3) The president of the military court of appeals;

(4) Two members of the Selection Committee, acting as one

(D) A decision of the Selection Committee will be made by a majority vote of the members participating in the vote.

(E) The Selection Committee will define the publication and selection procedures, as well as the procedures for its hearings and work. The chairman of the Selection Committee shall be authorized to appoint subcommittees.

(F) The Selection Committee will not propose the nomination of a judge who has been

convicted of a criminal offense entailing moral turpitude.

Termination of tenure

14. (A) A judge's tenure will not be terminated without his consent, except in one of the following:

(1) When the Selection Committee has determined, on the basis of a medical opinion in accordance with such as it shall establish, that he is unable to continue to fulfill his role due to his state of health;

(2) By a decision of the Selection Committee proposed by the committee chairman or the president of the military court of appeals;

(3) In accordance with a decision of the president of the courts-martial appeals court for organizational reasons, including reasons pertaining to the scope of activities;

(B) The term of a judge, who is part of the IDF reserve forces will be terminated, in addition to the stipulations of this subsection, if he ceases to be part of the IDF reserve forces.

(C) A judge whose term ends after he has begun a hearing shall be entitled to continue the said hearing in order to conclude it within three months from the end of his term; this provision does not apply to anyone whose tenure is terminated by a decision of the Selection Committee as stipulated in Subsection (A).

Composition of the military court of first instance

15. The military court of first instance can hold a hearing with three judges (in this order – «military court of three») and can hold a hearing with one judge (in this order –»single judge») in accordance with the provisions of this order.

Composition of military courts of three

16. (A) A military court of three will be composed of three judges; the panel will be determined by the president of the court and, in absence of such decision, according to the order determined by the president of the court from time to time.

(B) The president of the court will serve as the presiding judge in any panel on which he sits, unless a judge of the military court of appeals serving as an acting judge in that court sits on the panel, who will then function as the presiding judge; if the president is not among the judges of the panel – he shall determine another judge to function as presiding judge.

Single judge

17. (A) A single judge will be a judge determined by the president of the court and, in absence of such decision, according to the order determined by the president of the court from time to time.

(B) The provisions of this order will apply to a single judge as if he were a military court of three, unless another provision applies.

(C) (1) A single judge shall not have the authority to sentence any defendant, in a single sentence, to more than ten years imprisonment or a fine higher than the fine determined in Section 1(A)(4) of the Order regarding the raising of Fines Stipulated in security Legislation, or the same imprisonment and fine together;

(2) Nothing in Paragraph (1) shall detract from the powers of a single judge to implement any suspended sentence as stipulated in sections 169 to 171;

(3) Notwithstanding the aforementioned in Paragraph (1) and in addition to his authority in

accordance with this paragraph, a single judge hearing a criminal offense in accordance with Section 227 is empowered to impose upon the defendant a fine at the rate determined in Section 164(C).

Transfer of hearing

18. (A) At the request of a military prosecutor the military court of three is authorized, at any stage of the hearing and up until the verdict, to transfer the matter of the defendant to a single judge.

(B) When a hearing is transferred as mentioned in Subsection (A), the single judge shall continue the trial from the stage at which the court arrived prior to the transfer and he may, after giving an opportunity to the litigants to present their contentions in the matter, treat the evidence taken by his predecessors as if he had taken it himself or retake the evidence himself, in its entirety or in part.

(C) At any stage of the hearing through the verdict, a single judge is authorized to transfer the hearing of any charge to a military court of three and return the defendant to custody, or release him under conditions determined by him which shall ensure that he will appear before the said court; when the hearing is transferred as noted, the military court of three shall have authority to hear and rule on the aforementioned charge as if the latter had been brought before it from the beginning.

Military Court of Appeals

19. (A) The military court of appeals will hear appeals from military courts of first instance.

(B) (1) The military court of appeals will be composed of judges; panels of the military court of appeals will be determined by its president.

(2) The president of the military court of appeals will serve as the presiding judge in any panel on which he sits; if the president is not among the judges of the panel – he will determine another judge to serve as presiding judge.

(C) The military court of appeals will sit as a panel of three, apart from the instances noted hereinafter, in which the military court of appeals will sit as a panel of five:

(1) When the appeal concerns a sentence imposing the death penalty;

(2) When the president of the military court of appeals so decides;

(3) When the Military Judge Advocate General believes there is need for this panel because the appeal entails a legal question involving an innovation or which is of general importance, or for another reason;

(4) When a panel of three which began to hear a certain matter ordered that the remainder of the hearing be conducted before five judges.

(D) Notwithstanding the aforementioned in Subsection (C), the military court of appeals will be a court of one judge, who is a judge of the military court of appeals, when one of the following applies:

(1) In a hearing in the matter of detention in accordance with Section 37 to 39 or in detention prior to the verdict in accordance with Section 44 or in an appeal in accordance with Section 45 or in a review hearing according to Section 47.

(2) In a hearing in an appeal against a ruling of a single judge, unless the convict was sentenced to imprisonment of five years or more, or an unsuspended prison sentence of three years or more, or when the president or the vice-president of the military court of

appeals orders a hearing before a panel of three.

(E) For the purposes of this section, «imprisonment» – including a suspended prison term but not including a imprisonment due to non-payment of a fine.

Replacing a judge

20. Provided that the taking of evidence has not begun, another judge is authorized to continue the trial from the stage to which his predecessor arrived; if the taking of evidence began and a judge is prevented from finishing the trial for whatever reason, another judge may continue from the stage to which his predecessor arrived and he may, after giving an opportunity to the relevant parties to present their contentions in this matter, treat the evidence taken by his predecessor as if he had taken it himself, or retake it, in its entirety or in part.

Chapter C – Detainment, Arrest, Release, Search, Seizure and Forfeiture (21-69)

Order regarding Security Provisions

Article A – General Provisions

Applicability

21. Provisions of this chapter and provisions issued by virtue thereof shall further apply to an offense under security legislation, to an offense under another law applicable in the Area and to an act, omission or attempt executed in Israel or territory held by the IDF which is punishable by law or security legislation applicable to the place in which it was committed.

Article B – Detainment

Detainment

22. (A) In this section –

«**detainment**» – restricting the liberty of a person to move freely due to suspicion that he has committed an offense or to prevent the commission of an offense when the restriction of liberty is confined in advance in time and purpose, as stipulated in this section.

(B) If a soldier has a reasonable basis to suspect that a person has committed an offense of security legislation, or that he is about to commit an offense that is liable to endanger the well-being or security of a person, or the public order or security, the soldier is authorized to detain him in order to ascertain his identity and address, or to question him and deliver documents to him in the place where he is at.

(C) A soldier is entitled to demand that a person accompany him to a place where there is a person lawfully authorized to investigate or to summon him to a place where there is a person lawfully authorized to investigate at a date to be set, if these two apply:

(1) There is a reasonable basis to suspect that he has committed an offense or there is a high likelihood that he is about to commit an offense as stipulated in Subsection (B).

(2) The identification was insufficient, or it was not possible to question him at the site.

Detainment of witness at site

23. (A) If a soldier has a reasonable basis to suspect that an offense has been committed or that an offense is about to be committed that is liable to endanger the well-being or security of a person, or the public well-being or security of the region, the soldier is authorized to detain a person who is can provide information pertaining to this offense in

order to ascertain his identity and address. He is also authorized to summon him to a place where there is a person lawfully authorized to investigate, to be scheduled at a reasonable date in order to carry out those actions.

(B) If the identification is not sufficient, or if there is concern that the person shall not appear for the investigation at the scheduled time, the soldier is authorized to request that the person accompany him to a place where there is a person lawfully authorized to investigate, in order to take testimony.

Detainment for search

24. When a statute provides the authority to search a place, a person's instruments or body or vehicle, or the authority to demand that a person present documents, the holder of that authority is empowered to detain a person in order to enable a search or examination of documents, and he is also authorized to demand that a person give his name and address.

Detainment for execution of arrest warrant

25. (A) If a soldier has a reasonable basis to suspect that an arrest warrant or an imprisonment order has been issued against a person, he is authorized to detain him until receiving a copy of the order, in order to execute the arrest or imprisonment in accordance therewith.

(B) If it is not possible to obtain a copy of the order at the site, a soldier is authorized to demand that this person accompany him to a place where there is a person lawfully authorized to investigate, in order to receive the order and execute the arrest or imprisonment in accordance therewith.

Duration of detainment

26. (A) A person shall not be detained beyond the reasonable time required, in the circumstances of the case, for carrying out the activity for which the detainment authority is provided by law.

(B) In any case, a person or vehicle shall not be detained for a period of time exceeding three hours; however, an IDF officer with the rank of lieutenant colonel and above or a police officer is authorized to extend the detainment for an additional period of time not to exceed three additional hours, for reasons that are to be recorded.

Detainment report

27. At the conclusion of the detainment, the person who conducted the detainment shall compose a report detailing the name of the person who was detained, the reason for the detainment and the duration of the detainment, if one of the following applies:

(1) The person was brought to a place where a person lawfully authorized to investigate is present;

(2) The person was detained for a period of three hours or longer.

Precedence of detainment

28. A person shall not be arrested under Article C of this chapter if it detainment is sufficient; however, this does not impinge upon the validity of arrest.

Article C – Arrest and Release

Place of detention

29. (A) A detainee in accordance with this order shall be held in custody in a place to be determined by a military commander.

Execution of arrest warrant

30. An arrest warrant under this article shall be executed by a soldier.

Arrest by soldier without arrest warrant

31. (A) A soldier is authorized to arrest, without an arrest warrant, any person violating the provisions of this order or if there is cause to suspect that he committed an offense under this order.

(B) A person arrested in accordance with Subsection (A) shall be transferred as soon as possible to a police station or place of detention as determined in this order.

(C) An arrest warrant against a person arrested in accordance with Subsection (A) must be received within a reasonable time; if an arrest warrant is not given within 96 hours from the time of his arrest, he shall be released.

(D) The Commander of IDF Forces in the Area is entitled to authorize any person to order the release of a person arrested in accordance with Subsection (A), provided that no arrest warrant under the provisions of this article was issued against the detainee.

Arrest by a policeman

32. (A) A police officer, who has reasonable grounds to believe that a person violated the provisions of this order or it became known to him that the investigation material gathered against the arrested person as noted in Subsection 31(A) require the continuation of his arrest, is authorized to issue an arrest warrant in writing and for a period no longer than eight days from the time of his arrest.

(B) If an arrest warrant as noted is issued for a period shorter than eight days from the time of his arrest, a police officer is authorized to extend it in writing from time to time, provided that the total arrest period does not exceed eight days from the time of the arrest.

Combat arrest

33. (A) For the purpose of this section -

«detainee» – one arrested in the Area during operational activity in the fight against terror and the circumstances of his arrest raise suspicion that he endangers or is liable to endanger the security of the region, the security of the IDF forces or security of the public.

«officer» – an IDF officer with the rank of at least captain or a police officer with the rank of at least commander.

(B) An officer is authorized to order in writing the holding of a detainee in detention for a period no longer than eight days from the day he was brought to the detention facility (hereinafter –period of detention).

(C) An officer is authorized to order the release of an detainee prior to the conclusion of the period of detention, if he finds there is no longer a need for detention.

(D) (1) Notwithstanding the aforementioned in sections 56 and 58, the detainee shall not meet with his attorney during two days from the day of his arrest.

(2) Prevention of a detainee's meeting with an attorney at the conclusion of two days from the day of his arrest shall be done in accordance with subsections 58(C) and (D).

Release from detention by police officer

34. A police officer is authorized to order the release of a person arrested in accordance with sections 31(A) or 32, conditionally or without any conditions.

Release from detention by military court

35. A judge is authorized to order the release of a person arrested in accordance with sections 31(A) or 32, conditionally or without any conditions, and to order a change in the

release conditions defined by a police officer.

Request for release

36. (A) A person arrested in accordance with sections 31(A) or 32 against whom an arrest warrant has not yet been issued by a judge, is entitled to turn to a judge with a request to order his release or to order a change in the conditions determined for his release by a police officer.

(B) A request for release not presented during the hearing on issuing the arrest warrant, a request for a review or an appeal shall be submitted in writing with copies of the decision regarding the arrest and the protocol of the hearing, and shall contain a summary of their reasons; if these were preceded by requests for release or requests for review or other appeals – copies of them shall be attached to the same requests and appeals and with the protocol of their hearing; however, a judge is entitled, for reasons he deems appropriate, to consider the request even if the aforementioned copies were not attached.

Remand

37. A judge is authorized to give an arrest warrant and extend the length of detention, provided that the arrest warrant or the remand does not exceed a period of thirty days at a time, and that the total period of detention in accordance with this section not be longer than ninety days.

Remand for a period exceeding three months

38. A judge of the military court of appeals is authorized, at the request of the legal advisor of the region, to order the remand of a person arrested in accordance with Section 37 or his renewed arrest, for a period not to exceed three months; if an arrest warrant as noted is given for a period shorter than three months, a judge of the military court of appeals is authorized to extend it from time to time, provided that the total period of detention in accordance with this section does not exceed three months.

Remand for the purpose of administrative detention

39. A judge is authorized to extend the detention of a person arrested under this article for a period not to exceed 72 hours, if a military prosecutor declares that there is an intention to bring the detainee's case before the military commander, as defined in Section 285(A), for him to consider issuing an administrative detention order, and if the judge is persuaded that the circumstances of the case justify the extension of the detainee's arrest for this period. In this context, Sabbaths and holidays shall not be included in the hour count.

Release from detention by order of judge

40. (A) A person arrested by an arrest warrant of a judge shall be released solely by order of a judge.

(B) Notwithstanding the aforementioned in Subsection (A), a police officer, whose rank is not lower than that of superintendent, is authorized to order the release of a person arrested by arrest warrant of a judge prior to the end of the period of arrest as determined by the judge, unless the judge determined that the detainee shall be brought before him, or that the detainee so requested, or if the detainee was arrested by order of a judge until the conclusion of his trial.

Deferral of release.

41. (A) If a judge decides to release an arrestee and the applicant who requested the arrest announces, when this decision is issued, his intention to appeal it, the judge is authorized

to order a deferral of the execution of the release for a period not to exceed 72 hours; in this context, Sabbaths and holidays shall not be included in the hour count.

(B) If a judge decides to release a detainee and a military prosecutor declares, when this decision is issued, that he intends to bring the arrestee's case before the military commander as defined in Section 285 (A) for him to consider issuing an administrative detention order against him, the judge is authorized to order the deferral of the execution of release for a period not to exceed 72 hours, if persuaded that the circumstances of the case justify deferral of the detainee's release for this period; in this context, Sabbaths and holidays shall not be included in the hour count.

Release on bail

42. (A) Release on bail can be on personal bond of the detainee or defendant, either alone or in addition to the guarantee of a guarantor or a monetary guarantee of the detainee or the guarantor or some of each, all as ordered by the police officer or court that determined the provision of bail as a condition for release.

(B) Release on bail in accordance with this section is on condition that the released person shall appear at any time requested for interrogation, for a trial, or for serving his punishment, and the military court is authorized to add any conditions it finds necessary, inter alia the military court is authorized to condition the release on bail upon deposit of the released person's passport, and prohibit him to leave the region.

(C) If a person was released on bail a soldier is authorized, whether at his own initiative or in accordance with a petition by the guarantor, if he has a reason to believe that the released person is about to flee justice, to arrest the released person without an arrest warrant. A released person arrested in accordance with this section shall be treated as noted in Section 31(B).

(D) At the request of a military prosecutor the military court is authorized, when proven thereto that the released person violated one of the conditions of his release, to order the arrest of the released person. The court is also authorized to order -

(1) Payment of the monetary guarantee in its entirety or in part to the regional command. Such order shall be considered as a fine not paid on time;

(2) The forfeiture of the guarantee, in its entirety or in part, to the regional command.

(E) At any time following the issuing of an order in accordance with Subsection (D), the military court is authorized, for reasons to be noted, to annul or alter it as it sees fit.

(F) A person released on bail in accordance with the instruction of a police officer may, within seven days from the provision of bail or guarantee, appeal to the military court of first instance regarding the amount of bail or guarantee.

(G) If a convict was convicted in a ruling of a military court of first instance, the court which convicted him may release him on bail at any time up until the ruling has become peremptory; if an appeal was submitted and is being heard, the military court of appeals shall be vested with this authority.

(H) The guarantee and conditions of release on bail shall be canceled if an indictment is not served against the person released on bail within two years of the date on which the conditions of release were stipulated; however, the court is authorized, upon request of a military prosecutor, to extend the bail and its conditions for an additional period not to exceed three months.

(I) The provisions of Subsection (H) shall apply to bail and conditions of release on bail determined after 24.06.09.

Detention pending conclusion of proceedings

43. If an indictment is submitted, a judge shall be authorized to order the detention of the defendant until the end of his trial.

Detention prior to verdict

44. (A) If a defendant, after the filing of charges against him, was held

In detention under the same indictment for a cumulative period of up to two years, and his trial in the first instance did not end with a verdict, his matter will be brought before a judge of the military court of appeals.

The judge will hear the matter of the defendant and order his release, conditionally or without conditions, unless the judge believes that the circumstances of the matter, including the severity of the offense attributed to the defendant and his level of dangerousness, the fear of his fleeing justice and the reasons for the prolonging of proceedings, do not justify his release.

(B) If a judge decides that the circumstances of the matter do not justify release of the defendant, the judge is entitled to order the continued holding of the defendant under detention for a period not to exceed six months, and to reorder this from time to time.

Appeal

45. (A) An arrestee, a person conditionally released from arrest, a police officer and a military prosecutor are entitled to appeal the decision of the judge of the first instance in a matter concerning arrest or release or request of review, before a judge of the military court of appeals.

(B) The proceedings in an appeal, including the presence of litigants, shall be as directed by the judge.

Authority of detention in appeal

46. If a military prosecutor appeals an arrest, the authority to arrest resides with the judge of the military court of appeals.

Review

47. A detainee, a person conditionally released from arrest, a police officer and a military prosecutor are entitled to make a request in writing to a judge to review a decision he issued in the matter of the detention or release, including a decision in accordance with this section, if new facts arise or the circumstances have changed, including time elapsed from the day of arrest, and if this may change the judge's previous decision.

In any event the detainee is entitled to submit a request for review at the end of one year from his arrest and after any additional six months. However, if the hearing of the appeal of the verdict given by the military court of first instance has begun, a judge of the military court of appeals shall decide on the request.

Authority in review and appeal

48. In a review or appeal, the judge is entitled to sustain the decision being appealed, change it or cancel it and grant another instead thereof.

Deferral of release

49. If the military court issued a ruling and a military prosecutor announces that the prosecution intends to submit an appeal of the decision of the court, the court is authorized

to release the defendant on bail for reasons to be noted, or order the detention of the defendant for a period not to exceed 72 hours for the filing of a writ of appeal.

Detention after appeal

50. If a military prosecutor submitted an appeal of a ruling, the arrest authority is given to a judge of the military court of appeals.

Presence of detainee in arrest hearings

51. An arrest hearing under this section, including a review hearing, will be held in the presence of the detainee, except in one of the following cases:

(A) If the detainee requests not to be present at the hearing;

(B) If the judge is convinced, based on a physician's opinion, that the detainee is unable to participate in the hearing due to his health condition; in this event, the hearing will be held in the presence of his attorney, or if he is not represented the judge will appoint a defense attorney for him until he is able to appear in court; if the reason preventing his attendance no longer applies and the period of detention is not yet over, the detainee shall be entitled to request another hearing.

Presence of detainee in security offenses

52. (A) In this section, the meaning of the expressions "detainee» and "approving authority» will be as defined in Section 58.

(B) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 51, the military court is authorized, upon the request of a military prosecutor, to order the detention of a detainee without the detainee's presence for special reasons to be noted for a short period indispensable under the circumstances not to exceed 24 hours, if the court is convinced that the release of the detainee would significantly harm the security of the region or the security of the State of Israel or public order; in this context, Sabbaths and holidays shall not be included in the hour count.

(C) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 51, the military court is authorized, upon the request of a military prosecutor, to order the detention of a detainee without the detainee's presence for special reasons to be noted for a short period indispensable under the circumstances not to exceed 72 hours, and if the court is convinced that due to the security circumstances prevailing in the region there is a real difficulty in bringing the detainee to his remand hearing; in this context, Sabbaths and holidays shall not be included in the hour count.

(D) If the court orders the arrest of a detainee under Section 37, in the presence of the detainee, for a period of less than 25 days, the court is authorized, without his presence – notwithstanding the stipulations of Section 51 – to extend his detention for a period not to exceed the period remaining until the end of the 25-day period since the date of the hearing held in his presence, if such a request is submitted, with the approval of the approving authority and if the court is convinced that a cessation of the investigation is liable to undermine the prevention of an offense according to the law or security legislation listed in the second appendix or injury to human life.

(E) Notwithstanding the stipulations in Subsection (A), the military court is authorized to order a hearing of an appeal under Section 45 or of a request for a review under Section 47, not in the presence of the detainee, if such a request is submitted with the approval of the approving authority, and it is convinced that a cessation of the investigation is liable to

cause real harm to the investigation.

(F) A hearing that is held not in the presence of a detainee, under subsections (B) to (D) will be held in the presence of the detainee's defense attorney, and if he is not represented, the judge shall appoint a defense attorney for him; however, if a defense attorney is not present in said hearing, the judge shall appoint a defense attorney for the purposes of the hearing stipulated in this section only, and is authorized to order the remand, as stated in subsections (B) to (D), for short periods indispensable under the circumstances, until the defense attorney is present in the hearing.

(G) The military court is authorized to order that a hearing of a request to hold a hearing not in the presence of the detainee, in accordance with paragraphs (B) to (E), in part or in its entirety, shall be held in the presence of one party only or in camera.

(H) Subsections (D) and (E) shall be in effect until 29.12.2010.

Giving notice upon arrest

53. (A) If a person is arrested, notice of his arrest and location shall be given without delay to a person related to him, unless the detainee requested that such notice not be given.

(B) Notwithstanding the aforementioned in Subsection (A), if the detainee is a minor, information about his arrest and location shall be provided without delay to one of his parents, and if it is not possible to notify a parent – to a person related to the minor; however, if there is fear that the notice shall harm the well-being of the minor, information shall not be provided but to the person appointed by the Commander of IDF Forces in the Area for this purpose.

(C) At the request of the detainee, a notice as noted in Subsection (A) shall further be made to a lawyer named by the detainee.

(D) If a person was arrested and brought to a detention facility, the commander of the facility shall notify him, close to the time of his arrival at the facility, of his aforementioned rights under this section.

(E) Subsections (C) and (D) shall not apply to a detainee as defined in Section 58.

Deferral of notification of arrest by military court

54. (A) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 53 a judge is authorized to permit not to provide notification of arrest of a person arrested for an offense punishable by imprisonment of more than three years or that notification be given only to a designated person, if he is convinced that reasons of security of the region or investigation requirements mandate the confidentiality of the arrest.

(B) Authorization in accordance with Subsection (A) shall be for a period not to exceed 96 hours. A judge is authorized to extend it from time to time, provided that the total period does not exceed eight days.

(C) A request under Subsection (A) shall be heard *ex parte*, on behalf of the applicant a military prosecutor or a policeman of the rank of inspector or higher shall present themselves.

Deferral of notification of arrest – suspect of offense under Appendix

55. (A) For the purpose of this section – «detainee» – as defined in Section 58.

(B) If the head of the investigation team of the General Security Services or an officer of the rank of lieutenant colonel or above (so authorized by the Commander of IDF Forces in the Area upon recommendation of the head of Military Intelligence) believes that the needs

of interrogation mandate this, he is entitled to order a deferral in the notification of the arrest for a period not to exceed 24 hours from the time of arrest.

(C) If a person is detained, a judge is authorized to permit not giving notice of his arrest or that the notice be given only to the person he determines, if he is convinced that for reasons of security of the region or interrogation needs necessitate this.

(D) Authorization in accordance with Subsection (C) shall be for a period or for periods which together shall not exceed 12 days, and the days of deferral of notice of the detainee's arrest in accordance with Subsection (B) shall be counted among the aforementioned 12 days in this subsection.

Meeting with attorney

56. (A) A detainee is entitled to meet with an attorney and consult with him.

(B) A meeting of the arrestee with his attorney shall be conducted in private and in conditions which ensure the confidentiality of the conversation, yet in a manner which permits supervision of the arrestee's movements and behavior.

(C) If the detainee requested to meet with his attorney, or an attorney appointed by a person related to the detainee asked to meet with the detainee, the commander of the detention facility shall permit this as soon as possible.

(D) If the detainee is in interrogation proceedings or other actions related to the investigation, and a police officer of the rank of chief inspector or higher finds that disrupting the interrogation proceedings or actions is liable to thwart the investigation, he is authorized to order, in a written and detailed decision, that a meeting of the detainee with an attorney be delayed for a few hours, and this applies if the meeting is liable to thwart or disrupt the arrest of additional suspects in the same matter.

(E) Notwithstanding the aforementioned in Subsection (C), a police officer of the rank of superintendent and higher, in a detailed written decision may order not to permit a meeting of a detainee with a lawyer for a period no longer than 96 hours from the hour of arrest, if he is convinced that this is required for maintaining the security of the region or of human life or to thwart a an offense punishable by three years or more.

(F) Subsections (C) through (E) shall not apply to a detainee arrestee as defined in Section 58.

Preventing meeting with attorney by military court

57. (A) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 56 a judge is authorized to permit that a detainee shall not meet an attorney if he is convinced that reasons pertaining to the security of the region or investigation requirements necessitate the confidentiality of the arrest.

(B) Authorization under Subsection (A) shall be for a period not to exceed 96 hours and a judge is authorized to extend it from time to time provided that the total period does not exceed 8 days.

(C) A request under Subsection (A) shall be heard *ex parte*, on behalf of the applicant a military prosecutor or a police officer of the rank of inspector or higher shall present themselves.

Preventing meeting with attorney – suspect of offense under Appendix

58. (A) In this section and in Section 59:

«detainee» – a detainee suspected of an offense under the law or the security legislation specified in the Appendix: as well as a detainee arrested under the provisions of Chapter H

and suspected of an offense that, had it been committed in the Area, would constitute an offense under the law or security legislation specified in the Appendix.

“Supervisor of interrogation» is one of the following:

- (1) A police officer of the rank of superintendent or higher;
- (2) Head of an investigation team in the General Security Services;
- (3) An IDF officer so authorized by the Commander of IDF Forces in the Area.

«Permitting authority» – is one of the following:

- (1) A police officer of the rank of chief superintendent or higher.
- (2) Head of the Investigations Department at the General Security Services.
- (3) An IDF officer of the rank of lieutenant colonel and higher so authorized by the Commander of IDF Forces in the Area.

(B) If a detainee requested to meet with his attorney or an attorney appointed by a person related to the detainee asked to meet with the detainee – the supervisor of interrogation shall allow the meeting if he sees no reason to defer it as noted in subsection (C) and (D).

(C) The supervisor of interrogation is authorized, in a written decision, to forbid a meeting of the detainee with a lawyer for a period or periods which together shall be no longer than 15 days from the date of arrest, if he reasons this is necessary for reasons of security of the region or the good of the interrogation necessitates this.

(D) The permitting authority is authorized, in a written decision, to forbid a meeting of the detainee with a lawyer for an additional period or additional periods which together shall not exceed 15 days, if convinced that this is necessary for reasons of the security of the region or the good of the interrogation necessitates this.

(E) Notwithstanding the decision in accordance with subsection (C) and (D), the supervisor of the interrogation shall permit the detainee to meet with his attorney if the interrogation has ended.

Preventing meeting with attorney by a military court – suspect of offense under Appendix 59. (A) If a person is detained, a judge is authorized to allow that the detainee shall not meet an attorney if he is convinced that reasons pertaining to the security of the region or the good of the interrogation necessitate this.

(B) Authorization under Subsection (A) shall be for a period or periods not to exceed 30 days, but the provisions of this subsection do not detract from the power under Section 58, and the days of deferral of meeting under Section 58 shall not be included in the 30-day period stipulated in this subsection.

(C) The president or vice-president of the military court of first instance is empowered to extend the aforementioned period in Subsection (B) for an additional period or periods which together shall not exceed 30 days, if the Commander of IDF Forces in the Area confirmed in writing that special reasons of security of the region necessitate this.

(D) If charges were filed in the military court, the aforementioned authorization in subsections (B) and (C) is annulled beginning from the time when the charges were filed.

Article D – Seizure and Forfeiture

Seizure

60. Any soldier or authorized body so appointed is empowered to seize and arrest goods, objects, animals, documents or objects (hereinafter in this article – “goods») regarding which they have reason to suspect that an offense under this order was committed or is

about to be committed, or that they were given in reward for the execution of such an offense or as a means of its execution, or were used for committing any offense as noted or as a means of committing it, or used for committing any such offense or for facilitating its execution, or they have reason to believe that these may serve as evidence for any offense under this order.

Goods used for committing an offense

61. Goods regarding which an offense under this order was committed, or that were given in reward for committing an offense as noted or as a means for committing or for facilitating the execution of the offense – shall be treated as ordered by the regional commander.

Goods not used for committing an offense

62. If goods were seized in accordance with this article and were later discovered not to have been used to commit any offense under this order, or in reward for committing an offense as noted, or as a means of committing it or facilitating its execution, or are not to serve any longer as evidence for an offense under this order – they shall be released in accordance with instructions of the Commander of IDF Forces in the Area.

Conflicting claims of ownership of goods

63. If an order is given to release goods seized under this section and different claims to the goods are submitted which contradict each other, the military prosecutor shall refer to the president of the military court of first instance, or to whom the president shall determine for this matter, a request to order what shall be done with the goods; if the aforementioned request is submitted, any person claiming the goods is entitled to appear before the president of the military court, or the one whom the president appointed in this matter, to demand his right to the goods.

Expenses of seizure and holding of goods

64. The owners of the goods seized under this section or anyone who held the goods at the time of their seizure, shall be obligated to pay expenses for the seizure and holding of the goods, in accordance with the instructions of the Commander of IDF Forces in the Area.

Forfeiture of goods

65. (A) The military court is authorized, in addition to any punishment it may impose, to order the forfeiture of goods seized under Section 60-

(1) If a person was convicted of an offense committed regarding the goods, or if the goods were given in reward for the execution of an offense, or as a means of execution or if they were used to facilitate its execution; or

(2) If possession of the goods is prohibited in accordance with law or security legislation.

(B) Goods shall not be forfeited in accordance with Subsection (A) if the owner of the goods proves that he was not involved in committing the offense, and that he did anything possible to prevent the offense, provided that possession of the goods is not prohibited by law or security legislation.

(C) Order of forfeiture in accordance with this section can be given either by a sentence or by petition of a prosecutor.

Claim of ownership or right

66. (A) If a person not involved in committing the offense claims ownership of goods forfeited under this article or a right over them, he is entitled to request from the military

court to annul the order and the court is authorized to do so and order delivery of the goods to the applicant's ownership or realization of right, as the case may be.

(B) If an order of forfeiture concerning goods that were sold was annulled, they shall be substituted by their sale price. If the goods were lost – the military court is authorized, if convinced that there was a crime or negligence in their safeguarding, to obligate the one responsible for their safeguarding to indemnify the damage at an amount to be determined.

Article E – Search

Searching places

67. An officer or a soldier so authorized in general or in a specific instance is authorized to enter, at any time, any place, vehicle, boat or airplane for which there may be reason to suspect use, or were used for any purpose which harms public peace, security of the IDF forces, the maintenance of public order, or for purposes of uprising, revolt or riots, or there is reason to suspect the presence there of a person who violated this order, or goods, objects, animals, documents to be seized in accordance with this order, and they are authorized to search any place, vehicle, boat or airplane and any person on them or coming out of them.

Searching persons

68. Any soldier is authorized to detain and search any person for whom there is reason to suspect that he is using any object liable to seizure in accordance with this order, or any animal regarding which there is room to suspect that it has such object thereon.

Positioning transport vehicles for search

69. (A) A person authorized under this order to enter any vehicle, boat or airplane is authorized to position or stop them by using force if necessary.

(B) A person in control of, or responsible for any vehicle, boat or airplane, who does not stop them immediately when required to do so, whether verbally or through a sign or any other means by a person authorized to do so – shall be charged with an offense under this order [4].

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What articles in Chapter A did you remember?
2. What articles in Chapter B are the most important for your opinion in legislation?
3. What articles in Chapter C did you wrote?

3. Read and translate the text, using a dictionary

United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual
Principles, Policies and Framework
General

United Nations peacekeeping has evolved, particularly following the end of the Cold War in the 1990-s, into one of the main tools used by the international community to manage complex crises that pose a threat to international peace and security. In recent years, UN peacekeeping operations have become multidimensional in nature, composed of a range of components, including military, police, political affairs, rule of law, human rights, reconstruction, public information, child protection and gender. Peacekeeping is no longer purely a military responsibility. Moreover, peacekeeping has also become more multinational, with an increasing number of TCCs.

2.2 : Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to give an overview of the United Nations principles, policies and framework, as applicable to peacekeeping operations that are overarching and cross cutting in nature. It provides strategic direction and establishes operational guidance for a greater understanding of divergent issues at the infantry battalion level.

2.3 : History of UN Peacekeeping Operations. UN peacekeeping is based on the principle that an impartial presence on the ground can ease tensions between hostile parties and create space for political reconciliation. Peacekeeping might bridge the gap between the cessation of hostilities and a durable peace, but only if the parties to a conflict have the political will to reach this goal. Initially developed as a means of responding to inter-state conflict, peacekeeping has increasingly been used in the aftermath of intra-state conflicts and civil wars, which are often characterized by multiple armed factions with differing political objectives and fractured lines of command. With the multidimensional aspect in mind, a battalion should be prepared to undertake diverse operational and non-operational tasks in a multi–United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual 12 national, multicultural and multilingual environment. Increasingly, the Security Council has authorized the military components of peacekeeping operations to use force beyond self-defence to achieve certain mandated objectives, including but not limited to the protection of civilians. There are also a number of areas, such as mission support and security and safety of personnel, which remain essential to the success of peacekeeping, regardless of a particular mission’s mandate.

Reference: • Handbook on UN Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations, 2003 (Foreword, The Evolution of Peacekeeping, United Nations

United Nations. The United Nations is an international organization whose stated aims are facilitating cooperation in international law, international security, sustainable development (socio-economic and environmental), social progress, human rights, and achievement of world peace. Peacekeeping operates within a changing physical, social, economic and political environment. There is the need for flexibility to address an evolving set of issues. Success is never guaranteed, particularly as UN peacekeeping missions are usually deployed in the most physically and politically difficult environments.

The Basic Principles of United Nations Peacekeeping.

Three basic principles have and continue to set United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations apart as a tool for maintaining international peace and security: • Consent of the parties. • Impartiality. • Non-use of force except in self-defence and defence of the mandate. These principles are inter-related and mutually reinforcing. It is important that their meaning and relationship to each other are clearly understood by all those involved in the planning and conduct of UN peacekeeping operations, so that they are applied effectively [8].

Consent of the Parties.

UN peacekeeping operations are deployed with the consent of the main parties to the conflict. This requires a commitment by the parties to a political process (including a cease-fire agreement) and their acceptance of a peacekeeping operation mandated to support Principles, Policies and Framework 13 that process. The consent of the main parties provides with the necessary freedom of action, both political and physical, to carry out mandated tasks. In the absence of such consent, a UN peacekeeping operation risks becoming a party to the conflict; and being drawn towards enforcement action, and away from its intrinsic role of keeping the peace. In the implementation of its mandate, a UN peacekeeping operation should work continuously to ensure that it does not lose the consent of the main parties, while ensuring that the political process moves forward. This requires that all peacekeeping personnel have a thorough understanding of the history and prevailing customs and culture in the mission area, as well as the capacity to assess the evolving interests and motivation of the parties. The absence of trust between the parties in a post-conflict environment can, at times, make consent uncertain and unreliable. The peacekeeping operation should continuously analyze its operating environment to detect and forestall any wavering of consent. A peacekeeping operation should have the political and analytical skills, the operational resources, and be able to take the necessary action to manage situations where there is an absence or breakdown of local consent. In some cases this may require, as a last resort, the use of force. **Impartiality.** UN peacekeeping operations must implement their mandate without favour or prejudice to any party. Impartiality is crucial to maintaining the consent and cooperation of the main parties, and should not be confused with neutrality or inactivity. UN peacekeepers should be impartial and even-handed in their dealings with the parties to the conflict, but not neutral in the execution of their mandate. Notwithstanding the need to establish and maintain good relations with the parties, a peacekeeping operation must scrupulously avoid activities that might compromise its image of impartiality. The need for even-handedness towards the parties should not become an excuse for inaction in the face of behaviour that clearly works against the peace process. Just as a good referee is impartial, but will penalize infractions, a peacekeeping operation should not condone actions by the parties that violate the undertakings of the peace process or the international norms and principles that a United Nations peacekeeping operation upholds. A mission should not shy away from a rigorous application of the principle of impartiality for fear of misinterpretation or retaliation, but before acting it United Nations Infantry Battalion

Manual 14 is always prudent to ensure that the grounds for acting are well-established and can be clearly communicated to all. Failure to do so may undermine the peacekeeping operation's credibility and legitimacy, and may lead to a withdrawal of consent for its presence by one or more of the parties. Where the peacekeeping operation is required to counter such breaches, it must do so with transparency, openness and effective communication as to the rationale and appropriate nature of its response.

Non-use of Force Except in Self-defence and Defence of the Mandate.

UN peacekeeping operations are not an enforcement tool. However, they may use force at the tactical level, with the authorization of the Security Council, if acting in self-defence and defence of the mandate. The UN peacekeeping environments are often characterized by the presence of militias, criminal gangs, and other spoilers who may actively seek to undermine the peace process or pose a threat to the civilian population. In such situations, the Security Council has given mandates authorizing certain missions to «use all necessary means» to deter forceful attempts to disrupt the political process, protect civilians under imminent threat of physical attack, and/or assist the national authorities in maintaining law and order. By proactively using force in defence of their mandates, these United Nations peacekeeping operations have succeeded in improving the security situation and creating an environment conducive to longer-term peacebuilding in the countries where they are deployed. Force should be used only as a measure of last resort, when other methods of persuasion have been exhausted, and an operation must always exercise restraint when doing so. The ultimate aim of the use of force is to influence and deter spoilers working against the peace process or seeking to harm civilians and not to seek their military defeat. It should be calibrated in a precise, proportional and appropriate manner, within the principle of the minimum force necessary to achieve the desired effect, while sustaining consent for the mission and its mandate. Peacekeepers should always be mindful of the need for an early de-escalation of violence and a return to non-violent means of persuasion. Since use of force has political implications, decisions and judgements concerning its use will need to be made at the appropriate level within a mission, based on a combination of factors including mission capability; public perceptions; humanitarian impact; force protection; safety and security of personnel; and the effect on national and local consent for the mission. Principles, Policies and Framework.

Other Success Factors.

UN peacekeeping operations continue to be guided by the basic principles of consent, impartiality and the nonuse of force except in self-defence and defence of the mandate. In order to succeed, UN peacekeeping operations must also be perceived as legitimate and credible, particularly in the eyes of the local population, and should promote national and local ownership, in order to contribute to the achievement of a sustainable peace.

Legitimacy.

International legitimacy is one of the most important assets of a UN peacekeeping operation. It is derived from the fact that it is established after obtaining a mandate from the UN Security Council, which has primary responsibility for the maintenance

of international peace and security. The uniquely broad representation of Member States further strengthens this international legitimacy. So too does the fact that the operations are directed by the UN Secretary-General, an impartial and well-respected international figure, committed to upholding the principles and purposes of the Charter. The manner in which a UN peacekeeping operation conducts itself may have a profound impact on its perceived legitimacy on the ground. The firmness and fairness with which the mission exercises its mandate, the circumspection with which it uses force, the discipline it imposes upon its personnel, the respect it shows to local customs, institutions and laws, and the decency with which it treats the local people all have a direct effect upon perceptions of its legitimacy. Peacekeeping missions must always be aware of and respect national sovereignty. As legitimate government structures emerge, the role of the international actors may well need to diminish quickly. They should seek to promote national and local ownership, be aware of emerging local capacities, and be sensitive to the effect that the behaviour and conduct of the mission has upon the local population.

Credibility.

The credibility of a UN peacekeeping operation is a direct reflection of the international and local communities' belief in the mission's ability to achieve its mandate. Credibility is a function of a mission's capability, effectiveness and ability to manage and meet expectations. Ideally, in order to be credible, a UN peacekeeping operation should deploy as rapidly as possible, be properly resourced, and strive to maintain a confident, capable and unified posture. Early establishment of a credible presence can help to deter spoilers and diminish the likelihood that a mission will need to use force to implement its mandate.

Safety and Security.

The primary responsibility for the security and protection of personnel employed by the UN system organizations, their recognized dependants and the organizations' property rests with the host government. Without prejudice to the above and while not abrogating host government from its obligations in this respect, the United Nations has a duty as an employer to reinforce and, where necessary, supplement the capacity of the host government to fulfil these obligations in circumstances where United Nations personnel are working in areas which are subject to conditions of insecurity and which require mitigation measures beyond those which the host government can reasonably be expected to provide. Under Article 97 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Secretary-General is the Chief Administrative Officer of the Organization. The Secretary-General delegates to the Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Safety and Security (DSS) the authority to make executive decisions relevant to the direction and control of the United Nations security management system and the overall safety and security of United Nations personnel, premises and assets at both field and HQ locations. The DSS has overall responsibility for all safety and security matters for the United Nations worldwide. The DSS is responsible for managing and responding to safety and security concerns at all UN facilities and installations. However, military peacekeepers also have the responsibility for ensuring the security of themselves and their equipment, as well as the security of other UN personnel, especially the civilian staff. The DSS

promulgated Framework of Accountability specifies the responsibilities and accountabilities of United Nations officials and personnel at various levels of appointments.

Specifically all UN peacekeepers are responsible for:

- Completing appropriate safety and security training.
- Conducting in a manner that does not endanger themselves or others.
- Reporting all safety and security incidents to the security focal point as soon as possible.
- Complying with all United Nations safety and security regulations and procedures whether on or off duty.
- Wearing your UN Pass on an outermost garment within visible range at all times while on UN grounds. Principles, Policies and Framework 23 In addition:
- Battalion Commanders should coordinate and liaise with the Safety and Security Officer/Focal Point in the area of operations (AO).
- Infantry battalions should restore and preserve the safety and security environment in the AOR proactively [10].

4. Read and translate idiomatic phrases

Turn a Blind Eye to - A person is turning a blind eye to something or someone if he or she can see something wrong or suspicious but is pretending not to see any. Turning a blind eye is an act of omission, which means not performing the actions that are expected to be done by most people.

Take the Law into One's Own Hands - People who try to take the law into their own hands are trying to seek for justice on their own. They do not ask help from authorities or people who can legally administer the law. Taking the law into one's own hands is generally regarded as illegal.

Null And Void - Something is null and void if it has already been cancelled. Being cancelled, that thing is redundant and worthless

Grace Period - A grace period is the period of time that immediately comes after a deadline for paying a bill. Normally, we can pay a bill without interests and penalties during a grace period, which usually runs for about 30 day

Fine Print - A fine print is an important part of a document that is written in fine or small text. Because it is written in small text, fine print is usually overlooked or ignored.

Cease and Desist - The idiom cease and desist means to stop immediately and permanently. Separately, cease means to stop and desist means not to re-start.

Contempt of Court - If we violate court rules or disregard court processes, then we can be cited for contempt of court.

Burden of Proof - When somebody has the burden of proof, then he or she is required to present evidence to prove his or her claims.

Break a/the law - To do something that is illegal.

The long arm of the law – to broad far-reaching power or influence of the police or legal system

Necessity knows no law-Desperation will drive those in need to disobey the law to obtain what they require.

ignorance of the law excuses no one - One can still be held liable for breaking a law, even if they didn't know they were doing so at the time.

on the wrong side of the law - Legally culpable for a crime; sought by the authorities for some legal wrongdoing.

there's no law against (something) - It is perfectly acceptable to (do something). Typically said in response to criticism of or a warning against some action.

the long arm of the law-The broad, far-reaching power or influence of the police or legal system.

there ought to be a law -Something objectionable that has happened or that someone did should be against the law.

possession is nine points of the law-proverb Actually possessing or having custody of something represents a strong legal claim to it (more so than simply claiming ownership).

get on the wrong side of the law-To break the law.

one law for the rich and another (law) for the poor - The richest members of society are given much greater leeway to bend or break the rules of law, while those without money or influence face much harsher consequences.

in the eyes of the law-From the technical viewpoint of the legal system

A MILITARY CAREER

Lead in

1. What components of the armed forces do we have in our country?

C	O	R	P	O	R	A	L	L	M	O	C
C	E	R	A	L	R	I	M	I	M	O	D
O	N	P	R	L	A	E	D	E	T	A	O
L	E	L	I	V	A	T	A	U	P	I	R
O	G	N	W	R	T	F	Z	T	A	N	E
N	M	A	J	O	N	A	N	E	C	P	Z
E	Q	E	A	N	N	M	A	R	S	H	A
L	P	G	M	T	A	M	P	D	I	E	L
S	E	R	I	D	S	H	I	A	C	R	E
J	A	I	N	E	B	R	I	G	D	S	A

2. Is there any difference between the military ranks of these branches?

3. Work in groups of three: Find as many ranks as you can as in example.

4. Work in pairs. Express your

opinion about the ranks of people at the pictures. Example: Cadet 1: To my mind, the person from the first picture is a colonel

Cadet 2: I don't think so. The lowest commissioned rank from the Royal Air Force seems to be a pilot officer.

Cadet 1: Now I see. I think you are right.

A) Colonel	D) Air Commodore
B) Field Marshal	E) Midshipman
C) Admiral	F) Pilot officer




1) _____ is the lowest commissioned rank in the Royal Air Force.



2) _____ is the highest possible military rank in the U.S. Navy.



3) _____ is a senior military officer rank below the general officer ranks, which initially means «the

		commander of a column» 
4) _____ is the highest rank in an Army and considered as a five-star rank.	5) _____ is a one-star rank and the most junior air officer rank, being immediately senior to group captain and immediately subordinate to air vice-marshal.	6) _____ is an officer cadet or a commissioned officer candidate of the junior-most rank, in the Royal Navy, United States Navy.

2. A) Work in groups. Read the texts and create list of questions (at least 5).

Officer and NCO career paths

Part 1. Commissioned Officers

Officers and non-commissioned officers represent two very distinct leadership categories in the armed forces.

Commissioned officers receive an official commission (a type of formal authorization) for their command directly from a high-level government authority. This commission is typically awarded after graduating from a lengthy formalized training. The classic career path for officers begins with training at one of the military academies, such as the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst (Army) the Britannia Royal Naval College at Dartmouth and etc. Most officers go through the Commissioning Course, which is divided into three 14-week terms with three to four weeks leave between each term. During the Commissioning Course, cadets are taught the same basic military skills learned by enlisted members in basic training, as well as military tactics, organization, communication, military law and administration skills. Leadership qualities are emphasized above all, especially the officer's responsibilities toward the troops and equipment under his or her command. Cadets put their training into practice on exercises both at home and abroad. After graduation an officer may be responsible for the welfare and discipline of thirty or more people, including seasoned NCO's, who might be ten or fifteen years older than him or her.

Commissioned officers in the Army give enlisted personnel – including non-commissioned officers – the orders upon which they act to conduct the Army's business. They include first and second lieutenants, captains, majors, colonels, lieutenant-colonels and generals. Non-commissioned officers can assist officers to

determine the specific tasks necessary to complete a mission or project. The non-commissioned officers then ensure the tasks necessary to the commission are completed.

Part 2. Non-commissioned Officers

NCO's begin like any other enlisted service member and generally advance by experience, working their way up through the ranks (though they commonly attend some specialized training as well). Advancing in rank as an NCO is largely a matter of proving abilities and showing continued aptitude during time in service. In the navy, for example recruits need to be at least 17 years old and begin at the rank of ordinary rate. Those who show the right qualities can expect promotion to leading rate (equivalent to corporal) by 22 to 23 years of age. The rank of petty officer (equivalent to staff sergeant) is typically reached around 26 to 28 years of age.

The greatest difference between commissioned U.S. Army officers and the Army's non-commissioned officers also lies in the level of authority. A commissioned officer can command all enlisted personnel and other officers under his command. A non-commissioned officer cannot command commissioned officers except those placed under his command for training.

Non-commissioned officers receive orders from commissioned officers and assign tasks to lower ranking enlisted personnel. They have practical experience dealing with lower-ranking enlisted men and can translate the officer's order into specific instructions to complete the job [9].

B) Exchange your plans with the other group and find the answers in the text

3. Skim through the whole text and mark the statements as TRUE or FALSE. If statement is FALSE, correct it.

- 1) Officers don't receive an official commission for their command directly from a high-level government authority. T/F
- 2) Commissioned officers in the Army give enlisted personnel the orders. T/F
- 3) The classic career path for officers is largely a matter of proving abilities and showing continued aptitude during time in service. T/F
- 4) The rank of petty non-commissioned officer (equivalent to staff sergeant) is typically reached around 20 to 25 years of age. T/F
- 5) NCO's begin like any other enlisted service member. T/F
- 6) Non-commissioned officers receive orders from commissioned officers and assign tasks to lower ranking enlisted personnel. T/F

Functional language: Modes of address

1. Work in pairs. Study the table and ask your partner how is recommended to address:

A) Sergeants B) Lieutenants C) Majors D) Privates E) Generals

Addressing the different ranks

Rank	Modes of address
Commissioned Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address all personnel with the rank of general as «General» (last name) regardless of the number of stars. • Address both colonels and lieutenant colonels as «Colonel (last name)» • Address both first and second lieutenants as «Lieutenant (last name).
Warrant Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address warrants as »Mr. (last name)« or »Ms. (last name)«
Enlisted Soldiers and NCOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address privates (E1 and E2) and privates first class (E3) as «Private (last name)» • Address specialists as «Specialist (last name)» • Address sergeants, staff sergeants, sergeants first class, and master sergeants as «Sergeant (last name).» • Address first sergeants as «First Sergeant (last name).» • Address sergeants major as «Sergeant Major (last name).»

2. Read the text Officer and NCO career paths Part 1. Commissioned Officers and fill in the table:

1. Two categories of leadership in the armed forces.	2. The classic career path for officers begins	3. During the Commissioning Course, cadets	4. Most officers go through the Commissioning course that is divided	5. After graduation an officer may

Grammar practice: Modal verbs

1. Match the modal verbs with its possible meanings

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) Can (could) | A) to be strictly obliged to do smth |
| 2) May | B) to be able to do smth |
| 3) Must | C) to recommend smth to smb |
| 4) Should | D) to have a permission to do smth |

2) Making a call

A) Leaving a message:

- No, that's okay, I'll call back later.
- Thanks. My number is 067-602-11-69.
- Yes, can you tell him ... called, please.

B) Introducing yourself:

- Hello, this is calling.
- Hi, it's ... from the ... office here.

C) Asking for someone or something

- Could / Can / May I speak to...?
- Can I have extension 123? (internal numbers at a company)

3) Reconstruct the dialogues using phrases from the box

<p>Making a call: This is rank+name; I'd like to speak to; I will call back Taking a call: Good evening, Ops Room; Can you give me your rank and name; Wait one minute please; Please say again; I read back</p>	
<p>Conversation 1¹</p> <p>A. Good morning, Ops Room.</p> <p>B. Good morning, I'd like to speak to the Duty Officer.</p> <p>A. Can you give me 1) _____, please sir.</p> <p>B. I'm Captain Smith from 2nd Battalion.</p> <p>A. Wait 2) _____, please sir.</p> <p>C. Hello, Duty officer.</p>	<p>Conversation 2²</p> <p>A. 3) _____.</p> <p>B. Good evening. This is Lt Tavola at HQ Ops room. I am calling to inform you the alert state will change to yellow at 2359 hour tonight.</p> <p>A. 4) _____.</p> <p>The alert state will change to yellow at 2359 hour tonight.</p> <p>B. That's correct.</p>
<p>Conversation 3³</p>	<p>A. Good morning, Ops Room.</p> <p>B. This is Sergeant Smith from movement control. I'd like to speak to Sergeant Nissila.</p> <p>A. 5) _____, please. I'm sorry, Sergeant Nissila isn't in the office at the moment. He'll be back at 1500 hours.</p> <p>B. I 6) _____. Thank you.</p> <p>A. Thank you, goodbye</p>

4). Read and translate the idioms

1. «Bite the Bullet»

Idiom meaning:

The expression is used when talking about accepting an unpleasant situation that cannot be avoided. Idiom is also used to mean «to do something unpleasant or difficult but necessary.»

History of the idiom:

For the first time in literature, this idiom was used by Rudyard Kipling in the work «The Lights went out». Most likely, the expression came from military medicine. When the world was still unfamiliar with the concept of «anesthesia», surgeons, performing an operation on the battlefield, forced the patient to squeeze a bullet between his teeth to make it easier to endure pain. The operation is a painful, unpleasant, but inevitable business, apparently from here they took the expression.

Example:

Women bit the bullet after another rise in cloth prices.

2. «To stick to your guns –stand your ground, stick to your beliefs»

Literally –stick to your pistols.

to stick to your guns –stand your ground, stick to your beliefs

So they say in a situation when a person firmly stands his ground, defends his views, despite external circumstances.

History of the idiom:

This expression was given to us by sea battles. During battles on warships, the sailors operating the guns were given the command Stick to your guns. This order meant that they should not leave their combat post under any circumstances. The brave sailors were required to «stick to their guns» until the end of the battle, even if they were in danger of being killed.

Example:

Jim's wife was against buying another car, but he insisted on his own.

3. «Close Ranks»

In military formations, to close ranks is to compress the mass of soldiers after marching or standing apart, generally to create a more formidable offensive or defensive formation. In figurative terms, «closing ranks» now refers to an act of solidarity such as uniformly supporting someone or something subject to criticism.

4. «To fight fire with fire –to knock out a wedge with a wedge, to fight the enemy with his own methods»

Literally – to fight with fire with fire.

to fight fire with fire – knock out a wedge with a wedge, fight the enemy with his own methods

This expression is used when a person or organization is fighting an opponent with his own methods. In addition, they say so when a person treats his acquaintance as this acquaintance treats him.

History of the idiom:

This interesting expression came to us from firefighters. Of course, we are all accustomed to seeing valiant firefighters extinguish flames with water. However, in some cases, firefighters can fight fire ... with fire. So, if a strong fire broke out in the forest, the fire brigade can arrange a counter fire (fire). To do this, they burn out the area that stands in the path of the flame. Thus, the main fire has no fuel left for the fire, and it extinguishes by itself.

Example:

He decided to fight fire with fire and set prices lower than those his rivals had set.

5. «Scuttlebutt»

This term derives from the butt, or cask, that held drinking water on sailing ships; it was scuttled, or provided with a hole in the top, so that water could be drawn. In the same way that office workers gather around a water cooler to share gossip, the scuttlebutt was the locale of idle talk among mariners. Hence, scuttlebutt came to refer to the gossip itself, and the usage was extended to civilian environments.

6. «Long shot (spelling longshot occurs) –a ghostly chance»

Literally – «long shot».

Long shot Idiom

Such a phrase is used when the chances of winning are close to zero, and a person hopes only for a lucky break when making a decision.

History of the idiom:

The origin of the expression is closely related to the navy. Previously, naval guns did not have a high range. Therefore, in order to defeat the enemy, it was necessary to get very close to the enemy ship and shoot at it. If the desired target was far away, then it was almost impossible to hit it from the cannon. Therefore, the «long shot» had the least chance of luck.

Example:

Winning the lottery is a long shot, but I keep buying tickets.

7. «Last Will and Testament»

A last will and testament is a legal document that a person has made before dying. It specifies what he or she wants to do with his or her assets after dying. It may also contain his or her notes dedicated to friends, family, and associates.

8. «To get the axe»

The meaning of the idiom:

If a person «gets an ax», then he was fired. This is usually said in the case when a person is dismissed from office not at his own request, but by decision of management.

Idiom history:

The history of the idiom leads us to an extraordinary person – Henry Ford. This talented creator of the car was quite quarrelsome. During the war, his company began to suffer losses, reduced production, while President Roosevelt demanded that the plant produce vehicles for the military. How to reduce costs on an equal footing? Henry Ford made unoriginal decisions: he began to reduce staff – to dismiss the company's managers. History shows that he did it in a very original way. Ford did not inform his subordinate about the dismissal, but simply ... chopped his work chair and table with an ax at night while the employee was not there.

Example:

She failed this project and got the ax.

9. «Fight an uphill battle –go against the stream, overcome obstacles to get what you want»

Literally – «to fight in a battle while climbing a mountain»

Idiom meaning:

So they say in a situation when a person needs to overcome difficulties in order to achieve his goal. This usually implies serious obstacles that will not be easy to deal with.

History of the idiom:

The idiom originated on the battlefield and its meaning is very easy to remember. When the warriors participated in the battle in the mountainous terrain, the most difficult thing was to fight while climbing the mountain. For the soldiers descending from the mountain, it was much easier to fight. Capturing a hill is one of the most difficult tasks in a war. This can be done only by overcoming many difficulties.

Example:

We fought an uphill battle to get this contract for our company.

We have overcome many obstacles to get this contract for our company.

10. «Run the gauntlet – to be severely criticized, to be severely criticized»

Literally – «pass through the line»

Idiom meaning:

So they say about a person who was criticized, harsh condemnation (sometimes undeserved).

History of the idiom:

Just a couple of centuries ago, a cruel form of punishment for seriously guilty soldiers was widespread in almost any army in the world. It was also used in Great Britain, both in the ground forces and in the navy. The line of soldiers stood in two rows, and between them the punished had to pass. At the same time, the soldiers standing on both sides of the poor fellow beat him (sometimes even with sticks or butts). Getting through the ranks was not an easy test.

Example:

The minister ran the gauntlet of journalists when he started new politician campaign.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. Grammar revision: Present Simple (affirmative and negative sentences). Present Simple. Present Continuous (affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences). Modal verbs (must / mustn't, may / might / have to). Modal verbs (can / can't). First Conditional. Past Simple: be. Past Continuous (affirmative and negative sentences). Past Simple vs Past Continuous. Past Simple vs Past Continuous. Modal verbs (should / shouldn't). Appeal to be going to provide information on plans for the future. Present Perfect Simple. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Present Perfect Simple vs Present Perfect Continuous Past Simple Passive. Imperatives. Ing-forms. Have to / be allowed, Present Passive. Passives (Present and Past) Future Passive. Tag questions. Present Perfect (interrogative sentences). Present Perfect (Active and Passive).
2. Practical skills in writing reports, the features of the formation and use of phraseology, the alignment of tenses, modal verbs, that are used to express opportunity, confidence and need.
3. The main legal activities in United States of America.
4. The features of the International Law.
5. General and professionally oriented communicative linguistic competences (linguistic, sociolinguistic and pragmatic) for ensuring their effective communication in the professional environment.
6. The concept of Peace support operations.
7. The system of military law and the system of legislation in Great Britain.
8. The system of military law and the system of legislation in United States of America.
9. The concept and meaning of the United Nation Police.
10. The main military-legal terms used by the United Nations Police.
11. Perspective directions for development of the United States Navy.
12. The features of moral training of servicemen of the United States of America in the Armed Forces.
13. Features of Law enforcement activities.
14. Perspective directions for the development of the British Navy.
15. The concept and meaning of the offense.
16. Crimes against property.
17. The concept of crime prevention.
18. Crimes related to drug and alcohol use.
19. The features of Peacekeeping activities, international partners.
20. Police Department.
21. Divisions and responsibilities. Detainee's rights.
22. Human trafficking. Organized crime.
23. The concept of international cooperation.

ПІСЛЯМОВА

Навчальний посібник з навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова професійного спрямування» призначений для курсантів (студентів) другого (магістерського) рівня вищої освіти галузі знань 08 «Право» спеціальності 081 «Право» спеціалізації «Військова юстиція», а також фахівців у сфері професійної військової комунікації, також може бути використаний для самостійного вивчення військового перекладу особами, які володіють англійською мовою в обсязі стандартної програми англійської мови для вузів.

Основною метою даного навчального посібника є формування, розвиток і вдосконалення навичок письмового та усного перекладу (перекладу з листа, на слух, двосторонньої бесіди і т.д.), обов'язкових для вирішення завдань, з якими стикається військовий курсант (студент) у своїй професійній діяльності.

Структура навчального посібника забезпечує накопичення знань у галузі англійської юридичної, військово-політичної та універсальної термінології, навчання основам перекладу військових матеріалів з англійської мови на українську мову та з української мови на англійську, з урахуванням всіх видів і рівнів перекладацьких трансформацій, а також розвиток навичок усного мовлення в межах заданої професійної тематики.

Навчальний посібник складається зі вступу, тематичних модулів «Правоохоронна діяльність», «Правопорушення», «Міжнародно-правова діяльність».

Навчальний посібник допоможе курсантам (студентам) вміти:

- читати частково адаптовані тексти за фахом із різною цільовою настановою;
- читати та розуміти в цілому/головні думки тексту за спеціалізацією «Військова юстиція» перекладати їх, користуючись словником;
- вилучати необхідну інформацію та інтерпретувати її у відповідній формі (реферат, анотація, відповіді на запитання до тексту, переказ у письмовій або усній формах);
- використовувати у своїй практичній діяльності інформацію, здобуту у відповідних іншомовних джерелах;
- висловлюватися за професійною тематикою, використовуючи лінійний послідовний стиль представлення інформації;
- висловлювати свою точку зору, наводячи аргументи «за» і «проти»;
- підтримувати спілкування на теми, що стосуються повсякденного життя, навчання та професійної діяльності, демонструючи достатній ступінь швидкості та спонтанності;
- розуміти на слух головні думки складного мовлення за професійною тематикою та нормативне усне мовлення на теми повсякденного життя;
- вирішувати проблемні ситуації, які можуть виникнути під час подорожі за кордон (під час спілкування з іноземцем);
- у письмовій формі узагальнити інформацію та аргументи з відповідних джерел;
- вміння застосовувати навички читання абрєвіатур з використанням нормативного фонетичного алфавіту;

- вміння застосовувати навички письмового перекладу;
- вміння застосовувати навички головної думки складного мовлення за професійною тематикою та нормативне усне мовлення на теми повсякденного життя;
- вміння застосовувати навички публічного читання англійських текстів;
- заповнювати різні інформаційні формуляри, інші папери (залежно від специфіки майбутньої професійної діяльності).

Знати:

- основні військово-юридичні терміни, що використовується поліцією ООН;
- особливості миротворчої діяльності;
- функціональні обов'язки правоохоронців;
- особливості міжнародно-правової діяльності;
- поняття, значення і система засад кримінального провадження;
- особливості міжнародної співпраці, ІНТЕРПОЛ;
- загальні та професійно орієнтовані комунікативні мовленнєві компетенції (лінгвістичну, соціолінгвістичну і прагматичну) для забезпечення їхнього ефективного спілкування в професійному середовищі.

Компетентності, які набувають курсанти (студенти) під час засвоєння навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова професійного спрямування»

1. Розуміння звичайних загальних фраз та коротких простих речень, які містять інформацію про особисту повсякденну діяльність і задоволення мінімальних практичних потреб.
2. Уміння вести просту за змістом розмову при спілкуванні в типових повсякденних ситуаціях, висловлювати прохання, звертатися за роз'ясненням, висловлювати задоволення та незадоволення.
3. Здатність зрозуміти зміст граматично простих текстів, що містять часто вживану лексику, включаючи загальновідомі міжнародні терміни.
4. Уміння складати списки, писати короткі нотатки, поштові листівки, особисті листи, заповнювати анкети.

Запланований результат навчання

Згідно з вимогами освітньої програми визначені та сформульовані наступні результати навчання курсантів (студентів, слухачів):

1. Курсант (студент) сприймає на слух та активно оперує 1500-2000 лексичними одиницями військово-юридичного, загально-професійного та побутового характеру для військовослужбовців.
2. Курсант (студент) спроможний вести бесіду при контактному спілкуванні в межах дуже знайомих побутових сфер і соціального контексту.
3. Курсант (студент) читає короткі повідомлення, тексти військово-юридичного та професійного характеру з використанням словника.
4. Курсант (студент) вміє написати неофіційного листа, заповнити анкету, зробити нотатки.

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ДОДАТКИ

Додаток А

Приклад білету для складання іспиту з іноземної мови професійного спрямування

Національний юридичний університет імені Ярослава Мудрого

(назва закладу вищої освіти)

Ступінь вищої освіти магістр

Напрямок підготовки право

Спеціальність право Семестр 3

Навчальна дисципліна Іноземна мова професійного спрямування

ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНИЙ БІЛЕТ № 1

1. Read and Translate the text from English into Ukrainian language (20 p.)
2. Topic «Peacekeeping activity» (20 p.)

Затверджено на засіданні кафедри загальновійськових дисциплін,
протокол № 4 від 10 листопада 2021 року

Начальник кафедри

(підпис)

(ім'я та прізвище)

Екзаматор

(підпис)

(ім'я та прізвище)

Додаток Б

Приклади розмовних тем до іспиту з дисципліни «Іноземна мова професійного спрямування»

1. Topic «Peacekeeping activity»
2. Topic «Crimes in USA»
3. Topic «Crime scene investigation»
4. Topic «Crimes in Great Britain»
5. Topic «Crimes in Ukraine»
6. Topic «Investigations in Ukraine»
7. Topic «The system of criminal justice»
8. Topic «Criminal liability»
9. Topic «Violation of public order»
10. Topic «Psychology of organized crime»
11. Topic «Organized crime»
12. Topic «Peacekeeping operations»
13. Topic «International peace»
14. Topic «Military activities»
15. Topic «International cooperation»
16. Topic «Investigations in USA»
17. Topic «Court and procedural actions»
18. Topic «International peace and security operations»

MILITARY ACADEMY LIFE

Functional language: Cadet-on-duty reporting

- 1) There are 10 men strong in a room
- 2) Cadet Smirnov is on leave
- 3) Cadet Pavlov is absent today
- 4) Cadet Petrov is on sick list
- 5) Cadets Ivanov and Sidorov are on duty today
- 6) The group A11 is ready for the lesson
- 7) The group A12 is present and correct

Functional language: Daily routine

- 1) F; 2) B; 3) D; 4) E; 5) A; 6) C

Communicative training: Expressing viewpoint, agreement/disagreement

2. 1) E; 2) B; 3) C; 4) A; 5) G; 6) F; 7) H; 8) D

3. B) Asking for opinion: what's your idea; what do you think; do you have anything to say; how do you feel about; do you agree

Giving opinion: in my opinion; as far as I concerned; to my mind; it seems to me; from my personal viewpoint

Agreeing: that's a good point; you are right; that's true; I'm sure that

Disagreeing: that's not always true; I can't agree with you; you can't be serious

A MILITARY CAREER

1. The Army; The Navy; The Air Forces

3. corporal; colonel; general; private; admiral; lieutenant; sergeant; marshal; commodore; captain; major; midshipman (13)

4. 1) F; 2) C; 3) A; 4) B; 5) D; 6) E

3B.

1) five-star rank

6) 7 stars

11) extremely senior

2) insignia

7) Portugese

12) wartime

3) designed by the code

8) 4

13) ceremonial rank

4) five stars

9) no stars at all

5) French

10) hold the rank

Reading

1. F; T; F; F; T; T

Functional language:

2. 1. Two categories of leadership in the armed forces—Officers and non-commissioned officers

2. The classic career path for officers begins with training at one of the military academies, such as the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst (Army) the Britannia Royal Naval College at Dartmouth.

3. During the Commissioning Course, cadets are taught the same basic military skills learned by enlisted members in basic training, as well as military tactics, organization, communication, military law and administration skills.

4. Most officers go through the Commissioning Course, which is divided into three 14-week terms with three to four weeks leave between each term. During the Commissioning Course, cadets are taught the same basic military skills learned by enlisted members in basic training, as well as military tactics, organization, communication, military law and administration skills.

5. Cadets put their training into practice on exercises both at home and abroad. After graduation an officer may be responsible for the welfare and discipline of thirty or more people, including seasoned NCO's, who might be ten or fifteen years older than him or her

3. Reconstruct the dialogues using phrases from the box

1) your rank and name 2) one minute 3) good evening, Ops Room

4) I read back 5) wait one minute 6) I'll call back

4. Read and translate the idioms

1. «Прийняти якусь неприємну, непросту ситуацію, тримати удар, не падати духом»

Значення ідіоми:

Вираз вживається, коли говорять про прийняття неприємної ситуації, якої не можна уникнути. Ідіома також вживається в значенні «робити щось неприємне або складне, але необхідне».

Історія ідіоми:

Вперше в літературі цю ідіому використовував Редьярд Кіплінг в творі «Світло згасло». Швидше за все, вираз прийшло з військової медицини. Коли світу ще незнайоме було поняття «анестезія», хірурги, проводячи операцію на поле бою, змушували пацієнта стиснути кулю між зубами, щоб легше було терпіти біль. Операція – справа хворобливе, неприємне, але неминуче, мабуть звідси і взяли вираз.

Приклад:

1. Жінки не впали духом після чергового підняття цін на одяг. 2. Екіпаж бомбардувальника

Ця фраза стосується кінематографічного кліше етнічно змішаного екіпажу військового літака, знайомого шанувальникам фільмів, знятих та/або встановлених під час Другої світової війни: персонажі, незалежно від того, представляють вони екіпаж бомбардувальника, солдатів у взводі чи моряків на кораблі, як правило, включали таких різнорідних типів, як євреї з Нью-Йорка, хлопчик із фермерського господарства на Середньому Заході, жорсткий хлопець із якогось мегаполісу із поясом іржі, житель півдня тощо. Вираз можна використовувати, наприклад, для позначення «включеності бомбардувальників» плаката, що відображає етнічно різноманітний масив людей.

2. «Стояти на своєму, триматися своїх переконань»

Дослівно – дотримуватися своїх пістолетів; стояти на своєму, триматися своїх переконань.

Значення ідіоми:

Так кажуть в ситуації, коли людина твердо стоїть на своєму, захищає свої погляди, незважаючи на зовнішні обставини.

Історія ідіоми:

Цей вислів подарували нам морські баталії. Під час боїв на військових судах морякам, які керували знаряддями, віддавали команду «Stick to your guns». Цей наказ означав, що їм не можна залишати свій бойовий пост ні за яких обставин. Відважні моряки зобов'язані були «дотримуватися своїх знарядь» до закінчення бою, навіть якщо їм загрожувала небезпека бути убитими.

приклад:

Дружина Джима була проти покупки іншої машини, але він стояв на своєму.

3. «Підтянутись» –воєнна команда

У військових формуваннях зближувати ряди означає стискати масу солдатів після маршу або стояння окремо, як правило, для створення більш грізного наступального або оборонного формування. Образно кажучи, «змикання рядів» тепер означає акт солідарності, такий як рівномірна підтримка когось або чогось, що піддається критиці.

4. «Вибивати клин клином, боротися з противником його ж методами».

Дослівно –боротися вогнем з вогнем, вибивати клин клином, боротися з противником його ж методамиЗначеніє ідіоми:

Цей вислів використовують, коли людина або організація бореться з опонентом його ж методами. Крім того, так кажуть, коли людина звертається зі своїм знайомим так, як цей знайомий звертається з ним.

Історія ідіоми:

Це цікаве вираз прийшло до нас від пожежних. Звичайно, ми всі звикли бачити, як доблесні вогнеборці гасять полум'я водою. Однак в деяких випадках пожежники можуть боротися з вогнем ... з допомогою вогню. Так, якщо в лісі виникла сильна пожежа, пожежна команда може влаштувати зустрічний пал (вогонь). Для цього вони випалюють ділянку, який стоїть на шляху полум'я. Таким чином, у основного пожежі не залишається палива для вогню, і він згасає сам по собі.

Приклад:

Він вирішив боротися з противником його ж методами і встановив ціни нижчі, ніж ті, які встановили його конкуренти.

5. «Рядовий склад»

Цей термін походить від прикладу бочки, яка утримувала питну воду на вітрильних кораблях; його було затоптано або забезпечено отвором у верхній частині, щоб можна було набирати воду. Подібно до того, як офісні працівники збираються біля охолоджувача води, щоб поділитися плітками, ця халепа була місцем неробства розмов серед моряків. Отже, «scuttlebutt- бачок з питною водою» став посилатися на самі плітки, і використання було поширене на цивільне середовище.

6. «Примарний шанс (зустрічається написання longshot)»

Дослівно – «довгий постріл».

Значеніє ідіоми:

Таке словосполучення використовують в разі, коли шанси на перемогу близькі до нуля, і людина сподівається лише на щасливий випадок, приймаючи будь-яке рішення.

Історія ідіоми:

Походження виразу тісно пов'язане з військовим флотом. Раніше корабельні гармати не відрізнялися високою далекобійністю. Тому, щоб перемогти ворога, необхідно було підійти дуже близько до ворожого судна і вистрілити в нього.

Якщо бажана мета знаходилася далеко, то потрапити в неї з гармати було практично неможливо. Тому «довгий постріл» мав мінімальний шанс на удачу.

Приклад:

Виграш у лотереї – примарний шанс, але я продовжую купувати квитки.

7. «Остання воля і заповіт»

Останній заповіт – це юридичний документ, який людина склала до смерті. Він визначає, що він або вона хочуть робити зі своїми активами після смерті. Він також може містити його або її замітки, присвячені друзям, родині та сподвижникам.

8. «Бути звільненим»

Значення ідіоми:

Якщо людина «отримує сокиру», значить, його звільнили з роботи. Зазвичай так говорять в разі, коли людину звільняють від займаної посади не за його власним бажанням, а за рішенням керівництва.

Історія ідіоми:

Історія ідіоми веде нас до неординарної особистості – Генрі Форду. Цей талановитий творець автомобіля мав досить склочний характер. Під час війни його підприємство почало зазнавати збитків, знизило обсяги виробництва, в той час як президент Рузвельт вимагав, щоб завод виробляв транспорт для військових. Як скоротити витрати на рівному місці? Генрі Форд прийняв неоригінальні рішення: він став скорочувати персонал – звільняти менеджерів компанії. Історія свідчить, що робив він це досить оригінальним способом. Форд не повідомляв підлеглому про звільнення, а просто ... рубав сокирою його робочий стілець і стіл вночі, поки працівник не мав на місці.

Приклад:

Вона провалила цей проект і була звільнена.

9. «Йти проти течії, долати перешкоди заради отримання бажаного»

Дослівно – «боротися в битві при сходженні в гору».

Значення ідіоми:

Так кажуть в ситуації, коли людині треба подолати труднощі, щоб досягти своєї мети. Зазвичай маються на увазі серйозні перешкоди, з якими буде нелегко впоратися.

Історія ідіоми:

Ідіома виникла на полі бою, і її значення дуже легко запам'ятати. Коли воїни брали участь у битві в гористій місцевості, то найскладніше було – боротися під час сходження в гору. Воїнам ж, спускався з гори, боротися було набагато легше. Захоплення височини – одна з найскладніших завдань на війні. Зробити це можна тільки подолавши безліч труднощів.

Приклад:

Ми подолали багато перешкод, щоб отримати цей контракт для нашої компанії.

10. «Бути жорстоко розкритикованим, піддатися жорсткій критиці»

Дослівно – «проходити крізь стрій».

Значення ідіоми:

Так кажуть про людину, якого піддали критиці, жорсткого осуду (іноді незаслуженого).

Історія ідіоми:

Всього пару століть назад практично в будь-якій армії світу був поширений жорстокий вид покарання серйозно провинилися солдатів. Використовували його і в Великобританії, причому як в наземних військах, так і на флоті. Стрій солдат ставав в два ряди, і між ними повинен був пройти покараний. При цьому стояли по обидва боки від бідолахи солдати били його (іноді навіть палицями або прикладами). Пройти крізь стрій було нелегким випробуванням.

Приклад: Міністр піддався нападкам журналістів, коли почав нову політичну кампанію.

IN A MILITARY OFFICE

Grammar

1. A; E; C; B; A; D.

Functional language: Military correspondence

2. A; E; B; D; C

4. 1) e; 2) b; 3) f; 4) a; 5) g; 6) c; 7) d; 8) h

6. 1) F; 2) T; 3) T; 4) F; 5) T; 6) T; 7) F

7. 1) The main aim of this video is to explain what is the difference between the formal and the informal writing styles.

2) It can help to be more efficient in writing

3) The formal writing is more complex and thorough, sentences are longer. There are no contractions. It is not personal and seems to be more objective.

4) The informal writing is conversational, uses slang and figures of speech and allows personal/ emotional tone. It speaks directly to the audience.

5) When we are going to discuss more serious and objective topics.

6) When you are comfortable and familiar with the readers.

8. 1) F; 2) INF; 3) INF; 4) F; 5) F; 6) INF

Навчальне видання

ІГНАТЬЄВА Аліна Ігорівна
МЕЛЬНИК Сергій Миколайович
ЗВЕРЕВ Сергій Миколайович
ФІВКІН Петро Миколайович
АРТЮШЕНКО Олександр Вікторович

Навчальний посібник
For preparation to independent work and test control
для підготовки до самостійної роботи та тестового контролю
з навчальної дисципліни

«Іноземна мова професійного спрямування»

для курсантів (студентів) першого та другого курсів
другого (магістерського) рівня вищої освіти

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Видавництво
ФОП Іванченко І. С.
пр.Тракторобудівників, 89а / 62, м. Харків, 61135
Тел.+38-057-756-09-25, +38-050-40-243-50

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