



LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY  
UNDER THE PROSECUTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

# TEXTBOOK

JURISDICTION  
DEFENDANT  
STATUTE  
**LAW**  
EVIDENCE  
VERDICT  
LITIGATION  
TRIAL COURT

Master  
English  
for  
Lawyers:  
Legal  
Topics  
& Glossary

Zhassulan I. Yessimkhan

KOSSHY, 2025

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**TEXTBOOK**

Master English for Lawyers:  
Legal Topics & Glossary

**KOSSHY, 2025**

**UDC 811.111**  
**BBC 81.2Engl**  
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## INTRODUCTION

Welcome to this textbook, designed specifically for master's students pursuing advanced studies in law. This collection of legal texts serves as a vital resource to deepen your understanding of essential legal concepts, procedures, and terminology, equipping you with the tools needed to excel in both academic and professional settings.

As the legal field continues to evolve, it is crucial to develop not only a solid theoretical foundation but also practical skills that will enable you to analyze complex legal issues critically. This textbook offers a wide range of texts covering various legal topics, each aimed at enhancing your ability to navigate the intricacies of the law.

In addition to the core texts, this book includes:

- **Discussion Questions:** Each chapter is accompanied by thought-provoking questions designed to help you reflect on key legal issues, apply theoretical concepts, and engage with practical legal scenarios. These questions will encourage critical thinking and deepen your understanding of the material.
- **Assignments:** At the end of each text, you will find assignments aimed at testing your ability to analyze cases, interpret statutes, and apply legal principles in real-world contexts. These tasks will help you develop the skills necessary to argue persuasively and think like a legal professional.
- **Legal Vocabulary:** To aid your learning, a comprehensive vocabulary section is included with each chapter. This glossary of legal terms will help you build a strong legal lexicon, ensuring that you can confidently use specialized terminology in both written and oral communication.

By engaging with the texts, questions, assignments, and vocabulary provided in this textbook, you will be able to strengthen your legal reasoning, enhance your analytical skills, and develop a deeper comprehension of both theoretical and practical aspects of law. This book serves as both a study guide and a professional tool, preparing you to tackle legal challenges with confidence and precision.

We hope that this textbook will prove to be an invaluable resource throughout your legal studies, supporting your academic growth and helping you succeed in your chosen legal career.



# Text 1.

## Understanding Drug Use

### Read and translate

Many people don't really get why or how others get addicted to drugs. Some might wrongly think that those who use drugs lack morals or willpower, and they could just stop by deciding to. But in reality, drug addiction is a complicated illness, and quitting usually needs more than just good intentions or being strong-willed. Drugs change the brain in ways that make stopping hard, even for those who really want to. Luckily, researchers know more than before about how drugs affect the brain and have found treatments that can help folks recover from drug addiction and live productive lives.

Addiction is a lasting illness marked by wanting and using drugs compulsively, even when it causes harm. At first, choosing to use drugs is a choice for most people, but using drugs a lot can change the brain, making it tough for an addicted person to control himself or herself and resist strong urges to take drugs. These brain changes can stick around, which is why drug addiction is seen as a "relapsing" illness—people getting over drug problems are more likely to start using again even after years of not using.

It's usual for someone to start using again, but it doesn't mean that treatment isn't effective. Like with other lasting health problems, treatment needs to be ongoing and adjusted based on how the person responds. The treatment plan needs to be checked often and changed to fit the person's changing needs.

Most drugs affect the brain's "reward system," causing happiness and flooding it with a chemical called dopamine. A working reward system encourages a person to repeat good behaviors, like eating and spending time with family. But huge amounts of dopamine because of drug use reinforce feeling good but unhealthy behaviors, making people do them again and again.

As someone keeps using drugs, the brain adjusts by reducing how much cells in the reward system respond to it. This means they don't feel as good as they used

to when taking the drug—an effect called tolerance. They might take more of the drug to try and get the same feeling. These brain changes often mean the person finds less pleasure in things they once enjoyed, like food, sex, or hanging out with friends.

No single thing can tell if someone will get addicted to drugs. A mix of things affects how likely someone is to get addicted. The more things that increase risk someone has, the more likely they could get addicted. For instance:

**Biology.** About half the risk for addiction comes from genes. In addition, gender, ethnicity, and having other mental issues can affect how likely someone is to use drugs and get addicted.

**Environment.** A person's environment includes many things, from family and friends to money and life quality. Stuff like peer pressure, abuse, starting drugs early, stress, and parent guidance can hugely affect how likely someone is to use drugs and get addicted.

**Development.** Genes and environment mix with important growing-up stages to affect how likely someone is to get addicted. Using drugs at any age can lead to addiction, but starting young makes it more likely. This is big trouble for teens because parts of their brains that control decisions and self-control are still growing. That means they might do risky stuff, like trying drugs.

Like many other lasting illnesses, like diabetes or heart problems, treatment for drug addiction isn't a cure. But it can be treated and managed well. People getting over addiction are at risk of starting again for years, maybe even for their whole lives. Studies show that using medicines for addiction treatment along with talking therapy gives most patients the best chance of getting better. Tailoring treatment to how someone uses drugs and other medical or mental issues can help keep recovery going.

There's more good news - drug use and addiction can be stopped before they start. Studies funded by NIDA show that prevention programs involving families, schools, communities, and the media work well to stop or cut down on drug use and addiction. Even though personal things and culture affect drug use, when young people see drugs as bad, they're less likely to take them. So, teaching and spreading the word are important in making people see the risks of using drugs. Teachers, parents, and doctors all play a big part in teaching young people and stopping drug use and addiction.

## **Glossary**

**Addiction** A long-term illness characterized by the compulsive use of substances, even when it causes harm. It is often hard to control and may involve changes to the brain that make quitting difficult.

**Compulsively** Acting in a way that is driven by an irresistible urge, often beyond the individual's control, such as the repeated use of drugs despite negative consequences.

**Relapsing Illness** An illness in which a person may recover for a time but is at risk of returning to the condition, in this case, starting drug use again even after long periods of abstinence.

**Treatment Plan** A personalized approach to managing addiction, which includes medical care, therapy, and support that may be adjusted based on the person's progress and changing needs.

**Reward System** A system in the brain that reinforces behaviors by rewarding them with feelings of pleasure or happiness. It is involved in reinforcing both positive and negative behaviors.

**Dopamine** A neurotransmitter in the brain associated with pleasure, reward, and motivation. Drugs can flood the brain with dopamine, creating feelings of euphoria and reinforcing continued drug use.

**Tolerance** The reduced effect of a drug after repeated use, meaning the person needs to take larger doses to achieve the same effect. This often leads to increased drug use.

**Risk Factors** Conditions or influences that increase the likelihood of becoming addicted to drugs. These can include genetic factors, environment, and personal experiences.

**Peer Pressure** The influence of friends or social groups to act in certain ways, which can lead to drug use, especially in adolescents or young adults.

**Prevention Programs** Programs designed to prevent or reduce drug use before it starts. These can include education campaigns, community involvement, and family support.

**Biology** The genetic factors and physical processes that influence a person's risk of addiction. Genetics can play a significant role in a person's likelihood of becoming addicted to drugs.

**Environment** The external factors that can influence a person's behavior, such as family dynamics, social interactions, stress, and financial stability. These factors can either increase or decrease the risk of drug addiction.

**Development** The growth and maturation of the brain and other biological systems, particularly in adolescence, which affects decision-making and self-control. This stage of life can make young people more vulnerable to drug use.

**Recovery** The process of overcoming addiction and returning to a stable, productive life. This often involves treatment, therapy, and continuous management of the illness.

**Mental Health Issues** Psychological disorders, such as anxiety or depression, which can contribute to a higher risk of drug use and addiction.

**Exercise 1:** True or False. Read the following statements and determine whether each is true or false based on the text:

1. People who use drugs often try to quit by simply making a decision.

2. Addiction is a complex illness that alters the brain and makes quitting drug use challenging.
3. Prevention programs can be an effective way to reduce drug use and addiction.
4. High levels of dopamine in the brain due to drug use can reinforce unhealthy behavioral patterns.
5. Genetics, environment, and developmental stages influence a person's susceptibility to addiction.
6. Legalization and decriminalization are the same legal process.
7. Rehabilitation programs aim to punish drug offenders.
8. Trafficking charges can apply even if no drugs were physically transported.
9. Possession of drug paraphernalia is always illegal.
10. Overdose deaths are not considered evidence in drug-related criminal cases.
11. Narcotics include only illegal substances.
12. Decriminalization typically reduces penalties but does not allow unrestricted use of a drug.
13. Controlled substances can include some prescription drugs.
14. Illicit drug markets operate under strict government regulations.
15. Substance abuse is a criminal offense in all legal systems.

**Exercise 2:** Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Terms (Choose from: *controlled substance, trafficking, legalization, paraphernalia, rehabilitation, decriminalization, substance abuse, narcotics, overdose, illicit, distribution, possession, trafficking, rehabilitation, legalization, paraphernalia, controlled substance, illicit, overdose, substance abuse*).

1. The court determined that the defendant's drug addiction required immediate \_\_\_\_\_ treatment.
2. Carrying a \_\_\_\_\_ drug without a prescription is a criminal offense.
3. Many organizations advocate for the \_\_\_\_\_ of certain recreational drugs.
4. The defendant was charged with drug \_\_\_\_\_ after being found with large quantities.
5. Addiction to \_\_\_\_\_ substances like alcohol and drugs often leads to legal problems.
6. Small plastic bags and scales found in the suspect's house were labeled as drug \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ of cocaine across borders is punishable by life imprisonment in some countries.
8. The rise in \_\_\_\_\_ deaths has created an urgent need for better healthcare policies.
9. Law enforcement focuses on identifying and shutting down \_\_\_\_\_ drug markets.

10. The defendant denied any involvement in drug \_\_\_\_\_, claiming the substances were for personal use.
11. The police intercepted a large shipment of \_\_\_\_\_ drugs at the port.
12. Addiction to \_\_\_\_\_ can lead to severe health and social consequences.
13. The defendant admitted to drug \_\_\_\_\_ to fund his addiction.
14. The accidental \_\_\_\_\_ of opioids has become a leading cause of death.
15. Many nations are considering the \_\_\_\_\_ of marijuana for both medical and recreational purposes.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ programs aim to help individuals overcome addiction rather than face incarceration.
17. The suspect was arrested for being in possession of drug \_\_\_\_\_, such as syringes and pipes.
18. The concept of \_\_\_\_\_ reduces penalties for minor drug offenses without fully legalizing them.
19. Substances like heroin and methamphetamine are classified as \_\_\_\_\_ due to their high potential for abuse.
20. The government has increased funding to combat the spread of \_\_\_\_\_ drug operations.

### Exercise 3: Topics on theme

1. "The Global Debate on Marijuana Legalization: Impacts on Society and Crime"
2. "Should Hard Drugs Be Legalized? Weighing Public Health and Criminal Justice Perspectives"
3. "The Role of Governments in Regulating Prescription Narcotics"
4. "Balancing Individual Freedom and Public Safety: The Case for Decriminalization of Drugs"
5. "Legalization of Psychedelics for Medical Use: Opportunities and Challenges"
6. "The War on Drugs: Success or Failure?"
7. "Human Rights Violations in the Enforcement of Anti-Drug Policies"
8. "Drug Cartels and the Challenges of Extradition in International Law"
9. "The Role of Money Laundering Laws in Disrupting Drug Trafficking Networks"
10. "The Effectiveness of International Law in Combating Drug Trafficking"
11. "Should Drug Addiction Be Treated as a Public Health Issue Instead of a Crime?"
12. "Mandatory Rehabilitation vs. Incarceration for Drug Offenders: Which Works Better?"
13. "The Impact of Overdose Prevention Centers on Drug Use and Community Safety"
14. "Addressing the Opioid Crisis Through Policy Reform: A Legal Perspective"
15. "The Role of Harm Reduction Strategies in Modern Drug Policy"
16. "The Ethics of Punishment for Non-Violent Drug Offenders"

17. "Drug Testing in the Workplace: Balancing Employer Rights and Employee Privacy"
18. "Pharmaceutical Companies and the Opioid Epidemic: Legal Accountability"
19. "The Social Stigma of Drug Use: Legal and Societal Consequences"
20. "Drug Policies and Marginalized Communities: A Case Study Approach"
21. "The Legal Implications of Synthetic Drugs: Challenges in Regulation and Enforcement"
22. "The Role of Blockchain Technology in Preventing Illegal Drug Transactions"
23. "Cannabis Tourism: Opportunities and Legal Risks for Host Countries"
24. "Artificial Intelligence in Detecting and Combating Drug Trafficking"
25. "The Rise of Online Dark Markets: A Challenge for Modern Drug Enforcement Laws"

Would you like help drafting an essay for one of these topics?

Here's a **framework for structuring an essay** on legal topics related to drugs. Each section includes guidelines and prompts to help self-structure the essay effectively.

### \*\*\*Essay Framework

#### 1. Introduction (10-15%)

- **Purpose:** Introduce the topic, explain its relevance, and outline the key arguments.
- **Steps:**
  - Start with a hook (e.g., a shocking statistic, case study, or quote).
  - Define key terms (e.g., "legalization," "controlled substances").
  - State the essay's thesis (your main argument or stance).
- **Example:**

*"With over 2 million drug-related arrests globally each year, the debate on the effectiveness of current drug policies has never been more pressing. This essay explores the legal and societal implications of drug legalization, arguing that public health-centered reforms can provide a more effective approach than punitive measures."*

#### 2. Background/Context (10-15%)

- **Purpose:** Provide historical or contextual information to ground the argument.
- **Steps:**
  - Discuss the history or evolution of the issue (e.g., "War on Drugs," drug policies in different countries).
  - Highlight the current situation or controversy.
  - Mention relevant laws, international treaties, or notable cases.
- **Example:**

*"Drug prohibition began in the early 20th century with the Harrison Narcotics*

*Act, marking a shift towards criminalization. Despite decades of strict enforcement, global drug use continues to rise, leading many to question the effectiveness of these policies."*

---

### 3. Main Body (60-70%)

- **Purpose:** Develop your argument by presenting evidence, counterarguments, and analysis.
  - **Structure:** Divide into 3-4 main points or subtopics.
    - **Point 1:** Present your strongest argument.
      - Evidence (statistics, cases, legal analysis).
      - Connect it to your thesis.
    - **Point 2:** Offer a secondary perspective or example.
      - Include comparative analysis (e.g., country-specific policies).
    - **Point 3:** Address counterarguments or opposing views.
      - Rebut or synthesize them with your thesis.
  - Example Subtopic Outline for "The Case for Drug Legalization":
    - **Point 1:** Public health benefits of legalization.
      - Evidence: Reduced overdose rates in countries with safe consumption policies.
    - **Point 2:** Economic and social advantages.
      - Evidence: Tax revenue from legalized cannabis in the U.S.
    - **Point 3:** Addressing fears of increased drug use.
      - Evidence: Studies from Portugal showing a decline in drug-related deaths post-decriminalization.
- 

### 4. Conclusion (10-15%)

- **Purpose:** Summarize key points and restate the thesis. Offer a forward-looking perspective.
  - **Steps:**
    - Recap your main arguments concisely.
    - Reaffirm the importance of the topic.
    - End with a recommendation, call to action, or prediction.
  - Example:
 

*"In conclusion, the evidence overwhelmingly suggests that punitive drug policies have failed to curb use or protect public health. A shift towards legalization, coupled with strong public health measures, could provide a more humane and effective framework for addressing drug-related issues."*
- 

### Self-Task Checklist for Structuring the Essay

1. **Clarity of Thesis:**
  - Is the main argument clear and precise?
2. **Contextual Grounding:**

- Have you provided sufficient background for the reader to understand the issue?

**3. Evidence and Analysis:**

- Are your points supported with relevant data, examples, or case studies?
- Have you critically analyzed the counterarguments?

**4. Legal Focus:**

- Have you incorporated laws, treaties, or legal principles?

**5. Flow and Transitions:**

- Are the sections well-connected and logical?

**6. Conclusion Impact:**

- Does the conclusion tie back to the thesis and offer a meaningful closing statement?



# Text 2.

## DRUG TRAFFICKING ON DARK WEB

Liam Nivvas  
Jan 27, 2023

### Part 1

Dark web is mysterious and the anonymity it provides, the dark web has become a popular source for illicit drugs. Drug sales on the dark web now amount to 315 million dollars annually, up from 80 million dollars annually just in 2017, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) said in a report.

As with everything else during the years of the Covid-19 pandemic, contactless drug peddling was identified as an accelerating trend. Even before Covid-19, though, the accessibility of drugs had begun widening, with dealers turning to social media and even popular e-commerce platforms to peddle their wares.

Currently it is cannabis, which has been fully legalized across several states in the U.S., that dominates dark web sales.

Customers intending to buy drugs over the dark web typically access it through the onion router (Tor) in order to conceal their identities. Specialized dark web explorers (GRAMS, DuckDuckGo, Ahmia, Torch, Hidden Wiki, etc.) enable them to access their desired market platforms. The goods bought on the various darknet marketplaces are then typically paid for in cryptocurrencies, most notably bitcoins, which are also used for licit transactions on the open web. These cryptocurrencies can subsequently be used to buy other goods and services, or they may be exchanged for various national currencies.

The following include the top most drug market places available in the darkweb: *DarkFox, Vice City, Royal Market, AlphaBay Market, Kingdom Market, ASAP Market, Tor2Door, Bohemia, Incognito, Cocorico and Night gator, etc.*

The following include the top most drug forums available in the dark web: *Breaking Bad, Nemesis, The Stock Insider, Dread and The Tor Forum.*

The following are the names of drug listings available for sale in dark web market places:

*Cocaine, Hash, Weed, LSD, Marijuana, Tramodal, MDMA, 4EMC, Inhalants, Powder, Pills, bars, Xanax, Pharma, Speed, XTC, Heroin, Crystals, Cola, Grass, Cheese, Ketamine, Narcotics, Adderall, Paste, Dispensary, Oxycodone, Fishscale, Vanilla, Ecstasy, Purple, Haze, Pineapple, Uncut, Flowers, Substances, Valium, Tablets, Methodone, Alprazolam, Moonrocks, Cookies, Rohypnol, Cannabis, Buds, Eliquid, Edibles, Seeds, Chews, Stimulants, Methamphetamine, Amphetamine, PVP, Ephedrine, Mexedrone, Psychedelics, DMT, NBOMe, DOM, DOB, Empathogens, Mephedrone, GHB, Opiates, Dissociatives, Tobacco, Poppers, Fentanyl, Benzodiazepines, Viagra, Sedatives, Barbiturates, Antidepressants, Antipsychotics, Levitra, Baclofen, Steroids, Meth, RC's, etc.*

## Part 2

### **Dark web and cryptocurrencies:**

It is very evident that cryptocurrencies are always have been used for payments in dark web. Darkweb market has set a new revenue record in 2021 as it brought in a total of \$2.1 billion in cryptocurrency, according to the Chainalysis report.

As per the report, *Hydra*, a market that serves only Russian-speaking countries, is the largest darkweb market operating via crypto so far. In 2021, Hydra accounted for 80% of darknet market revenue worldwide, in terms of cryptocurrency.

The five largest markets in the crypto sector, other than the Hydra market, were, in descending order of revenue: UniCC, FShop, Flugsvamp Market, Bypass Shop, and DarkMarket. Of these five markets, three were fraud shops (UniCC, FShop, Bypass shop), two were drug markets (Flugsvamp Market, DarkMarket), and two were taken down by law enforcement (UniCC and DarkMarket). All of these markets serve customers worldwide, with the exception of Flugsvamp, which serves only Swedish users.

As per the investigation, from 2017 to 2021, Binance processed transactions totaling at least \$2.35 billion stemming from hacks, investment frauds and illegal drug sales, a report by Reuters stated as they calculated from an examination of court records, statements by law enforcement and blockchain data.

Hydra, a giant Russian-language darkweb marketplace that used cryptocurrencies for the sale and purchase of drugs, is also said to have used Binance to process more than \$780 million. Separately, crypto researcher Chainalysis, hired by U.S. government agencies to track illegal flows, concluded in a 2020 report that Binance received criminal funds totaling \$770 million alone, more than any other crypto exchange.

45% of bitcoin sent to the darkweb comes from a KYC-free exchange. A report conducted by Bitfury and Crystal Blockchain into the use of cryptocurrencies on the dark web indicates the number of exchanges is increasing. Interestingly, the report suggests the majority of users are sending bitcoin directly from an exchange with no

KYC demands during checkout. 45% of bitcoin sent into the dark web has come from a KYC-free exchange account. This is a reduction of 30% from 2017.

Crystal Blockchain also notes funds moving between different markets are also on the rise, indicating darkweb users might be trying to hide their bitcoin within the darkweb. In total, the value of bitcoin sent and received from KYC exchanges also more than doubled between 2019 and 2020 from \$36 million to \$73 million.

### **Drug Trafficking on Social Media:**

Selling drugs on the dark web was a big business. Marketplaces like Silk Road and AlphaBay were havens for potential buyers to compare and purchase whatever they had their eye on. Protected by a cloak of anonymity, a setup that allowed money to travel via escrow, and even a review system for the products offered, these dark web sites were the obvious choice for miscreants to lay low.

However, the constant shutdowns of these marketplaces and the difficulty to lure big numbers to the dark web has meant that criminal enterprises have had to think differently about how they reach their markets. At the same time, the COVID-19 pandemic has helped open up new avenues for criminal activity, from the greater vulnerability of home working to restricted access to venues and the use of vaccine passports. People are online more than ever and may also be more susceptible to illicit offerings.

In recent years, new platforms have emerged that criminals have co-opted, with perhaps Telegram being the most notable example. Telegram is a free, open-source, cloud-based instant messaging platform that has gained huge popularity as people want privacy-focused communications. Of course, it's a completely legitimate app offering end-to-end encrypted messages and calls so that ISPs and other third parties cannot access the data.

Unsurprisingly, the platform has also attracted the attention of criminals who are keen to take advantage of this privacy. On offer is everything from drugs, counterfeit money, stolen credit card details and other personal data to hitmen services (or, rather, hitman scams). Notably, some sellers are also offering fraudulent COVID-19 vaccination passes, certificates to enable travel, and vaccine cards, each for some amount.

But it's not just Telegram. TikTok users have also offered drugs to a market in a brazen style. Class A drugs could be found on the site in seconds, luring people to use the chat function to order their narcotics. The movement to easily accessible services and the way dealers are open to communication even on an unencrypted platform suggests the bold lengths they are heading in to capitalize on the market among young people.

## **Glossary**

**Dark Web** The part of the internet that is not indexed by search engines and requires special software like Tor to access.

**Anonymity** The state of being anonymous, where one's identity is not known or revealed.

**Illicit** Illegal or forbidden by law, rules, or custom.

**Contactless Drug Peddling** The selling of drugs without physical contact, often using online platforms.

**E-commerce** Platforms Websites or applications that allow buying and selling goods and services online.

**Cannabis** A plant used for recreational and medicinal purposes, also referred to as marijuana.

**Tor (The Onion Router)** A software enabling anonymous communication by encrypting internet traffic.

**Cryptocurrency** Digital or virtual currency using cryptography for secure transactions.

**Bitcoin** The first and most widely used cryptocurrency.

**Dark Web** Explorers Search engines designed specifically for navigating the dark web (e.g., GRAMS, Ahmia).

**Marketplace** A platform where buyers and sellers conduct transactions.

**Hydra** A Russian-speaking dark web marketplace specializing in drug sales and other illicit activities.

**KYC (Know Your Customer)** A regulatory process for verifying the identity of customers to prevent fraud.

**Escrow** A financial arrangement where a third party holds funds until the transaction is completed.

**Synthetic Drugs** Artificially created drugs, such as methamphetamine and LSD.

**End-to-End Encryption** A method of securing communication so that only the communicating users can read the messages.

**Telegram** A cloud-based messaging platform offering encrypted communication

**TikTok** A popular video-sharing platform that has been exploited for illegal activities such as drug trafficking.

**Signal** A secure messaging app that uses end-to-end encryption

**Chainalysis** A company specializing in blockchain analysis to track cryptocurrency transactions.

**Crystal Blockchain** A tool used for monitoring and analyzing cryptocurrency transactions.

**Empathogens** Drugs that produce feelings of empathy and emotional connection (e.g., MDMA).

**Fraud Shops** Online marketplaces dealing in stolen personal or financial data.

### Exercise 1: Match the Terms

1. \_\_\_\_\_ ensures users' identities remain unknown online.
2. Payments on the dark web are conducted using \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ allows anonymous browsing of the internet.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to illegal trade activities.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a financial arrangement involving a third party to secure transactions.
6. Criminals use \_\_\_\_\_ to avoid regulatory oversight.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ is part of the internet that isn't indexed by search engines.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ protects sensitive data by encoding it.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ dominates drug sales on the dark web in the U.S.
10. An \_\_\_\_\_ platform facilitates the buying and selling of goods or services.

### Exercise 2: Multiple Choice Questions (10)

1. What is the main reason the dark web is popular for drug sales?  
a) It is legal. b) It provides anonymity. c) It is cheap. d) It offers discounts.
2. Which software is commonly used to access the dark web?  
a) Google Chrome b) Tor c) Internet Explorer d) Mozilla Firefox
3. Which cryptocurrency is primarily used for transactions on the dark web?  
a) Ethereum b) Litecoin c) Bitcoin d) Ripple
4. What is Hydra?  
a) A payment system b) A dark web marketplace c) A social media platform  
d) A government agency
5. Which marketplace serves only Russian-speaking users?  
a) AlphaBay b) Hydra c) Silk Road d) Bypass Shop
6. What percentage of bitcoin sent to the dark web comes from KYC-free exchanges?  
a) 20% b) 45% c) 60% d) 80%
7. Which platform has been used for drug trafficking?  
a) Facebook b) Telegram c) LinkedIn d) Snapchat
8. What is the most commonly sold drug on the dark web?  
a) Cocaine b) Heroin c) Cannabis d) LSD
9. What is the purpose of escrow on the dark web?  
a) To secure transactions b) To increase prices c) To track illegal activities  
d) To anonymize payments
10. What was the dark web's cryptocurrency revenue in 2021?  
a) \$1.5 billion b) \$2.1 billion c) \$3 billion d) \$1 billion

### Exercise 3: True or False (10)

1. The dark web cannot be accessed through regular browsers.
2. Hydra accounted for 80% of darknet market revenue in 2021.
3. Telegram is encrypted and only used legally.
4. KYC processes are mandatory on all cryptocurrency exchanges.
5. Cannabis dominates the sales of drugs on the dark web.
6. TikTok has been used to offer drugs openly.
7. Binance processed over \$2 billion in transactions linked to illegal activities.

8. Bitcoin is the only cryptocurrency accepted on the dark web.
  9. Telegram's encryption makes tracking illicit activities impossible.
  10. Social media use for drug sales has decreased.
- 

#### **Exercise 4. Speaking and Discussion**

##### **Debate Topic**

*"Should the use of cryptocurrencies be more strictly regulated to prevent illegal transactions?"*

##### **Discussion Questions**

1. What advantages do criminals find on the dark web?
2. How can law enforcement combat illegal activities on the dark web?
3. Should social media platforms be held responsible for illegal activities on their platforms?



# **Text 3.**

## **SERIOUSNESS OF DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (DUI)**

Driving Under the Influence (DUI) is a critical issue worldwide, referring to operating a vehicle while one's ability is impaired by alcohol or drugs. Recognizing the seriousness of DUI is essential for ensuring personal and public safety. This topic is not only vital for understanding legal consequences but also for learning important English terms related to law and safety.

DUI laws prohibit driving when alcohol, drugs, or medication significantly impair a driver's abilities. The legal limit for Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) in many countries is 0.08%, but effects can start at lower levels. For underage drivers, there's often a zero-tolerance policy, meaning any detectable alcohol level is illegal.

Police use field sobriety tests and devices like breathalyzers to measure BAC and detect impairment. Refusing these tests can lead to immediate penalties, including license suspension. Consequences of a DUI conviction vary but may include fines, jail time, license revocation, and mandatory education or rehabilitation programs. Beyond legal penalties, DUI can cause accidents, resulting in injury or death, and significant personal and financial loss.

The key to avoiding DUI is simple: never drive after consuming substances that impair your ability to do so safely. Planning ahead by designating a sober driver or using public transportation can save lives. Educational programs and campaigns play a crucial role in raising awareness about the dangers of DUI and encouraging responsible behavior.

DUI not only affect the individual involved but also families, victims, and society at large. The emotional, physical, and financial toll of an accident caused by DUI can be immense. It's a preventable tragedy that communities worldwide strive to eliminate through strict laws, enforcement, and public education.

Understanding DUI laws helps individuals make informed, responsible choices. It also provides a practical context for learning English, particularly legal and safety-related vocabulary. Discussing DUI emphasizes the importance of responsibility, not just as drivers but as members of a community committed to safety.

### Glossary

1. **DUI (Driving Under the Influence)** Operating a vehicle while impaired by alcohol or drugs.
2. **Impaired** Weakened or damaged; specifically, having reduced ability or capacity to function normally.
3. **Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC)** The percentage of alcohol in a person's bloodstream used to measure intoxication levels.
4. **Field Sobriety Test** A series of physical or cognitive tests administered by police to assess a driver's level of impairment.
5. **Breathalyzer** A device used by law enforcement to estimate a driver's BAC from a breath sample.
6. **License Suspension** The temporary removal of a person's legal right to drive a vehicle.
7. **Fines** Monetary penalties imposed as punishment for an offense.
8. **Rehabilitation Programs** Courses designed to help individuals overcome addiction or to educate offenders about the dangers of DUI.
9. **Zero-Tolerance Policy** Laws that impose strict penalties for driving with any detectable level of alcohol in the bloodstream, especially for underage drivers.
10. **Public Transportation** Systems of buses, trains, and other vehicles used for transporting the public and offering an alternative to driving.

### Exercise 1: Comprehensive Understanding of DUI

Let's create an exercise to test your understanding of the text about Driving Under the Influence (DUI). Answer the following questions based on the information provided:

1. What does DUI stand for, and what does it refer to?
2. Why is it important to recognize the seriousness of DUI?
3. What do DUI laws prohibit, and what is the legal limit for Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) in many countries?
4. How do police measure Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) and detect impairment?
5. What are some consequences of refusing field sobriety tests when suspected of DUI?
6. What are the potential consequences of a DUI conviction?
7. How can individuals avoid DUI, and what role do educational programs play in preventing it?

8. Why is understanding DUI laws essential, and what practical context does it provide for learning English vocabulary?
9. How does DUI impact not only the individual but also families, victims, and society at large?
10. Discuss the significance of discussing and understanding DUI in promoting responsible behavior and community safety.

**Exercise 2: Match the Term**

Match the following terms related to DUI (Driving Under the Influence) with their definitions:

1. **Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC)**
2. **Zero-tolerance policy**
3. **Field sobriety tests**
4. **Impairment**
5. **Designated driver**
6. **Rehabilitation programs**
7. **Enforcement**
8. **Educational campaigns**

- A. Programs that help individuals recover from substance abuse issues.
- B. The level of alcohol in a person's bloodstream.
- C. Tests used by police to assess a person's level of impairment.
- D. A policy that strictly prohibits any detectable level of alcohol, especially for certain groups like underage drivers.
- E. The act of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- F. A person chosen to remain sober and drive others who have consumed alcohol or drugs.
- G. Efforts to raise awareness and educate the public about the dangers of DUI.
- H. The process of ensuring compliance with laws and regulations, particularly related to DUI.

**Exercise 3: Task Description:**

Analyze the provided text on Driving Under the Influence (DUI) and identify instances of verb tense usage. Pay close attention to how different tenses are utilized to convey information about laws, consequences, and preventative measures related to DUI. In a separate document, categorize the tenses used in the text along with examples from the passage, and explain their specific functions and implications in conveying the message effectively.

**Instructions:**

1. Read through the text on DUI carefully, focusing on the verb tenses employed in different sections.

2. Identify and categorize the verb tenses used, such as present simple, present continuous, past simple, past continuous, etc.
3. Provide examples of each identified verb tense from the text and explain why that particular tense is used in that context.
4. Discuss how the choice of verb tenses contributes to the overall clarity and impact of the information presented.

**Submission Guidelines:**

- Create a detailed analysis of verb tenses used in the text in a separate document.
- Include examples and explanations of each identified verb tense in relation to the content of the text.
- Submit the completed task document by the specified deadline.



# Text 4.

## Understanding Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency refers to illegal acts committed by minors, which are individuals under the age of 18 in many countries. This topic is crucial because it not only affects the young individuals involved but also their families, communities, and society as a whole. Understanding juvenile delinquency is important for addressing the root causes and finding effective solutions.

Several factors contribute to juvenile delinquency, including family issues, peer pressure, lack of education, and exposure to violence. Some minors turn to illegal activities because they struggle with problems at home or school, or they seek approval from friends. Understanding these causes is the first step in preventing delinquency.

Juvenile crimes can range from minor offenses, like skipping school (truancy), to more serious crimes, such as theft, vandalism, or even violence. The type of crime committed can influence how the juvenile justice system responds, with a focus on rehabilitation rather than punishment for less serious offenses.

The juvenile justice system aims to guide minors back to the right path rather than simply punish them. It includes courts and other institutions specifically designed for young offenders. The system emphasizes education, counseling, and community service to help juveniles understand the consequences of their actions and encourage positive behavior.

Rehabilitation programs play a key role in helping young offenders avoid future crimes. These programs may include therapy, educational support, and skills training. Support from families and communities is also essential in the rehabilitation process, offering a supportive network that encourages positive change.

Prevention is critical in addressing juvenile delinquency. This includes creating supportive family environments, ensuring access to quality education, and providing opportunities for positive social interactions. Communities and schools can offer programs and activities that engage young people in constructive ways, helping them make better choices.

Juvenile delinquency is a complex issue that requires a comprehensive approach for effective management and prevention. By understanding the causes

and implementing supportive and rehabilitative measures, society can help guide young individuals towards a more positive future. Education about juvenile delinquency is not only important for legal and social professionals but for everyone, as fostering understanding and compassion can lead to more supportive communities for all young people.

### **Glossary**

**Juvenile Delinquency:** Illegal or antisocial behavior by minors (individuals under the age of 18).

**Minors:** Young individuals who are below the legal age of adulthood.

**Peer Pressure:** Influence from members of one's peer group that encourages others to change their attitudes, values, or behaviors to conform to group norms.

**Truancy:** The act of staying away from school without permission.

**Vandalism:** Deliberate destruction or damage to public or private property.

**Rehabilitation:** The process of helping someone to live a normal life again after they have been affected by a social or medical problem.

**Counseling:** Professional advice about a problem.

**Community Service:** Work done without pay to help people in a community.

**Therapy:** Treatment intended to relieve or heal a disorder.

**Constructive:** Having a positive effect; helpful.

**Exercise 1:** Fill in the Blanks from text above.

**Example 1.** *Juvenile delinquency involves illegal acts committed by minors*

2. Understanding juvenile delinquency is crucial as it impacts ... .

3. Factors contributing to juvenile delinquency include family issues, peer pressure, lack of education, and exposure to ... .

4. Juvenile crimes can range from minor offenses like skipping school to more serious crimes such as theft, vandalism or ... .

5. The juvenile justice system focuses on ..., recognizing and responding to positive behavioral changes in young offenders.

6. Rehabilitation programs may include therapy, educational support, and skills training to help young offenders avoid future ... .

7. Creating supportive family environments, ensuring access to quality education, and providing opportunities for positive social interactions are key for ... juvenile delinquency.

8. Communities and schools can offer programs and activities that engage young people in ... ways to prevent them from engaging in delinquent behaviors.

### **Exercise 2: Matching Definitions**

Match the terms related to juvenile delinquency with their definitions:

1. *Truancy*

2. *Rehabilitation*

### 3. Peer Pressure

### 4. Juvenile Justice System

### 5. Prevention Efforts

### 6. Delinquent

A. A system designed to guide young offenders back on track through various interventions and programs.

B. Failure to attend school without a valid reason.

C. Efforts aimed at creating supportive environments and opportunities to prevent youth from engaging in illegal activities.

D. Influence from friends or peers that may lead individuals to engage in delinquent behaviors.

E. The process of addressing and correcting delinquent behavior through various programs and interventions.

F. Engagement in illegal acts by minors under the age of 18.

### **Exercise 3: Role-Playing Task**

#### **Instructions:**

Each participant will take on a role and act out a real-life scenario related to juvenile delinquency. Choose one of the following roles:

1. A young offender – A minor who has committed a crime and is now facing a court hearing.
2. A defense lawyer – Defending the young offender in court, explaining the reasons behind their actions.
3. A judge – Deciding on a fair punishment or rehabilitation plan for the juvenile.
4. A social worker – Offering support and proposing solutions to prevent future offenses.

#### **Task:**

- Prepare a short script or act out a scene where the young offender explains their actions, the lawyer defends them, the judge makes a decision, and the social worker provides recommendations.
- Focus on understanding the root causes of juvenile delinquency and discussing ways to prevent it.

# Text 5.

## Exploring Consumer Rights



Consumer rights are essential in today's market, ensuring that buyers are treated fairly and protected against fraud. These rights are designed to prevent businesses from exploiting customers, allowing for a safer, more trustworthy shopping experience. Understanding consumer rights is crucial for everyone, as we all buy goods and services.

Consumer rights include a variety of principles that safeguard buyers. Key rights often include the right to safety, the right to be informed, the right to choose, and the right to be heard. These rights protect consumers from harmful products, misleading advertising, and unfair practices.

This right ensures that products and services sold do not endanger health or life. Manufacturers and sellers must provide items that are safe to use. If a product is found to be harmful, recalls may be issued to remove it from the market.

Consumers have the right to receive accurate and truthful information about products and services before making a purchase. This includes details about prices, ingredients, and potential risks. Clear information helps consumers make informed decisions.

This right guarantees that consumers have a variety of options to choose from, promoting fair competition among businesses. It allows consumers to select products or services that best meet their needs and preferences.

If consumers have complaints or concerns, they have the right to be heard and receive a fair response. Many countries have agencies or organizations that help address consumer complaints and mediate disputes.

Consumer protection laws enforce these rights, providing mechanisms for redress when rights are violated. These laws vary by country but typically include regulations on product safety, advertising standards, and mechanisms for complaint resolution.

Consumers can exercise their rights by staying informed about products, asking questions, and reading contracts carefully before signing. If rights are

violated, consumers should report the issue to the relevant authorities or consumer protection organizations.

Consumer rights play a vital role in ensuring fair trade and trust in the marketplace. By understanding and exercising these rights, consumers can protect themselves against unfair practices and contribute to a more ethical shopping environment.

## **Glossary**

**Consumer Rights** Protections and entitlements given to buyers of goods and services against unfair practices by sellers.

**Fraud** Wrongful or criminal deception intended to result in financial or personal gain.

**Exploiting** Making use of a situation in a way that is unfair or unethical to gain an advantage.

**Recalls** Orders to return a product after the discovery of safety issues or product defects that might endanger the consumer or put the maker/seller at risk of legal action.

**Misleading Advertising** Information in advertisements that deceives or is likely to deceive the consumers, making them behave differently than they otherwise would.

**Competition** The rivalry among businesses to attract customers, potentially lowering prices and improving quality.

**Mediate** To intervene in a dispute in order to resolve it.

**Regulations** Rules or directives made and maintained by an authority to regulate behavior.

**Redress** Remedy or compensation for a wrong or grievance.

**Ethical** Relating to moral principles or the branch of knowledge dealing with these.

## **Exercise 1: Answer the questions**

1. What are the main consumer rights mentioned in the text?
2. What does the right to safety guarantee for consumers?
3. Why is it important for consumers to receive accurate information about products and services?
4. How does the right to choice help consumers?
5. What measures are provided in case of violation of consumer rights?

## **Exercise 2: Choose the correct form of the verb in the sentences:**

1. The right to safety (protects/protect) consumers from dangerous products.
2. When consumers (will learn/learn) about their rights, they will be able to make more informed purchases.
3. The right to choose allows consumers to (choose/choosing) products and services that meet their needs.

4. If consumers didn't like a product, they have the right to \_(express/expressing)\_ their concerns and receive a fair response.
5. Consumer protection laws \_(provides/provide)\_ mechanisms for redress when rights are violated.

**Exercise 3: Task Description:**

Engage a pre-trial claim for violated consumer rights. Pay attention to the given instructions.

**Instructions:**

1. Read the text on consumer rights carefully, paying attention to the rights outlined and their importance in safeguarding buyers.
2. Answer the following questions based on your reading:
  - What are some key consumer rights mentioned in the text, and why are they important?
  - How do consumer protection laws help uphold these rights and ensure fair practices in the marketplace?
  - What steps can consumers take to exercise their rights and protect themselves from unfair practices when making purchases?

# Text 6.

## Internet Fraud



Internet fraud involves using various online platforms such as email, websites, chat rooms, or message boards to deceive individuals or groups. It encompasses a range of deceptive practices aiming to swindle people, conduct illegal transactions, or transfer fraudulently obtained money to financial institutions or accomplices involved in the scheme. This type of fraud encompasses several tactics, including spam, scams, spyware, identity theft, phishing, and internet banking fraud.

Spam, often termed as "junk mail," inundates email inboxes or mobile phones with unwanted messages. These messages, though diverse in content, are primarily commercial and highly intrusive due to their overwhelming frequency. They may tempt recipients to buy products or services, lure them to visit websites for transactions, or attempt to coerce individuals into revealing sensitive financial details like bank account or credit card information.

The power and ease of communication through the internet have facilitated the proliferation of email scams. These deceptive schemes frequently arrive unsolicited via email and are often akin to well-known scams like the Nigerian Scam or Lotto Scams, utilizing similar deceptive strategies in various forms.

Spyware is a type of software surreptitiously installed on computers without user consent or knowledge. It clandestinely acquires personal or business-related information, bandwidth, or processing capabilities, transmitting this data to external parties. Its covert nature poses a significant and growing threat to online security.

Phishing operates by deceitfully obtaining personal data for identity theft purposes. This fraudulent practice uses deceptive emails resembling legitimate sources, such as online banking sites or auction platforms, luring recipients into divulging sensitive information. Victims following provided links might inadvertently download programs that capture their banking login details, which are then sent to malicious third parties.

A significant portion of online criminal activity revolves around identity theft, constituting a specific aspect of identity fraud. This involves the unlawful appropriation and misuse of an individual's personal identifying information, whether alive or deceased.

Internet banking fraud involves using online technology to illegally siphon money from bank accounts or transfer funds to different bank accounts. This form

of fraud often relies on techniques like phishing and is akin to identity theft, leveraging vulnerabilities in online banking systems.

Preventative measures against Online Fraud:

- Consider using a separate credit card for online purchases, limiting potential financial loss if fraud occurs.
- Be cautious with the personal information shared online, especially on social media platforms, to minimize the risk of identity theft.
- Regularly update and maintain anti-virus and firewall software to safeguard against online threats and malware.

## Glossary

**Fraud:** Deception or trickery, usually for financial gain, involving deceitful practices.

**Spam:** Unwanted or unsolicited electronic messages, often related to advertising or scams.

**Scams:** Deceptive schemes or tricks aimed at cheating or defrauding individuals.

**Spyware:** Software secretly installed on a computer to gather information without the user's consent.

**Phishing:** A fraudulent practice of sending emails pretending to be from reputable companies to steal sensitive information.

**Identity theft:** Illegally using someone else's personal information for fraudulent activities.

**Internet banking fraud:** Illegally accessing online banking systems to steal money or transfer funds to different accounts.

**Vulnerabilities:** Weaknesses or flaws in systems that can be exploited by attackers.

**Deceptive:** Misleading or giving a false impression.

**Malware:** Software designed to harm or disrupt a computer system, often used for cyber-attacks.

## Exercise 1:

After reading the text about internet fraud, compose 6-7 sentences using new words and expressions from the text.

**For example:** "I always make sure to use secure passwords to protect my online accounts from fraudsters."

## Exercise 2: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the text:

1. Spam inundates email inboxes with \_(wanted/unwanted)\_ messages, often promoting questionable products or services.
2. Email \_(hacks/scams)\_ aim to deceive individuals with false promises of riches or prizes, similar to well-known schemes like the Nigerian Scam.
3. Spyware operates by secretly installing software on computers to \_(surreptitiously/transparently)\_ gather personal information and transmit it to external parties.

4. Phishing uses deceptive emails to trick recipients into revealing (irrelevant/sensitive) information, such as bank account details, by impersonating trusted sources like online banking sites.

5. Identity theft involves the unlawful appropriation and misuse of (public/personal) identifying information, posing a significant threat in the digital age.

6. Internet banking fraud leverages (strengths/vulnerabilities) in online banking systems to illegally siphon money from accounts or transfer funds to different accounts.

### **Exercise 3: Multi-Character Dialogue on Internet Fraud**

**Scenario:** A customer has fallen victim to internet fraud, and different characters are involved in resolving the situation.

#### **Step 1: Choose Your Fraud Case(s)**

Unauthorized Transactions – The victim notices strange bank charges.

Phishing Scam – They gave their login details to a fake email.

Stolen Credit Card Details – Someone is using their card online.

Fake Bank Call Scam – A scammer tricked them into sharing personal info.

Online Shopping Fraud – They paid but never received the product.

Fake Loan or Investment Scam – They were tricked into sending money.

Identity Theft – Their personal data was stolen and used fraudulently.

#### **Step 2: Characters Involved**

Victim (Customer): The person who suffered from fraud. They may be panicked, angry, or confused.

Bank Operator: A professional trying to help. They verify details and take action.

Scammer (Optional): If you want a flashback or a confrontation. They might sound persuasive and manipulative.

Law Enforcement: A police officer, cybercrime investigator, or detective of the case.

Friend or Family Member: Someone comforting the victim or warning them.

#### **Step 3: Structure the Dialogue**

##### - The Call for Help:

The customer contacts the bank or police after realizing they've been scammed.

A family member might encourage them to report it.

##### - Revealing the Fraud:

The customer explains what happened.

If including the scammer, you can show a past interaction (e.g., the scammer convincing the victim to send money).

##### - Investigation and Resolution:

The bank operator blocks the account or issues a refund (if possible).

The police explain how they will track the scammer.

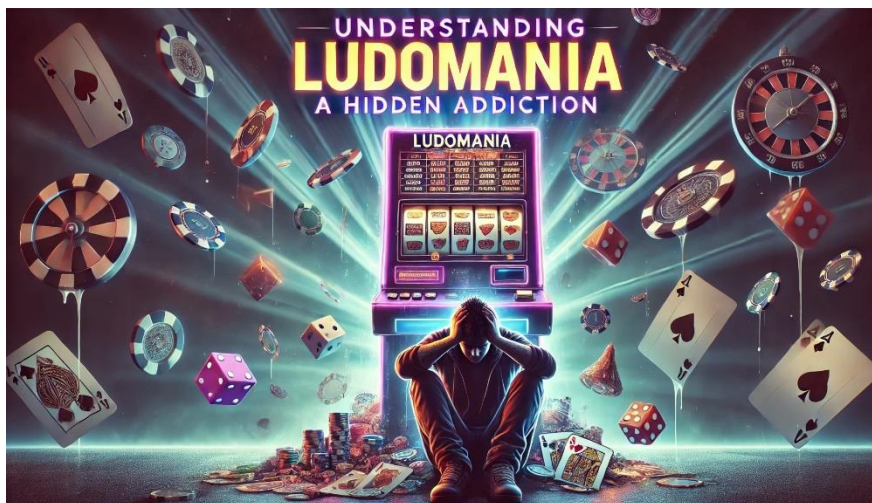
##### - Final Advice & Prevention:

The bank operator or police warn about common scams.

The victim reflects on what they learned.

# Text 7.

## Understanding Ludomania: A Hidden Addiction



Many people enjoy the thrill of winning something for nothing, like a bet or a lottery ticket. These victories give a "high" that's hard to resist. Most individuals try gambling at least once or twice in their lives. However, for some, gambling becomes an all-consuming addiction. They place bets on anything and everything, hoping for that big payout.

Gambling has been a part of human history for centuries and has evolved with civilization. There's even an ancient poem called "Gambler's Lament" from pre-Vedic times.

Unfortunately, only a few recognize that compulsive gambling is an addiction, known medically as "ludomania." It's on par with alcoholism or substance abuse. This disease affects about three percent of the Indian population, with males being the primary sufferers. Given the enormous population, the number of ludomaniacs is shockingly high, and they come from all walks of life.

Diagnosing ludomania is challenging. Affected individuals rarely complain, as they often don't even realize there's a problem. There are no external signs or symptoms, and it's usually a concerned family member who mentions the compulsion in passing.

A gambling addict is constantly preoccupied with thoughts of gambling, even to the extent of betting on trivial matters, like guessing the number of red cars passing by in a five-minute interval. The most telling sign of a gambling addict is their inability to stop, even when faced with financial losses.

The brain of a compulsive gambler differs from that of a non-addict. It has lower levels of certain chemicals, such as nor-epinephrine and serotonin, which are usually secreted during times of stress or excitement. When a gambling addict places bets, there's a rush of these chemicals to the brain, resulting in a sense of invincibility and euphoria, similar to the high from using cocaine. As these chemicals get metabolized and depleted, the urge to gamble again sets in. Over time, their biochemical pathways become well-established, and the speed of metabolism increases. The individual starts gambling with higher stakes and at shorter intervals to experience the same high.

Compulsive gambling often begins in the late teenage years and is influenced by the social environment. Unfortunately, no one wins all the time. As losses accumulate, addicts may resort to desperate measures like borrowing from loan sharks, stealing, lying, or pawning their belongings. This behavior can lead to job loss, family strife, and even criminal charges.

Addressing compulsive gambling is a complex task. The addict and their family may not recognize it as a disease, and the addict may resist advice or therapy. Psychiatrists, psychologists, and counselors are essential to tackle the problem, with frequent sessions needed to reinforce the skills required to quit gambling.

Medication may be part of the treatment plan, involving different drugs depending on the underlying issues. Support groups like Gamblers Anonymous play a crucial role in helping individuals stay on the right path. However, the desire to quit gambling must come from within. The individual must realize that the odds are stacked against them, making it unlikely they'll win "the next time." It's vital to avoid situations, environments, and friends that might lead to temptation, even refraining from visiting online gambling sites.

Engaging in activities like yoga, meditation, and regular aerobic exercise can provide the mental and physical strength needed to resist the urge to gamble. These activities release endorphins, which elevate mood and serve as a natural, healthy alternative to the desire to gamble.

## **Glossary**

**Addiction** A psychological or physical dependence on a substance or behavior, leading to harmful effects on one's life.

**Compulsion:** An irresistible urge or impulse to do something, even if it has negative consequences.

**Adolescence** The period of life between childhood and adulthood, typically characterized by significant physical and emotional changes.

**Loan Sharks** Illegal moneylenders who charge exorbitant interest rates, often exploiting those in desperate financial situations.

**Gamblers Anonymous** A support group for individuals struggling with gambling addiction, providing a platform for sharing experiences and seeking help.

**Temptation** The desire to do something, especially something that's enjoyable but might be unwise or harmful.

**Counselors** Professionals who provide guidance and support to individuals dealing with personal issues or challenges.

**Substance Abuse** The harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances, including alcohol and drugs.

**Stigma** Negative attitudes and beliefs held by society about individuals with addiction or mental health issues.

**Euphoria** A feeling or state of intense excitement and happiness.

### Exercise 1: True or False?

1. Ludomania affects primarily females.
2. Compulsive gamblers are usually quick to recognize and seek help for their addiction.
3. A crucial aspect of treating ludomania involves reinforcing the skills needed to quit gambling.
4. Engaging in physical activities like yoga and meditation can help individuals resist the urge to gamble.
5. Financial problems are the only negative consequence of ludomania.
6. Gambling addiction can lead to severe mental health issues, including anxiety and depression.
7. Online gambling has made it easier for people to develop ludomania due to its accessibility.
8. People with ludomania can always stop gambling whenever they want without professional help.
9. Support groups and therapy can be effective in helping individuals recover from gambling addiction.
10. Some countries have strict regulations to prevent gambling addiction and protect vulnerable individuals.

### Exercise 2: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs provided in brackets:

1. Compulsive gambling \_\_\_ in the late teenage years and \_\_\_ by the social environment. Unfortunately, no one \_\_\_ all the time. (begin, influence, win)
2. The brain of a compulsive gambler \_\_\_ from that of a non-addict. It \_\_\_ lower levels of certain chemicals, such as nor-epinephrine and serotonin. (differ, have)
3. Medication \_\_\_ part of the treatment plan, involving different drugs depending on the underlying issues. Support groups like Gamblers Anonymous \_\_\_ a crucial role in helping individuals stay on the right path. (be, play)
4. Engaging in activities like yoga, meditation, and regular aerobic exercise \_\_\_ the mental and physical strength needed to resist the urge to gamble. These activities

\_\_\_ endorphins, which elevate mood and serve as a natural, healthy alternative to the desire to gamble. (provide, release)

### **Exercise 3: Express Your Attitude Towards Ludomania**

Write a short paragraph (5-7 sentences) expressing your attitude towards ludomania (gambling addiction). Consider the following points to guide your response:

- What do you think about gambling addiction?
- How does it affect individuals and society?
- Do you believe it should be strictly regulated? Why or why not?
- What are some possible ways to prevent or help those struggling with ludomania?

Be clear and provide reasons to support your opinion.



# Text 8.

## Cybercrime: Navigating the Digital Threat Landscape

In today's digital age, the internet has become an integral part of our daily lives. It offers countless benefits, from accessing information to connecting with people worldwide. However, this interconnectedness also brings about a significant challenge: cybercrime. Cybercrime refers to illegal activities conducted through computers or the internet. It encompasses a wide range of actions, from stealing personal information to spreading viruses and committing fraud.

One common form of cybercrime is identity theft. This occurs when criminals obtain personal information, such as names, passwords, or credit card numbers, without permission. They might use this information to steal money or commit fraud, leaving victims with financial losses and a damaged reputation.

Another prevalent issue is cyberbullying, which involves harassing or threatening individuals online. This can have severe emotional consequences for the victims, affecting their mental health and well-being.

Malware, short for malicious software, is a tool used by cybercriminals to disrupt computer operations, gather sensitive information, or gain unauthorized access to systems. Examples include viruses, worms, and Trojan horses. These malicious programs can cause significant damage to computers and networks, leading to data loss and system failures.

The impact of cybercrime is not limited to individuals; it also affects businesses and governments, leading to financial losses, compromised security, and erosion of public trust.

To combat cybercrime, it's crucial to practice good cybersecurity habits. This includes using strong, unique passwords for different accounts, keeping software up to date, and being cautious about the information shared online. Education and awareness are key components in preventing cybercrime. By understanding the risks and adopting safe online behaviors, individuals can protect themselves and contribute to a safer digital environment.

As we navigate the complexities of the digital world, it's essential to remain vigilant against cybercrime. By staying informed and taking proactive steps to safeguard our digital lives, we can enjoy the benefits of the internet while minimizing the risks.

## Glossary

**Cybercrime** Illegal activities conducted through computers or the internet.

**Identity Theft** The fraudulent acquisition and use of a person's private identifying information, usually for financial gain.

**Cyberbullying** The use of electronic communication to bully a person, typically by sending messages of an intimidating or threatening nature.

**Malware** Software that is specifically designed to disrupt, damage, or gain unauthorized access to a computer system.

**Viruses** A type of malware that replicates itself by modifying other computer programs and inserting its own code.

**Worms** A malware computer program that replicates itself in order to spread to other computers.

**Trojan Horses** Any malicious computer program which misleads users of its true intent.

**Cybersecurity** Measures taken to protect a computer or computer system (as on the internet) against unauthorized access or attack.

**Fraud** Wrongful or criminal deception intended to result in financial or personal gain.

**Phishing** The fraudulent practice of sending emails purporting to be from reputable companies to induce individuals to reveal personal information, such as passwords and credit card numbers.

**Exercise 1:** Match the following words with their correct definitions:

1. **Cybercrime**
2. **Identity theft**
3. **Cyberbullying**
4. **Malware**
5. **Trojan horse**
6. **Phishing**
7. **Hacking**
8. **Ransomware**
9. **Spyware**
10. **Firewall**

- A. The illegal use of someone's personal information to commit fraud or theft.
- B. The act of gaining unauthorized access to computer systems.
- C. A type of cyberattack where criminals trick people into providing personal information through fake emails or websites.

- D. A harmful software program that seems legitimate but secretly damages or controls a system.
- E. Software that collects user information without their knowledge.
- F. A form of harassment or threats that take place online.
- G. A protective system that prevents unauthorized access to or from a network.
- H. A category of software designed to damage or disrupt systems.
- I. A type of malware that encrypts a user's data and demands payment for decryption.
- J. The use of computers or the internet to commit crimes.

### Exercise 2: Comprehension Questions

Answer the following questions based on the text:

1. What are some of the benefits of the internet mentioned in the text?
2. How does identity theft occur, and what are its consequences?
3. What is cyberbullying, and how does it affect victims?
4. Give examples of different types of malware and explain their effects.
5. Why is cybersecurity important for individuals, businesses, and governments?
6. What are some ways to prevent cybercrime?
7. How does phishing work, and why is it dangerous?
8. What role does education play in cybersecurity?
9. Why do hackers create ransomware, and what do they gain from it?
10. How can firewalls protect systems from cyber threats?

### Exercise 3: True or False

Decide if the statements are true or false. If false, correct the statement.

1. Cybercrime only affects individuals, not businesses or governments.
2. Cyberbullying has no real impact on a person's mental health.
3. Malware includes viruses, worms, and Trojan horses.
4. Using strong and unique passwords can help prevent cybercrime.
5. Keeping software updated is unnecessary for cybersecurity.
6. Identity theft only happens when someone physically steals your credit card.
7. Firewalls are a type of cybercrime.
8. Cybercriminals often use phishing emails to steal personal information.
9. Ransomware encrypts a victim's files and demands payment to unlock them.
10. Cybersecurity awareness can help prevent cybercrime.

### Exercise 4: Discussion Questions

Discuss these questions in pairs or small groups:

1. Have you ever encountered or heard of a cybercrime case? How was it handled?
2. Why do you think cybercrime is increasing in today's digital world?
3. What are the responsibilities of governments in fighting cybercrime?

4. How can schools educate students about cybersecurity?
5. Do you think people are aware enough of online risks? Why or why not?
6. What measures do you take to keep your personal data safe online?
7. How do businesses protect themselves from cyberattacks?
8. What are some famous cases of cybercrime?
9. Should cybercriminals receive harsher punishments? Why or why not?
10. In the future, do you think cybercrime will become more dangerous?

### Exercise 5: Writing Task

Write a short essay (150-200 words) on one of the following topics:

- "The Role of Education in Preventing Cybercrime"
- "How Can Individuals Protect Themselves from Cybercrime?"
- "The Most Dangerous Types of Cybercrime and How to Stop Them"
- "How Governments Can Improve Cybersecurity"
- "Social Media and Cybercrime: Risks and Solutions"

### Exercise 6: Fill in the Blanks

Complete the sentences with the correct words from the text:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to illegal activities conducted through computers or the internet.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is when someone steals another person's personal information for fraud.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of harassment that happens online.
4. Malicious software designed to damage or gain unauthorized access to a system is called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. To prevent cybercrime, it is important to use strong \_\_\_ and update \_\_\_ regularly.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of malware that encrypts a user's files and demands payment.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is software that secretly collects user data.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a security system that helps prevent unauthorized access to a network.
9. \_\_\_ occurs when cybercriminals trick people into revealing personal information.
10. One way to avoid cybercrime is by practicing good \_\_\_\_\_ habits.



# Text 9. Intellectual Property Theft: Understandin g the Digital Age Challenge

In the vast expanse of the digital world, the concept of intellectual property (IP) holds significant importance. Intellectual property refers to creations of the mind, such as inventions; literary and artistic works; designs; and symbols, names, and images used in commerce. However, as much as the internet has facilitated the sharing and distribution of content, it has also given rise to a complex issue known as intellectual property theft. This type of theft occurs when someone uses another's creations without permission, a violation that undermines creativity and economic growth.

One common form of intellectual property theft is copyright infringement. This happens when copyrighted material, such as books, music, movies, or software, is copied, distributed, or sold without the copyright owner's consent. The ease of accessing and downloading content online has made copyright infringement increasingly prevalent, affecting authors, musicians, filmmakers, and companies.

Another aspect of IP theft includes trademark counterfeiting. Trademarks are distinctive signs or symbols that a company uses to identify its products or services from others. Counterfeit goods, often of inferior quality, are sold under these trademarked brand names, deceiving consumers and harming the original brand's reputation and revenue.

Piracy is also a significant issue, especially concerning digital content like software and video games. Piracy involves the unauthorized replication and sale of this content, leading to substantial losses for creators and industries.

The impact of intellectual property theft is far-reaching. It not only results in financial losses for creators and industries but also hampers innovation. When creators cannot secure and benefit from their inventions, the incentive to innovate diminishes. This, in turn, affects the economy and the variety of creative works available to society.

To combat IP theft, it's essential to respect copyright laws and support creators by purchasing or using content legally. Awareness and education about intellectual property rights can empower individuals to make informed choices online, contributing to a culture that values and protects creative works.

Understanding and respecting intellectual property rights are crucial in today's digital age. By acknowledging the effort and creativity behind each invention, literary piece, or artistic work, we can all play a part in fostering an environment that celebrates innovation and creativity.

## Glossary

**Intellectual Property (IP):** Creations of the mind, such as inventions, literary and artistic works, designs, symbols, names, and images used in commerce.

**Copyright Infringement:** The unauthorized use of copyrighted material without the permission of the copyright owner.

**Trademark:** A symbol, word, or words legally registered or established by use as representing a company or product.

**Counterfeit:** An imitation of something else, typically with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy as genuine.

**Piracy:** The unauthorized use or reproduction of another's work.

**Innovation:** The action or process of innovating; a new method, idea, product, etc.

**Creativity:** The use of imagination or original ideas to create something; inventiveness.

**Economy:** The wealth and resources of a country or region, especially in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services.

**Replication:** The action of copying or reproducing something.

**Revenue:** Income, especially when of a company or organization and of a substantial nature.

## Exercise 1: Match the following terms with their definitions:

1. Copyright infringement
  2. Trademark counterfeiting
  3. Piracy
- A. The unauthorized replication and sale of digital content, leading to financial losses for creators and industries.
  - B. Selling counterfeit goods under recognized brand names, deceiving consumers and damaging the original brand's reputation.

C. Unlawful copying, distribution, or sale of copyrighted material without permission, affecting authors, musicians, filmmakers, and companies.

**Exercise 2: Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Terms from the Text:**

Intellectual property (IP) theft is a serious issue that **1. (undermines/embodies)** creativity and economic growth. One common form of IP theft is **2. (plagiarism/copyright infringement)**, where copyrighted material is used without proper consent. Another aspect is **3. (patent counterfeiting/trademark counterfeiting)**, which involves selling fake goods under recognized brand names. Piracy, particularly in the realm of digital content like software, is a significant concern, leading to **4. (astounding/substantial)** losses for creators and industries. To combat IP theft, it's important to respect copyright laws and support creators by purchasing content legally. **5. (Informing/Informal)** individuals about intellectual property rights can empower them to make informed decisions online, thereby fostering an environment that values and protects creative works.

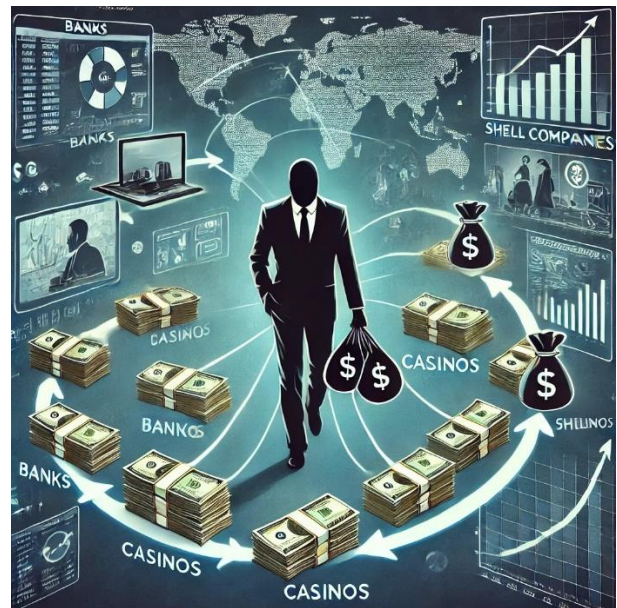
**Exercise 3:**

Create a **debate** where one side argues for stricter penalties for intellectual property theft in the digital age, while the other side contends that current penalties are sufficient. Each side should present three compelling arguments supported by examples from real-life cases or statistics. The debate should be structured with an opening statement, rebuttal, and closing argument for each side.

This exercise will test your critical thinking skills and ability to articulate persuasive arguments.

# Text 10.

## Money Laundering: The Hidden Financial Crime



Money laundering is a complex issue that affects the global economy and society. It refers to the process of making large amounts of money generated by a criminal activity, such as drug trafficking or terrorism financing, appear to be earned legally. This process is critical for criminals to use their illicit gains without raising suspicion. Understanding money laundering is essential in today's world, as it has far-reaching impacts on security, economy, and governance.

The process of money laundering can be broken down into three main stages: placement, layering, and integration. Placement involves introducing the illegal profits into the financial system. This could be done by depositing the money in banks, using it to buy assets, or using small businesses to mix the illegal funds with their legitimate earnings.

Layering is the most complex stage, where the money goes through a series of financial transactions to obscure its origin. This could involve transferring money between different accounts, purchasing high-value items, or investing in businesses. The aim is to make it difficult for authorities to trace the source of the funds.

Finally, integration occurs when the laundered money is reintroduced into the economy as legitimate. The criminals can now use this money freely without the risk of being caught. They might buy property, invest in businesses, or spend it on luxury goods.

Money laundering has significant negative effects. It undermines the integrity of financial institutions, contributes to economic inequality, and supports criminal activities by providing them with financial resources. Governments and international bodies, such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), work tirelessly to combat money laundering. They implement laws and regulations that require financial institutions to monitor customer activities and report suspicious transactions.

To fight against money laundering, it's crucial for individuals to be aware and vigilant. Recognizing the signs of money laundering, such as unusual financial transactions or investments, can help in reporting and preventing this crime.

Understanding money laundering is not just about recognizing a financial crime but also understanding its impact on society and the importance of maintaining a transparent and accountable financial system. By learning about money laundering, individuals can contribute to a safer and more just world.

## **Glossary**

**Money Laundering:** The illegal process of making large amounts of money generated by a crime, such as drug trafficking, appear to be legal.

**Criminal Activity:** Illegal acts that are punishable by law.

**Financial System:** The system that allows the exchange of money between savers, investors, and borrowers.

**Placement:** The act of introducing illegal funds into the financial system.

**Layering:** The complex process of disguising the origins of illegal money through multiple transactions and financial instruments.

**Integration:** The final stage of money laundering, where the cleaned money is reintroduced into the economy as legitimate.

**Transactions:** The action of conducting business or exchanging money, goods, services, or property.

**Suspicious:** Causing one to have the idea or impression that something or someone is of questionable, dishonest, or dangerous character or condition.

**Financial Institutions:** Organizations that provide financial services, such as banks, investment houses, lenders, and insurance companies.

**Economic Inequality:** The difference in wealth, income, and standard of living among individuals and groups in a society.

## **Exercise 1: Comprehension Questions**

1. What is money laundering, and why do criminals engage in it?
2. What are the three stages of money laundering? Describe each briefly.
3. How does money laundering affect the economy and financial institutions?
4. What role does the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) play in combating money laundering?
5. How can individuals help prevent money laundering?
6. Why is layering considered the most complex stage of money laundering?
7. What are some methods criminals use to place illegal money into the financial system?
8. How does money laundering support other criminal activities?
9. Why do financial institutions need to monitor transactions for suspicious activity?

10. How can businesses and governments work together to stop money laundering?

**Exercise 2: Match the word with its definition:**

1. Placement
2. Layering
3. Integration
4. Suspicious
5. Transactions
6. Financial Institutions
7. Economic Inequality
8. Money Laundering
9. Criminal Activity
10. Financial System

- a) The process of disguising the origins of illegal money through multiple financial actions
- b) The act of conducting business or exchanging money, goods, or services
- c) The first step of money laundering, introducing illegal funds into the financial system
- d) The final step where laundered money is reintroduced into the economy
- e) Causing doubt about honesty or legality
- f) Organizations such as banks, lenders, and investment firms that provide financial services
- g) The difference in wealth, income, and standard of living among individuals in society
- h) The illegal process of making large amounts of money from criminal activities appear legal
- i) Illegal acts that are punishable by law
- j) The system that allows the exchange of money between savers, investors, and borrowers

**Exercise 3: Fill in the blanks using the correct word from the glossary:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ involves criminals disguising the origins of illegal money by moving it through multiple transactions.
2. Banks and other \_\_\_\_\_ are required to monitor transactions for illegal activities.
3. The government takes strict measures to reduce \_\_\_\_\_ by ensuring fair financial policies.
4. A large deposit of cash with no clear source might be considered \_\_\_\_\_.
5. After passing through several transactions, the money is finally used as legal currency in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage.

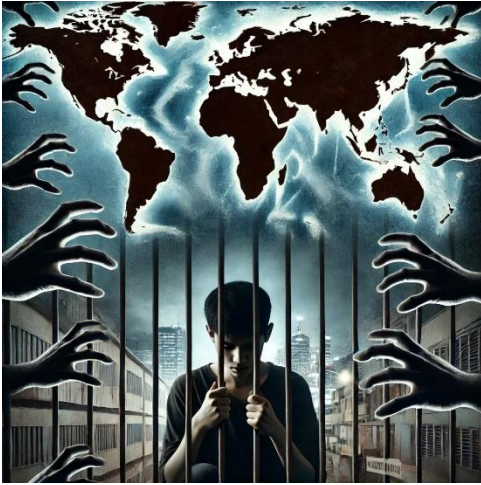
6. Drug trafficking and illegal gambling are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ that generate illicit money.
7. A well-regulated \_\_\_\_\_ helps prevent money laundering and other financial crimes.
8. The first step in money laundering is called \_\_\_\_\_, where illegal money is introduced into the financial system.
9. If a person makes several large deposits in different banks, this might be part of the \_\_\_\_\_ process.
10. Governments create strict laws to fight against \_\_\_\_\_ to protect the economy from criminal influence.

#### **Exercise 4: Critical Thinking & Discussion**

1. Do you think current anti-money laundering laws are effective? Why or why not?
2. How do digital currencies and online transactions impact money laundering?
3. Should banks be held responsible if money laundering occurs through their systems? Why?
4. What challenges do governments face in detecting and preventing money laundering?
5. How can international cooperation help in the fight against money laundering?
6. What are the ethical concerns related to financial privacy and anti-money laundering laws?
7. How does economic inequality contribute to financial crimes like money laundering?
8. Why do criminals use businesses to launder money instead of simply depositing it in banks?
9. In what ways can financial institutions improve their detection of money laundering activities?
10. How can education and awareness help prevent money laundering?

#### **Exercise 5: Writing Task**

Write a short essay (150–200 words) explaining why money laundering is a threat to society. Use at least three key terms from the glossary in your response.



# Text 11.

## Human Trafficking: Global Challenge

Human trafficking is a grave violation of human rights that affects millions of people around the world. It involves the illegal trade of individuals for the purposes of forced labor, sexual slavery, or commercial sexual exploitation. Understanding human trafficking is essential to combat this crime and protect the vulnerable.

Traffickers use various methods to lure their victims, such as false promises of employment, education, or a better life. Once trapped, victims find themselves in situations where they are exploited and cannot escape. This crime is hidden and can occur in any country, making it a global challenge.

There are two main types of human trafficking: labor trafficking and sex trafficking. Labor trafficking includes forcing individuals to work under inhumane conditions for little or no pay. This can happen in factories, farms, or homes. On the other hand, sex trafficking involves exploiting individuals in the commercial sex industry against their will.

The impact of human trafficking is devastating. Victims often suffer from physical and psychological trauma, including injuries, disease, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Moreover, human trafficking undermines the social fabric of communities, fuels organized crime, and erodes the rule of law.

Combating human trafficking requires a coordinated international effort. Governments, non-profit organizations, and communities must work together to raise awareness, protect victims, and prosecute traffickers. Education is a powerful tool in this fight. By learning about the signs of trafficking and how to report suspicious activities, individuals can help prevent this crime.

Awareness campaigns and educational programs can empower people to recognize and resist the tactics used by traffickers. Additionally, supporting survivors through rehabilitation programs and legal assistance is crucial for their recovery and reintegration into society.

Human trafficking is not just a legal issue; it is a moral one. It calls for compassion, vigilance, and action from all of us. By understanding the realities of human trafficking, we can contribute to a world where everyone's rights and dignity are respected.

## Glossary

**Human Trafficking:** The illegal practice of buying and selling people, often for the purpose of forced labor or sexual exploitation.

**Violation:** An act that breaks a law, agreement, principle, etc.

**Exploitation:** Taking advantage of someone in order to gain benefit from their work or situation, often unfairly or unethically.

**Traffickers:** Individuals or groups who engage in the practice of trafficking, especially in humans.

**Lure:** To tempt or attract someone, often by offering something desirable but misleading.

**Inhumane:** Without compassion for misery or suffering; cruel.

**Psychological Trauma:** Emotional damage that occurs as a result of a distressing or life-threatening event.

**Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD):** A mental health condition triggered by experiencing or witnessing a terrifying event.

**Rehabilitation:** The process of helping someone to live a healthy, productive life again after suffering from an illness, injury, or addiction.

**Dignity:** The state or quality of being worthy of honor or respect.

### Exercise 1: Choose the correct form of the verb in parentheses for each sentence:

1. Traffickers (use / used) deceptive methods to lure victims into human trafficking.
2. Victims of human trafficking often (face / faced) physical and psychological trauma.
3. Governments, NGOs, and communities (must work / must have worked) together to combat human trafficking effectively.
4. Education (plays / played) a crucial role in raising awareness about the signs of human trafficking.
5. Individuals (can help / could help) prevent human trafficking by learning how to recognize and report suspicious activities.

### Exercise 2: Verb Forms

Choose the correct form of the verb in parentheses for each sentence:

1. Human trafficking \_\_\_\_\_ (is / was) a grave violation of human rights.
2. Traffickers \_\_\_\_\_ (use / used) various tactics to deceive their victims.
3. Victims of human trafficking frequently \_\_\_\_\_ (suffer / suffered) from physical and psychological trauma.
4. Education \_\_\_\_\_ (help / helps) individuals recognize the signs of human trafficking.
5. Governments and NGOs \_\_\_\_\_ (need / needed) to cooperate to combat human trafficking effectively.

**Exercise 3:**

Imagine you are a member of a task force dedicated to combating human trafficking. Develop a comprehensive action plan outlining specific strategies and initiatives to address both labor trafficking and sex trafficking. Your action plan should include detailed steps for prevention, victim identification, victim support, prosecution of traffickers, and international collaboration. Consider the role of governments, law enforcement agencies, non-profit organizations, and communities in implementing the action plan.

Present your action plan as a detailed report with clear objectives, timelines, and measurable outcomes.

# Text 12.

## Environmental Crimes: Threats to Our Planet



Environmental crimes pose a significant threat to the health of our planet. These illegal activities harm ecosystems, wildlife, and human communities, contributing to global challenges like climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss. Understanding environmental crimes is crucial for everyone, as protecting the environment is a shared responsibility that impacts our collective future.

One common form of environmental crime is illegal logging. This involves cutting down trees without permission, leading to deforestation. Forests are vital for life on Earth; they provide habitat for countless species, help regulate the climate, and offer resources for human use. Illegal logging not only destroys these important ecosystems but also contributes to carbon emissions and climate change.

Poaching, another serious environmental crime, threatens the survival of many species. Hunters kill animals illegally, often for their horns, tusks, or skins, which are sold on the black market. This not only reduces biodiversity but also disrupts natural balances within ecosystems.

Pollution is also considered an environmental crime when companies illegally dump waste into rivers, oceans, or the atmosphere. This contamination harms wildlife and can make water unsafe for drinking or swimming. Air pollution, similarly, affects respiratory health in humans and animals and contributes to global warming.

Combating environmental crimes requires international cooperation and strong laws. Governments, conservation organizations, and communities must work

together to enforce regulations, monitor protected areas, and raise public awareness about the importance of environmental protection.

Education plays a vital role in this effort. By learning about environmental crimes and their impacts, individuals can make more informed choices, support conservation efforts, and advocate for policies that protect the environment. Awareness leads to action, and each person's actions can contribute to a healthier planet.

Environmental crimes are not just a violation of laws; they are an assault on the natural world and our place within it. By understanding the gravity of these crimes and taking steps to prevent them, we can ensure a sustainable future for all living beings on our planet.

## Glossary

**Environmental Crimes:** Illegal acts that harm the environment, including pollution, illegal logging, and poaching.

**Ecosystems:** Communities of living organisms and their physical environment interacting as a system.

**Deforestation:** The action of clearing a wide area of trees, often resulting in damage to the quality of the land.

**Biodiversity:** The variety of plant and animal life in the world or in a particular habitat, considered to be important and desirable.

**Poaching:** Illegal hunting or capturing of wild animals, usually associated with land use rights.

**Carbon Emissions:** The release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, mainly from burning fossil fuels and deforestation, contributing to global warming.

**Pollution:** The presence in or introduction into the environment of a substance or thing that has harmful or poisonous effects.

**Conservation:** The action of conserving something, in this case, the environment, by protecting and preserving natural resources and the environment.

**Regulations:** Rules or directives made and maintained by an authority to regulate conduct, in this context, environmental protection laws.

**Sustainable:** Capable of being maintained at a certain rate or level, ensuring that natural resources are preserved for future generations.

**Exercise 1:** Fill in the blanks with the appropriate verb forms or structures:

1. Environmental crimes **(pose)** a significant threat to the health of our planet, **(harm)** ecosystems, wildlife, and human communities, and **(contribute)** to global challenges like climate change.
2. One common form of environmental crime **(be)** illegal logging, which **(involve)** cutting down trees without permission, leading to deforestation.
3. Forests **(provide)** habitat for countless species, **(help)** regulate the climate, and **(offer)** resources for human use.

4. Illegal logging not only **(destroy)** important ecosystems but also **(contribute)** to carbon emissions and climate change.
5. Poaching, another serious environmental crime, **(threaten)** the survival of many species; hunters **(kill)** animals illegally, often for their valuable parts.
6. Pollution, when companies **(illegally dump)** waste into rivers, oceans, or the atmosphere, **(contaminate)** the environment and **(make)** water unsafe for drinking or swimming.
7. Air pollution **(affect)** respiratory health in humans and animals and **(contribute)** to global warming.
8. Combating environmental crimes **(require)** international cooperation and strong laws; governments, organizations, and communities **(need)** to work together to enforce regulations.
9. Education **(play)** a vital role in raising awareness about the importance of environmental protection and **(help)** individuals make informed choices.
10. By understanding the gravity of environmental crimes and taking steps to prevent them, we **(ensure)** a sustainable future for all living beings on our planet.

### Exercise 2: Discussion Questions

- What are some examples of environmental crimes in your country?
- How can individuals help prevent environmental crimes?
- What new laws or policies would you introduce to fight environmental crimes?
- How does illegal logging affect not only nature but also local communities?

**Exercise 3:** Reflect on the interconnectedness of environmental crimes and their impact on various aspects of our planet. Discuss how illegal activities like logging, poaching, and pollution not only harm nature but also affect global issues such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and public health. Analyze the role of international cooperation and education in addressing environmental crimes, and propose innovative solutions to combat these challenges effectively. Support your arguments with evidence from the text and additional research.

### Exercise 4: Comprehension Questions

1. What are environmental crimes, and why are they harmful?
2. How does illegal logging contribute to climate change?
3. Why is poaching considered a serious environmental crime?
4. How does pollution impact both humans and wildlife?
5. What role do governments and organizations play in combating environmental crimes?
6. Why is education important in the fight against environmental crimes?
7. What does the text say about individual responsibility in protecting the environment?

# Text 13.

## Understanding Murder Investigations

Murder is one of the most serious crimes under criminal law. It involves the unlawful killing of another person with intent, known as "malice aforethought." This intent can be expressed, where the killer has a clear objective to kill, or implied, where the actions show a reckless disregard for life. Understanding how murder investigations unfold is crucial for comprehending the complexities of criminal law and the justice system.

When a murder occurs, the first step is the discovery of the crime. Law enforcement officers, usually the police, are called to the scene. They secure the area to preserve evidence and begin their preliminary investigation. This involves documenting the scene, collecting physical evidence, and talking to witnesses. Every detail, no matter how small, can be a vital piece of the puzzle.

The investigation team often includes detectives who specialize in solving such serious crimes. They work closely with forensic experts who analyze evidence from the crime scene, such as fingerprints, DNA samples, and ballistic reports. These forensic analyses can link a suspect to the crime scene or victim, making them a crucial part of the investigation.

Modern technology plays a significant role in murder investigations. Tools like surveillance cameras, mobile phone records, and online activity can provide key evidence. For example, they can help establish a person's whereabouts at the time of the murder or reveal motives and connections to the victim.

Once enough evidence is gathered, and a suspect is identified, law enforcement may make an arrest. However, the investigation doesn't stop there. The suspect is entitled to a fair trial, where the evidence is presented before a judge or jury. The prosecution must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the suspect committed the murder. This is a high standard of proof, reflecting the serious consequences of a murder conviction.

Murder investigations are complex and require meticulous work from dedicated professionals. They demonstrate the importance of the criminal justice system in seeking justice for victims and their families while ensuring the rights of the accused are protected.

## Glossary

**Murder:** The unlawful killing of another person with intent to kill or cause serious harm.

**Malice Aforethought:** The intention to kill or cause grievous injury to someone before committing the act.

**Preliminary Investigation:** The initial steps taken by the police to gather facts and evidence at the crime scene.

**Forensic Experts:** Specialists who analyze physical evidence from crime scenes to help solve crimes.

**DNA Samples:** Biological material used to identify individuals based on their genetic blueprint.

**Ballistic Reports:** Documents that analyze firearms and bullet evidence to link them to a crime.

**Surveillance Cameras:** Electronic devices used to monitor and record activities in various locations for security purposes.

**Mobile Phone Records:** Logs that detail calls made and received, text messages, and sometimes the locations of the phone at certain times.

**Prosecution:** The legal party responsible for presenting the case against an individual accused of a crime in a court.

**Conviction:** A formal declaration that someone is guilty of a criminal offense, made by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge in a court.

### Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks

Complete the sentences using the words from the glossary.

1. A person can be found guilty of \_\_\_\_\_ if they unlawfully take someone's life with intent.
2. The police conduct a \_\_\_\_\_ to gather initial evidence at the crime scene.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ helps investigators analyze physical evidence such as DNA or fingerprints.
4. The legal team responsible for proving the suspect's guilt in court is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A judge or jury delivers a \_\_\_\_\_ when they determine a suspect is guilty of a crime.
6. If a suspect used a firearm, investigators might examine \_\_\_\_\_ to connect the weapon to the crime.
7. Investigators often rely on \_\_\_\_\_ to track a suspect's location before and after a crime.
8. When a person has \_\_\_\_\_, it means they planned or intended harm before committing the crime.
9. The police secure the crime scene to ensure that \_\_\_\_\_ are properly analyzed.

10. Security footage from \_\_\_\_\_ may provide crucial evidence about what happened at the crime scene.

**Exercise 2: True or False**

1. Murder is defined as the unlawful killing of another person without intent.
2. A preliminary investigation takes place after a suspect has been convicted.
3. Forensic experts analyze evidence such as DNA samples to help solve crimes.
4. Mobile phone records can be used to establish a suspect's location at the time of the crime.
5. The prosecution is responsible for defending the suspect in court.
6. A ballistic report helps identify the cause of death in an autopsy.
7. The term "malice aforethought" means the crime was committed without any intention or planning.
8. Surveillance cameras can help law enforcement by capturing footage of a crime scene.
9. If the prosecution proves the suspect's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, they can receive a conviction.
10. Once a person is arrested, the investigation stops immediately.

**Exercise 3: Discussion Questions**

- Why is it important for law enforcement to conduct a preliminary investigation at a crime scene?
- How has modern technology improved murder investigations?
- What role does the prosecution play in ensuring justice in murder cases?
- Why must the prosecution prove a suspect's guilt "beyond a reasonable doubt"?
- How do forensic experts use DNA samples in murder investigations?

**Exercise 4: Writing Task**

Write a short paragraph (5-6 sentences) explaining how forensic experts help solve murder investigations. Use at least three words from the glossary.

**Exercise 5:** Rewrite the following sentences using passive voice or reported speech to convey the same meaning

1. Law enforcement officers secure area to preserve evidence when murder occurs.
2. Detectives work with forensic experts to analyze evidence from crime scene.
3. Modern technology provides key evidence in murder investigations.

**Exercise 6:** Imagine you are a defense attorney representing a suspect in a high-profile murder case. Your client maintains their innocence, claiming they were framed for the crime. Your task is to prepare a comprehensive legal defense strategy by analyzing the prosecution's evidence, witnesses' statements, and forensic reports. Develop a persuasive argument challenging the admissibility and reliability of the evidence presented, and propose alternative theories that raise doubts about your client's guilt. Consider the principles of criminal law, burden of proof, and the rights of the accused in your defense strategy. Provide a detailed rationale for each argument based on legal precedent and case law to construct a robust defense for your client.

# Text 14.

## Corruption



Corruption is when someone does bad things that hurt others. It's like a crime or being dishonest. This can happen when a person or a group does something wrong that affects the rights of others. It's mostly about things like giving money or taking money dishonestly. But corruption can happen in many ways. People in charge or with power are often involved in corruption. It's all about being greedy and only thinking about themselves.

There are different kinds of corruption. Bribery is the most common. It's when someone gives favors or gifts in the wrong way to get something for themselves. These favors can be lots of things like money, gifts, jobs, or even political benefits. Embezzlement is another way people are corrupt. This is when someone takes things that they were supposed to take care of, like money or assets, and steals them. It's like a kind of fraud. Graft is a big form of corruption all over the world. It's when politicians use their power illegally to get things for themselves, often by using public money. Extortion is another bad way people are corrupt. It's about forcing people or groups to give money or property illegally. It's a bit like blackmail.

Favoritism and nepotism are also forms of corruption. This happens when someone gives jobs or benefits to their friends or family instead of to the right person for the job. It's not fair because deserving people might miss out. Abuse of power is another way people are corrupt. This happens when someone misuses their authority. For example, a judge might unfairly dismiss a case. Lastly, there's influence peddling. This is when someone uses their connections or power illegally to get special treatment or favors.

There are some ways to stop corruption. Giving better salaries to government workers could help. Many of them don't earn much, so they might take bribes to make ends meet. If they got paid more, they might not be as tempted to take bribes. Having more workers in government offices could also help. Sometimes, there's too much work, and this makes people take bribes for faster service. More workers could fix this. Tougher laws and punishments for corrupt people are important too. If people know they'll get in big trouble, they might think twice about being corrupt. Using cameras at work could also help stop corruption. People might be scared to do bad things if they think they're being watched.

Corruption is really bad for society and should be stopped. It's like a poison that's affecting lots of people. Hopefully, with effort from leaders and society, we can get rid of corruption.

### Glossary

1. **Corruption:** Doing bad things, like being dishonest or committing crimes that harm others.
2. **Bribery:** Giving gifts or favors in the wrong way to gain personal benefits.
3. **Embezzlement:** Stealing things or money that someone was supposed to take care of.
4. **Graft:** Illegal use of power by politicians to benefit themselves, often using public money.
5. **Extortion:** Forcing people to give money or property illegally.
6. **Favoritism:** Giving jobs or benefits to friends or family unfairly.
7. **Nepotism:** Favoring family members for jobs instead of qualified individuals.
8. **Abuse of power:** Misusing authority for personal gain.
9. **Influence peddling:** Illegally using connections or power for special treatment.
10. **Salaries:** The money someone earns for doing a job.

### Exercise 1: Matching Definitions

Match the following terms related to corruption with their definitions:

1. **Bribery**
2. **Embezzlement**
3. **Graft**
4. **Extortion**
5. **Favoritism**
6. **Nepotism**
7. **Abuse of Power**
8. **Peddling**

- A. Giving jobs or benefits to friends or family instead of based on merit.
- B. Using connections or power illegally to get special treatment or favors.
- C. Misusing authority for personal gain.
- D. Forcing people to give money or property illegally.
- E. Giving favors or gifts in the wrong way to gain something.
- F. Taking things that one is supposed to take care of, like money or assets.
- G. Illegally using power to get things for oneself, often with public money.
- H. Unfairly dismissing a case or unlawfully handling authority.

### Exercise 2: Vocabulary Quiz

Choose the correct word that fits each definition:

1. **A form of corruption involving giving favors or gifts in the wrong way to gain personal benefits like money or power.**
  - A) Bribery
  - B) Embezzlement
2. **Taking things that one is supposed to take care of, like money or assets, and stealing them for personal gain.**
  - A) Influence Peddling
  - B) Graft
3. **Forcing individuals or groups to give money or property through illegal means.**
  - A) Extortion
  - B) Favoritism
4. **Giving jobs or benefits to friends or family instead of based on merit.**
  - A) Nepotism
  - B) Abuse of Power
5. **Misusing authority for personal gain.**
  - A) Abuse of Power
  - B) Graft

# ADDITIONAL READING

*(The additional texts are like **light reading for your free time**—if you enjoy a little legal insight. Here, you'll find a mix of different types of content: articles, short stories, and useful information. They provide context, spark curiosity, and maybe even make the legal world seem a bit less intimidating. No heavy legalese—just engaging and useful tidbits before you dive into the glossary. Because who says legal reading has to be boring?)*

## Text 1.

### 9/11 INVESTIGATION

They were the most lethal terrorist attacks in history, taking the lives of nearly 3,000 Americans and international citizens and ultimately leading to far-reaching changes in anti-terror approaches and operations in the U.S. and around the globe.

Our investigation of the attacks of 9/11—code-named “PENTTBOM,” short for Pennsylvania, Pentagon, and Twin Towers Bombing—was our largest case ever. At its peak, more than half our agents worked to identify the hijackers and their sponsors and, with other agencies, to head off any possible future attacks. We followed more than half-a-million investigative leads, including several hundred thousand tips from the public. The attack and crash sites also represented the largest crime scenes in FBI history.

The events of 9/11 are forever etched in the minds of anyone old enough to remember the day. Those who were on the East Coast recall that it was a brilliant, clear morning. Then, at 8:46 a.m., American Airlines Flight 11 crashed into the North Tower of the World Trade Center in New York City.

In a meticulously planned attack, terrorists hijacked four airliners. They flew three of the planes into buildings: the twin towers of the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia. They crashed the fourth plane in rural Pennsylvania. The attacks killed 2,976 people and injured thousands more. Today, many first responders are still dealing with adverse health effects from working in toxic conditions.

Immediately after the attacks, the FBI's top job was to identify the attackers and prevent another incident. Experts in terrorism, evidence collection, and other specialties worked feverishly to determine what had happened and who was responsible.

The FBI also coordinated with its partners in law enforcement and the intelligence community domestically and abroad as it launched its most ambitious investigation ever.

Within minutes, officials at FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C., activated the Strategic Information and Operations Center. By the end of the day, the FBI had established command posts for each of the three crash sites.

Thousands of agents interviewed witnesses and sources. They tracked down clues and tips worldwide to determine what had happened, who did it, and how future acts could be prevented. The FBI started identifying the 19 terrorists within hours.

Then-FBI Director Robert S. Mueller, III broke with routine and based the massive investigation out of FBI Headquarters instead of a field office. The PENTTBOM Team coordinated the investigation out of a basement office, where dozens of agents would build a case against those responsible.

The case, which remains open, revealed extraordinary acts of courage and selflessness among the spectrum of responders. And it forever changed the way the FBI works with law enforcement and intelligence community partners to keep Americans safe in the U.S. and abroad.



Two FBI agents at the World Trade Center in New York on September 16, 2001. Reuters photo.

Washington Field Office Evidence Response Team members at the Pentagon shortly after the attack.

Recovery efforts at site of Flight 93 crash in Shanksville, Pennsylvania.

### ***By the Numbers***

More than 4,000 special agents and 3,000 professional employees helped in the recovery and subsequent investigation of the 9/11 attacks, which challenged the FBI to deploy its assets efficiently and in innovative ways. All FBI Headquarters divisions, field offices, and nearly every unit at the FBI Laboratory contributed. Among the efforts:

In New York, more than 1,000 FBI employees from 55 of the 56 field offices worked to recover victims, evidence, and personal belongings.

At the Pentagon, 155 FBI employees from eight field offices recovered evidence. In Pennsylvania, 152 FBI employees from eight field offices recovered evidence. Special agents and personnel in at least 30 of the FBI's foreign offices tracked down leads and worked with international partners. The FBI responded to more than 500,000 investigative leads. Special agents conducted more than 167,000 interviews. The FBI collected and processed more than 150,000 pieces of evidence. Photographers took more than 170,000 pictures. Computer experts examined more than 35 terabytes of data in the first 30 days of the investigation alone. More than 70 agents and professional staff worked on the core investigative team.

Scores of FBI Laboratory personnel helped identify victims and hijackers through DNA.

Dozens of document experts reviewed more than 1,600 small or damaged pieces of paper.

Dozens of fingerprint examiners received more than 3,800 pieces of evidence and conducted more than 126,600 comparisons.

Five FBI cadaver dogs worked at the Pentagon.

Highly skilled FBI artists developed models of the sites and produced dozens of graphics.

Hazardous materials specialists from numerous field offices worked the three sites.

Explosives experts examined plane wreckage and building debris for evidence of bombs.

FBI pilots transported teams, equipment, and specialists to different locations.

Technical specialists restored the New York Field Office's computer and phone systems and provided emergency communication systems in Virginia and Pennsylvania.

FBI SWAT teams provided security at all three sites, and Hostage Rescue Teams evaluated security at several locations.

Specialists helped recover audio and data from cockpit voice and flight data recorders and analyzed other audio and video recordings.

The FBI's Office for Victim Assistance (now the Victim Services Division) was created to serve thousands of victims and their families.

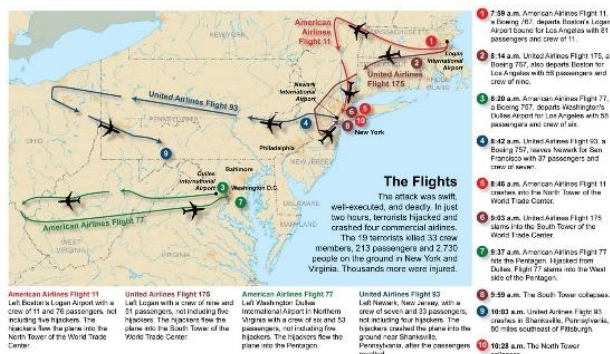
## The Terrorists

The 19 men who hijacked and crashed the four planes were all trained by al Qaeda. Three of the suspected pilots—Mohamed Atta, Marwan Al-Shehhi, and Ziad Jarrah—were part of an al Qaeda cell based in Hamburg, Germany. All four pilots took flying lessons in the United States.

Fifteen of the hijackers came from Saudi Arabia, two from the United Arab Emirates, one from Egypt, and one from Lebanon. The oldest was 33; the rest were between 20 and 29. The group also included two sets of brothers: Wail and Waleed Al-Shehri on American Flight 11, and Nawaf and Salem Al-Hazmi on American Flight 77.

The hijackers began entering the United States in January 2000 to advance the plot. All 19 were in the country by early July 2001.

## The Flights: A Timeline



## **The Victims**

Nearly 3,000 people died on 9/11. A 2-year-old girl on Flight 175 died with her parents on their way to Disneyland. An 85-year-old man on Flight 11 died alongside his wife on their way to her son's wedding. Eight children died, including three 11-year-olds on Flight 77 taking a school trip. Three college students died on Flight 93.

The victims lived in New York, Washington, D.C., and 27 states. One financial services firm lost 658 employees. The U.S. Army lost 75 men and women. More than 400 first responders, including 60 law enforcement officers, were killed. Nearly 3,000 children lost a parent. The FBI family lost two members that day: was assisting firefighters was inside the World Trade Center when the buildings collapsed. Former Special Agent John O'Neill was also killed in the collapse.

Today, FBI Director Wray requires new special agents and intelligence analysts to visit the National September 11 Memorial & Museum to remind them of their role to protect the American people and to remember the sacrifices of their brothers and sisters who rose to the occasion and responded on 9/11.

"When you have tough days—and I guarantee you, you will have tough days—remember this day and let it bring you back to the core of your job," Wray tells new agents and analysts. "The stakes of the work we do. The people we do the work with. The people we do the work for. If you always keep those things front and center you'll have an incredibly rewarding career at the Bureau and you'll leave the organization even better than when you found it. And our country will be better for it, too."

## **Text 2**

### **IF THE POLICE LIE, SHOULD THEY BE HELD LIABLE? OFTEN THE ANSWER IS NO.**

*By Shaila Dewan  
Sept. 12, 2021*

In 2010, Officer Heather Weyker of the St. Paul Police Department in Minnesota had the biggest case of her career: a child sex-trafficking ring said to have spanned four states and involved girls as young as 12. Thirty people, almost all of them Somali refugees, were charged and sent to jail, many of them for years.

Then the case fell apart. It turned out, the trial judge found, that Officer Weyker had fabricated or misstated facts, lied to a grand jury and lied during a detention hearing. When three young women unwittingly got in the way of her investigation, according to their court filings, she had them locked up on false charges.

"She took my life away," said one of the women, Hamdi Mohamud, who was a senior in high school at the time.

But there is little Ms. Mohamud can do. For decades, the Supreme Court and Congress have declined to close the many legal loopholes, like qualified immunity,

that protect the police from accountability. Now legal advocates say that an increasingly conservative Supreme Court has emboldened lower courts to close off the few avenues that plaintiffs once had to seek redress.

“If a federal law enforcement officer lies, manipulates witnesses, and falsifies evidence, should the officer be liable for damages?” the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit wrote of Officer Weyker, whose investigation ultimately resulted in no convictions. The answer was no.

More than 20 civil lawsuits have been filed against Officer Weyker, a former vice officer who is still the subject of an internal department investigation. Some of the suits failed because she was granted qualified immunity, a doctrine created by the courts that shields officers from lawsuits unless they violate a “clearly established” right.

In others, the courts found that if the facts before them were to be believed, she had indeed violated people’s rights. But she was shielded by an even more robust immunity offered to federal law enforcement officers — even though she is not one.

The protection extends not just to federal agents but to state and local police officers who, like Officer Weyker, serve on one or another of the numerous joint task forces that bring state, local and federal agents together to fight problems like terrorism, gang violence or human trafficking.

Federal law allows state and local officers, but not federal agents, to be sued for rights violations, even when their actions are the same. That is why a federal judge recently told the Black Lives Matter organization that it could sue the local — but not the federal — police officers who violently cleared protesters from Lafayette Square in Washington in June 2020.

In a case argued before the U.S. Supreme Court last year, James King, a college student walking to work in Grand Rapids, Mich., was mistaken for a suspect by two plainclothes members of a fugitive task force — one federal, one local — who beat him so savagely that bystanders called 911. The government contends that he should not be able to sue either officer.

A few exceptions to this broad immunity have been allowed, under a 1971 Supreme Court case in which federal narcotics officers searched a man’s house, arrested him in front of his family and subjected him to a strip search, all without a warrant. The court said the man, Webster Bivens, could seek damages for Fourth Amendment violations even if Congress had not specifically authorized such lawsuits.

But in recent years the court, now more conservative, has distanced itself from the Bivens decision, emboldening some lower courts to interpret it so narrowly that would-be plaintiffs now have virtually no recourse — a situation that lawyers for Ms. Mohamud are trying to address in her latest appeal.

“The *reductio ad absurdum* here is all the defendants in our cases could have intentionally, on camera, shot and killed these people and laughed while they did it,

and the courts are saying, ‘Well, sorry, it’s really a policy decision for Congress; we can’t let you sue them,’” said Patrick Jaicomo, a lawyer with the Institute for Justice, a public-interest law firm that is representing Ms. Mohamud and others with similar cases.

Some people with complaints against law enforcement have been told they cannot sue because the circumstances did not precisely replicate what happened to Mr. Bivens.

When José Oliva, a 70-year-old Vietnam veteran, was choked and assaulted at the entrance to a Veterans Affairs hospital, for example, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit barred his claim in part because the federal officers involved had not handcuffed or strip-searched him in front of his family.

In a 2019 case, a Department of Homeland Security agent attempted to resolve a private dispute with a man, Kevin Byrd, by trying to smash his car window and threatening to shoot him, Mr. Byrd claimed. “This case arose in a parking lot, not a private home,” judges on the Fifth Circuit wrote, denying Mr. Byrd’s claim.

Joining in that decision was Judge Don R. Willett, a Trump appointee, who warned in a concurring opinion that the immunity afforded to federal officials was allowing them to operate “in something resembling a Constitution-free zone.”

There are at least 100,000 federal law enforcement agents, according to the Institute for Justice.

But in a Washington state case, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit said that a Border Patrol agent could be sued by an innkeeper who said the agent refused to leave, pushed the innkeeper to the ground and retaliated when he complained. The agent has appealed to the Supreme Court.

The case in St. Paul began with a Somali ninth grader, known as Jane Doe 2, whose story changed over the course of interviews with Officer Weyker from that of a rebellious runaway to “an innocent child taken in by a Somali gang who used her for sex,” according to an opinion from the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.

The court expressed “acute concern” that the prosecution’s primary witnesses, Jane Doe 2 and Jane Doe 5, were “unworthy of belief.” Jane Doe 2 had a forged birth certificate and was most likely several years older than she claimed, and thus could not have been a minor, much less 12, during some of the instances presented as child sex trafficking, the court found.

“Officer Weyker likely exaggerated or fabricated important aspects of this story,” the court wrote.

The government failed to obtain convictions against nine of the defendants, but appealed. Four years passed — during which many of the remaining defendants remained in jail — until 2016, when the Sixth Circuit upheld the acquittals and said that Officer Weyker had lied in several instances. Prosecutors then dropped the rest of the case.

The St. Paul Police Department opened an internal affairs investigation, which remains open more than five years later. A spokeswoman said she could not discuss

ongoing investigations. Officer Weyker, who was promoted to sergeant in 2013, has not faced any criminal charges related to her conduct and declined to comment on the case.

Ms. Mohamud, on whose case the immunity issue now rests, had nothing to do with the sex trafficking case but stumbled into its path in 2011, when trial preparations were underway. She was with two friends when they got into an altercation with an acquaintance, Muna Abdulkadir. Unbeknown to them, Ms. Abdulkadir was a witness in the case.

Ms. Abdulkadir armed herself with a knife, smashed the windshield of a car and struck one of the three friends, according to court testimony. When they called the police, Ms. Abdulkadir called Officer Weyker for help.

“Worried about the possibility of losing a witness, Weyker sprang into action,” judges in the Eighth Circuit later wrote. She contacted an officer on the scene and told him that the three friends were intimidating a witness.

Instead of arresting Ms. Abdulkadir, the officer arrested Ms. Mohamud and her friends, who were charged under federal law with witness tampering. The next day, Officer Weyker wrote an affidavit and a criminal complaint against the three, in which she “fabricated facts, knowingly relayed false information, and withheld exculpatory facts,” according to the court’s summation of the claims. Ms. Mohamud and her friends faced a maximum sentence of life in prison.

Officer Weyker, who is now represented by Justice Department lawyers, has said in court filings that the officers on the scene had probable cause other than her statements to arrest the three friends. A Justice Department spokeswoman and a St. Paul police spokeswoman declined further comment.

Locked up for over a year, Ms. Mohamud said she was kept in a cell 23 hours a day. “I would cry all night, sleep all day,” she said.

Then the case against her was dismissed. Her two friends were acquitted. Ms. Mohamud, who said she was once an A student and had hoped to become an ultrasound technician, never graduated from high school. She lost her friends over her association with the sex trafficking case, she said, and rarely leaves the house.

The Supreme Court has not yet indicated whether it will consider Ms. Mohamud’s case; her lawyers hope that the court ultimately will clarify the law. The court could throw out its Bivens decision entirely, in which case the lawyers hope Congress will be pushed to provide recourse for those who hope to challenge federal officers in court.

Ms. Mohamud said she would like Officer Weyker to experience what it is like to go to jail but would settle for the chance to face her in court.

“I don’t know whose life I’m living right now,” she said, “but this is not my life.”

Shaila Dewan is a national reporter and editor covering criminal justice issues including prosecution, policing and incarceration. @shailadewan

### Text 3

## NON-VIOLENT CRIMINALS SHOULD BE SPARED JAIL, POLL FINDS

*Oliver Myers*

*February 27 2025, The Times*



*A survey found that 47 per cent of people think non-violent offenders should receive community sentences*

The public supports alternatives to prison such as community sentences for non-violent criminals, especially women, and treatment for addicts and the mentally ill, a poll for The Times Crime and Justice Commission has found.

The YouGov survey found that 47 per cent of people think non-violent offenders should receive community sentences, compared with 36 per cent who believe such offenders should be sent to prison.

Just 12 per cent of people think that those with mental health problems who have committed non-violent crimes should be sent to prison, with 78 per cent saying that they should be treated in a hospital instead.

Three-quarters of those polled said that non-violent offenders with drug or alcohol addictions should receive treatment instead of being sent to jail. Only 17 per cent supported sending addicts to prison. Treatment over prison was backed by a clear majority of respondents from all four major political parties and all age groups.

The public also supports the use of community sentences rather than prison for women who have committed non-violent crimes. More than half of people believe that non-violent female offenders should serve their sentence in the community instead of prison, rising to almost two-thirds for women with children. Only a quarter of people believe that mothers who have been convicted of non-violent offences should be sent to prison.

People are three times more likely to think it is more important for prisons to focus on preventing reoffending than punishing offenders, though the majority of respondents believe prison should focus on both.

The findings were reflected in recent focus groups run for the commission by the opinion research company Public First in swing seats won by Labour in last year's general election victory.



Offenders working at Southsea Castle, Portsmouth, carrying out community service

Phil, a security engineer in the red wall constituency of Wakefield & Rothwell, said: “Community sentences are good, providing they’re not a danger to the public, I think it’s a good idea.”

He said that these could include litter picking or graffiti cleaning, adding: “You want them to feel awkward so that they think twice about doing whatever they did again, whether it’s shoplifting or anything else.”

Sentencing has been under the spotlight due to the prisons capacity crisis, prompting the government to commission an independent review led by David Gauke, the former Conservative justice secretary and lord chancellor.

The sentencing review’s interim report, published this week, found that average prison sentences had risen by 41 per cent over 30 years, from 16 months in 1993 to 22.5 months in 2024. The review is due for publication in the spring and may include community sentencing in its recommendations.

- Labour gets radical on prisons: axing short sentences ‘not enough’

Women make up just 4 per cent of the prison population in England and Wales, although the campaign group Women in Prison says that fewer should be sent there.

Three-quarters of female offenders receive short sentences of less than 12 months, and about two-thirds have children under the age of 18. It has been estimated that more than 17,000 children are affected by their mothers going to prison each year, and just 5 per cent of these children remain in their own homes.



*Painting a lamppost on Whitby Pier, North Yorkshire*

An important part of public support for these alternatives is predicated on the severity of the crime. Kat, a therapist in North Somerset, said: “If it was nicking a Mars Bar from Tesco [...], I think then yeah, that’s acceptable. But I think if it’s somebody that’s threatened someone with a knife, then no, it’s not acceptable.”

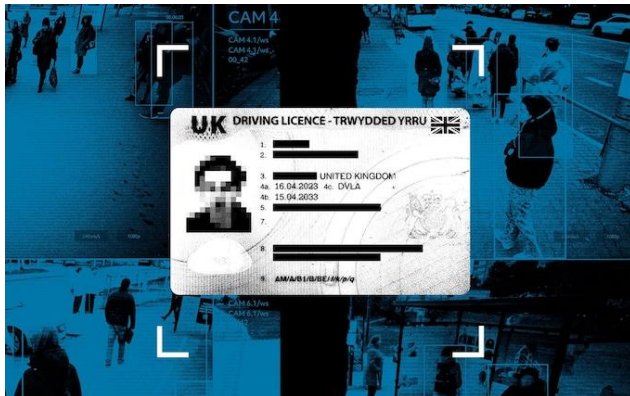
Michael, a warehouse operative, said that he thought prison was the wrong place for the mentally ill and addicts. “They’re just going to be locked up, aren’t they, when they’re going to need help most.” He said, “It’s going to be no good for them.”

Tina, who is retired and lives in North Somerset, said prison was to punish people. “But to also rehabilitate them back into society where they learn skills to get through life with respect for other people and not be violent and cruel, etc. It’s to acknowledge they’ve done wrong and to help them to change their life.”

The public is almost evenly split on whether they believe prisons are cost-effective — 39 per cent believe they are, and 40 per cent believe they are not. A year in prison costs the same as an elite boarding school, with additional legal and administrative costs to the taxpayer before the offender is sentenced.

- Alternative to prison isn’t just better, it’s cheaper

Jessica, who works for a water company in North Somerset, explained that alternatives to prison were better value for money. “To put somebody through court and to sentence somebody to a year in prison costs the government £60,000. If you put somebody through therapy and actually rehabilitate them rather than putting them in a cage for something of a low petty crime, as such, it’s going to cost the government a damn sight less.”

**Text 4.****EVERY DRIVER'S PERSONAL INFORMATION  
TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO POLICE**

Every driver's personal information is to be made available to police under Labour's new crime laws.

The Crime and Policing Bill will give law enforcement the power to access some 50 million motorists' data held by the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA).

The DVLA data includes motorists' names, addresses, date of birth, photographs, endorsements, convictions and relevant medical information that may affect their ability to drive.

At present, police can only access the data if they are investigating road traffic offences but the Home Office legislation will extend this to all offences to help the investigation of other crimes.

The move has raised concerns by privacy campaigners that it could allow police access to facial images, which could be cross-referenced through facial recognition with other databases.

They fear it resurrects a proposal under the Tories for police to be able to check thieves, burglars, shoplifters caught on camera retrospectively against all official databases.

#### Facial recognition database

Madeleine Stone, the senior advocacy officer at Big Brother Watch, said: "It's disturbing to see the Government is reheating the Conservatives' abandoned plans that most threaten privacy rights, including granting all police forces access to our driving licence photos, opening the door to the creation of a massive facial recognition database.

"The Bill allows the Government to grant police officers extraordinary powers to identify and track anyone with a driving licence, at the click of a button. Not only would this be an unprecedented breach of privacy, but would also put innocent citizens at risk of misidentifications and injustice."

But the Home Office said the claims were "incorrect" and the Bill would have no impact on facial recognition.

A spokesman said the DVLA would not be allowed to share facial images with law enforcement.

The Home Office used the example of a vehicle and trailer at a port suspected of being part of a people smuggling operation as an instance of how the measures would help. Police or Border Force could quickly access DVLA records to help identify those involved.

The Bill does not spell out how drivers' information would be used by law enforcement agencies. It simply states: "The Secretary of State may in accordance with this section make driver licensing information available for use by authorised persons for purposes relating to policing or law enforcement."

Help solve more serious crimes

The conditions under which police and other law enforcement agencies access the information will be set out in regulations, yet to be published, according to the Bill.

It states they would specify the conditions that must be met before the information was made available, restrict the kind of information made available and purposes for which it might be used by police and law enforcement officers.

The clause is similar to the Tory proposal in their criminal justice Bill, which folded after running out of time before the election was called by Rishi Sunak last summer.

Chris Philp, the then policing minister, suggested extending police and law enforcement access to the DVLA database could help officers retrospectively use facial recognition to identify suspects in serious crimes such as rape and sex offences who may not already be on police databases.

He told MPs at the time that the Bill was creating a legislative framework for future regulations, the terms of which would have to be agreed by MPs.

Police use retrospective facial recognition to search their databases for matches but some forces including the Metropolitan Police have also deployed live facial recognition cameras that can identify suspects in a crowd by cross-referencing the images with a pre-approved watchlist.

In December, it highlighted how it had apprehended 540 suspects linked to crimes ranging from shoplifting to rape through the use of live facial recognition.

But it has faced controversy, with some deployments of the cameras being blocked after legal challenges over breach of privacy.

## **Text 5.**

### **MURDER (STORY BY R.C. PERIS)**

I have five brothers and I was the youngest. I inherited nothing when my father died so I left the farm and went to King Harald and asked if I could be a warrior. A Viking. It could be lucrative and would bring me honor. King Harald granted my request.

Two months later I boarded a longship headed for the east coast of a place called England. We left in summer but the air was still cool. When I rowed I sweated but the wind cooled me down so that I shivered as I rowed. It was strenuous and

boring. We took turns. When I was not rowing I ate small bits of hard bread and drank brackish water.

Sometimes I would stare at the vast silver water and imagine myself in a great battle with the English. I imagined glory and respect.

After three weeks, our boat landed on shore. All the Vikings began yelling and beating their swords on their shields. We made a great deal of noise as we entered the village. The village was empty and we began ransacking it while looking for treasures. There were none.

In the center of the village was an immense building topped with a strange object. A line going down and then one across. I had heard stories of the weird English. They were said to worship one God. They hated gods and goddesses. I didn't understand how that could be. They also supposedly ate the body and drank the blood of one of their heroes. They were cannibals.

We busted into the building and all the village people were in there staring in fright. They were also holding treasures. Some were the strange object I had seen on the top of the building but in gold. All the Vikings began killing. They hacked the people. The air was filled with screams and grunts. I approached a beautiful blonde woman holding a gold box. She did a strange thing with her hands. She moved it four times. Up and down. Side to side. I hesitated. She was too lovely to kill. As I thought that, one of the Vikings hacked her neck so that her head hung to the side. I was sprayed with blood.

I went outside and vomited. This was not glorious battle. It was murder.

## **Text 6.**

### **PROBLEM AT SEA**

'Colonel Clapperton!' said General Forbes.

He said it with an effect midway between a snort and a sniff.

Miss Ellie Henderson leaned forward, a strand of her soft grey hair blowing across her face. Her eyes, dark and snapping, gleamed with a wicked pleasure.

'Such a soldierly-looking man!' she said with malicious intent, and smoothed back the lock of hair to await the result.

'Soldierly!' exploded General Forbes. He tugged at his military moustache and his face became bright red.

'In the Guards, wasn't he?' murmured Miss Henderson, completing her work.

'Guards? Guards? Pack of nonsense. Fellow was on the music hall stage! Fact! Joined up and was out in France counting tins of plum and apple. Huns dropped a stray bomb and he went home with a flesh wound in the arm. Somehow or other got into Lady Carrington's hospital.'

'So that's how they met.'

'Fact! Fellow played the wounded hero. Lady Carrington had no sense and oceans of money. Old Carrington had been in munitions. She'd been a widow only

six months. This fellow snaps her up in no time. She wangled him a job at the War Office. Colonel Clapperton! Pah!' he snorted.

'And before the war he was on the music hall stage,' mused Miss Henderson, trying to reconcile the distinguished grey-haired Colonel Clapperton with a red-nosed comedian singing mirthprovoking songs.

'Fact!' said General Forbes. 'Heard it from old Bassingtonffrench. And he heard it from old Badger Cotterill who'd got it from Snooks Parker.'

Miss Henderson nodded brightly. 'That does seem to settle it!' she said.

A fleeting smile showed for a minute on the face of a small man sitting near them. Miss Henderson noticed the smile. She was observant. It had shown appreciation of the irony underlying her last remark—irony which the General never for a moment suspected.

The General himself did not notice the smile. He glanced at his watch, rose and remarked: 'Exercise. Got to keep oneself fit on a boat,' and passed out through the open door on to the deck.

Miss Henderson glanced at the man who had smiled. It was a well-bred glance indicating that she was ready to enter into conversation with a fellow traveller.

'He is energetic—yes?' said the little man.

'He goes round the deck forty-eight times exactly,' said Miss Henderson. 'What an old gossip! And they say we are the scandal-loving sex.'

'What an impoliteness!'

'Frenchmen are always polite,' said Miss Henderson— there was the nuance of a question in her voice.

The little man responded promptly.

'Belgian, mademoiselle.' 'Oh! Belgian.'

'Hercule Poirot. At your service.'

The name aroused some memory. Surely she had heard it before—? 'Are you enjoying this trip, M. Poirot?'

'Frankly, no. It was an imbecility to allow myself to be persuaded to come. I detest la mer. Never does it remain tranquil—no, not for a little minute.'

'Well, you admit it's quite calm now.'

M. Poirot admitted this grudgingly. 'A ce moment, yes. That is why I revive. I once more interest myself in what passes around me—your very adept handling of the General Forbes, for instance.'

'You mean—' Miss Henderson paused.

Hercule Poirot bowed. 'Your methods of extracting the scandalous matter. Admirable!'

Miss Henderson laughed in an unashamed manner. 'That touch about the Guards? I knew that would bring the old boy up spluttering and gasping.' She leaned forward confidentially. 'I admit I like scandal—the more ill-natured, the better!'

Poirot looked thoughtfully at her—her slim wellpreserved figure, her keen dark eyes, her grey hair; a woman of fortyfive who was content to look her age.

Ellie said abruptly: 'I have it! Aren't you the great detective?'

Poirot bowed. 'You are too amiable, mademoiselle.' But he made no disclaimer.

'How thrilling,' said Miss Henderson. 'Are you "hot on the trail" as they say in books? Have we a criminal secretly in our midst? Or am I being indiscreet?'

'Not at all. Not at all. It pains me to disappoint your expectations, but I am simply here, like everyone else, to amuse myself.'

He said it in such a gloomy voice that Miss Henderson laughed.

'Oh! Well, you will be able to get ashore tomorrow at Alexandria. You have been to Egypt before?'

'Never, mademoiselle.'

Miss Henderson rose somewhat abruptly.

'I think I shall join the General on his constitutional,' she announced.

Poirot sprang politely to his feet.

She gave him a little nod and passed on to the deck.

A faint puzzled look showed for a moment in Poirot's eyes, then, a little smile creasing his lips, he rose, put his head through the door and glanced down the deck. Miss Henderson was leaning against the rail talking to a tall, soldierly looking man.

Poirot's smile deepened. He drew himself back into the smoking-room with the same exaggerated care with which a tortoise withdraws itself into its shell. For the moment he had the smoking-room to himself, though he rightly conjectured that that would not last long.

It did not. Mrs Clapperton, her carefully waved platinum head protected with a net, her massaged and dieted form dressed in a smart sports suit, came through the door from the bar with the purposeful air of a woman who has always been able to pay top price for anything she needed.

She said: 'John—? Oh! Good morning, M. Poirot— have you seen John?'

'He's on the starboard deck, madame. Shall I—?'

She arrested him with a gesture. 'I'll sit here a minute.' She sat down in a regal fashion in the chair opposite him. From the distance she had looked a possible twenty-eight. Now, in spite of her exquisitely made-up face, her delicately plucked eyebrows, she looked not her actual forty-nine years, but a possible fifty-five. Her eyes were a hard pale blue with tiny pupils.

'I was sorry not to have seen you at dinner last night,' she said. 'It was just a shade choppy, of course'

'Précisément,' said Poirot with feeling.

'Luckily, I am an excellent sailor,' said Mrs Clapperton. 'I say luckily, because, with my weak heart, seasickness would probably be the death of me.'

'You have the weak heart, madame?'

'Yes, I have to be most careful. I must not overtire myself!

All the specialists say so!' Mrs Clapperton had embarked on the—to her—ever-fascinating topic of her health. 'John, poor darling, wears himself out trying to

prevent me from doing too much. I live so intensely, if you know what I mean, M. Poirot?’

‘Yes, yes.’

‘He always says to me: “Try to be more of a vegetable, Adeline.” But I can’t. Life was meant to be lived, I feel. As a matter of fact I wore myself out as a girl in the war. My hospital—you’ve heard of my hospital? Of course I had nurses and matrons and all that—but I actually ran it.’ She sighed.

‘Your vitality is marvellous, dear lady,’ said Poirot, with the slightly mechanical air of one responding to his cue.

Mrs Clapperton gave a girlish laugh.

‘Everyone tells me how young I am! It’s absurd. I never try to pretend I’m a day less than forty-three,’ she continued with slightly mendacious candour, ‘but a lot of people find it hard to believe. “You’re so alive, Adeline,” they say to me. But really, M. Poirot, what would one be if one wasn’t alive?’

‘Dead,’ said Poirot.

Mrs Clapperton frowned. The reply was not to her liking.

The man, she decided, was trying to be funny. She got up and said coldly: ‘I must find John.’

As she stepped through the door she dropped her handbag. It opened and the contents flew far and wide. Poirot rushed gallantly to the rescue. It was some few minutes before the lipsticks, vanity boxes, cigarette case and lighter and other odds and ends were collected. Mrs Clapperton thanked him politely, then she swept down the deck and said, ‘John—’

Colonel Clapperton was still deep in conversation with Miss Henderson. He swung round and came quickly to meet his wife. He bent over her protectively. Her deck chair—was it in the right place? Wouldn’t it be better? His manner was courteous - full of gentle consideration. Clearly an adored wife spoilt by an adoring husband.

Miss Ellie Henderson looked out at the horizon as though something about it rather disgusted her.

Standing in the smoking-room door, Poirot looked on.

A hoarse quavering voice behind him said: ‘I’d take a hatchet to that woman if I were her husband.’ The old gentleman known disrespectfully among the younger set on board as the Grandfather of All the Tea Planters, had just shuffled in. ‘Boy!’ he called. ‘Get me a whisky peg.’

Poirot stooped to retrieve a torn scrap of notepaper, an overlooked item from the contents of Mrs Clapperton’s bag. Part of a prescription, he noted, containing digital in. He put it in his pocket, meaning to restore it to Mrs Clapperton later.

‘Yes,’ went on the aged passenger. ‘Poisonous woman. I remember a woman like that in Poona. In ’87 that was.’ ‘Did anyone take a hatchet to her?’ inquired Poirot.

The old gentleman shook his head sadly.

'Worried her husband into his grave within the year.

Clapperton ought to assert himself. Gives his wife her head too much.'

'She holds the purse strings,' said Poirot gravely.

'Ha, ha!' chuckled the old gentleman. 'You've put the matter in a nutshell. Holds the purse strings. Ha, ha!'

Two girls burst into the smoking-room. One had a round face with freckles and dark hair streaming out in a windswept confusion, the other had freckles and curly chestnut hair.

'A rescue—a rescue!' cried Kitty Mooney. 'Pam and I are going to rescue Colonel Clapperton.'

'From his wife,' gasped Pamela Cregan.

'We think he's a pet...'

'And she's just awful—she won't let him do anything,' the two girls exclaimed.

'And if he isn't with her, he's usually grabbed by the Henderson woman...'

'Who's quite nice. But terribly old...'

They ran out, gasping in between giggles. 'A rescue—a rescue...'

That the rescue of Colonel Clapperton was no isolated sally, but a fixed project was made clear that same evening when the eighteen-year-old Pam Cregan came up to Hercule Poirot, and murmured: 'Watch us, M. Poirot. He's going to be cut out from under her nose and taken to walk in the moonlight on the boat deck.'

It was just at that moment that Colonel Clapperton was saying: 'I grant you the price of a Rolls-Royce. But it's practically good for a lifetime. Now my car—'

'My car, I think, John.' Mrs Clapperton's voice was shrill and penetrating.

He showed no annoyance at her ungraciousness. Either he was used to it by this time, or else—

'Or else?' thought Poirot and let himself speculate.

'Certainly, my dear, your car,' Clapperton bowed to his wife and finished what he had been saying, perfectly unruffled.

'Voilà ce qu'on appelle le pukka sahib,' thought Poirot.

'But the General Forbes says that Clapperton is no gentleman at all. I wonder now.'

There was a suggestion of bridge. Mrs Clapperton, General Forbes and a hawk-eyed couple sat down to it. Miss Henderson had excused herself and gone out on deck.

'What about your husband?' asked General Forbes, hesitating.

'John won't play,' said Mrs Clapperton. 'Most tiresome of him.'

The four bridge players began shuffling the cards.

Pam and Kitty advanced on Colonel Clapperton. Each one took an arm.

'You're coming with us!' said Pam. 'To the boat deck.'

There's a moon.'

'Don't be foolish, John,' said Mrs Clapperton. 'You'll catch a chill.'

‘Not with us, he won’t,’ said Kitty. ‘We’re hot stuff!’

He went with them, laughing.

Poirot noticed that Mrs Clapperton said No Bid to her initial bid of Two Clubs.

He strolled out on to the promenade deck. Miss Henderson was standing by the rail. She looked round expectantly as he came to stand beside her and he saw the drop in her expression.

They chatted for a while. Then presently as he fell silent she asked: ‘What are you thinking about?’

Poirot replied: ‘I am wondering about my knowledge of English. Mrs Clapperton said: “John won’t play bridge.”

Is not “can’t play” the usual term?’

‘She takes it as a personal insult that he doesn’t, I suppose,’ said Ellie drily. ‘The man was a fool ever to have married her.’

In the darkness Poirot smiled. ‘You don’t think it’s just possible that the marriage may be a success?’ he asked diffidently.

‘With a woman like that?’

Poirot shrugged his shoulders. ‘Many odious women have devoted husbands. An enigma of nature. You will admit that nothing she says or does appears to gall him.’ Miss Henderson was considering her reply when Mrs Clapperton’s voice floated out through the smoking-room window.

‘No—I don’t think I will play another rubber. So stuffy. I think I’ll go up and get some air on the boat deck.’

‘Good night,’ said Miss Henderson. ‘I’m going to bed.’

She disappeared abruptly.

Poirot strolled forward to the lounge—deserted save for Colonel Clapperton and the two girls.

He was doing card tricks for them and noting the dexterity of his shuffling and handling of the cards, Poirot remembered the General’s story of a career on the music hall stage.

‘I see you enjoy the cards even though you do not play bridge,’ he remarked.

‘I’ve my reasons for not playing bridge,’ said Clapperton, his charming smile breaking out. ‘I’ll show you. We’ll play one hand.’

He dealt the cards rapidly. ‘Pick up your hands. Well, what about it?’ He laughed at the bewildered expression on Kitty’s face. He laid down his hand and the others followed suit. Kitty held the entire club suit, M. Poirot the hearts, Pam the diamonds and Colonel Clapperton the spades.

‘You see?’ he said. ‘A man who can deal his partner and his adversaries any hand he pleases had better stand aloof from a friendly game! If the luck goes too much his way, ill-natured things might be said.’

‘Oh!’ gasped Kitty. ‘How could you do that? It all looked perfect ordinary.’

‘The quickness of the hand deceives the eye,’ said Poirot sententiously—and caught the sudden change in the Colonel’s expression.

It was as though he realized that he had been off his guard for a moment or two.

Poirot smiled. The conjuror had shown himself through the mask of the pukka sahib.

The ship reached Alexandria at dawn the following morning. As Poirot came up from breakfast he found the two girls all ready to go on shore. They were talking to Colonel Clapperton.

‘We ought to get off now,’ urged Kitty. ‘The passport people will be going off the ship presently. You’ll come with us won’t you? You wouldn’t let us go ashore all by ourselves? Awful things might happen to us.’

‘I certainly don’t think you ought to go by yourselves,’ said Clapperton, smiling. ‘But I’m not sure my wife feels up to it.’

‘That’s too bad,’ said Pam. ‘But she can have a nice long rest.’

Colonel Clapperton looked a little irresolute. Evidently the desire to play truant was strong upon him. He noticed Poirot.

‘Hullo, M. Poirot—you going ashore?’

‘No, I think not,’ M. Poirot replied.

‘I’ll—I’ll—just have a word with Adeline,’ decided Colonel Clapperton.

‘We’ll come with you,’ said Pam. She flashed a wink at Poirot. ‘Perhaps we can persuade her to come too,’ she added gravely.

Colonel Clapperton seemed to welcome this suggestion. He looked decidedly relieved.

‘Come along then, the pair of you,’ he said lightly. They all three went along the passage of B deck together.

Poirot, whose cabin was just opposite the Clappertons’, followed them out of curiosity.

Colonel Clapperton rapped a little nervously at the cabin door.

‘Adeline, my dear, are you up?’

The sleepy voice of Mrs Clapperton from within replied:

‘Oh, bother—what is it?’

‘It’s John. What about going ashore?’

‘Certainly not.’ The voice was shrill and decisive. ‘I’ve had a very bad night. I shall stay in bed most of the day.’

Pam nipped in quickly. ‘Oh, Mrs Clapperton, I’m so sorry. We did so want you to come with us. Are you sure you’re not up to it?’

‘I’m quite certain.’ Mrs Clapperton’s voice sounded even shriller.

The Colonel was turning the door-handle without result.

‘What is it, John? The door’s locked. I don’t want to be disturbed by the stewards.’

‘Sorry, my dear, sorry. Just wanted my Baedeker.’

‘Well, you can’t have it,’ snapped Mrs Clapperton. ‘I’m not going to get out of bed. Do go away, John, and let me have a little peace.’

‘Certainly, certainly, my dear.’ The Colonel backed away from the door. Pam and Kitty closed in on him.

‘Let’s start at once. Thank goodness your hat’s on your head. Oh, gracious—your passport isn’t in the cabin, is it?’

‘As a matter of fact it’s in my pocket—’ began the Colonel.

Kitty squeezed his arm. ‘Glory be!’ she exclaimed. ‘Now, come on.’

Leaning over the rail, Poirot watched the three of them leave the ship. He heard a faint intake of breath beside him and turned to see Miss Henderson. Her eyes were fastened on the three retreating figures.

‘So they’ve gone ashore,’ she said flatly.

‘Yes. Are you going?’

She had a shade hat, he noticed, and a smart bag and shoes.

There was a shore-going appearance about her. Nevertheless, after the most infinitesimal of pauses, she shook her head.

‘No,’ she said. ‘I think I’ll stay on board. I have a lot of letters to write.’

She turned and left him.

Puffing after his morning tour of forty-eight rounds of the deck, General Forbes took her place. ‘Aha!’ he exclaimed as his eyes noted the retreating figures of the Colonel and the two girls. ‘So that’s the game! Where’s the Madam?’

Poirot explained that Mrs Clapperton was having a quiet day in bed.

‘Don’t you believe it!’ the old warrior closed one knowing eye. ‘She’ll be up for tiffin—and if the poor devil’s found to be absent without leave, there’ll be ructions.’

But the General’s prognostications were not fulfilled. Mrs Clapperton did not appear at lunch and by the time the Colonel and his attendant damsels returned to the ship at four o’clock, she had not shown herself.

Poirot was in his cabin and heard the husband’s slightly guilty knock on his cabin door. Heard the knock repeated, the cabin door tried, and finally heard the Colonel’s call to a steward.

‘Look here, I can’t get an answer. Have you a key?’

Poirot rose quickly from his bunk and came out into the passage.

The news went like wildfire round the ship. With horrified incredulity people heard that Mrs Clapperton had been found dead in her bunk—a native dagger driven through her heart. A string of amber beads was found on the floor of her cabin.

Rumour succeeded rumour. All bead sellers who had been allowed on board that day were being rounded up and questioned! A large sum in cash had disappeared from a drawer in the cabin! The notes had been traced! They had not been traced! Jewellery worth a fortune had been taken! No jewellery had been taken at all! A steward had been arrested and had confessed to the murder!

‘What is the truth of it all?’ demanded Miss Ellie Henderson waylaying Poirot. Her face was pale and troubled.

‘My dear lady, how should I know?’

‘Of course you know,’ said Miss Henderson.

It was late in the evening. Most people had retired to their cabins. Miss Henderson led Poirot to a couple of deck chairs on the sheltered side of the ship. ‘Now tell me,’ she commanded.

Poirot surveyed her thoughtfully. ‘It’s an interesting case,’ he said.

‘Is it true that she had some very valuable jewellery stolen?’

Poirot shook his head. ‘No. No jewellery was taken. A small amount of loose cash that was in a drawer has disappeared, though.’

‘I’ll never feel safe on a ship again,’ said Miss Henderson with a shiver. ‘Any clue as to which of those brutes did it?’

‘No,’ said Hercule Poirot. ‘The whole thing is rather— strange.’

‘What do you mean?’ asked Ellie sharply.

Poirot spread out his hands. ‘Eh bien—take the facts. Mrs Clapperton had been dead at least five hours when she was found. Some money had disappeared. A string of beads was on the floor by her bed. The door was locked and the key was missing. The window—window, not porthole— gives on the deck and was open.’

‘Well?’ asked the woman impatiently.

‘Do you not think it is curious for a murder to be committed under those particular circumstances? Remember that the postcard sellers, money changers and bead sellers who are allowed on board are all well known to the police.’

‘The stewards usually lock your cabin, all the same,’ Ellie pointed out.

‘Yes, to prevent any chance of petty pilfering. But this—was murder.’

‘What exactly are you thinking of, M. Poirot?’ Her voice sounded a little breathless.

‘I am thinking of the locked door.’

Miss Henderson considered this. ‘I don’t see anything in that. The man left by the door, locked it and took the key with him so as to avoid having the murder discovered too soon. Quite intelligent of him, for it wasn’t discovered until four o’clock in the afternoon.’

‘No, no, mademoiselle, you don’t appreciate the point I’m trying to make. I’m not worried as to how he got out, but as to how he got in.’

‘The window of course.’ ‘

C’est possible. But it would be a very narrow fit— and there were people passing up and down the deck all the time, remember.’

‘Then through the door,’ said Miss Henderson impatiently.

‘But you forget, mademoiselle. Mrs Clapperton had locked the door on the inside. She had done so before Colonel Clapperton left the boat this morning. He actually tried it—so we know that is so.’

‘Nonsense. It probably stuck—or he didn’t turn the handle properly.’

‘But it does not rest on his word. We actually heard Mrs Clapperton herself say so.’

‘We?’ ‘Miss Mooney, Miss Cregan, Colonel Clapperton and myself.’

Ellie Henderson tapped a neatly shod foot. She did not speak for a moment or two. Then she said in a slightly irritable tone: ‘Well—what exactly do you deduce from that? If Mrs Clapperton could lock the door she could unlock it too, I suppose.’

‘Precisely, precisely.’ Poirot turned a beaming face upon her. ‘And you see where that leaves us. Mrs Clapperton unlocked the door and let the murderer in. Now would she be likely to do that for a bead seller?’

Ellie objected: ‘She might not have known who it was. He may have knocked—she got up and opened the door—and he forced his way in and killed her.’

Poirot shook his head. ‘Au contraire. She was lying peacefully in bed when she was stabbed.’

Miss Henderson stared at him. ‘What’s your idea?’ she asked abruptly.

Poirot smiled. ‘Well, it looks, does it not, as though she knew the person she admitted...’

‘You mean,’ said Miss Henderson and her voice sounded a little harsh, ‘that the murderer is a passenger on the ship?’

Poirot nodded. ‘It seems indicated.’

‘And the string of beads left on the floor was a blind?’

‘Precisely.’

‘The theft of the money also?’

‘Exactly.’

There was a pause, then Miss Henderson said slowly: ‘I thought Mrs Clapperton a very unpleasant woman and I don’t think anyone on board really liked her—but there wasn’t anyone who had any reason to kill her.’

‘Except her husband, perhaps,’ said Poirot.

‘You don’t really think—’ She stopped.

‘It is the opinion of every person on this ship that Colonel Clapperton would have been quite justified in “taking a hatchet to her”. That was, I think, the expression used.’

Ellie Henderson looked at him—waiting.

‘But I am bound to say,’ went on Poirot, ‘that I myself have not noted any signs of exasperation on the good Colonel’s part. Also what is more important, he had an alibi. He was with those two girls all day and did not return to the ship till four o’clock. By then, Mrs Clapperton had been dead many hours.’

There was another minute of silence. Ellie Henderson said softly: ‘But you still think—a passenger on the ship?’

Poirot bowed his head.

Ellie Henderson laughed suddenly—a reckless defiant laugh. ‘Your theory may be difficult to prove, M. Poirot. There are a good many passengers on this ship.’

Poirot bowed to her. ‘I will use a phrase from one of your detective stories. “I have my methods, Watson.”’

The following evening, at dinner, every passenger found a typewritten slip by his plate requesting him to be in the main lounge at 8.30. When the company were assembled, the Captain stepped on to the raised platform where the orchestra usually played and addressed them.

‘Ladies and gentlemen, you all know of the tragedy which took place yesterday. I am sure you all wish to co-operate in bringing the perpetrator of that foul crime to justice.’ He paused and cleared his throat. ‘We have on board with us M. Hercule Poirot who is probably known to you all as a man who has had wide experience in—er—such matters. I hope you will listen carefully to what he has to say.’

It was at this moment that Colonel Clapperton, who had not been at dinner, came in and sat down next to General Forbes. He looked like a man bewildered by sorrow—not at all like a man conscious of great relief. Either he was a very good actor or else he had been genuinely fond of his disagreeable wife.

‘M. Hercule Poirot,’ said the Captain and stepped down. Poirot took his place. He looked comically self-important as he beamed on his audience.

‘Messieurs, mesdames,’ he began. ‘It is most kind of you to be so indulgent as to listen to me. M. le Capitaine has told you that I have had a certain experience in these matters. I have, it is true, a little idea of my own about how to get to the bottom of this particular case.’ He made a sign and a steward pushed forward and passed on to him a bulky, shapeless object wrapped in a sheet.

‘What I am about to do may surprise you a little,’ Poirot warned them. ‘It may occur to you that I am eccentric, perhaps mad. Nevertheless I assure you that behind my madness there is—as you English say—a method.’

His eyes met those of Miss Henderson for just a minute. He began unwrapping the bulky object.

‘I have here, messieurs and mesdames, an important witness to the truth of who killed Mrs Clapperton.’ With a deft hand he whisked away the last enveloping cloth, and the object it concealed was revealed—an almost life-sized wooden doll, dressed in a velvet suit and lace collar.

‘Now, Arthur,’ said Poirot and his voice changed subtly— it was no longer foreign—it had instead a confident English, a slightly Cockney inflection. ‘Can you tell me—I repeat— can you tell me— anything at all about the death of Mrs Clapperton?’

The doll’s neck oscillated a little, its wooden lower jaw dropped and wavered and a shrill highpitched woman’s voice spoke:

‘What is it, John? The door’s locked. I don’t want to be disturbed by the stewards...’

There was a cry—an overturned chair—a man stood swaying, his hand to his throat—trying to speak—trying... Then suddenly, his figure seemed to crumple up. He pitched headlong.

It was Colonel Clapperton.

Poirot and the ship's doctor rose from their knees by the prostrate figure.

'All over, I'm afraid. Heart,' said the doctor briefly.

Poirot nodded. 'The shock of having his trick seen through,' he said.

He turned to General Forbes. 'It was you, General, who gave me a valuable hint with your mention of the music hall stage. I puzzle—I think—and then it comes to me. Supposing that before the war Clapperton was a ventriloquist. In that case, it would be perfectly possible for three people to hear Mrs Clapperton speak from inside her cabin when she was already dead...'

Ellie Henderson was beside him. Her eyes were dark and full of pain. 'Did you know his heart was weak?' she asked.

'I guessed it... Mrs Clapperton talked of her own heart being affected, but she struck me as the type of woman who likes to be thought ill. Then I picked up a torn prescription with a very strong dose of digitalin in it. Digitalin is a heart medicine but it couldn't be Mrs Clapperton's because digitalin dilates the pupils of the eyes. I have never noticed such a phenomenon with her—but when I looked at his eyes I saw the signs at once.'

Ellie murmured: 'So you thought—it might end— this way?'

'The best way, don't you think, mademoiselle?' he said gently.

He saw the tears rise in her eyes. She said: 'You've known. You've known all along... That I cared... But he didn't do it for me... It was those girls—youth—it made him feel his slavery. He wanted to be free before it was too late... Yes, I'm sure that's how it was... When did you guess—that it was he?'

'His self-control was too perfect,' said Poirot simply. 'No matter how galling his wife's conduct, it never seemed to touch him. That meant either that he was so used to it that it no longer stung him, or else—eh bien—I decided on the latter alternative... And I was right...

'And then there was his insistence on his conjuring ability—the evening before the crime he pretended to give himself away. But a man like Clapperton doesn't give himself away. There must be a reason. So long as people thought he had been a conjuror they weren't likely to think of his having been a ventriloquist.'

'And the voice we heard—Mrs Clapperton's voice?'

'One of the stewardesses had a voice not unlike hers. I induced her to hide behind the stage and taught her the words to say.'

'It was a trick—a cruel trick,' cried out Ellie.

'I do not approve of murder,' said Hercule Poirot.

**Text 7****WORLD'S OLDEST MURDER MYSTERY WAS 430,000 YEARS  
IN THE MAKING**

*By Erika Engelhaupt  
May 29, 2015*



The first known murder was just as brutal as any other. The attacker smashed the victim twice in the head, leaving matching holes above the victim's left eyebrow. The dead body was then dropped down a 43-foot shaft into a cave—where it lay for nearly half a million years.

Talk about your cold case.

Paleontologists pieced together the 430,000-year-old skull and reported their forensic analysis Wednesday in the journal *PLOS ONE*. Injuries to the skull represent the oldest direct evidence of homicide, the scientists say.

As for whether this was the first murder ever to occur, “for sure that’s not the case,” says Nohemi Sala, lead author of the study. The scientists can describe this victim as a young adult, but the age and even gender are unknown.

“In the fossil record, there are many cases of traumatic injury, but not a lot of evidence of killing,” says Sala, a paleontologist at the Instituto de Salud Carlos III in Madrid.

That doesn’t mean killing was uncommon before modern times, of course, but fossilized remains of any kind are relatively rare so far back.

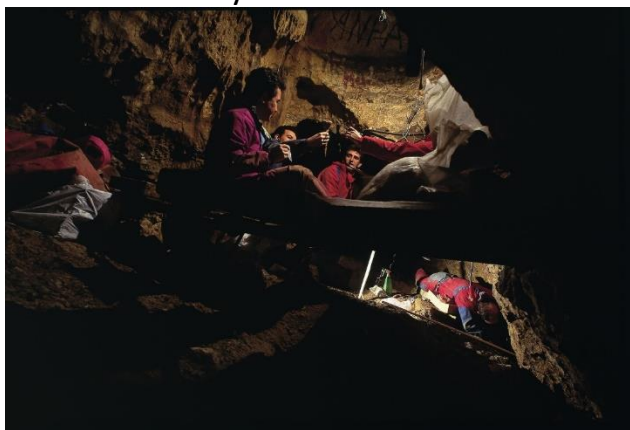
The last several tens of thousands of years, on the other hand, are littered with grisly scenes. Take the case of Shanidar-3, a Neanderthal who lived about 50,000 years ago. A cut on one of his left ribs shows that Shanidar-3 was probably killed by a spear, making him perhaps the oldest known murder victim prior to the new find.

The latest skull comes from the Sima de los Huesos, or “Pit of Bones,” site in Spain, where paleontologists have found the remains of at least 28 individuals. Who were these people? Well, they weren’t modern humans, and they weren’t really Neanderthals either.

Exactly what to call the Sima de los Huesos people has been debated, but Sala and her colleagues identify them as members of the species *Homo heidelbergensis*, an early human ancestor that gave rise to the Neanderthals.

#### Cause of death

To figure out whether the skull fractures resulted from blows or from the fall down the cave shaft, the team compared the injuries to those from modern cases of violence and falls. A face-to-face attack with a blunt instrument best fits the pattern of injury, the scientists say. The bones showed no evidence of healing, so the victim probably died immediately or soon after the attack.



The “Pit of Bones” cave in Spain. © Javier Trueba/Madrid Scientific Films, from Arsuaga et al/Science 2014 The remains of 28 individuals who lived over 400,000 years ago were found in this cave, the “Pit of Bones” in Spain.

What’s more, the two holes in the skull are the same shape and appear to have been made by the same weapon. It’s very unlikely that an accidental fall onto a rock would produce two nearly identical skull fractures, the team says.

#### The weapon

Sala says the weapon was probably “something very hard,” but we’ll never know if it was made of wood or rock, or something else.

The scientists scoured the site, she says, but didn’t turn up any potential murder weapons. There was only stone tool found at the site, and it wasn’t the right shape.

#### The motive

Another unsolved mystery: what drove an ancient person to kill. “Life was hard in the past,” Sala says, so there could have been conflicts over resources or any number of reasons for a fight.

Even with difficult lives, though, Sala describes the Sima de los Huesos people as caring for one another. “There were 28 individuals at the site of different ages,” she says. “We know that some of these people had health problems. One person had very serious pathology in the lower back and probably had trouble walking and moving.” Someone had to be caring for these people before their deaths, she says.

And while it might not sound like a lovely funeral today, the fact that people living at the site buried bodies by dropping them down the same shaft indicates

some sense of ceremonial burial or ritual—the dead weren't merely dragged away from the campsite to decay.

Overall, the site paints a picture of ancient people who lived, loved—and sometimes fought—together.

Sala's take on life with *Homo heidelbergensis*: "They're not so bad—at least they have also good points."

## Text 8

### CAIN AND ABEL IN ISLAM

*In the Qur'an*  
Main article: *Al-Ma'ida*

A depiction of Cain burying Abel from an illuminated manuscript version of *Stories of the Prophets*

Of Adam's first children, Cain was the elder son while Abel the younger. Each of them presented a sacrifice to God but it was accepted only from Abel, because of the latter's righteous attitude and his faith and firm belief in God. After the offering of their sacrifices, Cain, the wicked sibling, taunted Abel out of envy and told him that he would surely slay him. Abel justly warned Cain that God only accepted the sacrifice of those that are righteous in their doings. He further went on to tell Cain that if Cain did indeed try to slay him,[2] Abel would not retaliate and slay him because the God-fearing would never murder for the sake of envy. Abel then told Cain that in murdering him, he would carry the weight not only of his sin but also of the sins of his victim.[3] The victim, as a result, in suffering the injustice, would be forgiven his own sins and the murderer, while being warned, would consequently increase his own sin. Abel preached powerfully and reminded Cain that the punishment for murder would be that he would spend the afterlife in the fires of Hell.

The innocent pleading and preaching of Abel had no effect upon Cain, for he was full of arrogance, pride and jealousy. He subsequently slew[4] the righteous Abel, but in doing so, he ruined himself and became of those who remain lost. This would be the earliest example of the murder of a righteous man taking place upon the earth. In the future, many other evildoers would slay the wise and pious believers.

After the murder, Allah sent a crow searching in the ground to show Cain how to hide the disgrace of his brother. Cain, in his shame, began to curse himself[5] and he became full of guilt. The thought of the crime at last came to the murderer, as he realized indeed how dreadful it was to slay anyone, the more so as the victim was an innocent and righteous man. Full of regrets, Cain was marked with deep sorrow. The Qur'an states, "And he became of the regretful." 5:31 (Chapter 5, verse 31)

## Message

The Qur'an states that the story of Cain and Abel was a message[6] for mankind, as it had told them about the consequences of murder and that the killing of a soul would be as if he/she had slain the whole of mankind. But the Qur'an states that still people rejected the message of the story, and continued to commit grave sins, such as slaying prophets and other righteous people. All the prophets who preached since the time of Adam were persecuted, insulted or reviled in one way or another. With some righteous men, however, the Qur'an states that people went one step further, in attempting to slay them or indeed slaying them. As for the slaying of the righteous, it says "Those who disbelieve in the signs of Allah and kill the prophets without right and kill those who order justice from among the people - give them tidings of a painful punishment.".[7]

## Text 9

### TAKEAWAYS FROM TRUMP'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS

*By James Oliphant, Jeff Mason and Gram Slattery*

*March 5, 2025*



Here are some takeaways from Trump's speech:

#### **PROTEST...IN PINK**

Before Trump's speech on Tuesday, former Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi advised her fellow Democrats not to become part of the story.

That didn't work out so much.

Shortly after Trump began his remarks, Democratic Representative Al Green from Texas stood up and shouted that the president did not have a mandate.

"Sit your ass down!" Representative Nancy Mace, a Republican, yelled back at Green, who remained standing.

The ruckus did not end, and Speaker of the House Mike Johnson directed the sergeant at arms, in charge of maintaining order in the chamber, to escort Green out.

Some other Democratic lawmakers found an unobtrusive way to show protest with a collective fashion choice: pink clothing.

Scores of female lawmakers, including Pelosi, donned outfits in that hue for the Republican president's speech, creating a show of unity and solidarity in a room otherwise dominated by blue and gray suits.

The color choice was different but the aim was similar to Trump's 2019 State of the Union address, when Democratic women wore white to celebrate 100 years of women having the right to vote, projecting a picture of calm displeasure during the president's remarks.

### ***EGGING THEM ON***

The No. 1 issue that helped get Trump elected was inflation and the cost of basic goods like groceries. On Tuesday, it was a subject the president was not eager to discuss.

China also faces headwinds including weak household spending and a debt-laden property sector.

When he did, he kept the blame on former President Joe Biden's administration while providing little detail on how he would bring down, for example, the cost of eggs.

"Joe Biden, especially, let the price of eggs get out of control," Trump said.

Egg prices are indeed at an all-time high, but largely because bird flu outbreaks have led to shortages by wiping out millions of hens.

"Secretary, do a good job on that," Trump said, presumably to Brooke Rollins, the new secretary of agriculture.

Beyond that, Trump didn't have much to propose in terms of bringing down costs other than what he said during the election campaign: increased energy production and cutting what he calls fraud and waste in the federal government, both of which may impact inflation indirectly over time.

Trump introduced Elon Musk as the spearhead of that effort to cheers in the room. Trump credited Musk with identifying "hundreds of billions of dollars of fraud," an assertion that far exceeds even what the administration has claimed so far.

Trump spent more time discussing his actions on hot-button social issues, each of which earned him rousing applause from the Republicans in the chamber.

They included renaming the Gulf of Mexico and a mountain in Alaska, making English the official language of the country, ending government diversity programs and preventing transgender girls and women from playing in female sports teams.

All of those were a result of Trump's executive orders and came at a stroke of his sharpie.

The price of eggs, that's harder.

### ***STILL OFF TRACK***

Trump began his address in an expansive and celebratory mode, suggesting that he has turned voter attitudes around since taking office on January 20. But he still may have real work to do to win over skeptical viewers at home.

“For the first time in modern history, more Americans believe that our country is headed in the right direction than the wrong direction — an astonishing record 27-point swing, the most ever,” Trump said.

Trump may have his own polls he can point to, but Reuters/Ipsos polling does not support the president’s boast. In fact, the most recent poll, taken over the two days ahead of the speech, had 49% of Americans saying the country was on the wrong track compared to just 34% of those who said it was on the right one.

With Trump levying steep tariffs on goods from Canada and Mexico and inflation still not tamed, the president is getting low marks on economic concerns, with only 1 in 3 Americans approving of his handling of cost of living issues, the poll found. Only 36% approved of his handling of international trade.

Overall, Trump’s approval rating is holding steady at 44%. That’s only slightly higher than Biden’s peak during the second half of his term in office.

That didn't stop Trump from calling Biden the "worst president in American history." If Trump believes that, then, according to polls, he isn't faring all that much better.

## **Text 10**

### **THE NINTH CHAPTER “THE IDEOLOGY OF LAW AND ORDER MUST BE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED IN SOCIETY” FROM PRESIDENT KASSYM-JOMART TOKAYEV’S STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS “JUST KAZAKHSTAN: LAW AND ORDER, ECONOMIC GROWTH, SOCIAL OPTIMISM”**

The widespread integration of digital technologies into daily life has been accompanied by an increase in various types of fraud, which we are already witnessing. In today’s reality, knowledge of basic economics and finance, along with elementary digital skills, has become especially important. In this regard, I would like to highlight the “Karyzsyz Qogam” (Debt-Free Society) project initiated by the Amanat party to improve the financial literacy of citizens. Last year, the project reached 65,000 people and will be significantly expanded this year.

The Government, together with financial regulators, should introduce educational programs on the basics of financial literacy and digital hygiene in schools and universities. This will strengthen the resilience of Kazakhstan’s citizens against all kinds of fraudulent schemes. All authorised agencies must take decisive action against fraud and related offences that affect law-abiding citizens.

A new Law on the Prevention of Offences is currently being drafted. Its implementation will require the concerted efforts of both the state apparatus and

society. Only then can we change the situation, ensure the rule of law, and guarantee the safety of citizens.

In all societies, including ours, there are fundamental demands for justice and security. The full satisfaction of these basic needs is a reliable indicator of a state's effectiveness.

Through the consistent implementation of large-scale reforms, we have significantly expanded freedom of expression and created opportunities for citizens to participate in the public decision-making process.

Deep social and economic transformations, along with comprehensive measures in the area of human rights protection, are primarily aimed at building a just society, which serves as the foundation for the all-around progress of our country. That is why we will continue reforms and systematic work in this direction.

At the same time, ensuring the safety of citizens remains our strategic priority—a fundamental value for every individual and society as a whole.

In recent years, we have made significant progress in creating a safe environment. There is no rampant crime or lawlessness in our streets and public places. While many countries, including some developed nations, are experiencing a veritable epidemic of crime and disorder, we cannot afford to rest on our laurels.

One of my primary tasks is to make Kazakhstan a place of comfortable and safe living. Law enforcement and relevant Government agencies have been tasked with ensuring the comprehensive safety of our citizens.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs must take decisive action against all offences, from petty hooliganism and vandalism to illegal immigration and serious criminal activities. There is no place for criminals in a state governed by the rule of law; therefore, banditry must be eradicated. The same applies to the destructive activities of extremists, including religious radicals. Law enforcement agencies need to demonstrate professionalism, determination, and integrity.

Road accidents are a matter of serious concern for the entire society. Since the beginning of the year, more than 1,300 people have died in road accidents, and over 16,000 have been injured. In fact, people die on the roads every day, sometimes entire families.

Road safety can be improved by enhancing road infrastructure and implementing intelligent systems. This applies not only to local roads but also to national highways. The relevant department must ensure proper control over the technical condition of vehicles.

It is no secret that the level of driver training has declined, with many obtaining their licenses without proper schooling. I expect more decisive actions from the Government, akims, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. This problem must also be a focus of attention for the deputies.

The observance of law and order in the army, where young men serve their country, is of paramount importance. To ensure that soldiers can properly fulfil their duties, the Armed Forces and other power structures must prioritize strict discipline.

Parents have entrusted their sons to the state, so the leadership of the army and law enforcement agencies bear a special responsibility for their health and safety.

Another critical task is the fight against drugs, which is essential for preserving the nation's gene pool.

We have already taken the necessary legislative measures. However, no concrete results are yet visible. We cannot say that state structures, including law enforcement agencies, are working effectively. The drug problem is worsening.

We must build a society based on law and order, knowledge, and pragmatism. The key to a nation's success lies in the culture, solidarity, and creativity of its citizens, especially its youth. To become a truly civilized country, we need to eliminate destructive behaviours.

I discussed this at the National Kurultai (National Congress), where I presented five social diseases that threaten the future of our country. Since then, certain measures have been taken. Laws have been enacted to counter vandalism and gambling addiction, and the so-called vapes have been banned. These steps are already showing results. In the fight against social vices, we must unite the efforts of the entire society.

Openness and tolerance have always been distinctive traits of our national character. These qualities largely underpin the unity and harmony—key values of our people.

In Kazakhstan, there is and can be no discrimination based on language, religion, ethnicity, or social status. Isolated cases and provocations do occur, but they arise from the irresponsibility and ignorance of some citizens. Such incidents are, and will continue to be, addressed by law enforcement according to the law.

At the same time, it is no secret that certain biased individuals, including those acting from abroad, attempt to manipulate public opinion and make unfounded attacks against our country. All these well-funded attempts to sow discord in Kazakhstan are doomed to failure because we have never had, do not have, and will never have any “phobias” on either a social or political level. We will continue to build a harmonious, just, and stable society.

We are a progressive nation and, therefore, must look further and broader, rise above various provocations, and show real examples of wisdom, rely on the power of law.

As I have said before, we cannot constantly look back, seeking out culprits, whether they be the system or individual political figures. We need to know and study our history, but not dwell on reasons for gloom and resentment. From past events, no matter how tragic, we should draw useful lessons. We must look forward with optimism, focusing on the progress and development of our country.

Therefore, I reiterate: our society must be governed by law and order. This is a fundamental condition for ensuring both public and individual security. Only in this way can we create a Just, Clean, and Safe Kazakhstan. To achieve this strategic goal,

it is necessary to create favourable external conditions for the peaceful and sustainable development of the country. This is the task of diplomacy, which, in the current complex geopolitical realities, must be highly professional.

Kazakhstan firmly adheres to a peaceful and balanced foreign policy. Main tasks of our diplomacy remain the strengthening of the state's sovereignty and independence, protecting rights of citizens abroad, promoting national interests, and attracting investment to the economy.

Kazakhstan convincingly demonstrates its commitment to broad multilateral cooperation in strict accordance with the UN Charter. Our country plays an active role in addressing international security and stability issues. We support the efforts of the UN and other international organisations in combating terrorism, extremism, illegal migration, climate change, and other threats. We support UN peacekeeping activities, disarmament initiatives, and advocate for the resolution of armed conflicts through diplomatic means.

Under Kazakhstan's chairmanship, important international events have been held in Astana, including summits of the heads of state of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, and the Organisation of Turkic States. We are grateful to our allies and partners for their support.

# GLOSSARY OF LEGAL TERMS

*(I'm putting together this Glossary of Legal Terms because, let's be honest, legal jargon can feel like a secret code designed to confuse everyone except lawyers. Whether you're a legal professional, a student, or just someone trying to decode a contract without a law degree, this glossary is here to help. No more mistaking "abduction" for an alien encounter or "abandonment" for your ex ghosting you. Just clear, straightforward definitions—because the law is complicated enough without the extra confusion.)*

**Abduction** – The unlawful removal or carrying away of a person, often for ransom or coercion.

**Abandonment** – The voluntary relinquishment of a legal right or claim, such as a party's failure to pursue a lawsuit.

**Abatement** – The suspension or termination of a legal action, often due to issues such as death or bankruptcy of a party.

**Abduction** – The unlawful removal or carrying away of a person, often for ransom or coercion.

**Abuse of Power** – The misuse of authority by individuals in positions of power, including public officials or corporate leaders.

**Abuse of Process** – The misuse or manipulation of legal procedures for ulterior motives or to gain an unfair advantage.

**Acceleration Clause** – A contract provision that requires full payment of a debt if certain conditions are met, such as default.

**Accessory** – An individual who assists another person in committing a crime or helps them evade capture, but who did not directly commit the crime.

**Accomplice** – A person who helps another commit a crime, either before or during the criminal act.

**Accord and Satisfaction** – A legal agreement where one party agrees to accept less than what is owed as full payment, and the other party satisfies the claim.

**Account Takeover** – The unauthorized access and control of an individual's financial or personal accounts, often for fraudulent purposes.

**Accredited Crime Lab** – A forensic laboratory that has been officially recognized for meeting specific standards and guidelines for forensic testing and analysis.

**Acquittal** – A judgment that a person is not guilty of the crime with which they were charged.

**Active Investigation** – An ongoing investigation where law enforcement is actively gathering evidence and pursuing leads.

**Actual Authority** – The power granted to an agent by a principal, which allows the agent to act on the principal's behalf.

**Actus reus** – The physical act or conduct required to constitute a criminal offense.

**Addiction** – A chronic, relapsing disorder characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use, despite adverse consequences.

**Adjudicate** – To make a formal judgment or decision about a legal case.

**Adjudication** – The formal judgment or decision given by a court or tribunal in a legal

dispute.

**Adjudicative Facts** – Facts determined by a court in a judicial proceeding that are necessary to resolve the legal issues at hand.

**Administrative Law Judge (ALJ)** – A judicial officer who presides over administrative hearings and disputes involving government agencies.

**Administrative Review** – The process of examining and evaluating administrative decisions or actions, often by a higher authority or court.

**Admissibility** – The quality of evidence that allows it to be presented in court, based on its relevance and legality.

**Admissible** – Evidence that is allowed to be presented in court.

**Admissible Evidence** – Evidence that is accepted by the court as relevant and legally obtained, and thus can be presented during a trial.

**Adultery** – In some jurisdictions, engaging in sexual relations outside of marriage, which may be considered a crime under certain laws.

**Adverse party** – The party opposing a particular legal action or claim.

**Adverse possession** – The acquisition of property through continuous and open use without permission over a statutory period.

**Adverse Witness** – A witness whose testimony is unfavorable to the party who has called them, often requiring special handling.

**Advertising Fraud** – Deceptive practices in advertising or marketing, including false claims, misleading promotions, and deceptive endorsements.

**Affidavit** – A written statement made under oath, often used to support search warrants or arrest warrants.

**Affidavit of Service** – A sworn statement confirming that legal documents have been delivered to the intended party.

**Affirm** – When an appellate court agrees with and confirms the decision of a lower court.

**Affirmation** – A solemn declaration made by a witness or party, affirming the truth of their statements or testimony, used in place of an oath.

**Affirmative action** – Measures taken to increase opportunities for historically marginalized groups in various sectors.

**Affirmative Defense** – A defense strategy where the defendant acknowledges committing the act but argues that there is a legal justification or excuse.

**Agent** – A person authorized to act on behalf of another (the principal) in legal or business matters.

**Aggravated Assault** – An assault involving a weapon or causing serious injury.

**Aiding and Abetting** – Assisting or encouraging another person in the commission of a crime, even if not directly involved in the criminal act.

**Airline Fraud** – Fraudulent activities related to airlines, such as fake tickets, loyalty program scams, and travel-related fraud.

**Alibi** – Evidence that shows a defendant was elsewhere when a crime was committed.

**Allegation** – A claim or assertion made by a party in a legal proceeding, which must be proven to be true.

**Allocation of Burden** – The distribution of the burden of proof between parties in a legal dispute, determining who must prove which facts.

**Amended Complaint** – A revised version of the original complaint filed by a plaintiff, reflecting changes or additional claims.

**Amendment** – The modification or revision of legal documents or pleadings, such as a complaint or petition, to correct or add information.

**Amicus Curiae** – "Friend of the court"; an individual or organization offering information or expertise to assist the court in deciding a case, though not a party to the case.

**Anabolic Steroids** – Synthetic substances similar to male sex hormones that are used to increase muscle mass and improve athletic performance.

**Animal Cruelty** – Acts of physical harm, neglect, or abuse towards animals, which may include deliberate cruelty or failure to provide necessary care.

**Animal Fighting** – The illegal practice of organizing or participating in fights between animals, often for gambling purposes.

**Annulment** – A legal declaration that a marriage is null and void, as if it never happened.

**Anticipatory Breach** – A situation where one party indicates before the performance is due that they will not fulfill their contractual obligations.

**Antitrust Violations** – Activities that prevent competition or create monopolies, such as price-fixing or market manipulation.

**Appeal** – The process of challenging a court decision to a higher court for review and possible reversal.

**Appellate Brief** – A written argument submitted to an appellate court detailing the legal reasons why the lower court's decision should be reversed or upheld.

**Arbitration** – A form of alternative dispute resolution where a neutral third party renders a binding decision to resolve a dispute outside of court.

**Arbitration Award** – The decision rendered by an arbitrator or arbitration panel in a dispute resolution process.

**Arbitration clause** – A provision in a contract requiring disputes to be resolved through arbitration rather than litigation.

**Armed Robbery** – Robbery conducted with the use of a weapon, such as a firearm or knife.

**Arraignment** – The court procedure where a defendant is formally charged with a crime and enters a plea.

**Arraignment Hearing** – The court appearance where a defendant is formally charged and asked to enter a plea, often the first step in the judicial process.

**Arraignment on the Indictment** – The formal reading of charges to a defendant who has been indicted by a grand jury.

**Arrest Warrant** – A legal document issued by a judge authorizing law enforcement

to arrest a specific person.

**Arson** – The criminal act of deliberately setting fire to property.

**Arson for Profit** – Setting fires with the intent to collect insurance money or for other financial gain.

**Assault** – A physical attack or threat of violence against another person.

**Assault and Battery** – A combination of assault (threatening harm) and battery (actual physical contact) resulting in injury or offensive touching.

**Assault with a Deadly Weapon** – An assault involving the use of a weapon that could potentially cause serious injury or death.

**Assault with Intent to Kill** – An assault where the perpetrator has the specific intention of causing death or serious injury.

**Asset Forfeiture** – The legal seizure of assets connected to criminal activity, including property, money, and other resources.

**Asylum** – Protection granted by a country to individuals who have fled their own country due to fear of persecution or harm.

**Attempted Murder** – The intentional effort to kill another person, even if the attempt was unsuccessful.

**Attestation** – The act of witnessing and verifying the authenticity of a document or signature.

**Attorney-client privilege** – The legal right to keep communications between an attorney and their client confidential.

**Attribution** – The legal assignment of responsibility or liability to a party for actions or outcomes.

**Bail** – Money or property given as security to release a defendant from custody while awaiting trial.

**Bailiff** – An officer responsible for maintaining order in the courtroom and assisting the judge.

**Ballistic Fingerprinting** – A technique used to match bullets or shell casings to a specific firearm by examining their unique markings.

**Ballistic Trajectory** – The path a projectile follows through the air, analyzed to determine the origin and trajectory of a bullet.

**Ballistics** – The study of bullets and firearms, including the examination of bullet trajectories and firearm discharge.

**Bank Fraud** – Criminal activities related to banking institutions, such as check fraud, loan fraud, and identity theft.

**Bank Robbery** – The theft of money from a bank, often involving the use of threats or violence.

**Bankruptcy Trustee** – An individual appointed to manage and administer a bankruptcy estate, including distributing assets to creditors.

**Bar Association** – An organization of attorneys that regulates the practice of law and provides professional resources and support.

**Battery** – The unlawful physical contact or harm inflicted on another person.

**Behavioral Analysis** – The study of the actions and behaviors of suspects and victims to identify patterns and motives.

**Bench Memorandum** – A document prepared by the judge's staff summarizing key issues and relevant law before a hearing or trial.

**Bench Trial** – A trial where the judge alone decides the outcome, without a jury.

**Bench Warrant** – A warrant issued by a judge for the arrest of a person who has failed to appear in court or comply with a court order.

**Beneficiary** – An individual or entity designated to receive benefits from a will, trust, insurance policy, or other legal instrument.

**Bigamy** – The act of marrying someone while already being legally married to another person.

**Bill of Particulars** – A detailed, written statement provided by the prosecution or defense that specifies the charges or allegations in a case.

**Bill of Rights** – The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution, guaranteeing fundamental rights and freedoms.

**Biometric Evidence** – Evidence obtained from unique biological characteristics, such as fingerprints, facial recognition, or DNA, used for identification.

**Black Market Activities** – Illegal trade of goods and services that are not authorized by the government, including smuggling and counterfeiting.

**Blackmail** – The use of threats to force someone to pay money or perform acts, often involving the threat of revealing damaging information.

**Blood Spatter Analysis** – The examination of blood patterns at a crime scene to determine the nature of the crime and the events leading up to it.

**Blotter** – A record of daily activities and incidents handled by law enforcement, often used for tracking investigations.

**Bona Fide** – In good faith; genuine and not fraudulent or deceptive.

**Bond** – A financial guarantee ensuring a defendant's appearance in court or compliance with a court order.

**Boots on the Ground** – Fieldwork conducted by investigators, including physical searches and interviews at the crime scene.

**Breach of Contract** – A legal claim arising from one party's failure to perform their contractual obligations.

**Breach of Fiduciary Duty** – The failure of a fiduciary to act in the best interest of their client or principal, often involving financial misconduct.

**Bribery** – Offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting something of value to influence the actions of an official or other person in a position of authority.

**Bribery and Corruption** – The offering, receiving, or solicitation of gifts or money to influence the actions of public officials or other individuals.

**Bribery of Public Officials** – Offering or accepting bribes to influence the actions of government officials or public servants.

**Brief** – A written document submitted by an attorney outlining legal arguments, relevant facts, and case law supporting their position.

**Broken Windows Theory** – The idea that maintaining and monitoring urban environments to prevent small crimes helps to create an atmosphere of order and lawfulness.

**Burden of proof** – The duty to prove allegations in a legal dispute.

**Burglary** – Breaking and entering into a structure with the intent to commit a crime inside.

**Capital Punishment** – The legal imposition of the death penalty as a punishment for certain crimes.

**Carjacking** – The act of forcibly taking a vehicle from a driver, typically involving robbery.

**Case file** – The collection of documents, evidence, and information related to a particular legal case.

**Case law** – Law established by judicial decisions in individual cases.

**Case management** – The process of organizing and overseeing a legal case from start to finish.

**Case Management Conference** – A pretrial meeting between the judge and the parties to discuss the progress of the case and establish a timeline for proceedings.

**Caveat** – A warning or proviso, often used in legal contexts to indicate conditions or limitations.

**Certiorari** – A writ issued by a higher court to review the decision of a lower court or administrative agency.

**Chain of Custody** – The documentation of the handling and movement of evidence from the crime scene to its presentation in court.

**Chain of Evidence** – A detailed log documenting each person who handles or comes into contact with evidence, maintaining its integrity.

**Chain of Evidence Log** – A detailed record tracking each instance of evidence transfer and handling to ensure its integrity and prevent tampering.

**Challenging for Cause** – The process of disqualifying a potential juror based on a valid reason, such as bias or conflict of interest.

**Chambers** – The private office of a judge where they may meet with attorneys or discuss legal issues outside of the courtroom.

**Charge** – A formal accusation of a crime.

**Chattel** – Personal property that is movable, as opposed to real estate or immovable property.

**Child Abuse** – Physical, emotional, or sexual mistreatment or neglect of a child.

**Child Endangerment** – Actions or neglect that put a child's health or safety at risk, including exposure to dangerous environments or substances.

**Child Pornography** – The illegal production, distribution, or possession of sexually explicit material involving minors.

**Churning** – The illegal practice of excessively trading securities in a client's account to generate commissions for a broker.

**Circumstantial Evidence** – Evidence that suggests a fact or conclusion indirectly,

rather than proving it directly.

**Civil Contempt** – Noncompliance with a court order in civil cases, resulting in sanctions or penalties to compel obedience.

**Civil law** – The body of law dealing with the rights and duties of individuals amongst themselves.

**Civil Penalty** – A monetary fine or sanction imposed by a government agency or court as punishment for violating civil laws or regulations.

**Civil Procedure** – The rules and processes governing civil lawsuits and disputes, including filing, discovery, and trial procedures.

**Civil Rights** – The protections and freedoms guaranteed by law, such as freedom of speech, voting rights, and equal protection under the law.

**Civil Rights Violations** – The infringement of an individual's rights as guaranteed by law, often involving discrimination or abuse of legal protections.

**Claim** – A demand for something considered one's due, typically monetary compensation.

**Claim Preclusion** – A principle that prevents the re-litigation of claims that have been adjudicated and resolved in a final judgment.

**Claimant** – The person or entity making a claim in a legal proceeding, seeking relief or compensation.

**Clandestine Laboratory** – An illegal facility used for the production of controlled substances, often requiring specialized forensic analysis to dismantle and investigate.

**Class Action** – A lawsuit filed by one or more plaintiffs on behalf of a larger group of individuals with similar claims.

**Class Action Suit** – A lawsuit filed by one or more plaintiffs on behalf of a larger group of individuals who have similar claims against the same defendant.

**Classified information** – Sensitive government information restricted from public access for national security reasons.

**Clearing the Record** – The process of removing or expunging a criminal record, often due to a conviction being overturned or expunged.

**Clemency** – The act of showing mercy or leniency, often involving the reduction of a sentence or pardon.

**Clerk of Court** – The court official responsible for maintaining court records, managing filings, and assisting the judge.

**Clerk's Office** – The office responsible for managing and maintaining court records, filings, and other administrative functions.

**Closing Argument** – The final statements made by attorneys summarizing their case to the judge or jury before deliberation.

**Cocaine** – A powerful stimulant drug that can lead to intense euphoria, increased energy, and potential for addiction.

**Cold Case** – A criminal investigation that remains unsolved for a significant period of time, often requiring renewed efforts to solve.

**Collateral damage** – Unintended harm or damage caused to people or property during an operation or action.

**Collateral Estoppel** – A legal doctrine preventing the re-litigation of issues that have already been judged in a final decision in a different case.

**Collateral estoppel** – The principle that prevents re-litigation of an issue that has already been judged in a final decision.

**Commercial Bribery** – Offering or receiving bribes within a business or commercial context to influence decisions or actions.

**Common law** – Law developed by judges through decisions and precedents rather than statutes.

**Community Service** – A form of punishment where offenders are required to perform work for the community instead of serving time in prison.

**Compensatory Damages** – Financial compensation awarded to a plaintiff for actual losses or harm suffered as a result of the defendant's actions.

**Competency** – The mental capacity to stand trial or to understand and participate in legal proceedings.

**Concealment** – The act of hiding information or facts that are relevant to a legal case.

**Concur** – When a judge agrees with the majority opinion but for different reasons, often writing a separate opinion.

**Concurrence** – Agreement by a judge with the majority opinion but for different reasons.

**Conflict Minerals** – Natural resources extracted in conflict zones, often financing armed groups and contributing to human rights abuses.

**Conflict of Interest** – A situation where an individual's personal or financial interests could improperly influence their professional actions or decisions.

**Consolidation** – The process of combining multiple related cases into a single proceeding for efficiency and consistency.

**Conspiracy** – An agreement between two or more people to commit a crime or achieve a criminal objective.

**Conspiracy to Commit a Crime** – An agreement between two or more people to commit a crime or engage in illegal activities.

**Constitution** – The fundamental law outlining the principles and framework of a government.

**Constitutional law** – Law based on the Constitution, dealing with the framework of government and rights of individuals.

**Constructive dismissal** – A situation where an employee resigns due to intolerable working conditions, treated as a wrongful termination.

**Constructive eviction** – A situation where a landlord's actions make it impossible for the tenant to continue living in the property.

**Contempt** – Disrespect or disobedience towards the court, including failing to comply with a court order.

**Contempt of Congress** – Failure to comply with a subpoena or refusal to testify before a congressional committee.

**Contempt of court** – Actions or behavior that disobeys or shows disrespect to the court.

**Contested Hearing** – A court proceeding where the parties disagree on the issues and present evidence and arguments for resolution.

**Contingency fee** – A fee arrangement where a lawyer is paid a percentage of the damages awarded if the client wins the case.

**Contingency Fee Agreement** – A contract where an attorney is paid only if the case is won, typically a percentage of the awarded damages or settlement.

**Contingent fee** – A fee arrangement where a lawyer is paid a percentage of the client's recovery, typically in personal injury cases.

**Continuance** – The postponement or rescheduling of a court hearing or trial to a later date.

**Contract** – A legally binding agreement between parties that is enforceable by law.

**Contractual Capacity** – The legal ability of a party to enter into a contract, often affected by age, mental state, or legal status.

**Contributory negligence** – A defense where the defendant argues that the plaintiff's own negligence contributed to their harm.

**Controlled Substances** – Drugs regulated by law due to their potential for abuse and dependency; classified into schedules based on their medical use and potential for abuse.

**Convention Against Torture** – An international treaty aimed at preventing and prohibiting torture and other forms of ill-treatment.

**Conversion** – The unauthorized taking or use of someone's property that interferes with their rights, often leading to a civil claim.

**Conviction** – The formal declaration that someone is guilty of a crime.

**Corporal Punishment** – Physical punishment, such as caning or flogging, used as a legal penalty.

**Correctional Facility** – A place where individuals convicted of crimes are detained and rehabilitated, including jails and prisons.

**Corruption** – The abuse of power for personal gain, including bribery and misconduct by public officials.

**Counsel** – A term used to refer to attorneys or legal advisors representing parties in a case.

**Counterclaim** – A claim made by a defendant against the plaintiff in response to the original claim or complaint.

**Counterfeit Goods** – The production or sale of imitation products designed to deceive consumers into believing they are genuine.

**Counterintelligence** – Efforts to prevent espionage or intelligence activities conducted by foreign governments or organizations.

**Counter-Terrorism** – Efforts and measures taken to prevent, combat, and respond to

terrorist activities and threats.

**Court Reporter** – A professional responsible for creating a verbatim transcript of court proceedings, including testimony and arguments.

**Credit Card Fraud** – The unauthorized use of someone's credit card information to make fraudulent transactions.

**Credit Card Skimming** – The unauthorized capture of credit card information using specialized equipment to commit fraud.

**Credit Fraud** – Fraudulent activities involving the unauthorized use or manipulation of credit accounts, including credit card fraud.

**Crime Scene** – The location where a crime has occurred, where investigators collect evidence and analyze the scene.

**Crime Scene Investigator (CSI)** – A professional responsible for collecting, preserving, and analyzing evidence from a crime scene.

**Crime Scene Reconstruction** – The process of recreating the events of a crime scene using evidence, to understand what happened.

**Crime Scene Tape** – The tape used to cordon off a crime scene to prevent contamination and preserve evidence.

**Crimes Against Humanity** – Widespread or systematic attacks against civilians, including acts such as genocide, enslavement, and extermination.

**Criminal code** – A comprehensive set of laws that define criminal offenses and their punishments.

**Criminal Conspiracy** – An agreement between two or more individuals to commit a crime or engage in criminal activities.

**Criminal defense** – Legal strategies and arguments used to defend a person accused of a crime.

**Criminal intent** – The mental state or intent required to be found guilty of a crime.

**Criminal Mischief** – Intentional damage to property, including acts such as vandalism or graffiti.

**Criminal Negligence** – The failure to be aware of a substantial and unjustifiable risk that results in harm or danger to others.

**Criminal Profiling** – The process of analyzing behavioral patterns and evidence to create a profile of a suspected offender.

**Criminal record** – A documented history of an individual's criminal convictions and arrests.

**Criminal Tribunal** – A court established to prosecute individuals for international crimes, such as war crimes and crimes against humanity.

**Criminology** – The scientific study of crime, criminal behavior, and the criminal justice system.

**Cross-Examination** – The questioning of a witness by the opposing party during a trial to test the accuracy and credibility of their testimony.

**Culprit** – The person accused or found guilty of committing a crime.

**Custodial interrogation** – Questioning of a suspect who is in custody and not free to

leave.

**Custodial sentence** – A prison sentence that involves incarceration.

**Custody** – The legal right to care for and make decisions about a child.

**Custody Order** – A court order specifying the arrangement for the care and custody of a child following a divorce or separation.

**Cyber Espionage** – Unauthorized access to or theft of confidential or proprietary information from organizations or governments using cyber means.

**Cyberbullying** – The use of digital communication to harass, threaten, or intimidate others, often through social media or messaging platforms.

**Cybercrime** – Criminal activities conducted via the internet or computer systems, such as hacking, identity theft, and online fraud.

**Cyberstalking** – The use of electronic communications to harass or intimidate someone.

**Damages** – Financial compensation awarded to a party for loss or injury resulting from another party's actions.

**Damages for Emotional Distress** – Compensation awarded for psychological harm or emotional suffering resulting from a defendant's conduct.

**Damages in Lieu of Specific Performance** – A legal remedy where monetary compensation is awarded instead of requiring a party to fulfill a specific contractual obligation.

**Dangerous offender** – A designation for an individual deemed a serious threat to public safety due to their criminal history or behavior.

**Data Breach** – Unauthorized access to or disclosure of confidential or personal information stored electronically.

**De Novo** – A Latin term meaning "from the beginning," used to describe a trial or review conducted anew without regard to prior proceedings.

**De Novo Review** – A standard of review where an appellate court examines the case from the beginning, without deferring to the lower court's findings.

**Debt Collection Abuse** – Illegal or unethical practices used by debt collectors, including harassment, threats, or fraudulent claims.

**Deceptive Advertising** – The practice of making false or misleading claims about products or services to mislead consumers.

**Deceptive Trade Practices** – Unfair or fraudulent business practices that deceive consumers or competitors, including false advertising and misrepresentation.

**Declaratory Judgment** – A court ruling that defines the legal relationship between parties and determines their rights without ordering any specific action.

**Declaratory Relief** – A court judgment that clarifies and defines the legal rights and obligations of the parties involved, without ordering any specific action.

**Decree Absolute** – The final court order that legally dissolves a marriage, completing the divorce process.

**Defamation** – False statements that harm a person's reputation, including libel (written) and slander (spoken).

**Default Judgment** – A ruling granted in favor of the plaintiff when the defendant fails to respond or appear in court.

**Defendant** – The person accused of a crime or against whom a civil lawsuit is brought.

**Defensive driving** – Techniques used to prevent accidents and ensure safe driving practices.

**Defensive Plea** – A plea entered by a defendant in response to the prosecution's charges, often contesting the allegations or presenting a legal defense.

**Defrauding a Government Agency** – The act of deceiving or misleading a government entity to obtain benefits or evade legal obligations.

**Deportation** – The legal removal of a foreign national from a country for violating immigration laws.

**Deposition** – A pretrial testimony given under oath by a witness, recorded for later use in court.

**Depressants** – Drugs that slow down the central nervous system, leading to drowsiness and relaxation; includes substances like benzodiazepines and alcohol.

**Derivative Action** – A lawsuit brought by a shareholder on behalf of a corporation to enforce a right or remedy that the corporation itself has failed to pursue.

**Desecration** – The act of defiling or vandalizing sacred places or symbols, often considered a crime against religious or cultural sites.

**Designer Drugs** – Synthetic drugs created to mimic the effects of controlled substances while evading legal regulations.

**Detention** – The act of keeping someone in custody, usually by law enforcement or the court.

**Determinate Sentence** – A fixed-term prison sentence where the length of incarceration is specified by law and not subject to early release based on behavior.

**Deterrence** – The concept of preventing crime through the threat of punishment, aiming to discourage potential offenders.

**Deviance** – Behavior that deviates from societal norms or expectations.

**Differential Association Theory** – The theory that criminal behavior is learned through interaction with others who support criminal norms.

**Digital Evidence** – Data or information stored electronically, such as emails, text messages, or digital files, used in investigations.

**Digital Forensics** – The recovery, preservation, and analysis of digital evidence from computers, mobile devices, and other electronic sources.

**Diplomatic Immunity** – Legal protection granted to diplomats and their families to prevent legal action or arrest in the host country.

**Diplomatic Relations** – The formal interactions and agreements between countries, including efforts to resolve disputes and address international crimes.

**Directed Verdict** – A ruling by the judge to end a trial and decide the case in favor of one party, usually due to insufficient evidence presented by the opposing party.

**Discovery** – The pre-trial process of exchanging evidence and information between

parties in a lawsuit.

**Discovery Abuse** – The improper or unfair use of the discovery process to hinder or obstruct the opposing party's ability to obtain evidence.

**Discovery Dispute** – A disagreement between parties over the exchange of evidence and information during the discovery phase of a case.

**Discovery Motion** – A request to the court regarding disputes or issues arising from the discovery process, such as obtaining evidence.

**Discovery Request** – A formal request for information, documents, or evidence from the opposing party during the discovery phase of litigation.

**Dismissal with Prejudice** – A court order terminating a case permanently, barring the plaintiff from bringing the same claim again.

**Dismissal without Prejudice** – A court order terminating a case but allowing the plaintiff to bring the same claim in the future.

**Disqualification** – The removal of an attorney or judge from a case due to a conflict of interest or other valid reasons.

**Dissent** – The expression of disagreement by a judge with the majority opinion in a case.

**Dissolution** – The legal termination of a partnership or marriage, resulting in the distribution of assets and liabilities.

**Diversion** – A legal process that allows offenders to avoid traditional criminal justice processing through alternative programs.

**Diversion Program** – A rehabilitative program for offenders, often used in lieu of traditional criminal prosecution, designed to prevent future criminal behavior.

**Diversion Programs** – Alternative sentencing options aimed at redirecting offenders away from traditional criminal justice processing and towards rehabilitation or community service.

**DNA Profiling** – The technique of analyzing DNA samples to identify individuals and link them to a crime scene.

**Docket** – The official schedule of cases to be heard by the court or the list of proceedings in a particular case.

**Docket Entry** – A record of each action or proceeding in a case, maintained by the court clerk.

**Domestic Terrorism** – Terrorist acts perpetrated by individuals or groups within a country, often motivated by political, religious, or ideological beliefs.

**Domestic Violence** – Physical, emotional, or psychological abuse occurring within a domestic setting, typically involving intimate partners or family members.

**Dormant Case** – A case that is inactive or has not been pursued for an extended period.

**Double jeopardy** – The legal principle that prohibits an individual from being tried twice for the same offense.

**Drug Abuse** – The harmful or excessive use of substances for non-medical purposes, often leading to addiction and health issues.

**Drug Cartel** – An organized group involved in the illegal production, distribution, and sale of drugs.

**Drug Distribution** – The illegal sale or distribution of drugs, including trafficking and dealing.

**Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)** – A U.S. federal agency responsible for enforcing the controlled substances laws and regulations.

**Drug Manufacturing** – The illegal production of drugs, including the synthesis or cultivation of controlled substances.

**Drug Paraphernalia** – The possession or distribution of tools or devices used for drug consumption, which may be illegal depending on jurisdiction.

**Drug Possession** – The unlawful possession of controlled substances or narcotics.

**Drug Screening** – The process of testing individuals for the presence of drugs in their system, often used in employment or legal settings.

**Drug Trafficking** – The illegal trade or distribution of controlled substances or narcotics.

**Drug Withdrawal** – The physical and psychological symptoms experienced when reducing or stopping the intake of a drug to which a person is addicted.

**Dual Jurisdiction** – The authority of two different jurisdictions to prosecute or adjudicate a particular case or offense.

**Dual Process** – The concept that an individual can face both criminal prosecution and civil lawsuits for the same conduct.

**Due diligence** – The reasonable steps taken to avoid harm or to investigate before entering into a contract or agreement.

**Due Process** – The legal principle that ensures fair treatment through the judicial system, including the right to a fair trial and proper legal procedures.

**DWI (Driving While Intoxicated)** – Operating a vehicle under the influence of drugs or alcohol, affecting driving ability.

**Ecstasy (MDMA)** – A synthetic drug known for its stimulant and empathogenic effects, often used recreationally in party settings.

**Ejectment** – A legal action to remove a person from property or to regain possession.

**Elder Abuse** – Physical, emotional, or financial abuse or neglect of elderly individuals.

**Elder Financial Exploitation** – The illegal or unethical use of an elderly person's financial resources, often involving manipulation or deceit.

**Embezzlement** – The misappropriation or theft of funds entrusted to one's care, often by an employee or official.

**Embezzlement of Public Funds** – Theft or misappropriation of funds that belong to the government or public entities.

**Eminent Domain** – The power of the government to take private property for public use, with compensation provided to the owner.

**En Banc** – When all judges of an appellate court hear and decide a case, rather than

a smaller panel.

**Endangering the Welfare of a Child** – Actions that risk a child’s physical or emotional well-being, including neglect or abuse.

**Enforcement** – The process of ensuring compliance with a court order or legal obligation.

**Enforcement of Judgment** – The process of taking action to ensure that a court’s judgment or order is carried out.

**Environmental Crime** – Illegal activities that harm the environment, including pollution, illegal dumping, and wildlife trafficking.

**Environmental Violation** – Illegal activities that harm the environment, such as illegal dumping of hazardous waste or violating emissions regulations.

**Equitable Distribution** – The fair division of marital property and debts in a divorce, considering various factors rather than equal division.

**Equitable Relief** – A court-ordered remedy that requires a party to act or refrain from acting in a certain way, such as an injunction.

**Equity** – A branch of law that provides remedies and justice based on fairness and conscience, distinct from common law.

**Estate planning** – The process of arranging for the disposal of one's estate through wills, trusts, and other mechanisms.

**Evidence** – Information presented in court to prove or disprove facts.

**Evidence Bag** – A sealed bag used to store and protect evidence collected from a crime scene to prevent contamination.

**Evidence Collection** – The process of gathering physical or digital evidence from a crime scene or related locations.

**Evidence Locker** – A secure storage area where evidence collected from a crime scene is kept.

**Evidentiary hearing** – A hearing to determine the admissibility of evidence before a trial.

**Ex Parte** – A legal proceeding conducted for the benefit of one party only, without the presence or participation of the opposing party.

**Ex Parte Application** – A request made to the court by one party without notifying the opposing party, typically for urgent matters.

**Ex Parte Motion** – A request made to the court by one party without notifying the opposing party, often for urgent or emergency matters.

**Examination** – The process of questioning witnesses or parties involved in a case.

**Exclusionary rule** – A legal principle that prohibits the use of evidence obtained through illegal means.

**Exculpatory Evidence** – Evidence that may exonerate or prove the innocence of a suspect.

**Exemption** – Legal protection or release from certain requirements or obligations.

**Exhibit** – A document, object, or piece of evidence presented during a trial to support a party’s claims or arguments.

**Exhibit List** – A list of all exhibits that a party intends to present as evidence during a trial.

**Expert Opinion** – Testimony provided by a qualified expert on a specialized subject to assist the court in understanding complex issues.

**Expert Witness** – A person with specialized knowledge or expertise who provides testimony to assist the court in understanding complex issues.

**Extortion** – Obtaining property or money through threats or coercion, similar to robbery but may not involve immediate force or violence.

**Extradition** – The formal process of surrendering an accused or convicted individual from one country to another for prosecution or to serve a sentence.

**Extradition Treaty** – An agreement between two or more countries outlining the conditions and procedures for surrendering individuals accused or convicted of crimes.

**Extraterritorial Jurisdiction** – The extension of a country's legal authority beyond its borders, often applied to prosecute certain crimes committed abroad.

**False Imprisonment** – The unlawful restraint of an individual's freedom of movement without legal justification.

**False Pretenses** – Gaining property through deception or fraud, such as by making misleading claims or statements.

**Federalism** – A system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and constituent political units.

**Felony** – A serious crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year or death, including offenses like murder or robbery.

**Felony-murder rule** – A legal doctrine holding that a person can be charged with murder if a death occurs during the commission of a felony.

**Filing** – The official submission of documents or evidence to the court for inclusion in the case record.

**Filing False Police Reports** – The act of knowingly providing false information to law enforcement authorities.

**Filing Fee** – A fee required to submit legal documents or pleadings to the court.

**Fingerprinting** – The process of obtaining and analyzing fingerprints found at a crime scene.

**First Responder** – The initial person or team to arrive at a crime scene, often law enforcement, medical personnel, or firefighters.

**Fleeing the scene** – Leaving the location where a crime has occurred, often used in the context of hit-and-run offenses.

**Forced Migration** – The coerced movement of people from their homes due to conflict, violence, or environmental disaster.

**Forensic Analysis** – The scientific examination of evidence from a crime scene, including DNA, fingerprints, and ballistic analysis.

**Forensic Entomology** – The study of insects to estimate the time of death and other aspects of a crime scene.

**Forensic Evidence** – Evidence collected and analyzed using scientific methods to assist in solving crimes and legal disputes.

**Forensic Linguistics** – The study of language use in criminal contexts, such as analyzing written or spoken communications for clues.

**Forensic Odontology** – The examination of dental records and bite marks to identify individuals or determine cause of death.

**Forensic Pathology** – The branch of medicine concerned with determining the cause of death through the examination of deceased bodies.

**Forensic Psychology** – The application of psychological principles to legal issues, including assessing the mental state of suspects or witnesses.

**Forfeiture** – The loss of property or rights as a penalty for committing a crime or failing to meet legal obligations.

**Forfeiture of Rights** – The loss of legal rights or privileges as a penalty for violating laws or contractual obligations.

**Forgery** – The act of falsifying documents, signatures, or other forms of identification to commit fraud.

**Forgery of Financial Documents** – The act of falsifying financial records, such as checks, bank statements, or tax returns.

**Forgery of Identification Documents** – The creation or alteration of identification documents with the intent to deceive or commit fraud.

**Forgery of Legal Documents** – The creation or alteration of legal documents, such as contracts or wills, with the intent to defraud.

**Forgery of Official Documents** – The creation or alteration of official documents, such as government forms or certificates, for fraudulent purposes.

**Forgery of Public Documents** – Falsifying official government documents or records, such as passports or certificates.

**Fraud** – Deception intended to secure unfair or unlawful gain, including various forms such as credit card fraud, insurance fraud, and securities fraud.

**Fraudulent conveyance** – A transfer of property made with the intent to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors.

**Fraudulent Investment Schemes** – Financial schemes designed to deceive investors, including Ponzi schemes and pump-and-dump operations.

**Frivolous Lawsuit** – A legal claim that lacks merit and is intended to harass or burden the defendant, often subject to sanctions or dismissal.

**Frye Standard** – A legal standard for the admissibility of scientific evidence, requiring that the method or technique used is generally accepted by the scientific community.

**Full Faith and Credit** – The legal principle requiring courts to recognize and enforce judgments and legal decisions made in other jurisdictions.

**Gambling Fraud** – Illegal activities related to gambling, including cheating, rigging games, or defrauding players.

**Garnishment** – A legal process that allows a creditor to collect a debt by taking a

portion of a debtor's wages or bank account.

**Gavel** – A tool used by the judge to call the court to order or signal the end of a proceeding.

**Geneva Conventions** – Four treaties that form the core of international humanitarian law, setting standards for the treatment of individuals in armed conflicts.

**Genocide** – The deliberate and systematic extermination of a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group.

**Geographic Profiling** – Analyzing the locations of crimes to determine the likely area where the offender resides or operates.

**Geospatial Analysis** – The use of geographic information systems (GIS) to analyze spatial data and patterns related to criminal activities.

**Good faith** – Honesty or fairness in transactions or dealings.

**Graffiti** – The unauthorized defacement of property with markings, often considered a form of vandalism.

**Grand Jury** – A group of citizens who review evidence and decide whether there is sufficient cause to indict a suspect.

**Grand Theft** – A serious theft involving property of significant value, usually classified as a felony.

**Grandfather clause** – A provision allowing old rules to continue to apply to certain situations while new rules apply to others.

**Guardian** – An individual appointed by the court to care for and make decisions on behalf of a minor or incapacitated person.

**Guardian Ad Litem** – A person appointed by the court to represent the interests of a minor or incapacitated person in legal proceedings.

**Guilty Plea** – An admission of guilt by a defendant in a criminal case, leading to a conviction without a trial.

**Habeas corpus** – A legal order requiring that a person be brought before a court to determine if their detention is lawful.

**Habeas Corpus Petition** – A legal request challenging the legality of a person's detention or imprisonment, seeking their release.

**Hacking** – Unauthorized access to computer systems or networks, often to steal information or cause damage.

**Hague Convention** – A series of international treaties negotiated under the auspices of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, addressing issues such as child abduction and civil procedure.

**Halfway House** – A transitional facility providing support and supervision for inmates reentering society after incarceration.

**Hallucinogens** – Substances that alter perception, mood, and cognitive processes; includes drugs like LSD and psilocybin mushrooms.

**Harassment** – Unwanted, aggressive behavior that intimidates, threatens, or humiliates another person.

**Harm Reduction** – Strategies aimed at minimizing the negative health and social impacts associated with drug use, such as needle exchange programs.

**Hate Crime** – A criminal act motivated by bias or prejudice against a particular group or individual.

**Hearing on the Merits** – A court proceeding where the substantive issues of a case are examined and decided.

**Hearsay** – Testimony about what someone else said outside of court, which is generally inadmissible as evidence.

**Heroin** – An opioid drug derived from morphine, known for its high potential for addiction and severe health risks.

**Hold-up** – A type of robbery where the perpetrator uses force or threats to take money or property, often in a public place or business.

**Home Invasion** – Entering a residence unlawfully with the intent to commit robbery or another crime while occupants are present.

**Homicide** – The unlawful killing of another person, which can be categorized into various degrees based on intent and circumstances.

**Homicide Detective** – A law enforcement officer specializing in investigating murders and other violent crimes resulting in death.

**Human Rights Violations** – The breach of fundamental rights and freedoms protected under international human rights law.

**Human Smuggling** – The illegal transportation of individuals across borders, often involving exploitation or coercion.

**Human Trafficking** – The illegal trade or exploitation of individuals for forced labor, sexual exploitation, or other purposes.

**Identity Fraud** – The use of someone else's identity information to commit fraud or other illegal activities.

**Identity Theft** – Stealing personal information to commit fraud or other illegal acts.

**Illegal Gambling** – Operating or participating in gambling activities that are prohibited by law.

**Illegal Logging** – The unlawful cutting and removal of trees or timber, often contributing to deforestation and environmental damage.

**Illegal Prescription Drug Distribution** – The unauthorized sale or distribution of prescription medications, often involving controlled substances.

**Illicit Drug Manufacturing** – The illegal production of controlled substances or narcotics, including drug labs and clandestine operations.

**Illicit Drugs** – Substances that are illegal to manufacture, distribute, or possess, including narcotics, stimulants, and hallucinogens.

**Immunity** – Legal protection from prosecution or liability, often granted to witnesses or officials in exchange for cooperation.

**Immunity from Prosecution** – Protection granted to individuals in exchange for their cooperation or testimony, often in criminal investigations.

**Impeachment** – The process of challenging the credibility of a witness or evidence in

court.

**Impeachment of a Witness** – The process of challenging the credibility or reliability of a witness's testimony through evidence or questioning.

**Impersonation** – Pretending to be someone else, often to commit fraud or gain unauthorized access to resources or information.

**Impersonation of Law Enforcement** – Pretending to be a police officer or other law enforcement official to deceive or gain unauthorized access.

**In Camera** – A legal proceeding or review conducted privately, out of the public eye, usually to protect sensitive information.

**In Forma Pauperis** – A status granted to individuals who cannot afford court fees and legal costs, allowing them to proceed without payment.

**In Limine** – A motion filed before or during a trial to prevent certain evidence from being introduced.

**Incarceration** – The act of imprisoning someone as a form of punishment for a crime.

**Incest** – Sexual relations between close relatives, which are illegal in many jurisdictions due to moral and ethical concerns.

**Incorporation** – The legal process of forming a corporation, which provides a separate legal identity for the business.

**Inculpatory Evidence** – Evidence that indicates or supports the guilt of a suspect or defendant.

**Indeterminate Sentence** – A prison sentence with no fixed length, where the length of incarceration is determined by the offender's behavior and rehabilitation progress.

**Indictment** – A formal accusation issued by a grand jury charging someone with a crime.

**Influencing a Witness** – Attempting to coerce or intimidate a witness to alter their testimony or fail to cooperate with an investigation.

**Infraction** – A minor violation of the law, typically punishable by a fine rather than imprisonment.

**Injunction** – A court order directing a party to do or refrain from doing a specific action.

**Injunction Relief** – A court order directing a party to perform or refrain from performing specific actions, often to prevent harm or preserve rights.

**Injunction Relief** – A court order requiring a party to stop engaging in specific conduct or to perform certain actions.

**Inmate** – A person who is confined to a correctional facility as a result of a criminal conviction.

**Insurance Claim Fraud** – Submitting false or exaggerated claims to an insurance company to receive benefits or compensation.

**Insurance Fraud** – The act of deceiving an insurance company to obtain benefits or compensation under false pretenses.

**Intellectual property** – Legal rights granted for creations of the mind, including patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets.

**Intellectual Property Infringement** – Unauthorized use of patents, copyrights, trademarks, or trade secrets, leading to potential legal action.

**Intellectual Property Theft** – The unlawful use or reproduction of someone else's intellectual property, such as patents, copyrights, or trademarks.

**Interference with Custody** – Illegally taking or hiding a child from their legal guardian or custodian.

**Interlocutory Appeal** – An appeal of a court decision made before the final judgment in a case.

**International Anti-Corruption Measures** – Efforts to combat corruption on a global scale, including conventions and agreements such as the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

**International Court of Justice (ICJ)** – The principal judicial organ of the United Nations, adjudicating disputes between states and providing advisory opinions on international legal issues.

**International Criminal Court (ICC)** – A permanent international tribunal established to prosecute individuals for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes.

**International Criminal Justice** – The system of international courts and tribunals that address crimes such as genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

**International Criminal Law** – Legal principles and rules governing the prosecution and punishment of international crimes.

**International Criminal Tribunal** – Temporary international courts established to address specific conflicts, such as the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR).

**International Humanitarian Law (IHL)** – Legal norms and principles governing the conduct of armed conflict and the protection of civilians and combatants.

**International Law** – A body of rules and principles governing relations between states and international entities, including treaties, conventions, and customary law.

**International Law Enforcement Cooperation** – Collaborative efforts between countries to address cross-border crime, including joint investigations and shared intelligence.

**International Maritime Law** – Regulations governing activities on the high seas and maritime conduct, including treaties such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

**Internet Fraud** – Fraudulent activities conducted over the internet, including phishing, online scams, and fraudulent auctions.

**Interpleader** – A legal procedure allowing a party holding property or funds to ask the court to determine the rightful owner when multiple claimants exist.

**Interpol** – An international police organization facilitating cooperation and coordination between law enforcement agencies across countries.

**Interpol Red Notice** – A request for international cooperation to locate and

provisionally arrest individuals pending extradition or similar legal action.

**Interrogation** – The methodical questioning of a suspect to obtain information or confessions related to the crime.

**Interrogatories** – Written questions posed to a party in a lawsuit, which must be answered in writing under oath.

**Interview** – The process of questioning individuals, including witnesses and suspects, to gather information relevant to an investigation.

**Interview Techniques** – Methods used to extract information from witnesses or suspects, including cognitive interviewing and rapport-building.

**Investigative detention** – The temporary detention of a person by law enforcement for investigation purposes.

**Jail** – A local facility used for the detention of individuals awaiting trial or serving short sentences, typically for misdemeanors.

**Joint and Several Liability** – A legal doctrine where multiple parties can be held individually responsible for the full amount of damages, regardless of their individual contribution to the harm.

**Joint custody** – Shared legal responsibility for a child by both parents following a separation or divorce.

**Judge** – The judicial officer who oversees the courtroom, makes rulings on legal issues, and ensures that proceedings are conducted fairly.

**Judgment** – The final decision made by the court regarding the rights and obligations of the parties in a case.

**Judgment by Default** – A judgment granted in favor of the plaintiff when the defendant fails to respond or participate in the legal process.

**Judicial Notice** – The acceptance by the court of certain facts as true without requiring formal evidence, due to their common knowledge or verifiability.

**Judicial review** – The power of courts to review and potentially invalidate actions of the executive and legislative branches.

**Jurisdiction** – The authority of a court to hear and decide a case based on geographic location, subject matter, or the parties involved.

**Jury** – A group of citizens selected to make a decision in a legal case based on evidence presented in court.

**Jury Instructions** – Directions given by the judge to the jury on the legal standards and principles they must apply when deliberating a case.

**Jury Nullification** – The concept where a jury returns a verdict of "not guilty" despite evidence of guilt, based on their belief that the law is unjust.

**Jury Tampering** – Attempts to influence or corrupt the decisions of a jury through bribery, threats, or other improper means.

**Juvenile delinquency** – Criminal behavior committed by individuals under the age of majority.

**Kidnapping** – The unlawful taking and carrying away of a person by force or fraud.

**Kidnapping for Ransom** – The unlawful abduction of a person with the intent to

demand payment for their release.

**Kidnapping of a Minor** – The unlawful abduction or confinement of a child, often involving custody disputes or ransom demands.

**Labeling Theory** – The theory that individuals become criminals when labeled as such by society and internalize that identity.

**Laches** – A legal doctrine preventing a party from asserting a claim due to unreasonable delay.

**Land Fraud** – Deceptive practices involving the sale or transfer of real estate, including falsifying property ownership or conditions.

**Larceny** – A broader term for theft, including the unlawful taking and carrying away of someone's property with the intent to permanently deprive them of it.

**Latent Prints** – Fingerprints or palm prints that are not visible to the naked eye and require special techniques to be revealed and analyzed.

**Lawsuit** – A legal action initiated by one party against another seeking a judicial remedy.

**Lead** – Information or evidence that may help investigators make progress in solving a case.

**Leasing Fraud** – Deceptive practices related to leasing or renting properties, including false representations about property conditions or terms.

**Legal Brief** – A written argument submitted to the court outlining the legal reasoning and case law supporting a party's position.

**Legal Malpractice** – A claim against an attorney for failure to perform competently or ethically, resulting in harm to the client.

**Legal malpractice** – Professional negligence by a lawyer that causes harm to a client.

**Legal separation** – A court-ordered arrangement where a married couple lives apart but remains legally married.

**Legitimate Expectation** – A principle that a party has a right to expect a certain outcome or treatment based on established practices or promises.

**Lending agreement** – A contract outlining the terms and conditions of a loan between a lender and borrower.

**Letter of Intent** – A preliminary document outlining the intention to enter into a formal agreement or contract, often non-binding.

**Liability** – Legal responsibility for one's actions or omissions, including financial compensation for harm caused.

**Liability Fraud** – The act of fraudulently inflating or fabricating claims for liability purposes, such as fake injury claims.

**Lien** – A legal right or interest in property as security for the payment of a debt.

**Link Analysis** – A method of investigating the relationships and connections between people, places, and events related to a crime.

**Litigant** – A person or entity involved in a lawsuit or legal proceeding.

**Litigation** – The process of taking legal action through the court system to resolve disputes or enforce rights.

**Loan Fraud** – The illegal obtaining of loans or credit through false information or misrepresentation.

**LSD (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide)** – A hallucinogenic drug known for its profound effects on perception and mood.

**Mail Fraud** – The use of postal services to commit fraudulent schemes, including false representation or misrepresentation in mail communications.

**Malpractice** – Professional misconduct or negligence by individuals such as doctors, lawyers, or accountants, leading to harm or loss.

**Manslaughter** – The unlawful killing of another person without premeditation or malice aforethought, often classified as voluntary or involuntary.

**Material Witness** – A person whose testimony or information is crucial to the investigation or prosecution of a crime.

**Mediation** – A form of alternative dispute resolution where a neutral third party helps the parties reach a settlement agreement.

**Mediation Agreement** – A settlement reached through mediation, a process where a neutral third party helps the disputing parties find a mutually acceptable resolution.

**Medical Fraud** – The illegal practices related to healthcare, including billing for services not rendered or falsifying medical records.

**Methadone** – A medication used to treat opioid addiction by reducing withdrawal symptoms and cravings.

**Miranda Rights** – The rights read to a suspect upon arrest, informing them of their right to remain silent and to have an attorney.

**Misappropriation of Funds** – The unauthorized use or theft of funds entrusted to an individual's care, including business or organizational funds.

**Misdemeanor** – A minor crime, less severe than a felony, usually punishable by fines or imprisonment for less than a year.

**Mistrial** – A trial that is invalid due to an error or issue affecting the proceedings.

**Mitigating Circumstances** – Factors that reduce the severity of a crime or the degree of culpability, potentially affecting sentencing or penalties.

**Mitigating Factors** – Circumstances that may reduce the severity of a crime or sentence, such as lack of prior criminal history or personal hardships.

**Mitigation** – The presentation of evidence to show that the harm or damages were less severe than claimed, or to reduce the severity of penalties or sentences.

**Modus Operandi (MO)** – The characteristic method or pattern of behavior used by an offender in committing crimes.

**Money Laundering** – The process of disguising the origins of illegally obtained money to make it appear legitimate, often involving complex financial transactions.

**Mortgage Fraud** – Deceptive practices related to real estate transactions or mortgage applications, including falsifying income or property information.

**Motion** – A formal request made to the court for a specific ruling or order.

**Motion for a New Trial** – A request for a new trial based on claims of legal error,

irregularities, or newly discovered evidence affecting the original trial.

**Motion for Judgment Notwithstanding the Verdict (JNOV)** – A request for the court to overturn the jury's verdict and enter a different judgment.

**Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings** – A request for judgment based solely on the pleadings, without considering additional evidence.

**Motion for Summary Judgment** – A request for a court to rule in favor of one party without a full trial, based on the argument that there are no disputed material facts.

**Motion in Limine** – A request made before or during trial to exclude certain evidence from being presented to the jury.

**Motion to Compel** – A request for the court to order a party to comply with a discovery request or other procedural requirement.

**Motion to Dismiss** – A request to the court to terminate a case or specific claims based on legal or procedural grounds.

**Motive** – The reason behind a crime, often considered in understanding why a suspect might have committed the offense.

**Motor Vehicle Theft** – The act of unlawfully taking or attempting to take a vehicle without the owner's consent.

**Mugshot** – A photographic record of an individual's face taken by law enforcement after an arrest, used for identification purposes.

**Murder** – The unlawful killing of another person with premeditation or malice aforethought.

**Mutual Consent** – Agreement between parties involved in a legal dispute to resolve the issue through negotiation or settlement.

**Narcotics** – A class of drugs used to relieve pain, which can lead to addiction and are often controlled; includes substances like heroin and morphine.

**Narcotics Detection** – The process of identifying illegal drugs through various methods, including K-9 units and chemical tests.

**Narcotics Offenses** – Crimes related to the production, distribution, possession, or trafficking of illegal drugs.

**Narcotics Trafficking** – The illegal production, distribution, and sale of drugs, which often involves international networks and organized crime.

**Negligence** – Failure to exercise the care that a reasonably prudent person would in similar circumstances, resulting in harm.

**Negligence Per Se** – A legal doctrine where an act is considered negligent because it violates a statute or regulation designed to protect public safety.

**Negligent Homicide** – The killing of another person through criminally negligent conduct, where the perpetrator fails to be aware of a substantial risk.

**Negligent infliction of emotional distress** – A claim for emotional suffering caused by another party's negligence.

**Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress** – A legal claim for emotional suffering caused by another's negligent conduct, even if physical injury is absent.

**Neutral Witness** – An individual who provides testimony or information without

having a personal stake in the outcome of the investigation.

**No Contest Plea** – A plea where the defendant does not admit guilt but accepts the conviction and sentencing, often used to avoid admitting liability in related civil cases.

**No-Fault Divorce** – A type of divorce where neither party is required to prove fault or wrongdoing, often based on irreconcilable differences.

**Nolle Prosequi** – A legal term indicating that the prosecutor has decided to drop or discontinue the prosecution of a case.

**Nolo contendere** – A plea by which a defendant does not admit guilt but agrees to be punished as if guilty.

**Notarize** – The process of certifying a document with an official seal to verify its authenticity.

**Notary public** – An official authorized to perform certain legal formalities, such as witnessing signatures.

**Null and Void** – A legal status indicating that a contract, agreement, or document is invalid and has no legal effect.

**Nunc Pro Tunc** – A Latin term meaning “now for then,” used to retroactively correct or amend court records or judgments.

**Objection** – A formal protest raised by an attorney during trial to challenge the admissibility or relevance of evidence or testimony.

**Obscenity** – The creation or distribution of material that is considered offensive or indecent, often subject to legal restrictions.

**Obstruction of Justice** – Actions that interfere with or impede the administration of justice, including tampering with evidence or influencing legal proceedings.

**Opening Argument** – The initial presentation by attorneys outlining their case theory and what they intend to prove during the trial.

**Opening Brief** – The initial written argument submitted by a party in an appellate case, outlining their position and legal reasoning.

**Opening Statement** – The initial presentation made by attorneys outlining their case and what they intend to prove.

**Order of Protection** – A court order designed to protect individuals from harassment, stalking, or abuse, typically involving restrictions on the alleged perpetrator.

**Organ Trafficking** – The illegal trade or sale of human organs, often involving exploitation and illegal surgical procedures.

**Organized Crime** – Criminal activities conducted by structured groups or organizations, often involving racketeering, extortion, and illicit enterprises.

**Organized Crime Syndicates** – Criminal organizations that engage in systematic illegal activities, such as drug trafficking, extortion, and racketeering.

**Organized Retail Crime** – Criminal activities involving groups that systematically target retail stores, including theft and fraud.

**Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs** – Criminal organizations operating under the guise of

motorcycle clubs, often involved in illicit activities like drug trafficking and extortion.

**Overdose** – The consumption of a drug in quantities that exceed the body's tolerance, potentially leading to severe health consequences or death.

**Overruled** – When a judge decides that an objection made by an attorney is not valid and allows the questioned evidence or testimony.

**Pandering** – The act of facilitating or promoting prostitution, including operating brothels or recruiting individuals for sex work.

**Pardon** – The official forgiveness of a crime, which absolves the individual from legal consequences.

**Parental alienation** – A situation where one parent undermines the relationship between a child and the other parent.

**Parental Rights** – The legal rights and responsibilities of parents regarding the care, custody, and upbringing of their children.

**Parole** – Conditional release from prison before the full sentence is served, under supervision.

**Parole Officer** – A law enforcement officer who supervises individuals released from prison on parole, ensuring they comply with parole conditions.

**Peacekeeping** – International efforts to maintain or restore peace in conflict areas, often involving military and civilian personnel from multiple countries.

**Penitentiary** – A high-security prison where long-term sentences are served.

**Penology** – The study of punishment and the prison system, including methods and philosophies of dealing with offenders.

**Peremptory Challenge** – The right to reject a certain number of potential jurors without providing a reason, used during jury selection.

**Perjury** – The act of knowingly providing false information or lying under oath during legal proceedings.

**Petition for Writ of Mandamus** – A request for a court order directing a lower court, government official, or agency to perform a specific duty.

**Petty Theft** – A minor theft, typically involving property of low value, often classified as a misdemeanor.

**Photogrammetry** – The use of photographs to make precise measurements of crime scenes or evidence, often used for reconstructing events.

**Photographic Evidence** – Images or video recordings taken at a crime scene used to document and analyze evidence.

**Physical Evidence** – Tangible objects or materials collected from a crime scene, such as weapons, clothing, or biological samples.

**Physical Reconstruction** – Creating a physical model or simulation of a crime scene or event to better understand the sequence of actions.

**Pimping** – The act of controlling and exploiting individuals for commercial sexual purposes.

**Piracy** – The act of attacking and robbing ships at sea, often considered an international crime under maritime law.

**Plaintiff** – The party who initiates a lawsuit by filing a complaint against another party.

**Plaintiff's Counsel** – The attorney representing the plaintiff in a lawsuit or legal action.

**Plaintiff's Interrogatories** – Written questions posed by the plaintiff to the defendant during the discovery phase, requiring written responses under oath.

**Plaintiff's Motion** – A formal request made by the plaintiff seeking a court order or ruling in favor of their claims or arguments.

**Plea** – The formal statement made by a defendant in response to criminal charges, such as guilty or not guilty.

**Plea Bargain** – An agreement between the prosecution and the defendant where the defendant pleads guilty to a lesser charge in exchange for a lighter sentence.

**Plead the Fifth** – The right to refuse to answer questions to avoid self-incrimination, based on the Fifth Amendment.

**Pleadings** – Formal written statements by parties in a legal action, outlining their claims, defenses, and issues.

**Police Brutality** – Excessive or unnecessary force used by law enforcement officers, often resulting in harm or injury to individuals.

**Polygraph Test** – A lie detector test used to measure physiological responses to determine truthfulness during questioning.

**Post-conviction** – The legal processes and proceedings that occur after a conviction.

**Post-Conviction Relief** – Legal remedies available after a criminal conviction, such as appeals, habeas corpus petitions, or motions for a new trial.

**Postmortem Examination** – The examination of a body after death to determine the cause and manner of death.

**Power of attorney** – A legal document authorizing one person to act on behalf of another in legal matters.

**Precedent** – A legal decision that serves as an example for future cases.

**Precedential Authority** – The principle that past judicial decisions influence the resolution of current cases with similar issues or facts.

**Preliminary Hearing** – A court proceeding to determine whether there is enough evidence to proceed with a criminal trial.

**Preliminary Injunction** – A temporary court order issued before a trial to prevent harm or preserve the status quo until the case can be resolved.

**Preliminary Investigation** – The initial phase of an investigation to determine whether a crime has occurred and to gather basic information.

**Prescription Drugs** – Medications prescribed by a healthcare provider, which can be misused or abused.

**Pretrial Conference** – A meeting between the judge and the parties to discuss the issues, evidence, and procedures before the trial begins.

**Prison** – A state or federal facility for the incarceration of individuals convicted of serious crimes, serving longer sentences.

**Prison Riot** – An outbreak of violence or unrest within a prison, often involving inmates and sometimes staff.

**Privacy Violations** – Unauthorized access to or disclosure of personal or confidential information, often infringing on individuals' rights.

**Privilege** – A legal right that allows a person to refuse to disclose certain information, often due to confidentiality.

**Pro Se** – A term describing a party who represents themselves in a legal proceeding without an attorney.

**Pro se litigant** – An individual who represents themselves in a legal proceeding without a lawyer.

**Probable Cause** – A reasonable belief that a crime has been committed, which justifies actions such as obtaining a search warrant or making an arrest.

**Probate** – The legal process of administering a deceased person's estate, including validating a will.

**Probation** – A court-imposed penalty allowing a convicted person to remain in the community under supervision instead of serving time in prison.

**Probation violation** – A breach of the conditions set by the court for probation.

**Proffer** – The presentation of evidence or information to the court, often in preliminary or pretrial settings, to show its relevance or admissibility.

**Profile Matching** – Comparing evidence, such as DNA or fingerprints, to existing databases to identify potential suspects.

**Prohibited Weapons Possession** – The illegal possession or use of weapons that are restricted or banned by law, including certain firearms or explosives.

**Prosecuting Attorney** – The lawyer who represents the government in criminal cases and is responsible for presenting evidence against the defendant.

**Prosecution** – The legal party responsible for presenting the case against an accused person in a criminal trial.

**Prosecutor** – The attorney representing the government in criminal cases, responsible for presenting evidence against the defendant.

**Prosecutorial Discretion** – The authority of a prosecutor to decide whether to bring criminal charges, what charges to file, and how to prosecute a case.

**Prostitution** – The illegal exchange of sexual services for money or other forms of compensation, depending on jurisdictional laws.

**Protective Order** – A court order issued to protect a party from harassment, abuse, or threats, often in domestic violence cases.

**Protocol** – An addition or amendment to an existing treaty or convention, often addressing specific issues like weapons or environmental concerns.

**Psychoactive Drugs** – Substances that alter mental state, including stimulants, depressants, and hallucinogens.

**Public defender** – A lawyer provided by the state to represent individuals who cannot afford private legal counsel.

**Public Disorder Crimes** – Crimes that disrupt public peace or safety, including

disorderly conduct, loitering, and disturbing the peace.

**Punitive Damages** – Monetary compensation awarded in addition to actual damages, intended to punish the defendant for egregious conduct and deter future misconduct.

**Pyramid Schemes** – Fraudulent investment schemes that rely on recruiting new participants to earn returns, often leading to financial losses for those at the bottom.

**Quantum Meruit** – A legal principle requiring compensation for services rendered or work performed, based on the value of the work.

**Quash** – To annul or set aside a legal order, such as a subpoena or warrant, often due to procedural errors or lack of basis.

**Questioned Document Examination** – The analysis of documents to verify their authenticity or to detect alterations and forgeries.

**Racketeering** – Engaging in criminal activities as part of an organized group or enterprise, often involving multiple illegal activities.

**Ransomware** – A form of cybercrime where malicious software is used to lock or encrypt a victim's data until a ransom is paid.

**Rape** – Non-consensual sexual intercourse or other sexual activities, often involving force or coercion.

**Rape by Fraud** – Engaging in sexual activity with someone under false pretenses, such as misrepresenting one's identity or intentions.

**Rape of a Minor** – Non-consensual sexual activity involving a person under the age of consent.

**Real Party in Interest** – The person or entity who possesses the legal right to bring a lawsuit and benefit from its outcome.

**Reasonable doubt** – The standard of proof required in criminal cases, where the evidence must be strong enough to overcome any reasonable doubt of guilt.

**Rebuttal** – Counter-evidence or argument presented to disprove the opposing party's claims.

**Recess** – A temporary break in court proceedings, during which the court is not in session.

**Recidivism** – The tendency of convicted criminals to reoffend or return to criminal behavior.

**Recidivism Rate** – The frequency at which released inmates reoffend and return to the criminal justice system.

**Reckless Driving** – Operating a vehicle in a manner that endangers the safety of others, often resulting in criminal charges.

**Reconstruction Specialist** – A professional who specializes in recreating crime scenes or events based on evidence and expert knowledge.

**Reconstructive Forensics** – Techniques used to recreate the sequence of events or the physical layout of a crime scene based on evidence.

**Recusal** – The removal of a judge or official from a case due to a conflict of interest or bias.

**Recusal Motion** – A request for a judge to withdraw from a case due to a potential conflict of interest or perceived bias.

**Redirect Examination** – The follow-up questioning of a witness by the party who initially called them, after cross-examination.

**Refugee** – An individual who has been forced to flee their country due to persecution, conflict, or violence, and is protected under international law.

**Refugee Smuggling** – The illegal facilitation of border crossings for individuals seeking asylum or refuge, often involving exploitation and dangerous conditions.

**Rehabilitation** – Programs aimed at helping offenders reintegrate into society and avoid reoffending.

**Rehearing** – A review of a case by the same court or a higher court after an initial judgment or decision, often due to new evidence or legal arguments.

**Remand** – The act of sending a case back to a lower court or tribunal for further action or a new trial.

**Remand for New Trial** – When an appellate court sends a case back to the lower court for a new trial due to legal errors or procedural issues.

**Remittitur** – A reduction by the court of a jury's damage award that it finds excessive or unreasonable.

**Replevin** – A legal action to recover personal property wrongfully taken or withheld.

**Res Judicata** – A legal doctrine preventing the re-litigation of issues that have already been judged and decided in a final court ruling.

**Rescind** – To cancel or revoke a contract, agreement, or court order, typically due to legal grounds or mutual agreement.

**Resignation** – The formal act of stepping down from a position or role, particularly in legal or professional contexts.

**Respondent** – The party responding to a petition or appeal in a legal proceeding, often used in civil cases and family law matters.

**Restitution** – Compensation ordered by the court for the victim of a crime, aimed at reimbursing them for financial losses incurred as a result of the defendant's actions.

**Restorative Justice** – A justice approach focused on repairing the harm caused by criminal behavior through reconciliation and restitution between the offender and the victim.

**Retail Theft** – The unlawful taking of goods from a retail store, often involving concealment and exit without payment.

**Revenge Porn** – The non-consensual distribution of intimate images or videos to harm or embarrass the subject.

**Right of First Refusal** – A contractual right giving a party the opportunity to match an offer before another party can purchase or lease a property or asset.

**Riot** – A violent disturbance of the peace by a group of people, often involving vandalism, destruction, or confrontations with law enforcement.

**Robbery** – The unlawful taking of property from another person or their immediate presence by force or threat of force.

**Robbery with Violence** – Robbery that involves physical harm or threat of harm to the victim.

**Routine Activities Theory** – A criminological theory suggesting that crime occurs when a motivated offender encounters a suitable target without capable guardianship.

**Sabotage** – Deliberate destruction or disruption of operations, often targeting infrastructure, equipment, or processes.

**Sanction** – A penalty or punishment imposed by the court for failure to comply with court orders or rules.

**Sanction for Discovery Violation** – Penalties imposed for failing to comply with discovery rules or obstructing the discovery process.

**Sanctions** – Measures imposed by countries or international organizations to compel a state or entity to comply with international laws or norms, often in response to violations such as human rights abuses or acts of aggression.

**Satisfaction of Judgment** – The fulfillment of a court judgment, often involving the payment of damages or compliance with a court order.

**Scene Documentation** – The process of recording and documenting the crime scene through notes, photographs, sketches, and other methods.

**Scene Processing** – The systematic approach to examining and collecting evidence from a crime scene.

**Scene Sketch** – A hand-drawn representation of the crime scene used to document the layout and position of evidence.

**Search and Seizure** – The legal process of searching for and confiscating evidence from a location, often requiring a search warrant.

**Search and seizure** – The process by which law enforcement searches a person or property for evidence and seizes it if found.

**Search Warrant** – A legal document issued by a judge that authorizes law enforcement to search a specific location for evidence.

**Securities Fraud** – The illegal manipulation or deceit related to the trading of securities, including insider trading and market manipulation.

**Security Camera Footage** – Video recordings from surveillance cameras used to capture and analyze events related to a crime.

**Sedition** – Conduct or speech inciting people to rebel against the authority of a state or government.

**Seizure** – The act of law enforcement taking possession of property or evidence related to a crime.

**Self-Defense** – A legal justification for using force to protect oneself from imminent harm or threat.

**Self-incrimination** – The act of exposing oneself to criminal prosecution by making statements or providing evidence.

**Sentence** – The judicial determination of the punishment for a convicted defendant, including imprisonment, fines, or other penalties.

**Sentencing guidelines** – Rules used by judges to determine appropriate sentences based on the severity of the crime and other factors.

**Sentencing hearing** – A court proceeding where the appropriate punishment for a convicted person is determined.

**Sentencing Report** – A document prepared by probation officers that provides the court with information about a defendant's background and circumstances for sentencing decisions.

**Service of Process** – The formal delivery of legal documents to a party involved in a legal action, ensuring they are informed of the proceedings.

**Settlement** – An agreement between parties to resolve a legal dispute without going to trial.

**Settlement Agreement** – A legally binding contract between parties to resolve a dispute without proceeding to trial, outlining terms and conditions.

**Settlement Conference** – A meeting between parties and the judge or mediator to attempt to resolve disputes and reach a settlement before trial.

**Settlement Conference** – A meeting held before trial to encourage the parties to settle their dispute and avoid going to trial.

**Sex Trafficking** – The illegal trade or exploitation of individuals for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

**Sexual Assault** – Unwanted sexual contact or behavior, including molestation and other forms of sexual violence.

**Sexual Assault on a Minor** – Any form of sexual contact or behavior with a person under the age of consent.

**Sexual Exploitation** – The abuse or exploitation of individuals for sexual purposes, including child exploitation and forced prostitution.

**Sexual Harassment** – Unwanted and inappropriate behavior of a sexual nature that creates a hostile or intimidating environment.

**Shoplifting** – Stealing goods from a retail establishment, often involving concealment and exit from the store.

**Show Cause** – A court order requiring a party to justify or explain why a certain action should not be taken.

**Show Cause Hearing** – A court proceeding where a party must explain why they should not be sanctioned or have a particular action taken against them.

**Sketch** – A rough drawing of a crime scene used to document the layout and placement of evidence.

**Slander** – The oral defamation of a person's character.

**Smuggling** – The illegal transportation of goods or people across borders, often evading customs or immigration controls.

**Social Control** – Mechanisms or strategies used by society to regulate individual behavior and maintain order.

**Social Learning Theory** – A theory suggesting that individuals learn criminal behavior through observation, imitation, and reinforcement.

**Solitary Confinement** – A form of imprisonment where an inmate is isolated from the general prison population, often used as a disciplinary measure.

**Sovereign Immunity** – The legal doctrine that protects government entities from being sued without their consent.

**Special Verdict** – A jury's verdict that provides answers to specific questions of fact posed by the judge, leading to the final judgment.

**Specialist Forensic Analyst** – An expert in a particular field of forensic science, such as toxicology or digital forensics, providing specialized analysis.

**Specialized Units** – Law enforcement teams with expertise in specific areas, such as homicide, cybercrime, or counter-terrorism.

**Staging** – The deliberate alteration or arrangement of a crime scene to mislead investigators or to conceal the true nature of the crime.

**Stalking** – Repeated and unwanted attention or harassment that causes fear or distress to the victim.

**Standby counsel** – An attorney appointed to assist a pro se defendant if necessary during trial.

**Stare decisis** – The doctrine that courts should follow precedents established in previous cases.

**State-Sponsored Terrorism** – Terrorism that is supported, funded, or directly carried out by a government or state entity.

**Statute** – A written law passed by a legislative body.

**Statute of Limitations** – The time period within which a legal action must be initiated, after which claims are barred.

**Statutory Rape** – Sexual activity with a person who is below the legal age of consent, regardless of whether consent was given.

**Stimulants** – Drugs that increase alertness, energy, and attention, often leading to increased heart rate and blood pressure; includes substances like cocaine and methamphetamine.

**Stipulation** – An agreement between parties on certain facts or procedures to simplify the trial process.

**Stolen Property** – Possession of property known to be stolen, including buying, selling, or receiving such property.

**Stolen Property Trafficking** – The buying, selling, or distribution of goods known to be stolen.

**Strain Theory** – A theory positing that individuals commit crimes due to the stress or strain of achieving societal goals in the face of limited means.

**Strict Liability** – A legal doctrine holding a party responsible for damages regardless of fault or intent, often applied in cases involving abnormally dangerous activities.

**Strong-arm Robbery** – A type of robbery where force or intimidation is used to take property without a weapon.

**Subpoena** – A legal document requiring a person to attend court or produce evidence for a case.

**Subpoena Duces Tecum** – A legal document requiring a person to produce documents or evidence for a legal proceeding.

**Subrogation** – The right of an insurer to pursue a third party that caused an insurance loss to the insured.

**Substance Abuse Treatment** – Programs and therapies designed to help individuals overcome addiction and substance use disorders.

**Substantive Law** – The body of law that defines rights and duties, as opposed to procedural law which outlines how legal processes are conducted.

**Substitution of Counsel** – The process of replacing one attorney with another in a legal case.

**Summary Contempt** – Immediate punishment imposed by a judge for behavior that disrupts court proceedings, such as disrespect or disobedience.

**Summary Judgment** – A court decision made based on the arguments and evidence presented without a full trial, typically when no material facts are in dispute.

**Summary of Evidence** – A concise presentation of the key evidence and arguments that a party will rely on during trial.

**Surveillance** – The monitoring of individuals or locations to gather information or evidence, often using electronic devices or undercover officers.

**Surveillance Footage** – Video recordings from surveillance systems that provide visual evidence of activities or events related to a crime.

**Suspended Sentence** – A sentence that is delayed or partially suspended, often contingent upon the offender meeting certain conditions.

**Suspicion of Fraud** – The belief or suspicion that fraudulent activities are occurring, leading to investigations or legal actions.

**Swatting** – The act of making a false report to emergency services to provoke a large-scale response, such as a SWAT team, often as a prank.

**Synthetic Drugs** – Man-made substances designed to mimic the effects of natural drugs, such as synthetic cannabinoids or stimulants.

**Tax Evasion** – The illegal act of avoiding paying taxes owed to the government through deceitful means.

**Tax Fraud** – The intentional falsification or misrepresentation of information to evade paying taxes or to claim unearned benefits.

**Telephone Fraud** – Fraudulent activities conducted over the telephone, including scams and deceptive practices aimed at obtaining money or information.

**Temporary Restraining Order (TRO)** – A court order issued to prevent a party from taking certain actions until a hearing can be held.

**Tendering Evidence** – The formal process of presenting evidence to the court and requesting its admission into the record.

**Terrorism** – The unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, to achieve political or ideological goals.

**Terroristic Threats** – Threats of violence intended to cause fear, panic, or intimidation within a community or against individuals.

**Terroristic Threats** – Threats of violence intended to intimidate or coerce individuals or communities, often to cause fear or panic.

**Testamentary Capacity** – The mental ability required for an individual to make a valid will or testament.

**Testamentary capacity** – The mental ability to make a valid will or testament.

**Testamentary trust** – A trust established according to the terms of a will.

**Testimonial Privilege** – The legal right to refuse to testify or disclose certain information based on confidential relationships, such as attorney-client privilege.

**Testimony** – A witness's formal statement or evidence given under oath in court.

**Theft** – The unlawful taking of someone else's property with the intent to permanently deprive them of it.

**Theft by Deception** – Obtaining property or money through deceitful means or false representations.

**Theft of Services** – The unlawful obtaining of services without payment or lawful authorization.

**Third-party beneficiary** – A person who benefits from a contract made between two other parties.

**Threatening Public Officials** – Making threats against government officials or public servants with the intent to intimidate or influence their actions.

**Three strikes law** – A law that imposes harsher penalties on repeat offenders, typically resulting in life sentences after three felony convictions.

**Tort** – A civil wrong that causes harm or loss to another person, for which the injured party may seek compensation through a lawsuit.

**Tort reform** – Efforts to change the legal system to reduce litigation or limit damages in civil lawsuits.

**Tortfeasor** – A person who commits a tort, or wrongful act, that causes harm or injury to another person.

**Tortious interference** – Wrongful interference with someone's contractual or business relationships.

**Toxicology Report** – An analysis of biological samples to detect the presence of drugs, alcohol, or toxins in a person's system.

**Trace Evidence** – Small, often microscopic materials found at a crime scene, such as fibers, hair, or soil, used to link suspects or locations.

**Trace Evidence Analysis** – The examination of small, often microscopic, materials found at a crime scene, such as fibers, hair, or soil, used to link suspects or locations.

**Traffic violation** – An infraction or crime related to the operation of a motor vehicle, such as speeding or running a red light.

**Trafficking in Persons** – The illegal trade of individuals for purposes such as forced labor, sexual exploitation, or slavery.

**Transboundary Pollution** – Pollution that originates in one country but has effects across borders, often addressed through international agreements and cooperation.

**Transcript** – A written record of everything said during a court proceeding.

**Transcriptionist** – A professional who creates written records of spoken words during court proceedings, depositions, or other legal events.

**Transfer of Venue** – The process of moving a case to a different court or jurisdiction due to concerns about impartiality or convenience.

**Transnational Crime** – Criminal activities that span across national borders, including drug trafficking, human smuggling, and arms trafficking.

**Transnational Organized Crime** – Criminal activities conducted by organized crime groups that operate across national boundaries, such as drug cartels and human trafficking rings.

**Trespassing** – Entering someone's property without permission, which can include private land or restricted areas.

**Trespassing on Private Property** – Entering or remaining on someone's private land without permission, often involving criminal charges.

**Trial** – The formal examination of evidence in court to determine the guilt or innocence of a defendant.

**Trial Brief** – A written document prepared for trial, summarizing the legal arguments, evidence, and case law supporting a party's position.

**Trial court** – The court where a case is originally tried and where evidence is presented and assessed.

**Trial Record** – The official documentation of all proceedings, evidence, and testimony presented during a trial.

**Trust** – A legal arrangement where one party holds property for the benefit of another.

**Trust agreement** – A legal document outlining the terms and conditions of a trust.

**Trustee** – An individual or institution appointed to manage and administer a trust according to its terms and for the benefit of the beneficiaries.

**Unauthorized Access** – Gaining access to a computer system or network without permission, often referred to as hacking.

**Unauthorized Data Access** – Gaining access to computer systems, databases, or networks without proper authorization.

**Uncontested Divorce** – A divorce proceeding where both parties agree on all issues, such as property division and custody, without requiring a trial.

**Undercover Operation** – A covert investigation in which law enforcement agents pose as drug users or dealers to gather evidence of illegal drug activity.

**Undue influence** – Coercion or manipulation of a person to alter their decisions or actions unfairly.

**Universal Declaration of Human Rights** – A foundational document outlining fundamental human rights and freedoms, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

**Universal Jurisdiction** – The principle allowing national courts to prosecute individuals for certain international crimes regardless of where the crime was committed or the nationality of the perpetrator or victim.

**Unjust enrichment** – A legal principle preventing one party from unfairly benefiting at the expense of another.

**Unlawful Assembly** – Gathering of individuals for the purpose of committing illegal acts or causing public disorder.

**Unlawful Confinement** – The illegal restraint or detention of an individual against their will, without legal authority.

**Unlawful Detainer** – A legal action to regain possession of property from someone who is unlawfully occupying it, often used in eviction cases.

**Unlawful Detention** – The illegal confinement or restraint of an individual without legal authority or justification.

**Unlawful entry** – The act of entering a property without permission or legal authority.

**Unlawful Possession of Weapons** – The illegal possession of firearms, explosives, or other prohibited weapons.

**Unlawful Surveillance** – The illegal monitoring or recording of individuals without their consent, including phone tapping or video surveillance.

**Unsolicited Commercial Email (Spam)** – The sending of unwanted or unsolicited emails, often for fraudulent or marketing purposes.

**Usury** – The illegal practice of charging excessive or unreasonable interest on a loan.

**Vandalism** – The intentional destruction or defacement of property.

**Vehicular Assault** – The use of a vehicle to intentionally cause harm or injury to another person.

**Vehicular Homicide** – The killing of a person through the negligent or reckless operation of a motor vehicle.

**Vehicular Manslaughter** – The unlawful killing of a person through negligent or reckless driving.

**Venue** – The geographic location where a legal case is heard, determined based on where the events occurred or where the parties reside.

**Verdict** – The decision reached by a jury or judge regarding the outcome of a case.

**Vicarious liability** – The legal responsibility of an employer or principal for the negligent actions of an employee or agent.

**Victim Impact Statement** – A statement made by or on behalf of the victim or their family describing the emotional, physical, and financial impact of the crime.

**Victimology** – The study of the victims involved in a crime, including their background and relationship to the offender, to understand the crime better.

**Victim's rights** – Legal protections and entitlements provided to victims of crime.

**Voir Dire** – The process of questioning prospective jurors to determine their suitability for serving on a jury, including assessing biases and conflicts of interest.

**Voir Dire Examination** – The process of questioning potential jurors to determine their suitability and impartiality before they are selected to serve on a jury.

**Voyeurism** – The act of secretly observing or recording individuals without their consent, often for sexual gratification.

**Waiver** – The voluntary relinquishment of a known right or privilege.

**Waiver of Rights** – The voluntary relinquishment of a legal right or privilege, often documented in writing or verbally during proceedings.

**Waiver of Service** – An agreement by a defendant to accept service of legal documents without the formal process of delivery.

**War Crime** – Serious violations of the laws of war, including targeting civilians, using prohibited weapons, and committing acts of genocide or torture during armed conflicts.

**War on Drugs** – International and national efforts to combat drug trafficking and abuse, involving law enforcement, military action, and policy measures.

**War on Terror** – International efforts and policies aimed at combating terrorism, including military actions, intelligence operations, and diplomatic initiatives.

**War Tribunal** – A court established to prosecute individuals for war crimes and other violations of international law during armed conflicts.

**Warrant** – A legal document issued by a judge authorizing law enforcement to perform specific actions, such as searching property or making an arrest.

**Warrantless search** – A search conducted by law enforcement without a warrant, often justified by exigent circumstances or consent.

**Weapons Proliferation** – The spread and illegal trafficking of weapons, including firearms, explosives, and weapons of mass destruction.

**Welfare Fraud** – The act of falsifying information to obtain government welfare benefits or assistance unlawfully.

**White-Collar Crime** – Non-violent crimes committed by individuals or organizations for financial gain, including embezzlement, insider trading, and bribery.

**Wire Fraud** – Using electronic communications to commit fraud, such as through email, phone calls, or online transactions.

**Wiretap** – The interception of phone calls or electronic communications to gather evidence for an investigation.

**Wiretap Authorization** – A court order permitting the interception of telephone or electronic communications for investigative purposes.

**Witness** – A person who provides testimony or evidence in a legal case.

**Witness Corroboration** – The process of verifying and supporting a witness's testimony with additional evidence or witness statements.

**Witness Protection** – A program designed to protect witnesses who may be in danger due to their involvement in a criminal case.

**Witness Statement** – A detailed account provided by a witness about what they observed or know regarding a crime.

**Witness Tampering** – The illegal act of attempting to influence, intimidate, or bribe witnesses to alter their testimony or cooperation.

**Work Release Program** – A program allowing inmates to work outside the prison while still serving their sentence, often as a form of rehabilitation.

**Wrecking** – The intentional destruction of property, often for the purpose of

financial gain or other illicit objectives.

**Writ** – A formal written order issued by a court commanding a party to perform or cease a specific act.

**Writ of certiorari** – An order by a higher court directing a lower court to send the record of a case for review.

**Writ of Habeas Corpus** – A court order requiring a person held in custody to be brought before the court to determine the legality of their detention.

**Writ of mandamus** – A court order directing a lower court, government official, or agency to perform a specific duty.

**Writ of prohibition** – A court order preventing a lower court or government agency from acting beyond its jurisdiction.

**Written Opinion** – A detailed explanation provided by a judge or appellate court outlining the reasoning behind a decision or ruling.

**Wrongful death** – A legal claim arising when someone dies due to the negligence or misconduct of another party.

**Yielding** – The act of giving way or complying with legal orders, such as yielding to an officer's command.

**Young offender** – A person under the legal age of adulthood who has committed a crime, typically processed through juvenile justice systems.

**Zealous representation** – A lawyer's duty to represent their client with enthusiasm and diligence, within legal and ethical boundaries.

**Zero tolerance policy** – A strict enforcement policy with no exceptions for violations of certain rules or laws.

**Zoning** – The regulation of land use and property development by local governments.

**Zoning Violations** – The illegal use of property that does not comply with local zoning laws or regulations, including unauthorized construction or land use.

## KEY AND SOLUTIONS

### Text 1. Understanding Drug Use

*Exercise 1: 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True*

*Exercise 2: 1. Complicated 2. Choice 3. using drugs 4. addicted person 5. drug addiction 6. Risk 7. Medicines 8. talking therapy*

### Text 2. Drug trafficking on dark web

*Exercise 1: 1. Anonymity 2. Cryptocurrency 3. Tor 4. Trafficking 5. Escrow 6. KYC-free exchanges 7. Dark Web 8. Encryption 9. Cannabis 10. Marketplace*

*Exercise 2: 1. B 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. C 9. 10. A 11. B*

*Exercise 3: True or False 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True 6. True 7. True 8. False 9. False 10. False*

### Text 3. The Seriousness of Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

*Exercise 2: 1. Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) 2. Zero-tolerance policy 3. Field sobriety tests 4. Impairment 5. Designated driver 6. Rehabilitation programs 7. Enforcement 8. Educational campaigns*

### Text 4. Understanding Juvenile Delinquency

*Exercise 1: 1. Families, communities, and society as a whole 2. Violence 3. Truancy, violence 4. Rehabilitation 5. Crimes 6. Preventing 7. Constructive*

*Exercise 2: 1. Truancy 2. Rehabilitation 3. Peer Pressure 4. Juvenile Justice System 5. Prevention Efforts 6. Delinquency*

**Text 5. Exploring Consumer Rights**

*Exercise 1. Protects 2. learn 3. Choose 4. Express 5. provide*

**Text 6. Internet Fraud**

*Exercise 2: 1. unwanted 2. Scams 3. Surreptitiously 4. Sensitive 5. Personal 6. vulnerabilities*

**Text 7. Understanding Ludomania: A Hidden Addiction**

*Exercise 1: 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True*

*Exercise 2: 1. begins ... is influenced ... . ... wins ... . 2. ... differs ... . ... has ... .*

*3. is ... play. 4. ... provides ... . ... release ... .*

**Text 8. Cybercrime: Navigating the Digital Threat Landscape**

*Exercise 1: 1 – J 2 – A 3 – F 4 – H 5 – D 6 – C 7 – B 8 – I 9 – E 10 – G*

*Exercise 2: Comprehension Questions (Sample Answers)*

- 1. The internet helps people access information and connect with others worldwide.*
- 2. Identity theft occurs when criminals steal personal details and use them fraudulently.*
- 3. Cyberbullying is online harassment that affects victims' mental health.*
- 4. Malware includes viruses, worms, and Trojan horses that harm computers.*
- 5. Cybersecurity prevents financial losses and data breaches.*
- 6. People can prevent cybercrime by using strong passwords and updating software.*
- 7. Phishing tricks users into providing sensitive information through fake emails.*
- 8. Education raises awareness and teaches safe online habits.*
- 9. Hackers create ransomware to extort money from victims.*
- 10. Firewalls block unauthorized access to networks.*

*Exercise 3: True or False*

- 1. False – Cybercrime affects businesses and governments too.*
- 2. False – Cyberbullying can seriously harm mental health.*
- 3. True*
- 4. True*
- 5. False – Updating software is crucial for security.*
- 6. False – Identity theft can also happen online.*
- 7. False – Firewalls prevent cybercrime.*
- 8. True*
- 9. True*
- 10. True*

*Exercise 6: Fill in the Blanks 1. Cybercrime 2. Identity theft 3. Cyberbullying 4. Malware 5. Passwords, software 6. Ransomware 7. Spyware 8. Firewall 9. Phishing 10. Cybersecurity*

**Text 9. Intellectual Property Theft: Understanding the Digital Age Challenge**

*Exercise 1: 1 - c) Placement 2 - a) Layering 3 - d) Integration 4 - e) Suspicious 5 - b) Transactions 6 - f) Financial Institutions 7 - g) Economic Inequality 8 - h) Money Laundering 9 - i) Criminal Activity 10 - j) Financial System*

*Exercise 2: 1. Layering 2. Financial Institutions 3. Economic Inequality 4. Suspicious 5. Integration 6. Criminal Activity 7. Financial System 8. Placement 9. Layering 10. Money Laundering*

**Text 10. Money Laundering: The Hidden Financial Crime**

*Exercise 1: 1. Introducing illicit funds into the financial system. 2. Obscuring the origin of money through complex transactions. 3. Reintroducing laundered money into the economy as legitimate.*

*Exercise 2: 1. Used 2. Involves 3. Implement 4. Recognize 5. undermines*

**Text 11. Human Trafficking: A Global Challenge**

*Exercise 1: 1. Use 2. Face 3. must work 4. Plays 5. can help*

*Exercise 2: 1. Is 2. Use 3. Suffer 4. Helps 5. Need*

**Text 12. Environmental Crimes: Threats to Our Planet**

*Exercise 1: 1. pose ... harm ... contribute ... . 2. ... involves ... . 3. ... provide ... , help ... , and offer ... . 4. ... destroys ... contributes ... . 5. ... , threatens ... kill ... . 6. ... illegally dump ... , contaminates ... makes ... . 7. ... affects ... contributes ... . 8. requires ... need 9. plays ... helps 10. ensure*

*Exercise 2: 1. The significant threat to the health of our planet is posed by environmental crimes. 2. Carbon emissions and climate change are contributed to not only by the destruction of these important ecosystems due to illegal logging. 3. A vital role in this effort is played by education.*

**Text 13. Understanding Murder Investigations**

*Exercise 1: murder, preliminary investigation, forensic experts, prosecution, conviction, ballistic reports, mobile phone records, malice aforethought, DNA samples, surveillance cameras*

*Exercise 2: True or False Answers: False, False, True, True, False, False, False, True, True, False*

*Exercise 5: 1. The area is secured by law enforcement officers to preserve evidence when a murder occurs. 2. Forensic experts are worked closely with by detectives to analyze evidence from the crime scene. 3. Key evidence is provided in murder investigations by modern technology.*

**Text 14. Corruption**

*Exercise 1: 1. Bribery 2. Embezzlement 3. Graft 4. Extortion 5. Favoritism 6. Nepotism 7. Abuse of Power 8. Peddling*

*Exercise 2: 1. A) Bribery 2. B) Embezzlement 3. A) Extortion 4. A) Nepotism 5. A) Abuse of Power*

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