

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ  
ДНІПРОВСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ

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**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ  
ДЛЯ ВИВЧЕННЯ ТЕМИ «PRESENT TENSES»  
З НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ  
«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ПРОФЕСІЙНОГО СПРЯМУВАННЯ»**

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Ц 18

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Ц 18 Методичні рекомендації для вивчення теми «Present Tenses» з навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова професійного спрямування» / І. В. Царьова, В. Е. Краснопольський. Дніпро : Дніпров. держ. ун-т внутріш. справ, 2026. 37 с.

Методичні рекомендації спрямовані на комплексне вивчення та закріплення граматичних часів групи Present Tenses (Simple та Continuous) у контексті професійної діяльності спілкування поліцейського.

Видання складається з двох основних блоків: теоретичних основ та практики кожного часу окремо, а також містить узагальнюючий блок щодо їх порівняльного вживання. Особливістю методичних рекомендацій є візуалізація граматичних правил за допомогою наочних схем та наявність інтерактивного блоку Interactive Learning Zone, що дозволяє проходити онлайн-тестування для миттєвої самоперевірки. Матеріал насичений спеціалізованою лексикою (патрулювання, допит, збір доказів), що сприяє одночасному розвитку граматичних та лексичних компетенцій у сфері правопорядку.

Методичні рекомендації будуть корисні здобувачам вищої освіти, що навчаються за спеціальністю К9 «Правоохоронна діяльність», науково-педагогічним працівникам та працівникам правоохоронних органів.

## ВСТУП

У сучасній системі підготовки кадрів для правоохоронних органів володіння англійською мовою вже не є другорядною гуманітарною навичкою. Сьогодні це – стратегічно важливий професійний інструмент, що забезпечує ефективність міжнародного співробітництва, точність роботи з документацією та грамотність комунікації в екстрених ситуаціях. Професійна компетенція правника або офіцера поліції безпосередньо корелює з його здатністю чітко викладати думки, де точність в описі подій, розмежування рутинних обов'язків та оперативних дій у поточний момент часу залежать від глибокого розуміння граматичної структури мови.

Методичні вказівки розроблені з урахуванням специфіки служби в органах правопорядку і побудовані за дидактичним принципом «від простого до складного». Зміст посібника системно поділений на три фундаментальні логічні блоки:

– модуль Unit 1. Present Simple сфокусований на фундаментальних аспектах професійної діяльності: описі законодавчих норм, посадових регламентів, а також регулярних службових дій, таких як щоденне патрулювання територій або адміністративна робота;

– модуль Unit 2. Present Continuous присвячений вивченню процесів, що відбуваються в момент мовлення або в обмежений період часу. Це критично важлива навичка при складанні оперативних рапортів із місця події, описі поточних слідчих дій або координації груп у режимі реального часу;

– модуль Unit 3. Порівняльний аналіз та інтеграція Present Simple & Present Continuous є ключовим практичним етапом, де здобувачі опановують навичку ситуативного перемикавання між часовими формами. Тут формується вміння диференціювати характер дій, відокремлюючи постійні професійні обов'язки від конкретних оперативних заходів.

Важливою методичною особливістю посібника є диференційований підхід до складності матеріалу. Для забезпечення індивідуальної освітньої траєкторії в тексті використовується спеціальне маркування:

– завдання, позначені однією зірочкою \*, відповідають рівню Pre-Intermediate. Вони спрямовані на базове закріплення структур та використання основної юридичної лексики;

– завдання, позначені двома зірочками \*\*, орієнтовані на рівень Intermediate. Ці вправи містять складніші синтаксичні конструкції, специфічну термінологію та потребують високого рівня аналітичного мислення.

Для оптимізації когнітивного навантаження та полегшення сприйняття складної інформації в посібник інтегровані детальні наочні схеми та таблиці. Ці візуальні опори слугують своєрідним «навігатором» із граматики, допомагаючи систематизувати знання про структуру речень та часові покажчики (time markers). Візуалізація логіки часів дозволяє здобувачам

швидко актуалізувати правила в пам'яті при виконанні вправ або перекладі складних юридичних текстів.

Практична частина охоплює широкий спектр завдань: від аналізу автентичних професійних текстів до перекладу спеціалізованих кліше, як-от «звинувачення у крадіжці», «дотримання прав і свобод», «процедура обшуку підозрюваного». Особливу увагу приділено завданням на розвиток критичного мислення та рольовим іграм, що максимально наближені до реальних робочих сценаріїв, із якими стикаються співробітники правоохоронних органів у своїй повсякденній практиці.

Цифрова складова навчання реалізована через інноваційний розділ Interactive Learning Zone. В епоху глобальної цифровізації освіти можливість миттєвої самоперевірки стає запорукою успішного навчання. За допомогою наявних у посібнику посилань та QR-кодів здобувачі отримують прямий доступ до інтерактивних онлайн-тренажерів. Це не лише привносить елементи гейміфікації, підвищуючи залученість, а й дозволяє здійснювати моніторинг прогресу в режимі реального часу.

Такий комплексний інтерактивний підхід у поєднанні з вузькопрофільним контентом робить вивчення англійської граматики максимально прикладним, орієнтованим на результат і таким, що відповідає сучасним стандартам підготовки висококваліфікованих фахівців у галузі права та безпеки.

## Unit 1

### Present Simple

In the field of law enforcement, effective communication is essential. Understanding and correctly using present tenses is crucial for expressing *ongoing actions, routines, and general truths*.

### Present Simple for Police & Law Professionals

This guide illustrates the Present Simple tense through common police duties, legal facts, and courtroom schedules for law enforcement students.

#### When to Use Present Simple

##### Professional Routines & Habits

Use it for regular duties, like "Police officers patrol the streets every night."

##### Laws & General Truths

Use it to describe permanent facts, such as "The law prohibits driving under the influence."

##### Fixed Schedules & Timetables

Use it for scheduled events, like "The court session starts at 9:00 AM."

#### How to Build the Sentence

##### The Third-Person "S" Rule

He, She, It      Verb      Verb + -s or -es

Add -s or -es to the verb only for He, She, or It (e.g., "She deals with fraud.")

##### Creating Negatives & Questions

Subject      Do / Does      Not      Base verb

Use "Do" or "Does" as helpers (e.g., "Does the suspect have an alibi?")

##### Quick-Reference Verb Guide

| Subject             | Example  |
|---------------------|--|
| I / You / We / They | They enforce the law.                          |
| He / She / It       | She investigates cybercriminals.               |
| Negative (All)      | The judge <b>does not</b> tolerate misconduct. |

##### Look for Signal Words

Use this tense when you see words like: always, often, usually, or every day.

### I. Usage of Present Simple in Law Enforcement.

1. **Expressing Routines and Habits.** Law enforcement professionals often have regular duties and routines. Use the Present Simple to express these habitual actions:

- *Police officers patrol the streets every night to ensure public safety.*
- *Investigators interview witnesses to gather information about the crime.*

2. **Stating General Truths and Facts.** The Present Simple is commonly used to express general truths and facts related to laws and law enforcement:

- *The law prohibits driving under the influence of alcohol.*
- *Criminals often target vulnerable individuals.*

3. **Describing Laws and Regulations.** The Present Simple Tense is used to describe laws, regulations, and rules:

- *It is illegal to carry firearms without a permit.*
- *The police enforce traffic laws to maintain order on the roads.*

4. **Expressing Timetables and Schedules.** Law enforcement professionals often adhere to specific schedules. Use the Present Simple to express timetables and schedules:

- *The court session starts at 9:00 AM sharp.*
- *The training session for new recruits begins on Monday.*

5. **Reporting News Headlines.** The Present Simple Tense is also used to report news headlines and updates in law enforcement:

- New legislation aims to strengthen cybersecurity measures.
- The police apprehend a suspect in a high-profile robbery case.

6. **Expressing Future Events.** In law enforcement, The Present Simple Tense can also be used to express future events, especially when they are part of a fixed timetable or schedule:

- The trial commences next week.
- The annual conference takes place on the 15th of June.

**Signal words** can help identify when to use The Present Simple Tense. Here are some common signal words associated with this tense:

- always, often, usually
- sometimes, occasionally, rarely, never
- every day/ week / month / etc
- three times a week / month / etc

## II. Form and Structure of Present Simple.

The Present Simple Tense is formed by using the base form of the verb. For most verbs, we add 's' or 'es' to the third person singular (he, she, it). The structure is as follows:

### 1. Positive Statements: *Subject + Verb (base form) + Object*

- "Police officers enforce the law."
- "Lawyers represent their clients in court."

### 2. Negative Statements: *Subject + Do not/Does not + Verb (base form) + Object*

- "The judge does not tolerate any misconduct in the courtroom."
- "We do not permit unauthorized access to the premises."

### 3. Questions: *Do/Does + Subject + Verb (base form) + Object?*

- "Do you understand your rights?"
- "Does the suspect have an alibi?"

| Person/Place                    | Formation Rule        | Example Sentences           |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1st person singular (I)         | Verb remains the same | I investigate cybercrimes.  |
| 3rd person singular (he/she/it) | Add -s/-es ending     | She deals with fraud cases. |
| Plural (you, they, we)          | Verb remains the same | They enforce the law.       |

Usage cases:

- 1st person singular (*I*): Used to talk about one's own actions or situations.
- 3rd person singular (*he/she/it*): Used to talk about someone else's actions or situations.
- Plural (*you, they, we*): Used to talk about actions or situations involving many people.

### ***E-Grammar***

**Present Simple Tense (Introduction, Form, Exceptions, Short forms, Use, Signal words, Summary).**



## **PRACTICE**

### ***1. Classify the sentences into appropriate columns.***

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Expressing Routines and Habits      |  |
| Stating General Truths and Facts    |  |
| Describing Laws and Regulations     |  |
| Expressing Timetables and Schedules |  |
| Reporting News Headlines            |  |
| Expressing Future Events            |  |

1. I wake up at 7 a.m. every morning.
2. The train departs at 9 a.m. sharp.
3. I'm flying to London next month.
4. She brushes her teeth before going to bed.
5. New Study Shows Exercise Reduces Stress Levels.
6. Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
7. Drivers must obey the speed limit.
8. Local Restaurant Wins Best Newcomer Award.
9. The concert starts at 8 p.m. this Saturday.
10. Cats are known for their independent nature.
11. The store opens at 10 a.m. and closes at 6 p.m.
12. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
13. Visitors must present a valid ID to enter the premises.
14. We are having a party at our house next week.
15. We usually have dinner together as a family.
16. The meeting starts at 2 p.m. tomorrow.
17. Smoking is prohibited in this building.
18. Government announces tax cuts for small businesses.

**2. \*Complete using the correct Present Simple form of the verbs in brackets. You may have to use some negative forms.**

1. The police \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) blue uniforms.
2. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (work) as a security guard.
3. The detective \_\_\_\_\_ (solve) crimes.
4. The police officer \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) a patrol car.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (lock) the doors at night for safety.
6. The criminals \_\_\_\_\_ (break) into the house last night.
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ (study) law at the university.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in a small town.
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) crime documentaries on TV.
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ (always arrive) on time for his shift.

**\*\*Complete using the correct Present Simple form of the verbs. You may have to use some negative forms.**

1. The police officer \_\_\_\_\_ a blue uniform and \_\_\_\_\_ a badge.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ not work at the police station, she works as a detective.
3. Criminals often \_\_\_\_\_ crimes under the cover of darkness.
4. We usually \_\_\_\_\_ on patrol in the evenings to ensure public safety.
5. The security guard \_\_\_\_\_ the identifications of everyone who enters the building.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ arrives on time for his shift.
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ responsible for maintaining law and order.
8. The police \_\_\_\_\_ the crime and gather evidence.
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ assistance to those in need.
10. The detectives \_\_\_\_\_ the suspects to obtain information.

**3. Choose the correct sentence.**

1. a) The judge preside over the court proceedings.  
b) The judge presides over the court proceedings.
2. a) The lawyer not defends his client.  
b) The lawyer does not defend his client.
3. a) Do the police protects the community?  
b) Do the police protect the community?
4. a) The jury reaches a verdict.  
b) The jury reach a verdict.
5. a) The suspect doesn't admit the crime.  
b) The suspect don't admit the crime.
6. a) Does the detective investigates the case?  
b) Does the detective investigate the case?

7. a) The prosecutor presents evidence in court.  
b) The prosecutor present evidence in court.
8. a) The police officer don't patrol the streets.  
b) The police officer doesn't patrol the streets.
9. a) Do the witnesses testify in the trial?  
b) Do the witnesses testifies in the trial?
10. a) The lawyer represents the defendant in court.  
b) The lawyer represent the defendant in court.
11. a) The judge not make important decisions.  
b) The judge doesn't make important decisions.
12. a) Does the prosecutor question the witnesses?  
b) Does the prosecutor questions the witnesses?
13. a) The police officer apprehend the suspect.  
b) The police officer apprehends the suspect.
14. a) The defense attorney don't present evidence.  
b) The defense attorney doesn't present evidence.
15. a) Does the judge sentence the defendant?  
b) Does the judge sentences the defendant?

**4. Choose the correct word from the box to complete each sentence.**

protect    detain    assist    report    patrol    apprehend  
investigate    question    arrest    search

- a) The police \_\_\_\_\_ criminals and take them to the station.
- b) Detectives \_\_\_\_\_ crimes and gather evidence.
- c) Police officers \_\_\_\_\_ the safety of the community.
- d) If you see something suspicious, you should \_\_\_\_\_ it to the authorities.
- e) The police may \_\_\_\_\_ witnesses to gather information.
- f) The officers \_\_\_\_\_ the suspect for further questioning.
- g) Security guards \_\_\_\_\_ the premises to prevent unauthorized access.
- h) The police \_\_\_\_\_ the area for any signs of illegal activity.
- i) They \_\_\_\_\_ the victim in filing a complaint.
- j) The officers managed to \_\_\_\_\_ the thief before he escaped.

**5. Choose the correct words in italics.**

**The Role of Police in Ensuring Public Safety**

The police \_\_\_\_\_ (*a) play / b) plays / c) playing*) a crucial role in maintaining law and order in our society. They work tirelessly to ensure public safety and protect citizens from criminal activities. Let's explore some of the tasks that police officers \_\_\_\_\_ (*a) performs / b) performed / c) perform*) on a daily basis.

One of the primary responsibilities of the police is to \_\_\_\_\_ (*a) prevent / b) preventable / c) prevented*) crime in communities. They patrol the streets and

\_\_\_\_\_ (a) *observe* / b) *observing* / c) *observed* any suspicious activities. If they \_\_\_\_\_ (a) *notice* / b) *noticed* / c) *noticing* anything out of the ordinary, they take immediate action.

The police are also responsible for \_\_\_\_\_ (a) *enforce* / b) *enforcing* / c) *enforced* traffic laws. They \_\_\_\_\_ (a) *stop* / b) *stopped* / c) *stopping* vehicles and \_\_\_\_\_ (a) *issue* / b) *issuing* / c) *issued* tickets to drivers who violate traffic regulations.

In addition to enforcing laws, the police \_\_\_\_\_ (a) *assist* / b) *assisting* / c) *assisted* individuals in emergency situations. They \_\_\_\_\_ (a) *provide* / b) *providing* / c) *provided* first aid to accident victims and \_\_\_\_\_ (a) *call* / b) *called* / c) *calling* for medical assistance.

Detectives play a critical role in \_\_\_\_\_ (a) *solve* / b) *solved* / c) *solving* crimes. They carefully \_\_\_\_\_ (a) *examine* / b) *examining* / c) *examined* crime scenes, collect evidence, and \_\_\_\_\_ (a) *interview* / b) *interviewed* / c) *interviewing* witnesses to gather important information.

Moreover, the police \_\_\_\_\_ (a) *collaborate* / b) *collaborating* / c) *collaborated* with other law enforcement agencies to combat organized crime. They \_\_\_\_\_ (a) *share* / b) *shared* / c) *sharing* intelligence and \_\_\_\_\_ (a) *coordinate* / b) *coordinating* / c) *coordinated* efforts to apprehend dangerous criminals.

The police \_\_\_\_\_ (a) *has* / b) *have* / c) *having* a vital role in maintaining public safety. Through their constant presence, enforcement of laws, and collaborative efforts, they \_\_\_\_\_ (a) *ensuring* / b) *ensures* / c) *ensure* that our communities are secure. We should appreciate the hard work and dedication of our police officers who protect us every day.

### Task 1. *Comprehension Questions.*

1. What is the main role of the police in society?
2. How do police officers prevent crime in communities?
3. What is one specific task the police perform to enforce traffic laws?
4. How do detectives contribute to solving crimes?
5. Why is collaboration with other law enforcement agencies important for the police?
6. What are some examples of emergency situations where the police provide assistance?
7. What does it mean for the police to have a constant presence?
8. Why is it important to appreciate the work of police officers?

### Task 2. *Vocabulary Exercise – Synonyms.*

1. What is another word for "maintaining" in the sentence "The police play a crucial role in maintaining law and order in our society"?
2. Find a synonym for "crucial" as used in the previous sentence.
3. What is the synonym of "observing" in the sentence "They patrol the streets and observe any suspicious activities"?

4. Identify a word that means the same as "violate" in the sentence "They stop vehicles and issue tickets to drivers who violate traffic regulations."

5. Find a synonym for "gather" in the sentence "They carefully examine crime scenes, collect evidence, and interview witnesses to gather important information."

6. What is another word for "constant" in the sentence "Through their constant presence, enforcement of laws, and collaborative efforts, they ensure that our communities are secure"?

7. Identify a word that means the same as "dedication" in the sentence "We should appreciate the hard work and dedication of our police officers who protect us every day."

8. Find a synonym for "apprehend" in the sentence "They share intelligence and coordinate efforts to apprehend dangerous criminals."

*Task 3. True or False. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false based on the information given in the text.*

1. The police only focus on solving crimes but are not involved in preventing them.

2. Police officers issue tickets to drivers who follow traffic regulations.

3. Detectives are responsible for collecting evidence at crime scenes.

4. Collaboration with other law enforcement agencies is not important for the police.

5. Police officers provide first aid to accident victims and call for medical assistance.

6. The police presence contributes to maintaining public safety.

7. The work of police officers should be appreciated.

8. The police protect communities from criminal activities.

*Task 4. Discussion Questions.*

1. How important do you think the role of the police is in ensuring public safety?

2. In your opinion, what are the main challenges that police officers face in their daily work?

3. Can you think of any other tasks or responsibilities that the police might have that were not mentioned in the text?

4. Do you believe collaboration with other law enforcement agencies is crucial? Why or why not?

5. Should police officers receive special training to handle emergency situations? Why or why not?

6. How can communities show their appreciation and support for the work of police officers?

7. Are there any changes or improvements you would suggest in the way police officers maintain law and order?

8. Discuss the importance of public trust in the police and its impact on their effectiveness.

Task 5. *Writing Task Write a short paragraph expressing your opinion on the role of the police in maintaining public safety. Support your opinion with at least two reasons or examples from the text.*

**6. Find mistakes or missing words in the sentences and correct them.**

1. The police officer wear a blue uniform and carries a badge.
2. She don't works at the police station, she works as a detective.
3. Criminals often committ crimes under the cover of darkness.
4. We usually goes on patrol in the evenings to ensure public safety.
5. The security guard checks the identifications of everyone who enters the building.
6. The police officer drives a police car and goes on duty at 8 AM.
7. They always be vigilant and monitor the area for any suspicious activities.
8. The detectives investigates the crime scene for any evidence.
9. The police officer arrest the suspect and took him to the police station.
10. He don't always arrive on time for his shift, which is a problem.

**7. Translate the following sentences from English into Ukrainian.**

1. The bus driver has a driver's license.
2. The attorney defends the rights of their client in court.
3. Criminals face punishment according to the law.
4. Inspectors carry out document checks at the border.
5. The judge rendered a verdict in this case.
6. Police officers investigate the crime and gather evidence.
7. The State Tax Service monitors tax payments.
8. The city administration makes decisions about the construction of a new road.
9. The contract is a legally binding document.
10. The prosecutor charged the suspect.
11. The State Migration Service issues visas and employs foreigners.
12. Volunteers provide support to law enforcement agencies.
13. Police officers ensure safety and order in our city.
14. She works as a prosecutor and investigates crimes.
15. This organization is involved in human rights protection.

**8. Translate the following sentences from Ukrainian into English.**

1. Суддя прийняв рішення відповідно до закону.
2. Юрист займається представництвом клієнтів у суді.
3. Адвокат надав консультацію з правових питань.
4. Громадські активісти вимагають змін у законодавстві.


5. Детективи проводять слідчі дії для виявлення злочинців.
6. Адвокат захищає права свого клієнта в суді.
7. Злочинцям загрожує покарання згідно з законом.
8. Інспектори здійснюють перевірку документів на кордоні.
9. Суддя виніс вирок у цій справі.
10. Поліцейські розслідують злочин і збирають докази.
11. Державна податкова служба контролює сплату податків.
12. Адміністрація міста приймає рішення про будівництво нової дороги.
13. Договір є юридично зобов'язуючим документом.
14. Прокурор пред'явив обвинувачення підозрюваному.
15. Державна міграційна служба видає візи та працевлаштовує іноземців.
16. Добровольці надають підтримку правоохоронним органам.
17. Поліцейські забезпечують безпеку та порядок у нашому місті.
18. Вона працює прокурором і займається розслідуванням злочинів.
19. Ця організація займається захистом прав людей.
20. Суддя прийняв рішення відповідно до закону.

## Part II

### Present Continuous Tense


The Present Continuous tense, also known as the present progressive tense, is a fundamental aspect of English grammar that holds particular significance for law students and police officers. This tense allows us to describe ongoing actions or events happening in the present moment, providing a valuable tool for reporting and discussing ongoing activities in the context of law enforcement. We will explore the usage, structure, and examples of the Present Continuous tense within the realm of law and law enforcement.

#### Present Continuous in Law Enforcement




**ACTIONS HAPPENING NOW**  
Used for reporting live crime scenes or ongoing activities during an operation.

**Operational Actions**  
(Now & Temporary)




**FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS**  
Describes scheduled events like raids or meetings with defense attorneys.




**Strategic Planning & Trends**




**TEMPORARY SITUATIONS**  
Describes non-permanent actions, such as a witness currently providing a statement.




**EXPRESSING COMPLAINTS**  
Used to highlight repeated, problematic behaviors like a suspect constantly violating orders.

| QUICK GRAMMAR REFERENCE |  |   |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| USAGE CONTEXT           | EXAMPLE PHRASE                                     | ILLUSTRATION  |
| Immediate Action        | "The suspect is fleeing the scene."                |  |
| Future Plan             | "We are conducting a raid tomorrow."               |  |
| Ongoing Project         | "The task force is improving community relations." |  |



**EVOLVING SITUATIONS**  
Used when cases are progressing or crime scene circumstances are getting complicated.



**TRENDS AND GENERAL TRUTHS**  
Highlights evolving patterns, such as criminals finding new ways to commit fraud.

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#### Usage of Present Continuous:

1. **Actions happening now.** The Present Continuous is used to describe actions that are currently taking place at the moment of speaking. This can be applied when reporting a crime scene or describing ongoing activities during an operation. For example:

- The suspect is fleeing the scene.
- The officers are apprehending the suspect.

2. **Temporary situations.** The Present Continuous is used to describe temporary situations or actions happening around the present time. This can be used when describing a situation that is not permanent but exists currently. For example:

- The witness is providing a statement.
- The suspect is staying at a temporary location.

3. **Future arrangements.** The Present Continuous can be used to talk about planned future events or arrangements. This is often relevant in law enforcement when discussing upcoming operations or scheduled activities. For example:

- We are conducting a raid on the premises tomorrow.

- The meeting with the defense attorney is taking place next week.

4. ***Annoyance or complaint.*** The Present Continuous can express annoyance or complaint about repeated actions or habits. This usage is particularly useful when addressing ongoing issues or patterns of behavior that are causing problems. For example:

- The suspect is constantly violating the restraining order.
- The neighbors are always making excessive noise.

5. ***Changing or developing situations.*** The Present Continuous is used to describe situations that are changing or developing. In law enforcement, this can be applied when discussing evolving circumstances or ongoing investigations. For example:

- The case is progressing, and we are gathering more evidence.
- The situation at the crime scene is getting more complicated.

6. ***Trend or general truth.*** The Present Continuous can be used to describe a trend or general truth, often with adverbs like "always" or "constantly." This is useful when discussing patterns or tendencies in law and law enforcement. For example:

- Criminals are constantly finding new ways to commit fraud.
- Police officers are always striving to protect the community.

7. ***Describing ongoing plans or projects.*** The Present Continuous is used to describe ongoing plans, projects, or activities. In the context of law and law enforcement, this can be applied to describe long-term initiatives or continuous efforts. For example:

- We are currently implementing a new crime prevention program.
- The task force is working on improving community relations.

### **Structure of Present Continuous Tense**

The Present Continuous Tense is formed by using the auxiliary verb "to be" in the present tense, followed by the main verb in its present participle form (-ing).

Structure: Subject + am/is/are + verb(-ing) + ...

Examples:

- I am questioning the suspect.
- He is patrolling the streets.
- They are preparing the case for trial.

| Subject   | Auxiliary Verb | Main Verb (Base Form + -ing) | Complement |
|-----------|----------------|------------------------------|------------|
| I         | am             | enforcing                    | the law    |
| You       | are            | investigating                | a crime    |
| He/She/It | is             | arresting                    | suspects   |
| We        | are            | interrogating                | witnesses  |
| They      | are            | prosecuting                  | criminals  |

Stative verbs, also known as state verbs or non-action verbs, are a specific category of verbs that express a state, condition, perception, emotion, or possession rather than an action or a process. Unlike dynamic or action verbs that describe activities or actions, stative verbs focus on expressing static or unchanging states.

### The Officer's Guide to Present Continuous & Stative Verbs

Framework for accurate law enforcement reporting on actions vs. states.

#### MASTERING THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

**The Core Structure**  
Formed using Subject + am/is/are + present participle (verb ending in -ing)

SUBJECT

AUXILIARY (AM/IS/ARE)

MAIN VERB

COMPLEMENT

**Actions Happening Now**  
Essential for reporting live crime scenes or ongoing suspect apprehensions.

**Future Arrangements**  
Use it to discuss scheduled raids, meetings, or upcoming legal proceedings.

| PROFESSIONAL SENTENCE EXAMPLES |                   |                  |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------|
| SUBJECT                        | AUXILIARY (TO BE) | MAIN VERB (-ING) | COMPLEMENT  |
| I                              | am                | questioning      | the suspect |
| He/She                         | is                | patrolling       | the streets |
| They                           | are               | preparing        | the case    |

#### STATIVE VERBS: THE "NO-ACTION" EXCEPTION

**The "No-ing" Rule**  
These verbs are rarely used in continuous forms; use the Simple Present instead.

**States vs. Actions**  
Stative verbs describe static conditions, perceptions, or emotions rather than physical movement.

**Four Critical Categories**

MENTAL STATES

EMOTIONS

PHYSICAL SENSES

LEGAL POSSESSION

**Focus on describing conditions, not the process of change.**

### Present Continuous vs. Stative Verbs in Law Enforcement

#### Present Continuous (Ongoing Actions)

##### Actions Happening Now

Use this to describe suspects fleeing or officers currently apprehending individuals.

**Planned Future Arrangements**  
Use this for scheduled events, such as conducting a raid tomorrow.

**Evolving Investigations**  
Use this for changing situations, like a case progressing as evidence is gathered.

#### Stative Verbs (Fixed States)

##### Static Conditions

These describe mental states, emotions, senses, or possession rather than physical actions.

**The "No-ing" Rule**  
Stative verbs are not typically used in progressive or continuous (-ing) forms.

**Knowledge & Possession**  
Correct usage includes "I know the law" or "The suspect has a record."

| Category      | Examples                 | Legal Context  |
|---------------|--------------------------|--|
| Mental States | Believe, Know, Recognize | Recognizing a suspect or believing in justice.         |
| Possession    | Have, Own, Belong        | Owning property or documents belonging to the defense. |
| Senses        | See, Hear, Smell         | Hearing testimony or seeing a defendant in court.      |

### ***Characteristics of Stative Verbs.***

1. ***State or Condition.*** Stative verbs describe a state, condition, or a fixed characteristic. They represent a state of being rather than an action in progress. For example: "She is intelligent" (state), as opposed to "She is running" (action).

2. ***Lack of Progressive Forms.*** Stative verbs are not typically used in progressive or continuous forms such as the Present Continuous tense. Since these verbs express a constant state or characteristic, they do not usually indicate an ongoing action. For example: "I know the answer" (correct), versus "I am knowing the answer" (incorrect).

3. ***No Physical Action.*** Stative verbs do not involve physical actions. Instead, they focus on mental states, perceptions, emotions, thoughts, senses, or possession. For example: "I understand the concept" (mental state), as opposed to "I am understanding the concept" (incorrect).

#### Examples of Stative Verbs.

##### 1. Mental States and Perception.

- Believe: I believe in justice.
- Know: She knows the law inside out.
- Understand: They understand the importance of evidence.
- Remember: He remembers the details of the case.
- Recognize: The officer recognizes the suspect.

##### 2. Emotions and Feelings.

- Love: We love our work in the legal profession.
- Like: Do you like studying constitutional law?
- Hate: They hate injustice.
- Want: The defendant wants a fair trial.
- Prefer: She prefers civil law over criminal law.

##### 3. Senses.

- Smell: The officer smells something suspicious.
- Taste: The judge tastes the bitterness of the situation.
- See: I see the defendant sitting in the courtroom.
- Hear: Can you hear the witness's testimony?
- Feel: We feel confident about the legal argument.

##### 4. Possession.

- Have: The suspect has a criminal record.
- Own: The company owns valuable intellectual property.
- Possess: He possesses the necessary evidence.
- Belong: These documents belong to the defense team.
- Owe: The defendant owes a large sum of money.

***E-Grammar*****Present Continuous Tense (Introduction, Form, Exceptions, Short forms, Use, Signal words, Summary).****PRACTICE*****1. \*Classify the sentences into appropriate columns.***

| <b>Ongoing Actions</b>            |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Temporary situations              |  |
| Future arrangements               |  |
| Annoyance or complaint            |  |
| Changing or developing situations |  |
| Trend or general truth            |  |

✓ The police department is temporarily assigning additional officers to handle the increased crime rates in the area.

✓ The law school is in the midst of organizing a legal conference, inviting prominent speakers and arranging panel discussions.

✓ The officer is constantly arriving late for court appearances, inconveniencing everyone involved.

✓ The court system is continuously adapting to new challenges posed by advancements in digital evidence.

✓ The judge is scheduling a court hearing for the following week to review the motions filed by the parties.

✓ The detective is repeatedly ignoring the proper procedures, compromising the integrity of the investigation.

✓ Legal professionals are constantly seeking continuing education to stay informed about changes in legislation.

✓ The judge is presiding over the trial and listening to the witness's testimony.

✓ The police department is coordinating a joint operation with federal agencies to combat organized crime in the city next month.

✓ The public's perception of law enforcement is slowly shifting with increased transparency and accountability measures.

✓ The lawyer is arranging a meeting with the prosecutor to negotiate a plea deal for the upcoming trial.

- ✓ Law enforcement officers are constantly training to enhance their skills and stay up-to-date with the latest techniques.
- ✓ The investigator is interviewing the victim of the crime to gather more information.
- ✓ The legal profession is increasingly focusing on alternative dispute resolution methods for faster resolution of cases.
- ✓ The prosecutor is presenting evidence to the jury to prove the defendant's guilt.
- ✓ Police officers are often facing stressful situations that require them to make split-second decisions.
- ✓ The courthouse is temporarily closed for maintenance, and all hearings are being rescheduled.
- ✓ The prosecutor's office is working on establishing a specialized unit to combat white-collar crime.
- ✓ The lawyer is temporarily representing a client in a pro bono case until a permanent attorney can be assigned.
- ✓ The law enforcement agency is currently developing a comprehensive training program for new recruits.
- ✓ The lawyer is continuously interrupting the opposing counsel during cross-examination, which is frustrating the witness.

**\*\*Classify the dialogues into appropriate columns.**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Actions happening now                  |  |
| Temporary situations in legal contexts |  |
| Future arrangements and plans          |  |

*Example 1. In a courtroom setting.*

**Lawyer.** Your Honor, the witness is testifying that he saw the defendant near the crime scene.

**Judge.** Is the witness currently under oath?

*Example 2. Planning a law enforcement operation.*

**Team Leader.** We are conducting a joint operation with the local police next week.

**Officer.** Shall we coordinate our schedules with their team?

*Example 3. In a law enforcement agency.*

**Officer.** I am currently working in the Drug Control Department until they fill the vacant positions.

**Colleague.** That's a crucial assignment. Stay safe.

*Example 4. During a police investigation.*

**Detective.** We are interrogating the suspect at the moment. Please wait outside.

**Officer.** Yes, Detective. I'll inform the victim's family.

*Example 5. Observing ongoing legal proceedings.*

**Law Student.** Let's go to the courthouse. They are having a trial for that high-profile case.

**Fellow Student.** That sounds interesting. I want to witness the courtroom drama.

*Example 6. Restraining orders.*

**Lawyer.** My client has obtained a temporary restraining order against their former partner.

**Client.** I hope it provides some relief until the final decision.

*Example 7. Organizing a legal conference.*

**Organizer.** We are hosting a legal conference next month. Are you interested in attending?

**Student.** Absolutely! I will mark it in my calendar.

*Example 8. Closure of a courtroom for renovation.*

**Court Official.** The courtroom is currently closed due to renovations. All proceedings are being relocated.

**Attorney.** Please inform us when it reopens. We have pending cases.

*Example 9. Scheduling a meeting with a legal advisor.*

**Student.** Can we meet tomorrow to discuss my contract?

**Advisor.** I'm sorry, I am already meeting with another client. How about the day after?

**2. \*Complete using the correct Present Continuous form of the verbs in brackets. You may have to use some negative forms.**

Example: The police officer \_\_\_\_\_ (arrest) a suspect right now.

Answer: The police officer is arresting a suspect right now.

1. The police officer \_\_\_\_\_ (investigate) a crime at the moment.
2. The lawyers \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) for the trial next week.
3. The judge \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the witness's testimony carefully.
4. The police \_\_\_\_\_ (question) the suspect about the incident.
5. The prosecutor \_\_\_\_\_ (present) evidence to the jury in the courtroom.
6. The forensic expert \_\_\_\_\_ (examine) the fingerprints found at the crime scene.
7. The defense attorney \_\_\_\_\_ (cross-examine) the witness aggressively.
8. The police officers \_\_\_\_\_ (patrol) the streets to ensure public safety.

9. The customs officers \_\_\_\_\_ (inspect) the luggage of the passengers.
10. The prison guards \_\_\_\_\_ (monitor) the inmates closely.

**\*\*Complete using the correct Present Continuous form of the verbs in brackets. You may have to use some negative forms.**

Example: The police officer \_\_\_\_\_ (investigate) the case at the moment.

Answer: The police officer is investigating the case at the moment.

1. The lawyer \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) the defense strategy for the trial.
2. The judge \_\_\_\_\_ (review) the evidence before making a decision.
3. The detective \_\_\_\_\_ (interview) the witnesses to gather information.
4. The forensic expert \_\_\_\_\_ (analyze) the DNA samples found at the crime scene.
5. The police \_\_\_\_\_ (monitor) the suspect's activities closely.
6. The prosecutor \_\_\_\_\_ (build) a strong case against the accused.
7. The customs officers \_\_\_\_\_ (scan) the luggage for illegal substances.
8. The defense attorney \_\_\_\_\_ (question) the credibility of the prosecution's witness.
9. The prison guards \_\_\_\_\_ (conduct) regular inspections of the cells.
10. The law enforcement agencies \_\_\_\_\_ (coordinate) their efforts to combat organized crime.

### **3. Choose the correct sentence.**

1. a) The police is arresting the suspect  
b) The police are arresting the suspect.
2. a) The trial will beginning at 9 a.m. tomorrow.  
b) The trial is beginning at 9 a.m. tomorrow.
3. a) Many people are protesting against the new law today.  
b) Many people protest against the new law today.
4. a) The detective is interviewing the witness right now.  
b) The detective interviews the witness right now.
5. a) The court will sentencing the criminal on Friday.  
b) The court is sentencing the criminal on Friday.
6. a) The security guards are patrolling the premises today.  
b) The security guards patrol the premises today.
7. a) The officers will be arresting the suspect tomorrow.  
b) The officers are arresting the suspect tomorrow.
8. a) The new law is being implemented from next month.  
b) The new law will implement from next month.
9. a) The detective is questioning the suspect at the moment.  
b) The detective questions the suspect at the moment.
10. a) The riot police are intervening in the protest right now.  
b) The riot police will intervene in the protest right now.
11. a) The investigation team is searching for evidence all week.  
b) The investigation team searches for evidence all week.

12. a) The suspect is confessing his crimes currently.  
b) The suspect confesses his crimes currently.
13. a) The trial is starting at 10 a.m. next Monday.  
b) The trial will start at 10 a.m. next Monday.
14. a) The protesters are demonstrating against the law today.  
b) The protesters demonstrate against the law today.
15. a) The officers are investigating the crime at the moment.  
b) The officers investigate the crime at the moment.

**4. Choose the correct word from the box to complete each sentence.**

Task 1.

|   |
|---|
| arresting, interrogating, investigating, enforcing, detaining |
|---|

1. The police are currently \_\_\_\_\_ a suspect in connection with the robbery.
2. The detective is currently \_\_\_\_\_ witnesses to gather more information.
3. The officers are currently \_\_\_\_\_ traffic laws to ensure safety on the roads.
4. The suspect is currently \_\_\_\_\_ at the police station for further questioning.
5. The law enforcement agency is currently \_\_\_\_\_ organized crime in the city.

Task 2.

|  |
|--|
| patrolling, prosecuting, apprehending, monitoring, enforcing |
|--|

1. The police officers are currently \_\_\_\_\_ the streets to maintain public order.
2. The security guard is currently \_\_\_\_\_ the CCTV cameras to prevent any unauthorized entry.
3. The law enforcement agency is currently \_\_\_\_\_ those who break the law.
4. The detectives are currently \_\_\_\_\_ the suspect involved in the cybercrime.
5. The prosecutor is currently \_\_\_\_\_ criminals in court.

Task 3.

|   |
|---|
| detaining, investigating, searching, arresting, interrogating |
|---|

1. The police are currently \_\_\_\_\_ the crime scene for any evidence.
2. The detectives are currently \_\_\_\_\_ the suspect's alibi to verify his story.

3. The officers are currently \_\_\_\_\_ individuals at the airport for security reasons.
4. The law enforcement agency is currently \_\_\_\_\_ a series of fraud cases.
5. The police officers are currently \_\_\_\_\_ a suspect in connection with the hit-and-run accident.

## Task 4.

|  |
|--|
| patrolling, preventing, apprehending, enforcing, prosecuting |
|--|

1. The police officers are currently \_\_\_\_\_ the neighborhood to ensure the safety of residents.
2. The security measures are currently \_\_\_\_\_ unauthorized access to the building.
3. The detective is currently \_\_\_\_\_ the suspect involved in the burglary.
4. The law enforcement agency is currently \_\_\_\_\_ traffic regulations.
5. The prosecutor is currently \_\_\_\_\_ criminals who have been charged.

## Task 5.

|   |
|---|
| investigating, interrogating, arresting, detaining, enforcing |
|---|

1. The detectives are currently \_\_\_\_\_ a series of fraud cases.
2. The suspect is currently \_\_\_\_\_ at the police station until further evidence is gathered.
3. The law enforcement agency is currently \_\_\_\_\_ strict penalties for drug trafficking.
4. The officer is currently \_\_\_\_\_ the witness to get more details about the incident.
5. The police are currently \_\_\_\_\_ a suspect in connection with the hit-and-run accident.

## Task 6.

|  |
|--|
| patrolling, preventing, apprehending, enforcing, prosecuting |
|--|

1. The police officers are currently \_\_\_\_\_ the area to maintain public safety.
2. The security measures in place are aimed at \_\_\_\_\_ theft and vandalism.
3. The detective is actively \_\_\_\_\_ a notorious gang member involved in multiple crimes.
4. The law enforcement agency is responsible for \_\_\_\_\_ traffic violations and ensuring road safety.
5. The prosecutor is currently \_\_\_\_\_ a case against a suspected drug dealer.

## Task 7.

investigating, interrogating, arresting, detaining, enforcing

1. The police are currently \_\_\_\_\_ a series of burglaries in the neighborhood.
2. The suspect was taken into custody and \_\_\_\_\_ at the local police station.
3. The law enforcement agency is \_\_\_\_\_ stricter regulations to combat cybercrimes.
4. The officer is \_\_\_\_\_ a potential witness to gather more information about the incident.
5. The detectives are actively \_\_\_\_\_ a notorious gang involved in drug trafficking.

## Task 8.

patrolling, preventing, apprehending, enforcing, prosecuting

1. The police officers are currently \_\_\_\_\_ the border to stop illegal immigration.
2. The security measures are in place for \_\_\_\_\_ unauthorized access to the restricted area.
3. The detective's primary goal is to \_\_\_\_\_ the mastermind behind a series of bank robberies.
4. The law enforcement agency is responsible for \_\_\_\_\_ strict penalties for hate crimes.
5. The prosecutor is working on \_\_\_\_\_ a case against a corrupt politician.

## Task 9.

investigating, interrogating, arresting, detaining, enforcing

1. The police are \_\_\_\_\_ a suspicious package found at the train station.
2. The suspect was \_\_\_\_\_ in the act of shoplifting and is now in police custody.
3. The law enforcement agency is \_\_\_\_\_ new measures to combat cyber threats.
4. The officer is \_\_\_\_\_ a suspect involved in a hit-and-run accident.
5. The detectives are currently \_\_\_\_\_ a complex case of financial fraud.

## Task 10.

patrolling, preventing, apprehending, enforcing, prosecuting

1. The police officers are \_\_\_\_\_ the streets to ensure public safety during the festival.

2. The security measures are in place for \_\_\_\_\_ unauthorized entry into the government building.
3. The detective is determined to \_\_\_\_\_ the identity of the serial arsonist.
4. The law enforcement agency is responsible for \_\_\_\_\_ strict regulations on weapon possession.
5. The prosecutor is working on \_\_\_\_\_ a notorious drug lord who has evaded capture.

**5. Choose the correct words in italics.**

**The Evolving Landscape of Law Enforcement**

Law enforcement agencies around the world *are facing / is facing* significant challenges in the 21st century. With rapid advancements in technology and an increasingly interconnected global community, law enforcement *is adapting / are adapting* to meet the evolving demands of society.

One area where we can observe these ongoing changes is in the use of digital technologies. Police departments *are employing / is employing* cutting-edge tools and techniques to prevent and investigate cybercrimes. They *are using / is using* sophisticated software to track online activities and gather evidence in digital forensic investigations. Additionally, officers *are being / is being* trained to stay updated with the latest trends and methods used by cybercriminals.

Another aspect of law enforcement that is seeing continuous development *are / is* community policing initiatives. Police departments *are recognizing / is recognizing* the importance of building strong relationships with the communities they serve. Officers *are actively engaging / is actively engaging* with residents through programs like neighborhood watch and community outreach events. By fostering trust and collaboration, law enforcement *are hoping / is hoping* to create safer and more harmonious neighborhoods.

Furthermore, the use of body-worn cameras *are becoming / is becoming* increasingly prevalent in law enforcement agencies. These devices *are providing / is providing* a valuable tool for officers to record interactions with the public, ensuring transparency and accountability. This ongoing implementation *are leading / is leading* to improved police practices and better public trust.

In the realm of legal reforms, governments *are enacting / is enacting* new legislation to address emerging issues. For instance, many countries *are implementing / is implementing* stricter laws and regulations to combat money laundering and terrorism financing. Law enforcement agencies *are working / is working* closely with financial institutions and international organizations to detect and prevent illicit financial activities.

Lastly, the fight against organized crime *are requiring / is requiring* law enforcement agencies to adopt innovative strategies. Task forces *are collaborating / is collaborating* across jurisdictions to dismantle criminal networks involved in drug trafficking, human smuggling, and other transnational crimes. Intelligence sharing and joint operations *are playing / is playing* a crucial role in disrupting criminal activities on a global scale.

The world of law enforcement *is constantly evolving / are constantly evolving* to meet the challenges of the modern era. By employing advanced technologies, engaging with communities, implementing legal reforms, and collaborating across borders, law enforcement agencies *are striving / is striving* to ensure public safety and uphold the rule of law.

Task 1. *Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary.*

1. Read the text carefully and underline any unfamiliar words or phrases.
2. Look up the meanings of the underlined words and write down their definitions.
3. Summarize the main idea of each paragraph in your own words.
4. Answer the following questions based on the text:
  - What are some challenges that law enforcement agencies are facing in the 21st century?
  - How are police departments using digital technologies to combat cybercrimes?
  - What is community policing, and why is it important?
  - How are body-worn cameras benefiting law enforcement practices?
  - What legal reforms are being implemented to address emerging issues?
  - How are law enforcement agencies fighting organized crime on a global scale?

Task 2. *Discussion and Critical Thinking.*

1. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using digital technologies in law enforcement.
2. What are some potential ethical concerns related to the use of body-cameras?
3. Do you think community policing initiatives can effectively reduce crime rates? Why or why not?
4. Debate the effectiveness of legal reforms in combating money laundering and terrorism financing.
5. Brainstorm innovative strategies that law enforcement agencies can adopt to enhance their fight against organized crime.

Task 3. *Writing.*

1. Write a persuasive essay discussing the importance of law enforcement agencies adapting to technological advancements.
2. Imagine you are a police officer involved in community policing. Write a report on the impact of your outreach events and programs in creating safer neighborhoods.
3. Compose a letter to your local government representative, expressing your support for the implementation of stricter laws and regulations to combat money laundering and terrorism financing.

4. Write a news article highlighting a successful joint operation between international law enforcement agencies that led to the dismantling of a major criminal network.

5. Develop a proposal outlining the steps law enforcement agencies can take to improve public trust and transparency through the use of body-worn cameras.

*Task 4. Speaking and Role Play.*

1. Pair up and role play a conversation between a police officer and a community member discussing neighborhood watch programs.

2. Imagine you are a journalist conducting an interview with a cybercrime investigator. Prepare a list of questions to ask during the interview.

3. Organize a group discussion on the impact of globalization on law enforcement practices. Each participant should share their views and opinions on the topic.

4. Debate the pros and cons of intelligence sharing among law enforcement agencies across borders.

5. Present a case study on a successful community policing initiative implemented by a law enforcement agency in Ukraine. Discuss its effectiveness and outcomes.

*Task 5. Research and Presentation.*

1. Choose one specific digital technology used in law enforcement, such as facial recognition or predictive policing. Conduct research on its applications, benefits, and potential concerns. Present your findings to the class.

2. Investigate the role of social media in community policing efforts. How can law enforcement agencies effectively use social media platforms to engage with the community and prevent crime? Create a presentation summarizing your research.

3. Research a recent legal reform implemented in Ukraine to address an emerging issue. Present an overview of the reform, its impact, and any challenges faced during its implementation.

4. Explore the history and evolution of international collaboration in fighting organized crime. Create a timeline and visual presentation to showcase the major milestones and achievements in this area.

5. Investigate the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in law enforcement. Discuss the potential applications of AI, its benefits, and the ethical considerations surrounding its use. Present your findings and opinions to the class.

**6. Find mistakes or missing words in the sentences and correct them.**

Example: Look! The police officer arrest the suspect.

Correction: The police officer is arresting the suspect.

1. The lawyer meeting with her client right now.

2. They not studying to become police officers.

3. The detective finding the evidence at the crime scene.
4. We not understanding the new law.
5. The judge preside over the court hearing at the moment.
6. He not wearing his uniform while on duty.
7. The police officer arresting the criminal at the bank.
8. The prosecutor presenting her case in the courtroom today.
9. They not obeying the traffic laws.
10. The security guard watching the surveillance cameras now.

**7. Translate the following sentences from English into Ukrainian.**

1. The police officer is arresting the suspect.
2. The detective is interrogating the witness.
3. The judge is presiding over the trial.
4. The lawyer is presenting evidence in court.
5. The prosecutor is questioning the defendant.
6. The police officer is patrolling the streets.
7. The detective is investigating the crime scene.
8. The judge is delivering a verdict.
9. The lawyer is defending his client.
10. The police officer is issuing a ticket to the driver.
11. The detective is gathering witness testimonies.
12. The judge is reviewing the evidence.
13. The lawyer is cross-examining a witness.
14. The prosecutor is presenting the case to the jury.
15. The police officer is conducting a search.

**8. Translate the following sentences from Ukrainian into English.**

1. Детектив слідкує за слідом.
2. Суддя інструктує журі (присяжних).
3. Адвокат проводить переговори про угоду.
4. Прокурор подає запит на ордер на обшук.
5. Поліцейський надягає кайданки на підозрюваного.
6. Детектив аналізує відбитки пальців.
7. Суддя визначає покарання для відповідача.
8. Адвокат подає клопотання.
9. Прокурор закликає свідка на лаву свідків.
10. Поліцейський перевіряє автомобіль.
11. Детектив проводить оперативно-розшукову операцію.
12. Суддя дотримується закону.
13. Адвокат подає апеляцію.
14. Прокурор представляє заключну промову.
15. Поліцейський надає попередження.

## Part III

### 1. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets (*Present Simple or Present Continuous*).

**The Law of Tenses: Present Simple vs. Continuous for Law Enforcement**

In law enforcement, precise communication is critical for reporting crimes and describing legal facts. This guide contrasts "Present Simple" for routines and laws with "Present Continuous" for active operations and temporary situations.

**Present Simple: The "Standard Procedure"**

**Routines, Facts, and Regulations**  
Use for habitual duties (e.g., patrolling) and stating unchanging laws or court schedules.

**The Third-Person Rule**  
Add "s" or "es" only for singular subjects like "The judge" or "The suspect."

**Frequency Signal Words**  
Look for indicators like "always," "often," "every day," or "usually" to trigger this tense.

**Present Continuous: The "Active Operation"**

**Immediate and Evolving Actions**  
Use for events happening right now, such as "The suspect is fleeing the scene."

**The "To Be" + "-ing" Formula**  
Combine the correct form of "be" (am/is/are) with the action verb ending in -ing.

**Stative Verbs: The Exception**  
Verbs of state (know, believe, belong) rarely use "-ing" even if the state is current.

| Present Simple (Routine/Fact) | Present Continuous (Action Now) |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I investigate cybercrimes.    | I am questioning the suspect.   |
| She deals with fraud cases.   | He is arresting the suspect.    |
| They enforce the law.         | They are prosecuting criminals. |

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1. The police officer \_\_\_\_\_ (patrol) the streets every night to ensure safety.
2. The suspect \_\_\_\_\_ (run) away from the scene of the crime.
3. My neighbor \_\_\_\_\_ (work) as a lawyer in a prestigious law firm.
4. The detective \_\_\_\_\_ (interview) the witness at the police station.
5. The judge \_\_\_\_\_ (deliver) the verdict in the courtroom today.
6. The security guard \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the surveillance cameras to prevent any illegal activities.
7. The protesters \_\_\_\_\_ (gather) outside the courthouse to demand justice.
8. The police \_\_\_\_\_ (investigate) the case thoroughly before making any arrests.
9. The suspect \_\_\_\_\_ (deny) all the allegations against him during the interrogation.
10. The lawyers \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) their arguments for the upcoming trial.

### 2. Rewrite the sentences in the negative form using the *Present Simple or Present Continuous Tenses*.

1. The police officer patrols the streets every night.  
Negative. The police officer \_\_\_\_\_ (not patrol) the streets every night.
2. The suspect is running away from the scene of the crime.  
Negative. The suspect \_\_\_\_\_ (not run) away from the scene of the crime.
3. My neighbor works as a lawyer in a prestigious law firm.  
Negative. My neighbor \_\_\_\_\_ (not work) as a lawyer in a prestigious law firm.
4. The detective is interviewing the witness at the police station.  
Negative. The detective \_\_\_\_\_ (not interview) the witness at the police station.

5. The judge delivers the verdict in the courtroom today.

Negative: The judge \_\_\_\_\_ (not deliver) the verdict in the courtroom today.

6. The security guard watches the surveillance cameras to prevent any illegal activities. Negative: The security guard \_\_\_\_\_ (not watch) the surveillance cameras to prevent any illegal activities.

7. The protesters gather outside the courthouse to demand justice.

Negative: The protesters \_\_\_\_\_ (not gather) outside the courthouse to demand justice.

8. The police investigate the case thoroughly before making any arrests.

Negative: The police \_\_\_\_\_ (not investigate) the case thoroughly before making any arrests.

9. The suspect denies all the allegations against him during the interrogation.

Negative: The suspect \_\_\_\_\_ (not deny) all the allegations against him during the interrogation.

10. The lawyers prepare their arguments for the upcoming trial.

Negative: The lawyers \_\_\_\_\_ (not prepare) their arguments for the upcoming trial.

### **3. Choose the correct sentence.**

1. a) The police officer is arresting the suspect right now.  
b) The police officer arrests the suspect right now.
2. a) I always study for my law exams.  
b) I am always studying for my law exams.
3. a) The lawyer speaks with the witness at the moment.  
b) The lawyer is speaking with the witness at the moment.
4. a) She often visits her clients in jail.  
b) She is often visiting her clients in jail.
5. a) The judge is reading the verdict right now.  
b) The judge reads the verdict right now.
6. a) They never wear their bulletproof vests.  
b) They are never wearing their bulletproof vests.
7. a) The detective is interrogating the suspect currently.  
b) The detective interrogates the suspect currently.
8. a) The police officer is always carrying his handcuffs.  
b) The police officer always carries his handcuffs.
9. a) We usually prosecute criminals.  
b) We are usually prosecuting criminals.
10. a) The witness is testifying in court tomorrow.  
b) The witness testifies in court tomorrow.
11. a) The suspect is admitting his guilt right now.  
b) The suspect admits his guilt right now.
12. a) The lawyer is preparing the case for the trial at the moment.

- b) The lawyer prepares the case for the trial at the moment.
13. a) The police officer is patrolling the streets currently.  
b) The police officer patrols the streets currently.
14. a) The judge is delivering the sentence tomorrow.  
b) The judge delivers the sentence tomorrow.
15. a) They are often searching for evidence at crime scenes.  
b) They often search for evidence at crime scenes.

**4. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Which tense is used to talk about habitual actions or general truths?  
a) Present Simple  
b) Present Continuous  
c) Past Simple  
d) Past Continuous
2. Which tense is used to talk about actions happening at the moment of speaking?  
a) Present Simple  
b) Present Continuous  
c) Past Simple  
d) Past Continuous
3. The police \_\_\_\_\_ the suspect right now.  
a) are arresting  
b) is arresting  
c) arresting  
d) arrested
4. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ a crime scene after an investigation.  
a) investigate  
b) am investigating  
c) investigates  
d) investigating
5. The detectives \_\_\_\_\_ the suspect's alibi.  
a) are checking  
b) check  
c) checks  
d) checking
6. The judge \_\_\_\_\_ the defendant for perjury.  
a) is sentencing  
b) are sentencing  
c) sentencing  
d) sentenced

7. I \_\_\_\_\_ a lawyer, so I handle legal cases.

- a) am being
- b) am
- c) being
- d) be

8. The court \_\_\_\_\_ the defendant guilty.

- a) finds
- b) is finding
- c) finding
- d) found

9. The suspect \_\_\_\_\_ in custody until the trial.

- a) remains
- b) remain
- c) remained
- d) remaining

10. The officers \_\_\_\_\_ the evidence in the forensic lab.

- a) are analyzing
- b) analyze
- c) analyzes
- d) analyzed

11. The witnesses \_\_\_\_\_ in the courtroom.

- a) are testifying
- b) testify
- c) testifies
- d) testified

12. The suspect \_\_\_\_\_ a confession during the interrogation.

- a) makes
- b) make
- c) made
- d) making

13. The judge \_\_\_\_\_ the court session at 2 p.m.

- a) is opening
- b) open
- c) opens
- d) opened

14. The lawyer \_\_\_\_\_ the witness in the cross-examination.

- a) is questioning

- b) question
- c) questions
- d) questioned

15. The police officer \_\_\_\_\_ a suspect for driving under the influence.

- a) is arresting
- b) arrest
- c) arrests
- d) arrested

16. The suspect \_\_\_\_\_ his rights before questioning.

- a) knows
- b) is knowing
- c) know
- d) knowing

17. The witness \_\_\_\_\_ his statement in court tomorrow.

- a) is giving
- b) give
- c) gives
- d) gave

18. The police officer \_\_\_\_\_ the suspect's fingerprints.

- a) is taking
- b) take
- c) takes
- d) took

19. The lawyer \_\_\_\_\_ the case to the jury.

- a) presents
- b) is presenting
- c) present
- d) presented

20. The judge \_\_\_\_\_ a fair trial.

- a) ensures
- b) ensure
- c) ensuring
- d) ensured

21. Choose the correct answer: The police officer \_\_\_\_\_ the suspect's car for evidence.

- a) is searching
- b) search
- c) searches
- d) searched

22. The suspect \_\_\_\_\_ in custody until the trial.

- a) remains
- b) remain
- c) remained
- d) remaining

23. The lawyers \_\_\_\_\_ their closing arguments.

- a) are preparing
- b) prepare
- c) prepares
- d) prepared

24. The judge \_\_\_\_\_ the courtroom proceedings.

- a) oversees
- b) overseen
- c) is overseeing
- d) overseeing

25. The police officer \_\_\_\_\_ the suspect's Miranda rights.

- a) is currently reading
- b) has already read
- c) will read
- d) is about to read

**5. Choose the correct word from the box to complete each sentence.**

|        |             |         |       |         |      |
|--------|-------------|---------|-------|---------|------|
| arrest | investigate | commit  | wear  | protect | work |
| break  | participate | enforce | study |         |      |

1. The police \_\_\_\_\_ crimes and \_\_\_\_\_ sure people follow the law.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ as a lawyer in a prestigious law firm, and currently, she \_\_\_\_\_ a complicated case.
3. The suspect \_\_\_\_\_ by the police and \_\_\_\_\_ to the police station.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ the crime scene to gather evidence and \_\_\_\_\_ the case.
5. The detective usually \_\_\_\_\_ difficult cases, but right now, he \_\_\_\_\_ a murder investigation.
6. The security guard always \_\_\_\_\_ a uniform and a badge while on duty.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ in illegal activities and \_\_\_\_\_ to prison.
8. The police officer \_\_\_\_\_ the citizens and \_\_\_\_\_ law and order.

9. The witness usually \_\_\_\_\_ in court trials and \_\_\_\_\_ in the current one.

10. He frequently \_\_\_\_\_ the law by driving over the speed limit and \_\_\_\_\_ tickets.

11. The lawyers usually \_\_\_\_\_ long hours to prepare for trials, but this week they \_\_\_\_\_ on a high-profile case.

12. The judge \_\_\_\_\_ the law to make fair decisions and \_\_\_\_\_ many cases every day.

13. The suspect always \_\_\_\_\_ his rights before answering any questions.

14. They frequently \_\_\_\_\_ the crime scene for fingerprints and DNA samples, and currently, they \_\_\_\_\_ new evidence.

15. The officer often \_\_\_\_\_ suspects where they \_\_\_\_\_ at the time of the incident.

**6. Translate the following sentences from Ukrainian into English.**

1. Вони часто патрулюють вулиці міста, щоб попередити злочини.
2. Вона звинувачується у крадіжці автомобіля.
3. Я завжди поважаю права і свободи інших людей.
4. Зараз вони проводять перевірку документів.
5. Чи знаєш ти, які обов'язки мають поліцейські?
6. Вони використовують спеціальні технічні засоби для збору доказів.
7. Ми вчимося процедурі затримання підозрюваного.
8. У поліцейського є право затримувати особу, підозрювану у вчиненні злочину.
9. Я допомагаю свідкам злочину надати свідчення.
10. Наразі вони виконують обшук у будинку підозрюваного.
11. Я викликав поліцію, тому що бачив підозрілу поведінку незнайомців.
12. Ми плануємо провести зустріч з представниками правоохоронних органів.
13. Ви можете звернутися до юриста для отримання правової поради.
14. Вони затримали злочинця на місці злочину.
15. Моя сестра працює адвокатом і захищає права своїх клієнтів.

**Interactive Learning Zone: Online Exercise References.**

Test your knowledge on the Present Simple and the present progressive. After submitting your answers, you will see how well you have done in the test.



Practise the different tenses according to your level of English.



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