

ZAMERANIE NA POSTUPOVÚ SKÚŠKU Z PREDMETU

Cudzí jazyk I – Odborná komunikácia II – AJ

Študijný program Bezpečnostnoprávna ochrana osôb a majetku

<p>1. What are the duties/tasks/responsibilities of the criminal police? What units/agencies belong to the service of criminal police in Slovakia? How do criminal police officers differ from other members of the police force?</p>
<p>2. What areas of crime are the main concern of the criminal police service? Characterise the acts which belong to violent crime/ property crime and crimes against morality. Provide 3 examples of each one and explain them.</p>
<p>3. What does the notion “operative search activity” mean? What are the purposes of using operative search activity? What means of operative search activities are criminal police officers authorised to use?</p>
<p>4. What is the purpose and who are the typical perpetrators of economic crime? Give 5 examples of economic crimes and explain them. Which police service is responsible for investigating economic crime? Why is it difficult to investigate this type of crime? What cases of economic crime have recently been investigated in Slovakia?</p>
<p>5. Explain the term cybercrime. Which types of cybercrime are the most common in Slovakia? Do you feel people are truly aware of the dangers of cybercrime? Why is it so difficult for the police to combat cybercrime?</p>
<p>6. What is the difference between ransomware and malware? What are the dangers of phishing? What are the common signs of a phishing e-mail? What is hacking and how is it done?</p>
<p>7. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using the Internet? What are the dangers of sharing personal information online? How can teens avoid danger online? Why do older adults become victims of cybercrime? What are good habits to use to keep yourself safe online?</p>
<p>8. What is grooming behaviour? What are the stages of grooming? What examples of cyberbullying can you think of? What are the causes and effects of cyberbullying?</p>
<p>9. What is the role of the National Crime Agency? Where does the National Crime Agency belong to in the structure of the Police Force of the Slovak Republic? What crimes fall within the competence of the National Crime Agency?</p>
<p>10. What are the criteria for joining the National Crime Agency? Would you like to work for this agency? Why? What recent cases in which the National Crime Agency has intervened can you list? Give an account of one of them.</p>
<p>11. What is the difference between an organised group, an extremist group, and a criminal group according to the Criminal Code? What criminal organisations come into your mind? Where do they operate? What organised crime groups operate in Slovakia?</p>
<p>12. What are typical activities of organised crime groups? How does organised crime affect the society? Provide information on Italian Mafia, Russian Mafia, the Triads, or Yakuza. What do these organised criminal groups have in common? How do they differ?</p>

<p>13. What is interrogation? Who are the people that are involved in the interviewing process? What objectives does the interrogator want to achieve? What questions does s/he ask? What methods/techniques can the interrogator use during questioning? What are the safeguards against the abuse of police powers during the interviewing process? What caution is given to the accused before interrogation?</p>
<p>14. Study the situation: <i>Three thieves drove a stolen Range Rover into the front of the jewellery store on Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush. The car smashed through the glass front, narrowly missing customers who were shopping inside. The three men, wearing motorcycle helmets and clad in black, got out of the car and began smashing glass display cases with a sledgehammer and stuffing their pockets and bags with jewellery and watches. Smashing through a glass door, the suspects attempted to make their escape on foot.</i> You are going to interrogate one of the customers. What questions will you ask?</p>
<p>15. What are the major areas of criminology? Who are criminologists? Who in society is most likely to commit a crime? Which criminal offenders' characteristics are studied by criminologists? Is prison an effective punishment?</p>
<p>16. Who is most likely to become a victim of crime? Which factors influence the typology of victims? What can be done to prevent crime? What are the examples of crime prevention campaigns in Slovakia?</p>
<p>17. What are the key responsibilities of the Border and Foreign Police? What is the role of the Bureau of Border and Foreign Police? What types of borders need to be protected within the Schengen area?</p>
<p>18. What are the main tasks of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Units of Border Control at airports? - Units of Foreign Police? - the National Unit for Fight against Irregular Migration? - Police Detention Centres for Foreigners?
<p>19. What is the purpose of border control? What technical equipment and devices contribute to improving detection of illegal activities at the borders? How can the police fight smuggling and trafficking in human beings?</p>
<p>20. Why do people immigrate to other countries? When is immigration helpful to a country and when harmful? What nationalities are most immigrants who come to Slovakia?</p>
<p>21. What is a road traffic accident? What is a loss-incurring event? What are the most frequent causes of traffic accidents? What are the things that may distract drivers from concentrating on the road?</p>
<p>22. What are the requirements for and the process of obtaining a driving licence? How long have you had your driving licence? Have you ever been involved in a traffic accident (as a driver, witness, officer...)? What are the duties of the parties involved in an RTA?</p>
<p>23. What is the main purpose of road traffic? What are the duties/responsibilities of the traffic police service? What are some of the things that police officers check during a roadside check?</p>
<p>24. Give brief information on the rules of the road in Slovakia to a foreigner who wants to drive in our country. What are the most common driving offences dealt with by the traffic police? What are the sanctions that may be imposed for driving offences in Slovakia?</p>
<p>25. What is the purpose of traffic signs and signals? Which categories of traffic signs can you name and what are their functions? What colours and geometrical shapes are applied on signs?</p>

<p>26. Which document laid down the international standards of road signs and signals? Which document regulates the signs and signals in Slovakia? What is the general international agreement in using traffic lights? What do road markings typically look like?</p>
<p>27. What are the main tasks of the public order police? What categories of offences do they deal with? What type of investigation do they carry out? What do you think are some of the most common problems / offences that people report to the local police departments?</p>
<p>28. Name the hierarchical levels where the sections of the public order police are based. Which units / bodies carry out the tasks of the public order police? Describe their roles.</p>
<p>29. What is domestic violence? How is a case of domestic violence detected? Why is the crime often described as ‘hidden’? How can a case of domestic violence be reported? Who usually reports the case? Who are the victims of domestic violence? What may be the sanctions for committing domestic violence?</p>
<p>30. What do police officers need to consider when responding to a case of domestic violence? What are the basic questions that the officer needs to ask while receiving a report of domestic violence? Describe the steps taken by police officers after they have received the report of domestic violence. How do they treat the victim(s) and the offender?</p>
<p>31. Summarise all the police units involved in policing of the events of public disorder. What else can be done to prevent and to respond to such incidents? Which police units often cooperate in crowd control?</p>
<p>32. Name the protective gear and equipment they use. What activities do police officers perform when responding to riots? What do rioters look like and what is their typical behaviour during public disturbances? What weapons do they use? Describe one case of public disorder in Slovakia.</p>
<p>33. Explain cynology and hippology. Which section of the Police Force Presidium is in charge of the dog units and mounted police? Which characteristics of dogs and horses make them useful for police work? Have you ever witnessed police dogs or horses in action? What did the officers and the animals have to deal with?</p>
<p>34. What purposes are horses used for in policing? Where are the mounted police units located? What purposes are dogs used for? What two areas are service dogs trained in? What purposes can the specialist dogs be used for? Where are the dog units based?</p>
<p>35. What is the purpose of EUROPOL and its powers? What services does EUROPOL provide? Who can use its databases and services? What crimes does EUROPOL combat? What is the role of the EUROPOL National Unit in Slovakia?</p>
<p>36. Explain the main mission of INTERPOL. Provide information on its member countries and official languages they communicate in? Which crimes does INTERPOL focus on and what services it provides? Explain the INTERPOL system of the colour-coded notices. What’s the difference between EUROPOL and INTERPOL?</p>
<p>37. Why is international police cooperation needed? What is transnational crime? What crimes flourish these days? How does globalisation affect crime? Which international organisations facilitate cooperation between police forces from different countries? What is CEPOL’s expertise in the field of international police cooperation?</p>
<p>38. What is the Schengen Area? Explain the notion “Schengen Associated Countries”. What is FRONTEX? What is its mission? What problems does Slovakia face guarding a part of external Schengen borders? What is a single point of contact for international police cooperation in Slovakia?</p>