

O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI ICHKI ISHLAR VAZIRLIGI

A K A D E M I Y A

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INGLIZ TILI

O‘QUV QO‘LLANMA

(Huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi mutaxassisligi uchun)

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Ushbu o'quv qo'llanmada ingliz tilida huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi mutaxassisligiga oid mavzular, termin va iboralar haqidagi asosiy ma'lumotlar hamda egallangan bilim va ko'nikmalarni mustahkamlash uchun mashq va topshiriqlar o'rin olgan. Shuningdek, profilaktika inspektorining ish faoliyatida keng qo'llanuvchi materiallar, so'z va iboralar, huquqshunoslikka oid atamalar va kasb-hunar leksikasi aks etgan.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Ichki ishlar vazirligi Akademiyasida huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi mutaxassisligi yo'nalishida tahsil olayotgan kursant va tinglovchilar, shuningdek huquqni muhofaza qilish organlarining xodimlari uchun mo'ljallangan.

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SO‘Z BOSHI

Ushbu o‘quv qo‘llanma O‘zbekiston Respublikasi IIV Akademiyasida ingliz tilini o‘rganayotgan, shuningdek huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi yo‘nalishida tahsil olayotgan kursantlarga mo‘ljallangan. O‘quv qo‘llanmani yaratishdan asosiy maqsad kursantlarning huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasiga oid terminlarni o‘rganish, inglizcha so‘z boyligini oshirish hamda shu yo‘nalishdagi mavzularda erkin og‘zaki muloqot ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishdan iborat. Bundan tashqari, mazkur o‘quv qo‘llanma kursantlarga bo‘lajak kasblariga aloqador original matnlar mazmunini tushunish va ulardan kerakli ma‘lumotlarni ajratib olish, berilgan mavzular bo‘yicha fikr bildirish kabi amallarni bajarishni o‘rganishga yaqindan yordam beradi.

Leksik materialning asosiy qismi yangi bo‘lib, unda mutaxassislik tiliga xos so‘z va iboralar hamda ularning yasalish usullari va modellariga ham o‘rin berilgan. Shuningdek, ushbu o‘quv qo‘llanmada avvalgi o‘quv qo‘llanmalardan farqli o‘laroq audio matn, lug‘at va topshiriqlar kursantlar uchun havola etilgan.

O‘quv qo‘llanmada berilgan matn va topshiriqlar kursantlarni inglizcha og‘zaki nutqning turli ko‘rinishlariga o‘rgatish maqsadidan kelib chiqib tanlab olingan. Matnlar, og‘zaki va yozma shakllarda bajariladigan topshiriqlar hamda boshqa ijodiy ishlar uchun berilgan vazifalarning mazmuni va hajmi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi IIV Akademiyasi kursantlari uchun ishlab chiqilgan «Ingliz tili fanidan namunaviy dastur» asosida belgilangan. Ular orasidan «Ten Principles of Crime Prevention», «Walking directions», «Driving directions», «Patrolling», «Crime prevention», «Disturbing the peace», «Interviewing witnesses and victims» hamda kursantlarni bo‘lajak kasblariga yo‘naltiradigan boshqa mavzular o‘rin olgan. Har bir «Unit»da mavzuga oid faol so‘z va iboralar keltirilgan.

Har bir mavzu uchun bir nechtdan topshiriqlar berilgan bo‘lib, ular kursantlarning o‘qish va tinglash yo‘li bilan olgan ma‘lumotlarini ingliz tilida og‘zaki bayon qilish, berilgan savollarga javob berish, o‘rtaga tashlangan masala yuzasidan o‘z shaxsiy fikrlarini ifoda etish va munozaraga kirishish kabi ko‘nikmalarini hosil qilish va rivojlantirish uchun xizmat qiladi.

O‘quv qo‘llanmada muayyan kamchiliklarga yo‘l qo‘yilgan bo‘lishi ehtimoldan xoli emas. Shu bois mualliflar ushbu o‘quv qo‘llanma yuzasidan bildirilgan tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalar va takliflarni mamnuniyat bilan qabul qiladilar va kelgusi ishlarida ulardan foydalanadilar.

UNIT 1. POLICE AND CRIME

Active words



People in the police

detective – detektiv, izquvar
police officer – politsiya xodimi
policeman – politsiyachi (erkaklarga)
policewoman – politsiyachi (ayollarga)
the riot police – jamoat tartibini saqlash xodimi



Diqqat!

Police so‘zi bilan keladigan fe’llar doim ko‘plik shaklda bo‘ladi. Masalan:

The police are ... (to‘g‘ri)

The police is ... (noto‘g‘ri)

Diqqat!

Police so‘zi turli otlardan oldin kelishi mumkin. Masalan:

police car – politsiya mashinasi

police department – politsiya bo‘limi

police force – politsiya



The work of the police

arrest – hibs
carry out an investigation – tergov olib bormoq
catch a criminal – jinoyatchini tutish
collect evidence – dalillarni to‘plamoq
question witnesses / suspects – guvoh/gumon
qilinuvchini so‘roq qilish
search a building – binoni ko‘zdan kechirish
suspect somebody – kimdandir gumonlanmoq



When someone commits a crime

commit a crime – jinoyat sodir qilmoq
report the crime to the police – jinoyat haqida
politsiyaga xabar bermoq
interview the victim – jabrlanuvchidan ko‘rsatmalar olmoq
interview witnesses – guivohlardan ko‘rsatmalar olmoq
interview the suspect – gumon qilinuvchini so‘roq qilmoq
charge somebody with a crime – kimnidir jinoyatda ayblamoq





Places connected with police and crime

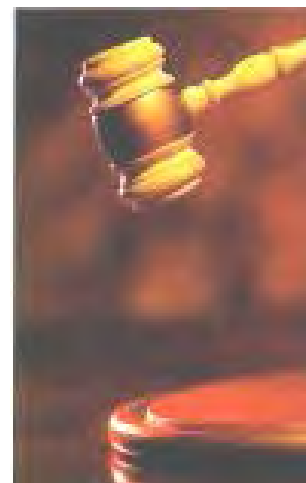
court – sud

interview/interrogation room – so‘roq qilish xonasi

police department – politsiya boshqarmasi

police station – politsiya mahkamasi

prison – qamoqxona



Crime

burglary – og‘irlik, bosqinchilik

kidnapping – odam o‘g‘irligi

murder – qotillik

shoplifting – do‘kon o‘g‘irligi

smuggling – kontrabanda

theft – o‘g‘irlik, kissavurlik



Criminals

burglar – bosqinchi

kidnapper – odam o‘g‘risi

murderer – qotil

shoplifter – do‘kon o‘g‘risi

smuggler – kontrabandachi

thief – o‘g‘ri



Committing a crime

to break into – buzib kirmoq

to kidnap – odam o‘g‘irlamoq

to kill someone – kimnidir o‘ldirmoq

to murder someone – kimnidir o‘ldirmoq

to rob someone – kimnidir tunamoq

to shoplift – do‘konlarni tunamoq

to smuggle – kontrabanda bilan

shug‘ullanmoq

to steal – o‘g‘irlamoq





Dialogni eshiting, so'ng matnni o'qib chiqing va bir kuni kechasi Vinson xonim bilan nima bo'lganligini bilib olasiz. Foydali iboralarni hamda yangi so'zlarni yod oling.

Listen to the dialogue



BURGLARY



- All right, Mrs. Wilson, tell us where you were yesterday at 7 o'clock in the evening.
- I was sitting at home and reading a book when suddenly I heard some strange noises outside my house.
- What did you do then?
- I got up, walked to the window, looked through it and saw two strange men carrying a television.
- Was it dark outside?
- It was getting dark but they were standing under a street lamp and talking nervously.
- Can you describe them?
- One of them was tall and well-built. He had a beard and long hair. The second was quite short and thin. I think he had a moustache... Yes, I'm sure he had a moustache.
- Could you tell us exactly what happened later?



– They were talking or rather arguing for some time when suddenly a third man appeared. He was wearing black clothes and carrying a large bag. I couldn't see what was in the bag because it was too far away to see. But I'm sure there were other things from my neighbours' house.



– So you thought they had stolen all those things from your neighbours' house.

– Yes, of course. They looked suspicious and it was too late to move furniture from one house to another. Besides, I haven't heard that my neighbours are moving out.

– What did you do later?

– I quickly went to my room and phoned the police. But there is something that terrifies me.

– What is it, Mrs. Wilson?

– I think that just before I left the window the man in black clothes looked straight at me. I'm sure he noticed me standing in the window.

– There is nothing to worry about, Mrs. Wilson. We caught the three men who broke into your neighbours' house yesterday. And your evidence is very helpful to our investigation.

– Oh, I'm so happy I could help you. Now I know how fast the police work and how safe we all are.

Translate and remember the useful expressions

Could you tell us what exactly happened then?

I phoned the police.

It was getting dark.

There is nothing to worry about.

They looked suspicious.

What were you doing yesterday at 7 p.m.?

Your evidence is very helpful.

Word list



appear – paydo bo‘lmoq	neighbour – qo‘shni
argue – bahslashmoq, tortishmoq	nervously – asabiy holda
break into – buzib kirmoq	noises – shovqin
carry – ko‘tarib bormoq, olib bormoq	notice – e‘tiborga olmoq, qayd etmoq
evidence – ko‘rsatma, dalil	scare – qo‘rqmoq
helpful – foydali	steal – o‘g‘irlamoq
investigation – tergov	straight – to‘g‘ri
move out – ko‘chib o‘tmoq	streetlight – ko‘cha

Task 1. Complete the table using nouns or verbs when it is necessary.

CRIME	CRIMINAL	VERB
<i>shoplifting</i>		
	<i>murderer</i>	
		<i>kidnap</i>
	<i>burglar</i>	
<i>smuggling</i>		
		<i>steal</i>



Task 2. Read the given words. Then divide them into three groups.

theft, witness, police department, victim, burglary, suspect, police station, smuggling, policeman, prison, kidnapping, interview room

A. CRIMES:

B. PEOPLE:

C. PLACES:



Task 3. Fill in the text with suitable words.

When a (1) is committed, someone (2) it to the police. The police carry out an (3) and try to (4) the criminal. They (5) the victim and witnesses. They collect (6) and (7) buildings. They interview any suspects. Finally they (8) someone and (9) him or her. Later they (10) this prison with a crime.

Task 4. Circle the sentence that you hear.



1. a) He's got a nice flat.
b) She's got a nice flat.
2. a) Do you like reading books?
b) Would you like to read a book?
3. a) I never want to know the truth.
b) I never wanted to know the truth.
4. a) I think they should arrest all the thieves.
b) I think they should arrest this thief.
5. a) Have you started to do it?
b) Have you started doing it?



Task 5. Listen to the dialogue and then choose the best answer.



1. When was Karen robbed?
a) two years ago b) two weeks ago c) two days ago
2. The thieves took.
a) all the money b) nothing valuable c) a few valuable things

3. Why wasn't anybody arrested?

- a) Because there was not enough evidence b) Because there were no fingerprints c) Because there were no suspects

4. Who was the eye witness?

- a) a girl b) an elderly lady c) there was no eye witness

5. Who owns a red Volvo?

- a) Karen's husband b) Karen c) Karen's son

Task 6. Listen to the sentences and fill in the gaps.



1. The police the murderers.
2. Detective Smith . the case.
3. Who is the main ?
4. Why don't you it?
5. We found a lot of
6. She is my



Unit 2. DESCRIPTION OF SUSPECTS

Active words: mustache, pale, overweight, complexion, distinctive mark, height, facial hair, tattoo, build

Get ready

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. What features do you use to describe people?
2. What are some features that make suspects easy to recognize?

WANTED	
George Collins	
George Collins is wanted for armed robbery. Collins robbed a bank in St. Louis and fled with \$500.000.	
Description:	
Age: 35	Eyes: Blue
Height: 5'3 inches (160 cm)	Complexion: Pale
Weight: 210 lbs (95.2 kg)	Gender: Male
Build: Large / Overweight	Distinctive marks: Spider tattoo on right forearm
Hair: Brown	
Remarks: Collins' dress at the time of the robbery was blue jeans, a red sweatshirt and a blue baseball cap. at the time of the robbery, Collins did not have facial hair. He may have grown a mustache since then to hide his identity.	
Contact the St. Louis Police Department if you have any information regarding George Collins' whereabouts.	

Reading

2. Read the wanted poster. Then, mark the statements as true (T) or false (F)

- 1__ The suspect stole money from a bank.
- 2__ The suspect has no distinctive marks.
- 3__ The suspect had a mustache during the robbery.

Vocabulary

3. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F).

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1___mustache | A the physical appearance of a person's skin. |
| 2___height | B a feature that makes someone recognizable |
| 3___overweight | C the measurement of how tall a person is |
| 4___complexion | D having light colored skin |
| 5___distinctive mark | E hair growth above someone's upper lip |
| 6___pale | F weighing more than is healthy |

4. Fill the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank

Word bank: *dress facial hair build tattoo*

1. Mr. Han looks different since he grew_____.
2. The usual_____for the occasion is a suit and tie.
3. The bank teller described a _____the suspect had on his arm.
4. The woman had a thin_____.

5. Listen and read the poster again. Where did Collins commit his crime?

Listening

6. Listen to a conversation between a police officer and a citizen.

Check (✓) the characteristics mentioned in the conversation.

- 1_____tattoo
- 2_____hair color

3 _____ height

4 _____ facial hair

5 _____ eye color

6 _____ build

7. Listen again and complete the conversation.

Officer: St. Louis Police Department

Citizen: Hi, I think I just saw George Collins, the bank robber.

Officer: Okay, sir. Can you tell me what he _____?

Citizen: Let's see... he had brown hair. He was a _____
_____. Large build and looked kind of overweight.

Officer: Did he have _____?

Citizen: Yes, he had a mustache.

Officer: Did you notice _____?

Citizen: Oh, yeah. He had a _____ on his arm.

Officer: _____ it could be him.

Speaking

8. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:
<i>Can you tell me what he looks like?</i>
<i>Did he have...</i>
<i>Did you notice anything else?</i>

Student A: You are a police officer. Ask Student B about a suspect's:

- build
- hair
- distinguishing marks

Student B: You believe you have seen a criminal. Describe the suspect to Student A.

Writing

9. Use the poster and the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the officer's notes.

SUSPECT DESCRIPTION	
Suspect wanted for:	_____

Hair color:	_____
Height:	_____
Facial Hair:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Eye color:	_____
Build:	_____
Dress:	_____

UNIT 3. DESCRIPTION OF CITIZENS

Active words: location last seen, additional information, a minor, sneakers, frames, a scar, eyebrow, a chipped front tooth, glasses

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. When do police have to describe citizens and civilians?
2. What are the most important features to describe when talking about a missing person?

MISSING **Child Bulletin**

Name: Justin Pate
Gender: Male
Age: 7
Height: 3'7 inches (109 cm)
Weight: 53 lbs (24 kg)
Build: **Thin**
Hair Color: **Blond**
Eye Color: Brown
Complexion: Pale with **freckles**

Location Last Seen: Palisades Park at 3:47 pm
Additional Information: The minor disappeared at the arts festival in Palisades Park. He is wearing blue **jeans**, a red **t-shirt** with a skateboard on it, and white **sneakers**. He wears glasses with dark blue frames. He has a scar above his left eyebrow and a chipped front tooth. His parents reported him missing two hours ago.

Reading

2. Read the bulletin. Then, mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 ☐ The missing child is wearing red glasses.
- 2 ☐ The missing child has a scar on his face.
- 3 ☐ The child has been missing for two days.

Vocabulary

3. Complete the word or phrase so that it has the same meaning as the underlined part.

1. Jackie has small, brown spots on skin on her face. _r _k _ _ _.
2. The girl wearing a collarless, short sleeved shirt. _ - _h _t.
3. The man had marks left on his skin after wounds healed on his knuckles. _c _ _s.
4. The man is wearing blue pants made of denim fabric. j _ _n _.

4. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F).

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. __thin | A a person who is not legally an adult. |
| 2. __blond | B a shoe designed for sports |
| 3. __minor | C to give information to someone |
| 4. __report | D lenses that help someone see better |
| 5. __sneakers | E having very little body fat |
| 6. __glasses | F pale yellow hair. |

5. Listen and read the bulletin again. Describe the missing boy's complexion.

Listening

6. Listen to a conversation between dispatch and an officer. Choose the correct answers.

1. Why does the patrol officer call dispatch?

- A. to ask if anyone has found the missing boy
- B. to report information about the missing boy

C.to confirm details about the missing boy

D.to request a copy of the missing boy's bulletin.

2.What will the officer likely do next?

A.Approach the boy

B.Call the boy's parents

C.Get a photo of the boy

D.Ask for boy's description

7. Listen again and complete the conversation

Dispatch: Beaumont Police Department. This is Sergeant Ames.

Officer: Sergeant, this officer Cline. I think I see that kid. The boy who went missing a couple of hours ago. I want to **1** _____ it's the right kid, though.

Dispatch: Ok, I've got the bulletin **2** _____.

Officer: Blond hair, thin, about seven years old?

Dispatch: Yeah, **3** _____. What's the kid wearing?

Officer: Jeans, red T-shirt, and ... white sneakers. He wears glasses, **4** _____?

Dispatch: Yes. You'd better **5** _____ and confirm.

Officer: **6** _____.

Speaking

8. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

Blond hair, thin, about seven years old?

What's he wearing?

He wears glasses, right?

Student A: You are an officer. You have spotted a missing child.

Talk to Student B about:

- the child's clothes
- the child's physical appearance

Make up a name for the officer.

Student B: You are a dispatch operator. Talk to Student A about a missing child.

Make up a name for the police department.

Writing

9. Use the bulletin and the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the missing child bulletin.

Missing Child Bulletin

Name: _____

Age: _____

Height: _____

Weight: _____

Build: _____

Dress: _____

Other information: _____

UNIT 4. WALKING DIRECTIONS

Active words: block, on foot, across, beside, go down, train station, crosswalk, bus stop, up ahead, directions, past, cross

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions

1. What are some places that tourists walk to in your town or city?
2. Is your town or city easy to walk around? Why or why not?

Reading

2. Read the pamphlet from a police station. Then, choose the correct answers.

1. What is the purpose of this pamphlet?

- A. to describe the Watson police force
- B. to explain ways to get to the police station
- C. to promote businesses that donate to the police
- D. to show the locations of different police station

2. Which is NOT indicated by the pamphlet?

- A. What street Bette's business is on?
- B. How to reach the police station from the library?
- C. How **to drive** from the Bell's Grocery to the police station?
- D. What business next to the police station?

3. What can you infer (*xulosa chiqarmoq*) from this pamphlet?

- A. Watson does not have an airport.
- B. Watson has at least two bagels shop.
- C. The bus stop across from Bell's Grocery.
- D. More people walk than drive in Watson.



DIRECTIONS TO THE WATSON AREA POLICE STATION

The following routes can all be taken **on foot**.

From the library: Walk one **block** down Elm Street **past** Bell's Bagels. Take the **crosswalk** at the corner onto Chestnut Avenue. **Go down** two more blocks to arrive at the police station.

From Bell's Grocery: walk one block down Johnson Street. Cross the street. You will be on the same side as the **train station**. Walk one block on Corner Street to arrive at the police station.

From Anne's Movie Teacher: go **across** Birch Street and walk one block. Take a right at the **bus stop**. Up ahead you will see Bette's Bagel Shop. The police station is right **beside** the bagel shop.

Vocabulary

3. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F)

1 B _beside	A to travel in a specific direction
2 C _block	B next to
3 D _on foot	C the distance between one street and another
4 E _cross	D to be walking
5 A _go down	E to go from one side to another
6 F _past	F to pass without stopping

4. Fill the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

WORD BANK: *police station, bus stop, across, train station, crosswalk*

- The man was taken to the _____ after he was arrested.
- Mary had to go _____ the street to get to the dentist.
- Use the _____ when crossing the street.
- Brenda went to the _____ to wait for the bus to arrive.
- Dave spent all day at the _____ because his train was late.

5. Listen and read the pamphlet again. Which location is probably closest to the police station?

Listening

6. Listen to a conversation between pedestrian and an officer. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

1. ___ The hotel is far from the pedestrian's location.
2. ___ The officer recommends that the pedestrian wait for a bus.
3. ___ The hotel is located on Park Street.

7. Listen again and complete the conversation.

Pedestrian: Well, I'm here on vacation. I'm 1 looking for the Grand hotel.

Officer: It's not far from here, only a few 2 blocks.

Pedestrian: Okay. So, what's the best way to get there?

Officer: 3 _____ Park Street until you get to the
4 _____.

Pedestrian: Okay. Then what?

Officer: Cross Baldwin Avenue. It's just after the bus stop. The Grand hotel will be 5 _____.

Pedestrian: Great, so it's not 6 _____.
Thank you officer.

Speaking

8. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:
<i>I'm looking for</i>
<i>What is the best way</i>
<i>It will be on your right/left.</i>


Student A: You are a police officer. Talk to Student B about:

1. his / her destination
2. the best way to walk there

Student B: You are a tourist. Ask Student A for directions. Make up a destination.

Writing

9. Use the conversation Task 8 to fill out the directions to your destination.

<p>Destination:</p> <p>How do you get there?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Take _____.2. Cross _____ at the _____.3. The _____ will be _____.	
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UNIT 5. DRIVING DIRECTIONS

Active words:

a traffic	take a right	parking lot	u-turn
a direction	go through	freeway	side street
a grocery store	intersection	light	go over

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. How do you describe the traffic in your town or city?
2. Is it difficult for tourists to drive in your town or city? Why or why not?



MAYFIELD COUNTY POLICE STATION LOCATION

Located at 332 Main Street. Easy access driving routes:

From downtown - Take a right from Jefferson Street onto Blake Street. **Go through** the first **intersection**. Turn left onto Main Street. The **parking lot** is just past the police station on the right.

From Somerville - Drive down Ross Road to the freeway. Take the **freeway** south to exit 95. Take a left onto highway 141. Take a right at the first **light**. Continue down Main Street.

From Silver Lake - Take Route 17 to Westboro Ave. Then, make a **u-turn** at the light. Take a right onto the first **side street**, Harrison Ave. **Go over** the Harrison Bridge. Take a left onto Main Street.

Reading

2. Read the police department website. Then mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

1. ___ The police station is on Main Street.
2. ___ Drivers from Somerville start on Ross Road.
3. ___ Drivers from Silver Lake must take the freeway.

Vocabulary

3. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F)

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1 ___ exit | A. a traffic signal to drive slowly, stop or go |
| 2 ___ u-turn | B. to pass an area without stopping |
| 3 ___ freeway | C. a 180 changes degree in direction |
| 4 ___ light | D. a ramp for leaving a freeway or highway |
| 5 ___ Go over | E. to drive on a bridge over water or a road |
| 6 ___ Go through | F. with many lines and no intersections. |

4. Fill the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

WORD BANK: *take, parking lot, intersection, side street*

1. _____ exit 74 to leave the freeway.
2. The major roads are busy; go down a(n) _____.
3. The _____ was full, so Nancy parked in the street.
4. There was a red light at the _____.

5. Listen and read the website again. On which rote don't you come across a traffic signal?

Listening

6. Listen to a conversation between police officer and dispatch. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 ___ The officer contacts dispatch to get directions.
- 2 ___ Dispatch tells the officer to turn onto Hill Street.
- 3 ___ The grocery store is on Merrill Ave.

7. Listen again and complete the conversation.

Officer: Dispatch this is unit 20. I'm heading to the grocery store call. But I need the directions

Dispatch: What is your location unit 20?

Officer: I'm on a 1 _____ it is Merrill Ave.

Dispatch: Okay. Tell me the cross street at your next 2 _____.

Officer: I just arrived at the intersections of Merrill Ave and 3 _____.

Dispatch: I see where you are, 20. 4 _____ on Merrill Ave.

Officer: Will do. The 5 _____ is on this street?

Dispatch: Correct. It is Anderson's Grocery. It'll be 6 _____.

Speaking

8. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:
<i>I need directions ...</i>
<i>I'm on ...</i>
<i>I just arrived at</i>

Student A: You are a police officer. Talk to Student B about:

1. your current location
2. the location of a call

Student B: You are a dispatch worker. Give Student A direction to a call.

Writing

9. Use the website and conversation from Task 8 to fill out the directions to the police station.

Destination:



How do you get there?

1. Take _____.
2. Pass the _____.
3. Go through _____.
4. It will be _____.

UNIT 6. TEN PRINCIPLES OF CRIME PREVENTION

First: Target hardening

Task 1. Read and remember the following words.

Vocabulary

1	target	nishon, predmet, ob'yekt / цель, объект, предмет
2	to damage	shikast yetkazmoq / повреждать
3	a valuable pet	qimmatbaho uy hayvoni / дорогое домашнее животное
4	target hardening	ob'yekt (nishon) ni mustahkamlamoq / упрочнение объекта (цели)
5	an alarm	trevoga / тревога, сигнал тревоги
6	screens in banks	oynali to'siq, banklarda oynali to'siqlar / щит (противоударные экраны) в банках
7	fencing system	saqlash (o'rash) tizimi / система ограждения
8	derelict property	tashlangan mol-mulk / брошенное (бесхозное) имущество
9	a wheel lock	g'ildirak qulfi / колёсный замок
10	resistant	bardoshli, chidamli / стойкий, прочный

Speaking

Get ready!

Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. What is the main principle in crime prevention?
2. What other principles of crime prevention do you know?

Reading

Task 2. Read and translate the first principle.

Target hardening means: "Making targets more **resistant** to attack or more difficult to remove or damage."

A **target** is anything that an offender would want to steal or **damage**. It could be an object, property, person or in some cases an animal, such as a **valuable pet**.

Here are some examples of **Target Hardening**.

1. fitting better doors, windows or shutters
2. window or door locks
3. **alarms**
4. **screens in banks** and building societies
5. **fencing systems**
6. repairing damaged and **derelict property**
7. fitting a **wheel lock** to a vehicle.

Speaking

Task 3. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the Target hardening?
2. What are some examples of Target hardening?

Second: Target removal

Task 4. Read and remember the following words.

Vocabulary

1	permanent	doimiy / постоянное
2	temporary	vaqtinchalik / временное
3	vulnerable persons	zaif (ojiz) shaxslar / уязвимые лица

4	a potential offender	ehtimollik jinoyatchi / потенциальный преступник
5	a secure location	xavfsiz joy / безопасное помещение
6	demolishing	ko‘chirib tashlamoq / сносить, снос
7	re-housing	yangi uyga ko‘chirish / переселять в НОВЫЕ ДОМА

Task 5. Read and translate the second principle.

Target Removal is: "**Permanent** or **temporary** removal of **vulnerable persons** or property".

Quite simply this means making sure that any object in which a **potential offender** might be interested is not visible.

Examples include:

1. removing radios from parked cars
2. keeping car keys out of sight, in a pocket or draw
3. placing valuable items in a **secure location**
4. **demolishing** derelict property
5. removing jewellery from shop windows at night
6. moving small vulnerable items nearer to cash tills in shops
7. **re-housing** vulnerable people.



Target Removal can be quite a simple process. Simply putting the car into the garage and locking it up is a good example of target removal.

Speaking

Task 6. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the Target Removal?
2. What are some examples of Target Removal?

Third: Remove the means to commit crime

Task 7. Read and remember the following words.

Vocabulary

1	reduce	qisqartirmoq, kamaytirmoq / сокращать, уменьшать
2	point of view	nuqtai nazar / точка зрения
3	means to commit crime	jinoyatni sodir etish vositalari / средства для совершения преступления
4	capable	qo‘l keladigan, ishlatsa bo‘ladigan / эффективный (способный) для чего-либо
5	accessible	erishib (yetib, qozonib) bo‘ladigan / доступный; достижимый
6	take place	sodir bo‘lmoq / случаться, иметь место быть
7	dustbin	axlat yashigi / мусорный ящик
8	wheely bin	g‘ildirakli axlat yashigi / мусорный ящик на колёсиках
9	a shed	omborxona / сарай, гараж
10	industrial premises	ishlab chiqarish (sanoat) binolari / промышленные (производственные) помещения
11	scaffolding	havoza / леса, подмости
12	venue	harakatni amalga oshirish joyi / место совершения действия

Task 8. Read and translate the third principle.

The previous techniques are aimed at **reducing** the risks directly associated with the target. Removing the Means to Commit Crime looks at the problem from a different **point of view**.

Removing the **means to commit crime** means: "Making sure that material **capable** of being used to help an offender commit a crime is not **accessible**."

Look at this photograph. What could be changed to reduce the chance of a crime **taking place**?



The **dustbins** could provide an easy access to the open window. Removing these dustbins and locking them away in a **shed** would remove the means to commit crime. Think about how many times you have seen large **wheely bins** around **industrial premises**. These can easily be used as mobile platforms. To remove this threat they could be chained or locked up so that they cannot be moved.

Other examples of removing the means to commit crime are:

1. locking up tools and gardening equipment
2. securing building materials such as **scaffolding**
3. using plastic drinking glasses in **venues** where there is a history of disorder.

Speaking

Task 9. Answer the following questions.

1. What does *removing the means to commit crime* mean?
2. What are some examples of *removing the means to commit crime*?
3. What could be changed to reduce the chance of a crime taking place?

Fourth - Reduce the payoff

Task 10. Read and remember the following words.

Vocabulary

1	payoff	yutuq, foyda / выигрыш, прибыль
2	gain	foyda, boylik orttirish / выгода, нажива
3	a safe	seyf / сэйф
4	a till	pul qutisi / денежный ящик, касса
5	a replica	nusxa / копия, факсимиле
6	a shop window	do‘kon vitrinasi / витрина магазина
7	bear in mind	e’tiborda tutmoq / иметь в виду
8	adequate	yetarli, talablarga javob beradigan / достаточный, отвечающий требованиям
9	insurance	himoya / защита
10	loss	ziyon, zarar / потеря, убыток, ущерб

Speaking

Get ready!

Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. What principles of crime prevention do you know?
2. What principles of crime prevention do you follow?

Reading

Reduce the **payoff** means: "Reducing the **gain** for the criminal if a crime is committed"

Examples of this include:

1. using a **safe** to reduce the amount of cash held in a **till**
2. using a **replica** in a **shop window**
3. property marking to make items identifiable and therefore less valuable to the criminal.

Bear in mind that even though **adequate insurance** will not reduce the gain to the criminal, it will reduce the **loss** to the individual or organization.



Speaking

Task 12. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the *reducing the payoff*?
2. What are some examples of *reducing the payoff*?
3. What does the adequate insurance reduce?

Fifth - Access control

Task 13. Read and remember the following words.

Vocabulary

1	restrict	chegaralamoq / ограничивать
2	site	turgan joyi, o'рни / местонахождение
3	quite	mutlaqo, juda, umuman / совершенно
4	complex	murakkab/ сложный

5	relatively	bir muncha, nisbatan / относительно, сравнительно
6	separate entries and exits	alohida kirish va chiqish joylari / отдельные входы и выходы
7	combination lock	raqam yoki harf kombinatsiyali qulflar / замок с цифровой или буквенной комбинацией

Task 14. Read and translate the next principle.

Access control means: **Restricting** access to **sites**, buildings or parts of sites and buildings.

There are many forms of Access control. Some of them are **quite complex**, but some are **relatively simple**.

Examples include:

1. door locks (and making sure doors are shut)
2. identity cards
3. entry card systems
4. entry phones
5. baggage screening
6. **separate entries and exits**
7. **combination locks.**

Speaking

Task 15. Discuss the following questions.

1. What does the *Access control* mean?
2. What are some examples of *Access control*?
3. Why we should restrict access to sites, buildings or parts of sites?

Sixth: Visibility / Surveillance

Task 16. Use your dictionaries and match the words with their translations.

Vocabulary

1	define	ta'riflamoq, tavsiflamoq / характеризовать; определять
2	visible	ko'rinib turadigan / видимый, видный
3	surveillance	nazorat, nazorat qilish, qarab turish / надзор, наблюдение
4	range	qator / ряд
5	apply	qo'llamoq / применять
6	involve	o'z ichiga olmoq / включать в себя, содержать
7	modifying	o'zgarish / изменение, модифицирование
8	pruning	kesib tashlash / обрезка, подрезка
9	shrubbery	buta, buta o'simlik, butazor / кустарник
10	placing	joylash, joylashtirish / размещение; расположение
11	overlook	ko'rinish, ko'zdan kechirish / обзор
12	deter	saqlab qolish, qo'rqitish, cho'chitish / удерживать (от чего-л.); отпугивать
13	deploy	joylashtirmoq, дислоцировать
14	store	zaxira / запас, резерв
15	caretaker	tartib saqlanishiga mas'ul shaxs, qorovul / ответственный за поддержание порядка (в здании); смотритель, сторож
16	closed circuit television (CCTV) systems	videonazorat tizimi / система видеонаблюдения
17	scale	masshtab, qamrov / масштаб, охват
18	encourage	imkoniyat tug'dirmoq, rag'batlantirmoq / способствовать, поддерживать

19	vigilant	ogoh, hushyor, ziyrak / бдительный; бодрствующий, бессонный
20	receptionist	ma'mur, administrator / секретарь (в учреждении), администратор (в гостинице)
21	counter	qarshi, qarshi turmoq / против; противоположность
22	to spot	ilg'amoq, ko'rib qolmoq, aniqlamoq / засечь, обнаружить

Speaking

Get ready!

Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. What principles of crime prevention do you know?
2. What principles we have studied at the last lesson?

Reading

Task 17. Read and translate the principle.

This principle is **defined** as "Making sure that offenders would be **visible** if they carried out a crime." Unlike any of the other principles, there are three types of **surveillance**, these are:

1. **Natural**
2. **Formal**
3. **Informal.**

Like all the other principles there is a **range** of methods and techniques that can be **applied**.

Natural surveillance

Involves modifying the existing surroundings to increase visibility. It can include:

1. pruning or removing shrubbery
2. improving or installing lighting

3. changing the height of fences
4. **placing** a playground area so that it **overlooks** nearby homes (and is overlooked by those homes).

Formal surveillance

Uses technology or specialist staff who are employed or tasked to **deter** and identify actual or potential offenders.

Formal surveillance methods include:

1. **deploying** police and security staff
2. **store** detectives
3. alarm systems
4. **caretakers** tasked with a security role
5. **closed circuit television (CCTV) systems**.

Some formal surveillance systems can be on a small **scale**, for example individual shops and premises. On the other hand, there are some large scale systems, such as city centre CCTV systems.

Informal or employee surveillance

This involves residents, employees and the community being **encouraged** to be **vigilant** and knowing what to do when they see a potential risk. For example **receptionists**, **counter** staff and office staff can be trained **to spot** potential problems. Procedures should be put in place to tell individuals or staff what to do if they see anything suspicious.

Speaking

Task 18. Answer the following questions.

1. How the principle Visibility / Surveillance is defined?
2. What types of Surveillance do you know?
3. What does Natural (Formal, Informal) surveillance include?

Seventh: Environmental design

Task 19. Read and remember the following words.

Vocabulary

1	environmental design	atrof-muhit himoyasini loyihalashtirmoq/ проектирование защиты окружающей среды
2	environment	atrof-muhit, tabiat / окружение, окружающая обстановка
3	estate	hudud, yer-mulk / поместье, усадьба, участок земли
4	opportunity	imkoniyat, qulay fursat / удобный случай, шанс, возможность
5	emphasis	urg‘u, urg‘u berish, alohida e‘tibor qaratish / акцент, ударение
6	development	yangi uy-joylar, binolar qurilgan yer / новое строительство, застройка
7	row	qator / ряд (домов); улица
8	circulate	aylanmoq, aylanib turmoq, aylanib yurmoq / двигаться по кругу
9	public space	umumiy foydalanish joyi / место общего пользования
10	approach	yo‘l, yo‘l tutish, chora ko‘rish / подход
11	coordinate (<i>also</i> co-ordinate)	o‘zaro moslamoq, muvofiqlashtirmoq / согласовывать

Task 20. Read and translate the next principle.

Crime prevention using **Environmental design** is a large topic. It involves: "Changing the **environment** of a building, a site, an **estate** or a town to reduce **opportunities** for committing crime."

The **emphasis** is on putting a range of preventive measures in place at the planning stage. Crime Prevention Through Environmental

Design (CPTED) can be used in existing environments, or in new **developments**. It can include a whole range of features, such as:

1. Visibility/Surveillance
2. Target Hardening
3. street and pathway layout
4. lighting.

Crime prevention can be built into a new housing development at the planning stage.



On this estate there are several features:

1. All doors and windows have good quality locks.
2. Planting has been kept to a minimum to increase surveillance.
3. The estate has an open design which also increases surveillance.
4. There are parking spaces outside each house which deter possible offences by providing more surveillance of the cars.
5. Opposite the **row** of houses there is seating and a park which encourages people **to circulate**.
6. The driveway paving is a different colour and texture to the **public spaces**. This lets any potential offenders know that they are on private land.
7. There is good street lighting and lighting outside each front door.

The whole **approach** to crime prevention on this estate was considered at the planning stage and crime prevention measures are used in a **coordinated** way.

Speaking

Task 21. Answer the following questions.

1. What does Environmental Design involve?
2. Where does *Crime Prevention through Environmental Design* (CPTED) can be used?
3. What features CPTED can include?

Task 22. Discuss the following statements.

1. Natural Formal, Informal types of surveillance.
2. Crime prevention measures at the planning stage in building a new house.

Eighth: Rule setting

Task 22. Read and remember the following words.

Vocabulary

rule setting
acceptable behaviour
ID badge
Local by laws
consumption
prohibiting
request
enacted by Parliament

Task 23. Read and translate the next principle.

Rule setting means: "The introduction of legislation, by-laws and codes of conduct, which set out what is **acceptable behaviour**."

There are many types of Rule setting, here a just a few:

1. Wearing **ID badges**.
2. Internal rules within businesses.
3. **Local by-laws**, such as those limiting **consumption** of alcohol in public places.
4. Signs **prohibiting** access to buildings or certain areas in buildings.
5. **Requests** to report to reception.
6. Laws enacted by Parliament.

Ninth - Increase the chance of being caught

Task 24. Read and remember the following words.

Vocabulary

slow down

increase

spot

proper management

security equipment

further

alert

publicize

Task 25. Read and translate the next principle.

Increase the chance of being caught is an "Anything that **slows down** an offender or **increases** their risk of being caught."

Preventive methods are more effective if the offender risks being caught. Anything that slows down an offender or increases the chance of detection is an effective method of prevention. This

means that good Target Hardening increases the time it takes to enter a building and increases the chances of being **spotted**. The longer it takes to commit an offence, the more vulnerable the offender feels.

Increasing the chance of an offender being caught can be achieved by:

1. **proper management** of CCTV systems
2. lighting that makes offenders more visible
3. making sure **security equipment** works properly
4. putting several preventive methods in place, which slows an offender down even **further**
5. **alerting** offenders to the fact that CCTV systems and alarms are being used
6. **publicizing** successes in detecting offenders.

Tenth: Deflecting offenders

Task 26. Read and remember the following words.

Vocabulary

to influence standards

thinking

attitude

turning to crime

Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships

encourage

Task 27. Read and translate the next principle.

This is the final principle of crime prevention and means: "Diverting the offenders and potential offenders from committing crime."

This involves agencies working with young people and offenders **to influence standards, thinking and attitudes**. The aim is to prevent potential offenders **turning to crime**.

Examples include:

1. education programmes & schools programmes
2. drug action teams
3. youth groups and organizations
4. providing training and work experience.

This method of preventing crime is increasing and the introduction of **Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships** has **encouraged** multi-agency working.

Safety in your home

Make sure that any security measures (such as window locks) don't block your escape route - and that you can get out of the house as quickly as possible. Fit a smoke alarm and test it regularly. Make sure you have an escape plan and that everyone in your household knows it.

Speaking

Task 28. Answer the following questions.

1. What does «*Deflecting offenders*» involve?
2. What measures must be taken to provide safety in home?
3. What examples «*Deflecting offenders*» include?

UNIT 7. CRIME PREVENTION

Active words: requires, initiate, discourage, alert, anticipate, reveal, recognize, appraise, a vulnerable target, accordingly, beverage, over-intoxicated

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. How do citizens and law officer work together to prevent crime in your country?
2. What should someone do if they fall victim to a crime?

CRIME PREVENTION GUIDE	
Crime prevention requires the cooperation of our city's residents, visitors, and police. Here's how you can help:	Some actions make it easier for crimes to occur. DO NOT: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ conversation with suspicious persons▪ leave vehicles or hotel rooms unlocked▪ large amounts of money in the presence of strangers▪ accept an opened beverage from someone you do not know▪ make yourself by becoming over-intoxicated <i>Regardless of prevention efforts, crimes still occur.</i> <i>If only should become the witness or victim of a crime:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ notify the police immediately▪ wait at a safe location, away from the crime, until police secure the area▪ provide what information you can to the investigation
With these suggestions we hope that you can help Trenton Police and citizens keep the city a SAFE and enjoyable place to visit.	

Reading

2. Read the Crime prevention pamphlet for tourists. Then mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 ☐ Tourist should check if taxi drivers are licensed.
- 2 ☐ Trenton Police recommend confronting suspicious people.
- 3 ☐ Witnesses should wait at crime scenes until police arrive.
- 4 ☐ Make up conversation with suspicious persons.

Vocabulary

3. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> initiate | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> appraise | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> anticipate |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> secure | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> recognise | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> notify |

- A. to expect something will happen
- B. to evaluate the quality of something
- C. to make sure a place is free of danger
- D. to start something
- E. to identify something as previously seen
- F. to inform someone about something.

4. Fill the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank

WORD BANK: *unlocked, discourage, presence, prevention, cooperation*

1. A dog can _____ criminals from entering.
2. No need for a key. The door is _____.
3. Crimes are rare in the _____ of police.
4. Reducing crimes requires _____ between citizens.
5. Crime _____ is an important part of keeping the community safe.

5. Listen and read the pamphlet again. What should a victim do until the police make the area where a crime happened safe?

Listening

6. Listen to a conversation between an officer and a tourist. Choose the correct answers.

1. Why is the tourist speaking to the officer?

- A to report a stolen item
- B to find a missing person
- C to describe an attempted theft
- D to notify her of a suspicious person.

2. What will the tourist likely do next?

- A make a phone call
- B identify the suspect
- C recover his backpack
- D describe his wife's clothing

7. Listen again and complete the conversation.

Officer: Did he 1 _____ the backpack?

Tourist: Yes, he tried. But I ran up and 2 _____ from him. He was surprised.

Officer: What did the suspect do then?

Tourist: He ran off that way, through the 3 _____.

Officer: 4 _____ what he looked like? What was he wearing?

Tourist: He was about 5'6». He had dark hair, a pale complexion and a moustache. He was wearing a green raincoat.

Officer: It sounds like 5 _____ . Could you identify him if you saw him?

Tourist: Probably.

Officer: We're going to ask you to do so. 6 _____ . We'll put this guy away with your help.

Speaking

8. With a partner, act out the roles bellow based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:
<i>Did he try to take...</i> <i>What was he wearing?</i> <i>We'll put this guy away with your help.</i>

Student A: You are a tourist. Talk to Student B about:

1. a suspect attempting a crime
2. how you prevented a crime
3. what the suspect did after

Student B: You are an police officer. Give Student A direction to a crime he/she prevented.

Writing

9. Use the website and conversation from Task 8 to write a short newspaper article about a prevented crime. Talk about:

1. the crime
2. how it is prevented
3. the final outcome

10. Before you read the text and render the main content translate following words.

Word list: *anticipation, recognition, appraisal, risk, initiation, utilizing, awareness, reflects, uniformed patrol officers, supervisors, engage in, specific beats, designated areas, assigned to*

Crime Prevention

Crime prevention is the **anticipation**, **recognition**, and **appraisal** of a crime **risk**, and the **initiation** of action to remove or reduce it.

Crime prevention is an active approach **utilizing** public **awareness** and preventive measures to reduce crime.

Crime prevention **reflects** a philosophy of self-defense where the police and the community take action before crimes are committed.

The patrol division, consisting of **uniformed patrol officers** and **supervisors**, provides basic police services. In addition to foot and automobile patrol, officers **engage in** a variety of activities in response to citizens' needs. The greater part of patrol today is carried out by officers in police cars **assigned to specific beats**, or **designated areas** of the community. In small agencies, one-officer patrol cars are prevalent; in larger cities, combinations of one- and two-officer cars are common.

The main task of a crime prevention inspector is to prevent crimes, carry out preliminary investigations of a crime, apprehend offenders, interview witnesses and victims, maintain order and keep peace and happiness of our country.

That's why we should study law and master special means, methods and forms of crime prevention.

Our work is difficult and dangerous but it is necessary and honorable at the same time.

11. Answer the following questions.

1. What is Crime Prevention?
2. What is the main task of crime prevention?
3. Who provides the basic police services?
4. What does the success of crime prevention depend upon?

UNIT 8. INTERVIEWING WITNESSES AND VICTIMS

Active words: victim statement, emotional state, interpreter, questioning, rapport, testimony, observation, interview, recorded, investigation, summarized

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. What questions should police ask the victim of a crime?
2. How does interviewing witnesses help to catch criminals?

Berkeley Police Department



INCIDENT REPORT

Reporting officer: McCarthy

Location of incident: Berkeley Train Station

Date: 3/25/2011 Time: 1:30 PM

Incident type: Aggressive Robbery

Victim Name: Sammi Ma

Interpreter name: Kim Li

Victim statement: The victim spoke only Mandarin and was in a highly **emotional state**. We recruited a citizen **interpreter** for **questioning**. After establishing a **rapport** with the, the interpreter **summarized** the victim's statement as follows. Victim reports that the two suspects approached her from behind and knocked her down. They took her backpack and removed her wallet from her pants pocket. The victim made no **observation** of any weapons.

Witness No. 1 Name: Carol Stevens

Witness No. 1 Statement: **Interview** with the witness was held outside the station. In her testimony, witness reports seeing two suspects exit the train station. According to Ms. Stevens, the suspects were wearing black sweatshirts. One suspect had a pistol. The other was holding a red backpack. They ran south down 2nd St.

Additional Notes: All interviews were **recorded**. Victim is willing to continue cooperating with the **investigation**.

2. Read the officer's incident report. Then, mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 ___ the witness required an interpreter.
- 2 ___ The suspects approached from behind
- 3 ___ Kim Li saw a suspect holding a pistol.

3. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F).

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 ___ victim | 4 ___ interpreter |
| 2 ___ rapport | 5 ___ record |
| 3 ___ testimony | 6 ___ interview |

A a person's account of an event

B to document something

C a relationship of mutual trust

D a person whom a crime has been committed against

E a person who expresses someone's words in another language

F to ask a person questions

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

WORD BANK: *investigation, emotional state, questioning, summarize, statement, observation*

- 1. The witness gave her _____ on what happened.
- 2. The robbery victim was in a poor _____.
- 3. The witness made a(n) _____ of the suspect's tattoo.
- 4. The officer asked the interpreter to _____ the witness's statement.
- 5. A(n) _____ followed the suspect's arrest
- 6. The suspect was taken to the station for _____.

5. Listen and read the report again. What weapon was one of the suspects thought to be carrying?

Listening

6. Listen to a conversation between an officer and a witness. Check (✓) the information the witness provides.

- 1 ___ suspects' heights
- 2 ___ suspects' voices
- 3 ___ suspects' dress
- 4 ___ suspects' faces
- 5 ___ suspects' weapons

7. Listen again and complete the conversation.

Officer: Okay. What can you tell me 1 _____
_____?

Witness: Well, one was tall and the other was short. I'm pretty sure one of them had a 2 _____.

Officer: Did you notice what 3 _____,
ma'am?

Witness: They were both wearing black sweatshirts.

Officer: Okay. I need you to think hard now, 4 _____
_____. Was it the tall or the short suspect that was holding the gun?

Witness: The taller one was holding the gun. The shorter one had a red backpack.

Officer: Did you 5 _____ about the suspects? Did they say anything as they ran by? Maybe you saw their 6 _____?

Witness: No. They just ran by me so quickly. That's all I remember.

8. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

What can you tell me about the suspects?

I need you to think hard now _

Did you notice anything else _

Student A: You are the witness to a robbery **Talk** to Student B about

1. the suspects' dress
2. items suspects held
3. other details

Student B: You are a police officer **Talk** to Student A about a robbery he or she witnessed

Writing

9. Use the incident report and the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the witness's written statement. Use today's day.



Homewood Police Department

INCIDENT REPORT

witness testimony

Name of witness: _____

Date: _____

Witness Statement: _____

10. Read the following text and answer the questions.

Interviews

The interview is the method by which the investigator obtains information that helps to reconstruct the facts of the happening.

The following "do's" and "don'ts" should be taken into consideration by most interviewers and interrogators. Some of them conflict with others, and not all of them should be adopted, but only those which accord with a particular officer's technique.

1. Do not show the effect of the subject's words on you. Do not show pity for the victim or anger at the accused.

2. Avoid giving him the impression that you want a conviction at all costs. What you really want is the truth; let him understand this.

3. Avoid using long or complicated words and phrases, unless this is done for some particular purpose. Many criminals are of very low intelligence and education and they cannot understand the language you speak to them.

4. Display confidence in his guilt.

5. Do not promise to do or to give something, which cannot be done or given.

6. Never disclose the existence of an informant.

7. If you have knowledge of a fact, do not disclose how you obtained the knowledge.

8. Try to give the impression that everything is known about him and the crime will be solved.

9. Demand the truth. Tell him it is good for him that he was apprehended and this will prevent him from committing another crime.

10. Learn to listen. Never interrupt him when he is speaking, allow him to continue.

11. Once you start questioning, ask questions continually. Never pause. As soon as he has answered a question ask another. A pause will give him time to think. This is one of the most important rules of the interviewer and interrogator. If you have

difficulty in thinking quickly and formulating questions, prepare a long list of questions beforehand. Do not let him see you are reading questions.

12. Ask questions which require detailed answers. Do not ask questions which may be answered by "Yes", "No", "Perhaps" etc.

13. If he does not answer a question immediately, do not wait for him when he thinks about the answer. Demand an answer immediately or put a different question.

Task 11. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the difference between the interrogation and interview?

2. What must the interrogator know about the subject?

3. What requirements to the interviews do you consider the most important?

Task 12. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

1. Very often the presence of another person in the room makes the task of the interviewing officer very difficult.

2. The interviewing officer should not show any emotion or his knowledge of the subject.

3. If the witness does not answer a question immediately, the investigator should wait for him when he thinks about the answer.

UNIT 9. PATROLLING

Active words: districts, trespassing, truck, neighborhood, service calls, arrest, encounters, alarms, hazards, protect, community, policing, observing, assist, motorist, patrolling

10 Law Enforcement March

Increased Patrols in South Watertown

Don Regal – Associated Press

Due to last week's increase in **service calls**, more police will be **patrolling** districts of South Watertown. Several calls regarded violent **encounters** between young tourists and local teens. Officers also responded to three **alarms** that went off in warehouses on Center Street. They **arrested** two young men for trespassing and vandalism.

In another incident, officers **assisted** several **motorists** with flat tires on Surrey Blvd. The station was due to a box

of roofing nails that fell from the bed of a. It took several hours to clear the **hazards** from the roadway.

According to police chief O'Donnell, "to **protect** the community and enforce the law, we'll increase patrols in several areas. But citizens can help though **community policing** and closely **observing** their own neighborhoods. Let us know when you need help and we'll be there." ●●●

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions

1. What do police officers do on patrol?
2. How do citizens help police find criminals?

Reading

2. Read the newspaper article. Then mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 ___ The number of service calls fell.
- 2 ___ Police arrested two young men for putting nails in the road.
- 3 ___ The chief hopes community policing will eliminate the need for increased patrols.

Vocabulary

3. Check (✓) the sentence that uses the underlined parts correctly.

- 1 ___ **A** The motorists were annoyed by the traffic jam.
___ **B** Police officers assist drunk drivers.
- 2 ___ **A** Dispatch send an alarm to the call.
___ **B** Susan swerved to avoid the hazard in the road.
- 3 ___ **A** The convict was sentenced to ninety hours of community policing.
___ **B** The convict had a violent encounter with the police.
- 4 ___ **A** The officers were determined to protect the murder.
___ **B** All officers enforce the speed limit.

4. Fill the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

WORD BANK: *protect, arrest, assist, alarm, community policing, service call, observe*

1. Officers responded quickly to the _____.
2. Police will _____ the trespassers.
3. Police must _____ citizens from harm.
4. The _____ went off when the thief broke in.
5. _____ any motorists with damaged cars.
6. _____ the house for suspicious activity.
7. _____ efforts reduced crime in the area.

5. Listen and read the article again. What problem did many car drivers face the previous week?

Listening

6. Listen to a conversation between police chief and officer. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 ___ The man was attacked by a group.
- 2 ___ The man should have waited for back up.
- 3 ___ The man was punished for his actions.

7. Listen again and complete the conversation.

Chief: So, what happened out there, Officer Grimes?

Officer: I was in patrol. I observed a group of people arguing. So I went up to see what the problem was.

Chief: You know you're supposed to wait for 1 _____
_____ when several people are present.

Officer: I only uncounted three at first. And then three more came around from the back.

Chief: Did they 2 _____ you?

Officer: No. They were fighting each other, three against three.

Chief: Did they have 3 _____?

Officer: One of them had a baseball bat, but no guns.

Chief: A witness said you 4 _____.

Officer: I did. The situation was very intense.

Chief: That's precisely why you should have waited for back up. 5 _____, there will be consequences.

Speaking

8. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:
So what happened- You know you're supposed to... <i>If this happens again...</i>

Student A: You are a police chief. Talk to *Student B* about:

1. a mistake on patrol
2. what the correct procedures are
3. consequences for repeating the mistake

Make up a name for the officer.

Student B: You are an officer. Talk to *Student A* about a mistake that you made.

Writing

9. Use the article and conversation from Task 8 to fill out the incident report. Use today's date.



Watertown Police Department

INCIDENT REPORT

(weapons drawn)

Officer: _____

Date: _____

Description of incident: _____

Reason for use of Weapon: _____

10. Read the following text and render the content.

Patrolling the beat

Patrolling is to pass along road, beat or a specified area in order to maintain order and security.

The beat is the smallest division of a police area. It is patrolled or 'worked' by a single constable, and it varies in size from a group of villages which might be visited only once a day to a few blocks of shops, banks, and offices which a constable can cover from end to end in thirty minutes. Each constable is personally responsible for his beat. In country districts his responsibility extends throughout the twenty-four hours, but in towns he is normally responsible only during the eight hours which he spends on duty.

The usefulness of the police depends on the ability of the constable on the beat or in the patrol car. It is to him that the citizen in trouble first turns, and it is on his efficiency that the prevention of crime and the arrest of criminals primarily depend.

Wherever possible, the constable works his beat on foot – at a traditional speed of 4 kilometers per hour. He is expected to make a mental note of every thing that is happening while he goes his rounds, and in particular to keep a lookout for, and, if he thinks it necessary, to investigate, anything out of the ordinary. He stops and questions anyone who is acting suspiciously or who he thinks may be in possession of stolen goods or carrying housebreaking instruments. From time to time he reports back to his police station by telephone at certain prearranged 'points'. He is not allowed to leave his beat without some very good reason, though most police forces now make some provision to enable him to get a light meal during the course of his duty.

The mere presence of a constable could prevent crime. It is an established fact that thieves are seldom stopped from stealing by the thought of the punishment. The sight of a constable on patrol, on the other hand, will make the boldest of criminals hesitate and will drive away altogether the casual thief, the man who simply

looks around for a suitable crib to crack. The prevention of crime, in fact, depends fundamentally on the visible presence of a uniformed policeman.

11. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the patrolling?
2. What is the beat?
3. What does the usefulness of the police depend on?
4. Who can a constable stop and question?
5. When does he allowed to leave his beat?
6. What does the success of the system depend on?

UNIT 10. DISTURBING THE PEACE

Active words: disturbing the peace, handcuffed, assaulting, loitered, public, intoxicated, container, disorderly conduct, verbally

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. What are some ways that a person can bother others in a public place?
2. How do people respond to public disturbances in your country?

Report number: 0005888904

Incident type: Disturbing the peace

Officer: Sherley Hansen

On April 4 at 11:25 pm, I answered a call to Stein's Bar on 7th Street. The bartender reported that a young man was drunk and **verbally assaulting** the other customers. The bartender said he refused to serve the man any more alcohol. The man then **loitered** and caused a further **public** disturbance. When I arrived, he was yelling and throwing bottles at the bar. I tried to interview him, but he threatened to fight with me. He was stumbling and appeared generally **intoxicated**. When he produced an **open container** of beer, I took the bottle away and forced him to sit down. I warned him that I was ready to charge him with **disorderly conduct** and a noise violation. He threatened me again and started to get up. I **handcuffed** the man and put him in the back seat of my police car.

Reading

2. Read the portion of a police report. Read the summary. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Word bank: *calm, handcuffs, customers, bottles, drunk*

A man was 1 _____ in a bar when the bartender refused to give him any more to drink. The man became upset and started to disturb 2 _____. A police officer arrived and found the man throwing 3 _____. The officer tried to get the man to 4 _____ down. When the man was uncooperative, the officer placed him in 5 _____.

Vocabulary

3. Check (+) the sentence that uses the underlined parts correctly.

1. ___ A Larry verbally assaulted the officer with his fist.
___ B Paula was too intoxicated to drive.
2. ___ A The manager reported the kids who loitered outside his store.
___ B Greg was arrested for a noise violation after driving too fast.
3. ___ A The loud music disturbed the neighbors.
___ B Most officers encourage disorderly conduct.
4. ___ A Laws exist to protect the public good.
___ B Police charged the robbery victim.

4. Fill In the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

Word bank: *drunk, disorderly conduct, open container, charge, noise violation, verbally assaulted*

1. Brian _____ the officer by using offensive language.
2. The _____ woman could barely stand.
3. The officers did not have enough evidence to _____ David with burglary.

4. It is illegal to drive with a(n) _____.
5. The man reported a (n) _____ at the loud party
6. Six people were arrested for _____ after a fight broke out in the stadium.

5. Listen and read the summary again. What charges is the suspect likely to face?

Listening

6. Listen to a conversation between a bartender and a police officer
Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 _ The bartender denied the tourist a drink.
- 2 _ The tourist struck the bartender.
- 3 _ The tourist will be charged with disturbing the peace.
7. **Listen** again and complete the conversation.

Bartender: 1 _____ you're here officer
That kid ruined most of my business for the night.

Officer: What exactly happened here tonight, Mr. Stein?

Bartender: Well, officer, that tourist was in here all evening.
2 _____ becoming very drunk.

Officer: What 3 _____ ?

Bartender: I refused to give him 4 _____.
That's when he got really angry.

Officer: What happened then?

Bartender: He yelled insults at my customers and knocked over a table full of glasses. Then he went outside and started throwing things 5 _____.
He kept yelling the whole time.

Officer: Well, I think we've got him 6 _____ now.

Bartender: Are you going to arrest him?

Officer: We'll definitely charge him with disturbing the peace. With all that yelling, we can probably get him for a noise violation and disorderly conduct, too. Thank you for your time, Mr. Stein.

Speaking

8. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

What did you do

I refused . . .

And then . . .

Student A: You are a bartender. Talk to Student B about:
a drunk tourist in your bar
how customers were affected
items possibly damaged

Student B: You are a police officer. Talk to Student A about an incident in the bar. Make up a name for the bartender.

Writing

9. Use the report and the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the arrest report. Make up a name for the suspect and officer.

ARREST REPORT

Officer: _____

Suspect's name: _____

Reason for arrest: _____

Possible charges: _____

Was alcohol involved? Y / N



UNIT 11. BATTERY

Active words: restrain, battery, offensive, touching, against his or her will, harmful, willful, exempt, immunity, excessive force, lawsuits

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1 What kinds of laws prevent people from hurting each other?

2 What is considered excessive force for a police officer in your country?

North City Police Department



OFFICER TRAINING MANUAL

Although you are authorized to use force, it is essential to exercise caution and good judgment. Use of force may justly or unjustly result in charges of police misconduct. Both the department and individual officers may face **lawsuits**.

The most common charge of misconduct involves **battery**. In general, battery is defined as **offensive touching**, or touching another person **against his or her will**. The contact does not necessarily have to be **harmful** to be battery. It simply must be the **willful** touching of someone without that person's consent.

As a police officer, you are **exempt** from battery charges, even if a suspect is injured, as long as you faithfully follow the use of force continuum. However, this **immunity** is limited. Use of **excessive force** while **restraining** a suspect may result in battery charges. For this reason, it is crucial that you be familiar with the appropriate use of force.

Reading

2. Read the passage from a training manual. Then, mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

1___Police departments may be sued if officers use excessive force.

2___Accidental contact is considered battery.

3___Officers lose immunity if they harm suspects.

Vocabulary

3. Match the words (1-4) with the definitions (A-D).

1___exempt

A to hold or control

2___restrain

B without permission

3___battery

C not subject to a rule or law

4___against (someone's) will **D** the act of touching someone without his or her consent.

4. Choose the correct word for each blank.

1) willful / harmful

A Even contact that isn't_____can be battery.

B Contact can only be battery if it is_____.

2) lawsuit / offensive touching

A_____is unwanted contact with someone.

B The _____claims the officer was too forceful.

3) excessive force / immunity

A Use of_____may result in legal problems.

B Officers have_____regarding battery.

5. Listen and read the manual again. What must officers do to ensure they do not face charges of battery?

Listening

6. Listen to a conversation between an attorney and a police officer.

Choose the correct answers.

1 What is the dialogue mostly about?

- A instruction for using a CEW
- B the police officer's training
- C why an officer did not use force
- D the legitimacy of a lawsuit

2 Why did the officer use a weapon?

- A The suspect struck a civilian
- B The suspect had a weapon
- C Empty hand control failed
- D She was ordered to do so.

7. Listen again and complete the conversation.

Attorney: So was he presenting a 1 _____ to anyone?

Officer: Oh, definitely. He 2 _____ and threatened to use it on store clerk.

Attorney: Then 3 _____ you used an appropriate level of force.

Officer: There was nothing else I could have done.

Attorney: Here's the problem. He hit his head on the floor after you 4 _____.

Officer: I know. But 5 _____ that I used excessive force. He had a weapon, so I was authorized to use a weapon 6 _____ and the other people in the store.

Speaking

8. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:
<i>So was he presenting...</i> <i>Oh, definitely...</i> <i>Here's the problem ...</i>

Student A: You are an attorney. Ask Student A about:

- the suspect's behavior
- the officer's actions
- the reason for using force

Student B: You are a police officer. Answer Student's questions.

Writing

9. Use the manual and the conversation from Task 8 to summarize the officer's use of force. Explain why the officer is exempt from battery charges. Make up a name for the officer.

Officer: _____

Type of Force Used: _____

Exempt from Battery? Y / N

Explanation: _____



UNIT 12. ASSAULT

Active words: assault provoke, intentionally, threats, self-defense, bodily injury, deadly weapons, violence, aggravated assault

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. What are common items that can be used as weapons?
2. Can a person be arrested for making threats in your country?

Report number: 000819726

Incident type: **Assault**

Officer: Leona Vicente

On October 9 at 12:35 AM, I answered a call to the Grey Tavern at 907 Oak Street. Witnesses reported a dispute between two men, Darren Rogen and Paul Cover.

I interviewed both suspects. Rogen claimed that Cover tried to **provoke** him into a fight several times that evening. He said Cover **intentionally** bumped into him several times and refused to apologize. Cover stated that Darren was mistaken. He claimed that he bumped into Mr. Rogen accidentally.

Witnesses reported that Rogen produced a knife and yelled **threats** at Cover. Cover began knocking over furniture and told Rogen, «Come and get me». When Rogen approached Cover threw a glass at Rogen's head. At that point, bar security ended the confrontation. Cover claimed he was acting in **self-defense**. Neither of the men sustained significant **bodily injury**. However, each man's show of force and use of **deadly weapons** showed intent to do **violence**. I arrested both men for **aggravated assault**.

Reading

2. Read the police report Then, mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1__ The arrestees agree on how the fight began.
- 2__ The police officer ended the fight.
- 3__ Cower sustained injuries in the fight.

3. Complete the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined part.

1. The burglar attacked the security guard with a(n) object that could kill someone. _ _ _ dl _ w _ _ o _ .
2. In the process of protecting himself, Vernon punched his attacker. _ el _ - _ _ f _ _ se.
3. Using force to hurt people is an officer's last resort. _ i _ _ _ ce
4. The crowd tried to get a reaction from the officers. _ _ _ vo _ _ .
5. The man faces two years in prison for causing serious physical harm to others. _ gg _ _ _ _ te _ _ ss _ _ _ _ .

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

WORD BANK: *threat, bodily injury, assault, intentionally, show of force*

1. Ann _____ hit the woman. It was not an accident.
2. Police took the man's _____ to shoot seriously.
3. A(n) _____ is a crime, even if no one is hurt.
4. No one sustained _____ in the crash.
5. Tristan's sentence was severe because the _____ he committed was on an officer.

5. Listen and read the report again. What weapons did the two men possess?

LISTENING

6. Listen to a conversation between a police officer and a suspect. Choose the correct answers.

1. What is the officer mainly asking about?

- A. where a weapon is now
- B. what happened in a fight
- C. how a fight was stopped
- D. who was injured in a fight

2. Why might the man go to jail?

- A. He injured witnesses.
- B. He would not obey commands.
- C. He threatened to hurt the other man.
- D. He refused to answer questions.

7. Listen again and complete the conversation.

Officer: Darren, I don't want to tell you again. **1** _____
_____ and answer my questions.

Darien: Why? I didn't do anything! You should arrest Paul!

Officer: I'll talk to Paul in a moment. **2** _____, _____,
you need to stop yelling.

Darren: This is ridiculous.

Officer: What caused the fight between you and Paul?

Darren: It was his fault. He was trying to start a fight **3** ____ ____.

Officer: The witnesses said that you pulled out a knife.

Darren: I told you, **4** _____.

Officer: Well, Darren, you're in some serious trouble, too. You committed an assault with a deadly weapon.

Darren: What? I never even **5** _____! He threw a glass at my face!

Officer: Calm down, Darren. You threatened to hurt him.

6 _____ to send you to jail.

Speaking

8. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:
<i>What caused the...</i>
<i>I didn't do anything!</i>
<i>Witnesses say that...</i>

Student A: You are a police officer. Talk to *Student B* about:
a recent fight
possible charges

Student B: You are a suspect. Talk to *Student A* about:
what happened during a fight.

WRITING

9. Use the report and the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the officer's notes.

Incident Notes

Individuals involved: _____

Events: _____

Possible charges: _____

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS FOR SELF EDUCATION

EMERGENCY CALLS

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. What are some reasons people call the police?
2. How quickly can police respond to emergencies in your town or city?

CHAPTER 12 - page 142

Responding to Emergency Calls

12 .8.1 Responding to calls from the dispatcher

Keep your radio on and nearby when you are on duty. Listen for calls from the dispatcher. Then, follow these steps when you respond.

1. Identify **yourself** by badge number.
2. State your current **location**.
3. Repeat the **code** to the dispatcher for verification.
4. Once instructed proceed to the location of the emergency.
5. Notify the dispatcher of your arrival.
6. When the emergency **involves** a criminal **offense**, attempt to identify and apprehend the **suspect**. If necessary, call to have **back up dispatched**. Wait for their arrival.

Reading

2. Read the page from a police manual. Then, mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 _ Officers identify themselves by name.
- 2 _ Officers verify codes before offering their location.
- 3 _ Officers call the dispatcher for backup.

Vocabulary

3. Match the words (1-5) with the definitions (A-E).

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. emergency | A a potential criminal |
| 2. code | B a crime |
| 3. suspect | C a specific place |
| 4. location | D an unexpected or dangerous situation |
| 5. offense | E numbers that represent |

4. Fill in the blanks with the words below:

identify, dispatch, respond, backup, badge number.

- 1 The police _____ quickly to emergencies.
- 2 Can you _____ the car that hit you?
- 3 State your _____ over the radio.
- 4 We _____ officers to locations in the city.
- 5 Call for _____ if you have a problem.

5. Listen and read the manual again. What is the first thing an officer should do when responding to a call from the dispatcher?

Listening

6. Listen to a conversation between a dispatcher and an officer. Check (/) the information the officer gives.

- 1 _ Type of emergency
- 2 _ Badge number
- 3 _ Present location
- 4 _ Description of suspect

7. Listen again and complete the conversation.

Dispatch: We have a code **357** in East Liberty. Officer needs back up. **1** _____.

Officer: **5963** responding.

Dispatch: **5963**, are you **2** _____?

Officer: I'm currently on Aiken at 19th Street and **3** _____

Dispatch: Proceed to 24th and Aiken immediately. Suspect is fleeing the scene **4** _____.

Officer: I'm **5** _____ right now.

Dispatch: Suspect is a Caucasian male in a black jacket and brown pants. About 6 ft tall, heavysset built.

Officer: **6** _____ **5963 out.**

Speaking

8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

We have a code...

I'm on my way.

Got it.

Student A: You are an emergency dispatcher Talk to Student B about:

- an emergency
- the offense
- the suspect

Student B: You are an officer. Respond to Student A's call.

Writing

9 Use the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the emergency response record. Use today's date and time.

Police Department

Time: _____

Date: _____

Describe the emergency: _____

Responding officer's badge number: _____

Describe the response:

1. Dispatch announced a _____

2. I responded and _____

3. Dispatch directed me to _____

4. Dispatch provided a _____

CRIMES: PICKPOCKET

Active words: awareness, theft, personal items, valuables, purse

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. Are pickpockets common in your country?
2. How does law enforcement address pickpocketing in your country?

THE LAKELAND GAZETTE

Saturday June 14



Wave of Thefts Worries Locals

Last summer, Lakeland residents reported only two criminal acts. This year, twelve thefts were reported in June alone. «I felt someone **bump into** me and my **purse** was gone», local woman Shirley Andrews explains. «He got my wallet and other **personal items**. I didn't even see him».

Sheriff Bill Grady shared his thoughts with us. «The police will do what they can. But people need to **protect**

themselves from being **victimized**.» So, what does Sheriff Grady suggest?»

Awareness is important. **Pickpockets** work together to create distractions and then take advantage». Fortunately, Grady points out, pickpockets are not typically violent. «Just leave your **valuables** at home», Grady says. «Lakeland is still a safe place».

**Were you a victim of pickpocketing?
Share your story with the Lakeland Gazette.
Call (583) 555-29-69**

2 Read the newspaper article. Then, choose the correct answers.

1 What is this article mostly about?

- A how the police are stopping pickpockets
- B how to protect oneself from pickpockets**
- C how to improve the Lakeland community
- D how to deal with a violent pickpocket

2 What can you infer about Lakeland?

- A It needs more police officers on duty
- B It has more crime this year than last year**
- C it has had several homes robbed this year
- D it has many tourists during the summer

3 Which of following is NOT common pickpocket behavior?

- A using violence
- B stealing in crowded places**
- C working in groups
- D distracting people

Vocabulary

3 Read the sentence pairs. Choose where the words best fit in the blanks

1 *awareness/distraction*

- A. Pickpockets create a(n)_____to steal valuables.
- B. _____prevents you from having your things stolen.

2 *protect/victimize*

- A. _____yourself from pickpockets by being aware.
- B. Pickpockets_____unaware people.

3 *theft/personal items*

- A. Purses often contain_____
- B. The punishment for_____varies by state.

Reading

4 Fill the blanks with the correct words and phrases from word bank.

Word bank: *purse pickpocket valuables bumped into*

1. Many women keep their personal items in a _____
2. Pickpockets steal backpacks hoping to find _____
- 3 A man _____ Mr. Jones and stole his wallet.
- 4 A _____ often steals things in crowded places.

5 Listen and read the article again. What is the best way to keep expensive items safe?

Listening

6 Listen to a conversation between a citizen and police officer. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 ___ The woman says the pickpocket was tall.
- 2 ___ The pickpocket bumped into the citizen.
- 3 ___ The woman's watch was stolen.

7 Listen again and complete the conversation.

Officer: Are you 1 _____ . Miss?

Citizen: No, not at all. Someone just stole my 2 _____ !

Officer: All right, try to 3 _____. Did you see the person who stole your purse?

Citizen: No. It was very 4 _____. I just felt someone bump into me. Then my purse was gone.

Officer: What did you have in your purse?

Citizen: Some 5 _____. A little money and my ID.

Officer: Okay, well don't worry Miss. We'll do what we can to find the 6 _____ and your purse.

Speaking

8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:
<i>Did you see...</i> <i>What did you have...</i> <i>Don't worry...</i>

Student A You are police officer. Talk to Student B about:

How they are feeling

What was stolen

How it was stolen

Student B You are a citizen. Talk to Student A about a stolen personal item.

Writing

9. Use the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the police report.

COMPLIANT: Pickpocketing

Did the victim see the pickpocket? Y / N



APPEARANCE: _____

Provide a brief description of the incident:

What items did the pickpocket steal?


CRIMES: ROBBERY

Active words: steal, Steal, come up, threaten, mug, demand, robbery, cash, ring, knifepoint

Get ready

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. What are some valuable items that people often carry?
2. How can people avoid being robbed?

	<h2>Police report</h2>
	<p>On January 17 at 1:00 AM, I answered a call to 112 4th Street about a robbery.</p>
	<p>I spoke to the victim, Rosa Hernandez. She stated that a tall man approached her in alley and mugged her. The thief came up behind Hernandez and held her at knifepoint. The thief then demanded all of her valuable items. He threatened to harm Hernandez unless she cooperated.</p>
	<p>Hernandez dropped her cash and wedding ring on the ground. The thief stole the items and then ran to the street.</p>
	<p>Hernandez did not see the attacker's face clearly.</p>

Reading

2. Read the police report. Read the summary. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Word bank: *money, robbery, thief, knife*

1 _____ approached Rosa Hernandez in an alley. He demanded her 2 _____ and wedding ring. The thief threatened to hurt Rosa with a 3 _____ if she did not cooperate. Rosa put her valuable items on the ground. The thief stole the items and ran away. Rosa reported the 4 _____ to the police.

Vocabulary

3 Check (✓) the sentence that uses the underlined part correctly.

- 1 ___ A A thief demanded Vera outside her house yesterday.
___ B A married person often wears a ring.
- 2 ___ A People use cash to buy things.
___ B Everyone praised the officer for stealing the suspect.
- 3 ___ A The thief ran away when he saw the officer approach him.
___ B A robbery is a way to catch a criminal.

4 Choose the correct word for each blank.

1 demanded/threatened

- A Sharon _____ that the suspect stop running.
B The officer _____ to arrest the man.

2 knifepoint/robbery

- A The man was held at _____.
B The police caught Sergio after he committed a _____.

3 come up/mug

- A Someone tried to _____ Amy in the alley.
B Marty turned around when he heard someone _____ behind him.

4 steal/approach

- A Criminals would rather _____ items than pay for them.
B _____ the suspect quietly so he does not hear us coming.

5 Listen and read the report again. Would Ms. Hernandez be able to identify the robber easily?

Listening

6 Listen to a conversation between a police officer and a woman. Mark the statements as true (✓) or false (✓).

- 1__ The thief cut the woman during the robbery.
- 2__ The woman did not see the thief's face.
- 3__ The officer disagreed with the woman's actions.

7 Listen again and complete the conversation

Officer: Please take a 1 _____
Ms. Hernandez, and tell me what happened.

Woman: Okay, officer. I was returning to my hotel. And a man suddenly 2 _____ me.

Officer: What did he 3 _____?

Woman: I don't know. He wore a mask over his face.
4 _____ he had a knife.

Officer: Are you hurt?

Woman: No, he didn't cut me. He just held the knife out and
5 _____
So I gave him my cash and ring.

Officer: Well, I'm glad. 6 _____
_____ You did the right thing.

Speaking

8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:
<i>Tell me...</i>
<i>Are you ...</i>
<i>He didn't ...</i>


Student A: You are a police officer. Ask Student B about:
a robbery
the thief
his/her condition
Make up a name for the victim

Student B:

You were robbed at knifepoint. Answer Student A's questions.

Writing

9 Use the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the police report. Make up a name for the officer.

POLICE REPORT	
Officer: _____	
Victim: _____	
Incident type: _____	
Describe the incident: _____	

If items were stolen, its items:	

THE CHIEF TASK OF THE UNIFORM BRANCH

The chief task of the uniform branch, however, is the prevention of crime, and to this end most of their efforts are directed.

Towards the end of 1948, when the shortage of policemen was acute, the chief constable of a county force decided to close down one of his village police stations and to cover the area normally patrolled on foot by the village constable by occasional visits of a police car instead. He chose this particular village for the experiment because for some years it had been quite free from crime and, superficially at least, it seemed to be an unnecessary extravagance of manpower to have a policeman stationed there.

During the next three months the village suffered from what was almost an epidemic of crime. There was one petty offence after another, and the calls for police help were so frequent that the chief constable was obliged to restore a resident constable in the village. The amount of crime decreased at once, and before long the village regained its former peace.

Few experiments could have shown more clearly how effectively the mere presence of a constable could prevent crime. It is an established fact that thieves are seldom stopped from stealing by the thought of the punishment. The sight of a constable on patrol, on the other hand, will make the boldest of criminals hesitate and will drive away altogether the casual thief, the man who simply looks around for a suitable crib to crack. The prevention of crime, in fact, depends fundamentally on the visible presence of a uniformed policeman. The principle is accepted in every police force throughout the country, and the method used for putting the principle into practice is the 'beat' system.

Vocabulary

chief – 1. the head of an organization; 2. most important

however – 1) used to introduce a statement that contrasts with or seems to contradict something that has been said previously; 2) in whatever way; regardless of how. **Usage:** When **ever** is used as an intensifier after **how**, **what**, **when**, **where**, or **why**, it should be separated by a space. Thus, **how ever** did you find her? could be rephrased, with no change of meaning, **how** did you **ever** find her? This rule tends to be more often followed or more widely understood in Britain than in the U.S.

However in the sense of «no matter how» (**however** gently you correct him, Peter always takes offense) should be spelled as one word. See also usage at whatever

shortage – a state or situation in which something needed cannot be obtained in sufficient amounts

acute – (of an unpleasant or unwelcome situation or phenomenon) present or experienced to a severe or intense degree

instead – as an alternative or substitute

particular – used to single out an individual member of a specified group or class

superficially – outwardly, in outward appearance

extravagance – a thing on which too much money has been spent or which has used up too many resources

epidemic – a sudden, widespread occurrence of an undesirable phenomenon

petty – of little importance; trivial

oblige – make (someone) legally or morally bound to do something

regain – obtain possession or use of (something) again after losing it

mere – used to emphasize that the fact of something being present in a situation is enough to influence that situation

thief (*plural thieves*) – a person who steals another person's property, especially by stealth and without using force or threat of violence

bold – (of a person, action, or idea) showing a willingness to take risks; confident and courageous

hesitate – pause in indecision before saying or doing something

casual – made or done without much thought or premeditation; happening by chance; accidental

crib – an apartment or house

crack – break into

Task 1. Answer the following questions.

1. What experiment was made in one of the villages of Great Britain?
2. What did the experiment result in?
3. What fundamental principle of crime prevention does this experiment demonstrate?

Task 2. Comment on the following statements.

1. It is an established fact that thieves are seldom stopped from stealing by the thought of the punishment.
2. The prevention of crime, in fact, depends fundamentally on the visible presence of a uniformed policeman.

Task 3. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

1. The mere presence of a constable cannot prevent crime.
2. It is an unnecessary extravagance of manpower to have a policeman stationed in villages.
3. Thieves cannot be stopped from stealing by the thought of the punishment.

THE WORK OF A CONSTABLE

The person of this profession must be able

- 1) to stop and question anyone who is acting suspiciously,
- 2) to deal with anything from a road accident to a smash-and-grab raid,
- 3) to help or to advise any citizen who needs or asks for assistance,
- 4) to control a crowd which can gather surprisingly quickly,
- 5) to stop a runaway thief, to keep order in a busy street,
- 6) to give first aid to someone taken suddenly ill etc.

What profession do we speak about?

The beat is the smallest division of a police area. It is patrolled or 'worked' by a single constable, and it varies in size from a group of villages which might be visited only once a day to a few blocks of shops, banks, and offices which a constable can cover from end to end in thirty minutes. Each constable is personally responsible for his beat. In country districts his responsibility extends throughout the twenty-four hours, but in towns he is normally responsible only during the eight hours which he spends on duty.

Wherever possible, the constable works his beat on foot – at a traditional speed of 2,5 miles per hour. He is expected to make a mental note of every thing that is happening while he goes his rounds, and in particular to keep a lookout for, and, if he thinks it necessary, to investigate, anything out of the ordinary. He stops and questions anyone who is acting suspiciously or who he thinks may be in possession of stolen goods or carrying housebreaking instruments. From time to time he reports back to his police station by telephone at certain prearranged 'points'. He is not allowed to leave his beat without some very good reason, though most police forces now make some provision to enable him to get a light meal during the course of his duty.

Working a one-man beat is often dull, but it is the basis of every chief constable's plans for the prevention of crime. The success of the system depends entirely on the ability and keenness

of the constable on the beat. He can, of course, call up his headquarters for help or instructions when he needs them, but like the officer-of-the-watch in a ship, he must have a reasonably clear idea of what to do in any emergency which might arise. He is expected to be able to deal with anything from a road accident to a smash-and-grab raid and to do so within the limitations, which the law imposes on him. And he is expected to be ready and willing to help or to advise any citizen who needs or asks for assistance.

The sort of work, which a policeman comes across on his beat, varies with the locality. The main difference is between town and country beats. In towns there is all the bustle of commercial life – the crowds, the heavy traffic, the busy shops, and the numerous petty criminals which such activities always attract. The constable on a town beat might be called upon to control a crowd which can gather surprisingly quickly, to stop a runaway thief, to keep order in a busy street, or to give first aid to someone taken suddenly ill.

Vocabulary

beat - an area allocated to a police officer and patrolled on foot

smash – violently break (something) into pieces

smash-and-grab – denoting a robbery in which the thief smashes a shop window and seizes goods

raid – a rapid surprise attack to commit a crime, especially to steal from business premises

crowd – a large number of people gathered together in a disorganized or unruly way

vary – differ in size, amount, degree, or nature from something else of the same general class

extend – cause to cover a wider area; make larger; cause to last longer

prearrange – arrange or agree upon (something) in advance

provision – the action of providing or supplying something for use

during the course of – during the specified period or activity

dull – lacking interest or excitement

keenness – acumen, brightness

emergency – a serious, unexpected, and often dangerous situation requiring immediate action

limitations – a limiting rule or circumstance; a restriction;

impose – force (an unwelcome decision or ruling) on someone

in particular – especially (used to show that a statement applies to one person or thing more than any other)

sort – a category of things or people with a common feature; a type

bustle – excited activity and movement

Task 1. Answer the following questions.

1. What must a constable be able to do?
2. What is the beat?
3. Who can a constable stop and question?
4. When is he allowed to leave his beat?
5. What does the success of the system depend on?
6. What is the main difference between town and country beats?
7. When can he call up his headquarters for help or instructions?

Task 2. Comment on the following statements.

1. Each constable is personally responsible for his beat.
2. Working a one-man beat is often dull, but it is the basis of every chief constable's plans for the prevention of crime.

Task 3. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

1. The beat is the smallest division of a police area.
2. The beat is usually patrolled by a group of two or three constables.
3. The constable works six hours a day.
4. Wherever possible the constable patrols his beat in a police car.
5. The constable makes a mental note of everything that is happening on his beat.
6. Every five minutes the constable reports back to his police station by telephone.
7. The constable is allowed to leave his beat if he wants to buy something to eat.
8. The constable can call up his headquarters for help or instructions.
9. The constable must have a reasonably clear idea of what to do in an emergency.
10. The constable can search and arrest any suspected person.

WHO KEEPS PEACE AND HAPPINESS OF THE COUNTRY?

The peace and happiness of any country depends to a very large extent on the type of police it has and how they do their work.

Each police force in Great Britain is divided into two main branches:

- Uniform police,
- Criminal Investigation Department (CID).

These two branches carry out different aspects of the same work – the prevention and detection of crime.

It has been rightly said that people get the government they deserve; it is equally true that people get the police force they deserve. The British possess one of the best police forces in the world.

The police in Britain enjoy a unique advantage over the police of almost every other country in the world: they are helped, not hindered, by the public they serve. The reason for this is that the British public respect and trust their policemen. In Britain, the basic conception is that the police are civilians whose job is to protect and to help their fellow-citizens.

A number of important principles follow. First: the police are not servants of the Crown that is, of the Government. The police forces of England are administered not from Whitehall but by their own local police authorities. The policeman can and should protect his fellow-citizens against criminals as well as against the Government or any other authority if the Government or that authority acts illegally. The policeman will restrain an official of a Government Department from making an illegal entry into a private house. His duty is simply to see that the law is kept.

Then, partly because of their civilian status and partly as a safeguard against the possible abuse of their power, the police are unarmed. It is almost impossible to exaggerate the good, which Britain has gained from insistence on this principle. The fact that the policeman is discouraged from using force means that he must

do his work by tact and persuasion. Blustering or shouting only makes a British crowd laugh or jeer, and the policeman learns that good humor is essential if he is to do his work well.

Finally, each policeman is individually responsible for his actions, and his powers must be clearly defined and limited. Neither principle needs much explanation. If each policeman did not have individual responsibility, it would mean that the police would be a paramilitary organization of a sort known only too well in totalitarian countries. For the same reason, their powers of arrest, of search, and of questioning the public must be determined and restricted.

The usefulness of the police depends on the ability of the constable on the beat or in the patrol car. It is to him that the citizen in trouble first turns, and it is on his efficiency that the prevention of crime and the arrest of criminals primarily depend. The policeman is an independent agent, and though there are of course occasions when two or more policemen work together, for the most part he does his work alone.

The prevention of crime is the main task of the uniform police.

Vocabulary

to a large extent – in a

substantial way; largely

deserve – do something or have

or show qualities worthy of

(reward or punishment)

possess – have as belonging to

one; own

unique – being the only one of

its kind; unlike anything else

advantage – a condition or

circumstance that puts one in a

favourable or superior position

hinder – make it difficult for

(someone) to do something or

for (something) to happen

status – the official classification

given to a person, country, or

organization, determining their

rights or responsibilities

abuse – use (something) to bad

effect or for a bad purpose;

misuse

exaggerate – represent

(something) as being larger,

better, or worse than it really is

insistence – the fact or quality of

insisting that something is the

case or should be done

discourage – persuade

(someone) against an action

administer – manage and be responsible for the running of (a business, organization, etc.)

conception – the way in which something is perceived or regarded

fellow-citizens – fellow countryman, compatriot

servant – a person employed in the service of a government

Crown – the monarchy or reigning monarch

Whitehall – 1) a street in Westminster, London, in which many government offices are located; 2) used as an allusive reference to the British government, its offices, or its policy

illegal – contrary to or forbidden by law, especially criminal law

restrain – prevent (someone or something) from doing something; keep under control or within limits

tact – skill and sensitivity in dealing with others or with difficult issues

persuasion – the action or process of persuading someone or of being persuaded to do or believe something

bluster – talk in a loud, aggressive

jeer – make rude and mocking remarks, typically in a loud voice

paramilitary – organized similarly to a military force

determine – cause (something) to occur in a particular way or to have a particular nature

restrict – put a limit on; keep under control

be on the beat – aylanib ko‘zdan kechirmoq; patrul xizmatida bo‘lmoq

occasion – a particular event, or the time at which it takes place

efficiency – the state or quality of being efficient

Task 1. Find English equivalents of the following words and expressions in the text:

1. Shaxs erkinligiga tahdid –
2. Bir ishning turli tomonlarini amalga oshiradilar –
3. Jinoyatlarning oldini olish va tergov qilish –
4. Beqiyos ustunlik –
5. Ularga xalal bermaydilar, balki yordam beradilar –
6. Hurmat qiladilar va ishonadilar –
7. Xususiy turar joyga noqonuniy (yo‘l bilan) kirmoq –
8. Yaxshi (-y tomonlari)ni bo‘rttirishga hojat yo‘q –
9. Xushmuomalalik va ishontirish –

10. Uning vakolatlari aniq belgilangan va cheklangan bo‘lishi kerak –
11. Shaxsiy javobgarlik –
12. Ularning hibsga olish, tintish va so‘roq qilish vakolatlari –

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What kind of work do the uniform police and detectives carry out?
2. Why are the British police considered to be one of the best?
3. What is the main task of the uniform police?
4. What features of character are absolutely necessary for a successful work of a policeman?
5. British policemen are unarmed. What do you think of this? Is it advantage or disadvantage?

Task 3. Focus on writing and discussion.

Do you agree with the statement that people get the government they deserve and that people get the police force they deserve?

Task 4. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

1. The policeman will restrain an official of a Government Department from making an illegal entry into a private house.
2. The usefulness of the police depends on the ability of the constable on the beat or in the patrol car.
3. Each policeman is individually responsible for his actions, and his powers must not be limited.

GLOSSARY

A

accident [N-COUNT] An accident is an unexpected and sudden event that results in injury and/or damage.

across [PREP] If something moves across, it moves from one side to the other side

acute – (of an unpleasant or unwelcome situation or phenomenon) present or experienced to a severe or intense degree

administration [N-COUNT] An administration is the group of people who manage an organization.

advanced imaging technology [N-UNCOUNT] Advanced imaging technology is a means of creating an image of a passenger that reveals what is underneath his or her clothing.

advise [V-I or T] To advise is to make a suggestion.

against (someone's) **will** [ADV] If something is done against someone's will, it is done without that person's consent.

aggravated assault [N-COUNT] Aggravated assault is a particularly serious form of assault, usually in which the attacker has used a deadly weapon or caused serious physical harm.

airway [N-COUNT] An airway is a tube that allows air to travel from the nose or mouth to the lungs.

alarm [N-COUNT] An alarm is a warning set off by a security system to notify people that something is wrong, for example, when a building is broken into.

alleged [ADJ] If a crime is alleged, it is suspected but not yet proven.

ammunition [N-UNCOUNT] Ammunition is the item that is placed into and fired from a gun.

anticipate [V-T] To anticipate something is to expect its occurrence.

appear [V-I0] To appear is to be present.

appraise [V-T] To appraise something is to evaluate its worth or essential quality.

apprehend [V-T] To apprehend someone is to arrest or stop someone.

approach [V-T] To approach someone is to get closer to someone.

arraign [V-T] To arraign someone is to call someone to court to answer charges against them.

arrest [V-T] To arrest someone is to detain that person as the suspect of a crime and escort them to jail.

arrest warrant [N-COUNT] An arrest warrant is a document given by a judge that allows for an arrest to be made.

arrestee [N-COUNT] An arrestee is a person who has been arrested.

assault [N-COUNT] An assault is the crime of causing or threatening to cause physical harm to someone.

assess [V-T] To assess something is to make a judgment or determination about something.

assist [V-T] To assist in something is to help in carrying it out.

ATM [N-COUNT] An ATM (Automated Teller Machine) is a machine that gives cash when a card is swiped and a personal code entered.

attack [N-COUNT] An attack is the use of violent force to damage or destroy something.

authorization [N-UNCOUNT] Authorization is permission required to do something.

automatic sentence [N-COUNT] An automatic sentence is a guarantee of punishment by law.

autopsy [N-COUNT] An autopsy is an official examination of a corpse.

awareness [N-UNCOUNT] Awareness is the state of knowing about your surroundings.

B

back up [N-UNCOUNT] Back up is additional police officers that support a police officer responding to an incident.

backpack [N-COUNT] A backpack is a bag with two straps worn on a person's back.

badge [N-COUNT] A badge is a piece of metal, usually worn on the chest, that identifies a police officer.

badge number [N-COUNT] The badge number is a number that identifies an individual police officer and is typically displayed on his or her badge.

bail [N-COUNT] Bail is the fee or conditions that must be met for an arrested person to leave jail.

bandage [N-COUNT] A bandage is material used to wrap an injury.

barrier [N-COUNT] A barrier is a device typically made of wire mesh that keeps suspects in the back seat from reaching into the front seat.

barrier [N-COUNT] A barrier is a physical obstacle that prevents people from moving past it.

baton [N-COUNT] A baton is a heavy stick that police use as a weapon.

battery [N-UNCOUNT] Battery is the act of touching someone without his or her consent.

beat - an area allocated to a police officer and patrolled on foot

beside [PREP] If something is beside something else, it is next to it.

block [N-COUNT] A block is the distance in a city between one street and the next.

blonde [ADJ] Blonde is hair that is a pale yellow color.

blood [N-UNCOUNT] Blood is a red substance that flows from human body when the skin is cut.

bludgeon [V-T] To bludgeon someone is to hit that person with a heavy object.

bodily injury [N-UNCOUNT] Bodily injury is physical harm caused to a person's body.

body type [N-COUNT] A vehicle's body type is its general style of vehicle, as in pick-up truck, sedan, or sports car.

bold – (of a person, action, or idea) showing a willingness to take risks; confident and courageous

bomb [N-COUNT] A bomb is an explosive device.

Bomb Squad [N-UNCOUNT] A Bomb Squad is a division within a police department responsible for disarming and removing explosives [also known as Explosive Device Disposal]

bond [N-COUNT] A bond is an amount of money an arrestee can pay to be released from detention until their trial.

book [V-T] To book someone is to record information about a suspect and his crime.

boot [N-COUNT] A boot is a type of sturdy footwear

bracelet [N-COUNT] A bracelet is decorative apparel worn on a person's wrist.

brand [N-COUNT] A brand is the name given to a product by the company that manufactures an item.

break into [V-T] To break into something is to enter or access something by damaging it or forcing it open.

brevity [N-UNCOUNT] Brevity is the act of giving much information in a short amount of time.

briefcase [N-COUNT] A briefcase is a rectangular container with a handle used for carrying paper documents.

brothel [N-COUNT] A brothel is a house or building used for prostitution.

build [N-COUNT] Build is the size and shape of a person's body.

bullet [N-COUNT] A bullet is a metal projectile fired from a gun.

bulletproof vest [N-COUNT] A bulletproof vest is a vest that protects the wearer from being injured when shot.

bump into [V-T] To bump into a person means to collide with him.

burglary [N-COUNT] A burglary is the act of stealing things from a home or other building.

burn [N-COUNT] A burn is an injury caused by heat.

bus stop [N-COUNT] A bus stop is where people get on and off buses.

bustle – excited activity and movement

C

cab [N-COUNT] A cab is another name for a taxi.

cadet [N-COUNT] A cadet is student training to become a police officer.

call off [V-T] To call off something is to say that something is cancelled or discontinued.

camera [N-COUNT] A camera is an object for taking photographs or videos.

carry [V-T-U 12] To carry something is to require something as a result or punishment.

carry out [V-T] To carry out a task is to begin and complete it.

carry-on [ADJ] If luggage is carry-on, it can be brought with a person into an airplane.

cartridge [N-COUNT] A cartridge is a metal or plastic cylinder containing gunpowder and a bullet that is placed into a gun.

cash [N-UNCOUNT] Cash is money in the form of paper bills (notes) or coins.

casual – made or done without much thought or premeditation; happening by chance; accidental

cause [N-COUNT] A cause is a reason for legal action.

cause of death [N-COUNT] A cause of death is an injury that ended someone's life.

cell [N-COUNT] A cell is a small room where a prisoner is kept in a jail or prison.

cell phone [N-COUNT] A cell phone is a handheld, personal electronic communication device.

chain of custody [N-UNCOUNT] The chain of custody is the history of property's passage from person to person.

channel [N-COUNT] A channel is a radio frequency used for communication.

charge [V-T] To charge someone is to take money from someone in exchange for a product or service.

charge [V-T-U 11] To charge someone is to legally accuse someone of committing a particular crime.

check [V-T] To check luggage is to have it placed in the cargo hold of an airplane.

checkbook [N-COUNT] A checkbook is a book of personalized bank notes used to make purchases through a person's checking account.

checkbook [N-COUNT] A checkbook is a book that contains blank checks issued by a bank to be used by an account holder.

chest compression [N-COUNT] A chest compression is a technique used during CPR that pumps blood through the heart and provides circulation.

chief – 1. the head of an organization; 2. most important

circumstances [N-COUNT] Circumstances are all the conditions that comprise a situation.

citation [N-COUNT] A citation is an official document requiring you to appear in court and/or pay a fine for breaking the law.

claim [V-T] To claim something is to insist it is true, or to insist that it belongs to you.

cocaine [N-UNCOUNT] Cocaine is a stimulant drug derived from the coca plant and is known for its addictiveness.

code [N-COUNT] A 10 code is an abbreviation used on the radio by dispatch and police for quick communication.

code [N-COUNT] A code is a set of numbers, letters, and/or symbols that communicates information to someone.

code 1 [N-COUNT] A code 1 call is a routine incident.

code 2 [N-COUNT] A code 2 call is an urgent incident, but traffic laws must be obeyed.

code 3 [N-COUNT] A code 3 call is an emergency and the officer can use his light and siren.

collision [N-COUNT] A collision is when a vehicle crashes into another vehicle or object.

come up [V-I] To come up is to quickly come nearer.

command [N-NONCOUNT] Command is the power someone has over others within an organization.

commissioner [N-COUNT] A commissioner is the top official in a police department's hierarchy (also known as a superintendent).

community policing [N-UNCOUNT] Community policing is when members of a community watch the community themselves and report any suspicious or criminal activity to the police.

complexion [N-COUNT] Complexion is the way the skin on someone's face looks.

comply [V-I] To comply is to obey orders.

conceal [V-T] To conceal something is to hide it so it will not be found.

concealed [ADJ] If something is concealed, it is hidden from view.

condition [N-COUNT] A condition is a set restriction.

confiscate [V-T] To confiscate is to take items away from someone.

constable [N-COUNT] A constable is a police officer with less jurisdiction and authority than a sheriff.

contamination [N-UNCOUNT] Contamination is the compromising of evidence by exposing it to uncontrolled conditions.

contraband [N-UNCOUNT] Contraband are objects brought into a prison illegally such as drugs or weapons.

controlled substance [N-COUNT] A controlled substance is a drug that is regulated by a government.

convict [V-T] To convict someone is to prove he or she is guilty of a crime.

cooperation [N-UNCOUNT] Cooperation is when two or more people work together toward a common goal.

cordon off [V-T] To cordon off an area is to block entrance to it with rope or tape.

coroner [N-COUNT] A coroner is a public official who investigates suspicious deaths.

corpse [N-COUNT] A corpse is a dead body.

court [N-COUNT] A court is the place where criminals receive sentences for their crimes.

CPR [N-UNCOUNT] CPR (Cardiopulmonary resuscitation) is a process to restore normal breathing or heart functioning.

crack – break into

credit card [N-COUNT] A credit card is a plastic card that allows people to charge purchases and pay for them later.

credit card [N-COUNT] A credit card is a small rectangular piece of plastic used to make purchases.

crib – an apartment or house

crime scene [N-COUNT] A crime scene is the place at which a crime took place.

criminal background [N-COUNT- UIO] A criminal background is a list of past crimes committed by someone.

cross [V-I] To cross is to go from one place to another.

crosswalk [N-COUNT] A crosswalk is a specific area where people cross the street.

crowd – a large number of people gathered together in a disorganized or unruly way

cruiser [N-COUNT] A cruiser is a police car used for patrols, also called a squad car or patrol car.

curb crawling [N-UNCOUNT] Curb crawling is soliciting prostitution from a car.

custody [N-UNCOUNT] Custody is the state of being forcefully held by legal authority, usually in a jail or prison.

cut [N-COUNT] A cut is an injury where the skin breaks.

D

damage [N-UNCOUNT] Damage is physical harm to something.

deadly force [N-UNCOUNT] Deadly force is when a person uses force knowing that it can result in death.

deadly weapon [N-COUNT] A deadly weapon is an item that can be used to kill someone or cause serious physical harm.

dealer [N-COUNT] A dealer is a person who sells illegal drugs.

debit card [N-COUNT] A debit card is a plastic card that allows people to use money from their bank account to make purchases.

defibrillator [N-COUNT] A defibrillator is an electronic device used to restore normal heartbeat.

demand [V-T] To demand something is to say strongly that something must be done.

dent [N-COUNT] A dent is a visibly damaged area on the body of a vehicle that has been forced inward by contact.

department [N-COUNT] A police department is a section of a government organization that is responsible for law enforcement.

detention center [N-COUNT] A detention center is a place where people who committed crimes are held [also known as a jail or prison].

diamond [N-UNCOUNT] A diamond is a valuable white stone used in making jewelry.

direct [V-I or T] To direct is to guide.

discontinue [V-T] To discontinue something is to stop doing something.

discourage [V-T] To discourage someone is to convince them not to do something.

disorderly conduct [N-UNCOUNT] Disorderly conduct is behavior that is determined by law to disturb the peace.

dispatch [N-COUNT] Dispatch is the act of giving information on the radio to police officers.

dispatch [V-T] To dispatch someone is to send them somewhere to complete a task.

distinctive mark [N-COUNT] A distinctive mark is something on a person's body that makes them easier to recognize.

distinguishing feature [N-COUNT- U3] A distinguishing feature is some aspect of a vehicle that sets it apart from others like it.

distraction [N-COUNT] A distraction is something which takes someone's attention.

distribution [N-UNCOUNT] Distribution is the process of supplying goods from one place to many others.

disturb [V-T] To disturb something is to alter or disrupt its position or state.

disturb [V-T] To disturb something is to bother or interfere with it.

division [N-COUNT] A division is a section within a police department that does certain tasks.

document [V-T] To document something is to make a record of it in writing, photographs, or audio/video recordings.

dress [N-UNCOUNT] Dress is the type of clothing a person wears.

driver's license [N-COUNT] A driver's license is an official document that gives you permission to drive a vehicle.

drug [N-COUNT] A drug is a substance used to alter one's perception or physical state.

drunk [ADJ] If someone is drunk, he or she has consumed enough alcohol to impair his or her ability to think and behave normally.

dull – lacking interest or excitement

during the course of – during the specified period or activity

duty belt [N-COUNT] A duty belt is a belt with pockets and harnesses for holding a police officer's equipment.

E

embassy [N-COUNT] An embassy is a government building that represents a country abroad.

emergency [N-COUNT] a serious, unexpected, and often dangerous situation requiring immediate action. An emergency is when something dangerous or serious happens in a way that is not expected.

emotional state [N-COUNT] Some one who is in an emotional state is highly influenced by their emotions and may not give an accurate statement.

empty hand control [N-UNCOUNT] Empty hand control is a tactic for apprehending a suspect without using a weapon.

encounter [N-COUNT] An encounter is an interaction between two or more people, violent, or otherwise.

enforce [V-T] To enforce a law is to cite, arrest, convict, or punish those who do not follow it.

epidemic – a sudden, widespread occurrence of an undesirable phenomenon

equipment console [N-COUNT] The equipment console is an area of the car used to control the radio, lights, and sirens.

escape [V-I] To escape is to get out of a jail or other detention center illegally.

escort [N-COUNT] An escort is a person who is paid to spend time with someone.

escort [V-T] To escort someone is to guard and take a prisoner somewhere.

evidence [N-UNCOUNT] Evidence is anything that shows a crime was committed and by whom.

excessive force [N-UNCOUNT] Excessive force is any use of force that is unnecessary and potentially harmful.

exempt [ADJ] If someone is exempt, he or she is not subject to a rule or law.

exit [N-COUNT] An exit is a ramp where cars can leave a freeway or highway.

expired [ADJ] If something is expired, it is no longer usable.

Explosive Device Disposal [N- UNCOUNT] Explosive Device Disposal is a division within a police department responsible for disarming and removing explosives [also known as Bomb Squad].

extend – cause to cover a wider area; make larger; cause to last longer

extravagance – a thing on which too much money has been spent or which has used up too many resources

F

face [V-I or T] To face is to stand in the direction of something else.

facial hair [N-COUNT] Facial hair is the hair growth on a person's face.

failure [N-UNCOUNT] Failure to do something is to not do something you were expected to do.

fare [N-COUNT] A fare is the money that someone pays to travel in a vehicle such as a taxi.

field [N-COUNT] The field is where police engage with the public.

Field Operations [N-UNCOUNT] Field Operations is a division within a police department responsible for responding to both emergency and non-emergency requests.

finder [N-COUNT] A finder is someone who discovers something that has been lost by someone else

fingerprint [N-COUNT] A fingerprint is a unique mark left on a surface that someone touched with his or her finger.

firearm [N-COUNT] A firearm is a general term for all types of guns.

first aid [N-UNCOUNT] First aid is medical care given to someone who is injured.

flashlight [N-COUNT] A flashlight is a hand-held device that produces a beam of light.

fleet [N-COUNT] A fleet is a group of vehicles controlled by a police department.

flight risk [N-COUNT] Flight risk is the chance that a criminal may leave an area so that he does not have to appear in court.

flow [N-UNCOUNT] Flow is the movement of traffic.

footprint [N-COUNT] A footprint is a mark left by someone's foot or shoe on the ground, floor, or other surface.

forced entry [N-UNCOUNT] Forced entry is the act of moving onto someone else's property by force.

Forensics [N-UNCOUNT] Forensics is a division within a police department responsible for solving crimes.

foul play [N-UNCOUNT] Foul play is an act that intentionally causes death.

fraud [N-UNCOUNT] Fraud is the act of illegally taking something valuable from someone by using dishonest methods.

fraudulent [ADJ] If something is fraudulent, it is a false imitation used for dishonest means.

freckle [N-COUNT] A freckle is a small, brown spot on someone's skin.

freeway [N-COUNT] A freeway is a road with many lanes and no intersections that can accommodate lots of traffic.

frequency [N-COUNT] Frequency is the number of times a vibration occurs in a designated period.

frisk [V-T] To frisk someone is to search someone's clothing for illegal substances or weapons.

G

gas mask [N-COUNT] A gas mask is a face covering that protects the wearer from poisonous gases

glasses [N-PLURAL] Glasses are a set of lenses held in frames that help people to see better.

gloves [N-COUNT] Gloves are clothing worn over the hands for protection and/or warmth.

go down [V-I] To go down means to travel in a specific direction.

go over [V-T] To go over is to drive on a bridge that is above water or another road.

go through [V-T] To go through is to pass an area without stopping.
gold [N-UNCOUNT] Gold is a valuable, shiny yellow metal used to make jewelry.
goods [N-UNCOUNT] Goods are anything that can be exchanged or stolen.
grounds [N-UNCOUNT] Grounds are the reason or cause for an action or belief.

H

hair [N-UNCOUNT] Hair is a part of the human body that grows in strands from the skin, predominately on the head.
handcuff [V-T] To handcuff someone is to lock together the hands of an arrested person
handcuffs [N-COUNT] Handcuffs are a metal device placed around the wrists to immobilize the hands.
handgun [N-COUNT] A handgun is a type of gun that can be operated using one hand.
hard hands [N-UNCOUNT] Hard hands is a police tactic involving punches, kicks, etc.
harmful [ADJ] If something is harmful, it can cause damage.
hazard [N-COUNT] A hazard is an object or situation that increases the possibility of an accident
hazardous [ADJ] If something is hazardous, it is dangerous.
height [N-COUNT] Height is how high something is or how tall a person is.
helmet [N-COUNT] A helmet is a hat made out of hard, protective material.
heroin [N-UNCOUNT] Heroin is a highly addictive illegal drug that is usually injected.
hesitate – pause in indecision before saying or doing something
hierarchy [N-COUNT] A hierarchy is a system of social or professional ranking.
high-speed chase [N-COUNT] A high-speed chase is a pursuit by car at speeds that are faster than people normally drive.
holding room [N-COUNT] A holding room is a small room where a prisoner is kept.
holster [N-UNCOUNT] A holster is a container typically worn on a belt that holds a handgun.
homicide [N-COUNT] Homicide is the act of killing a human.
hooligan [N-COUNT] A hooligan is a person who acts in a violent or disorderly manner, usually as part of a group.
horizontal [ADJ] If something is in horizontal position is goes from side to side.
horsepower [N-UNCOUNT] Horsepower is a unit for measuring the power produced by an engine.
hotel [N-COUNT] A hotel is a place where people pay to stay in a room, usually while traveling.
however – 1) used to introduce a statement that contrasts with or seems to contradict something that has been said previously; 2) in whatever way; regardless of how.
Usage: When **ever** is used as an intensifier after **how**, **what**, **when**, **where**, or **why**, it should be separated by a space. Thus, **how ever** did you find her? could be rephrased, with no change of meaning, **how** did you **ever** find her? This rule tends to be more

often followed or more widely understood in Britain than in the U.S. **However** in the sense of «no matter how» (**however** gently you correct him, Peter always takes offense) should be spelled as one word. See also usage at whatever

I

ID badge [N-COUNT] An ID badge is a card with information about a person, usually used to prove that the person is part of a particular group or organization.

identifiable [ADJ] A vehicle is identifiable by characteristics that distinguish it, or set it apart, from other vehicles.

identify [V-T] To identify is to know and name what something or someone is.

identity theft [N-COUNT] Identity theft is the act of stealing of someone's personal information and pretending to be that person.

idle [V-T] To idle is to let an engine run while the vehicle is not moving.

ignition [N-COUNT] An ignition is the mechanism that starts a vehicle's engine.

illicit [ADJ] If a drug is illicit it is illegal.

immunity [N-UNCOUNT] Immunity is a state of not being subject to a rule or law

impose – force (an unwelcome decision or ruling) on someone

in particular – especially (used to show that a statement applies to one person or thing more than any other)

influence [N-UNCOUNT] Influence is the effect a drug has on a person.

initiate [V-T] To initiate something is to start it off or begin it.

injury [N-COUNT] An injury is physical damage to a person.

inmate [N-COUNT] An inmate, also known as a prisoner, is a person who is kept in a detention center.

inspector [N-COUNT] An inspector is a police officer immediately below the rank of superintendent.

instead – as an alternative or substitute

insurance [N-UNCOUNT] Insurance is an agreement in which you pay a company in exchange for them paying your bills if you have an accident.

intent to distribute [N PHRASE] The intent to distribute is having the purpose of selling an illegal substance to another person.

intentionally [ADJ] If someone does something intentionally, they planned to do it.

interpreter [N-COUNT] An interpreter is someone who translates a conversation between parties that speak different languages

intersection [N-COUNT] An intersection is where two roads meet.

intersection design [N-UNCOUNT] Intersection design is the manner in which roads meet at an intersection,

interview [V-T] To interview someone is to ask them questions about something.

intoxicated [ADJ] If someone is intoxicated, he or she is under the influence of a substance that impairs behavior or judgment.

investigation [N-COUNT] An investigation is the effort of a law enforcement department to discover the facts surrounding an incident

IT [Information Technology] [N- UNCOUNT] IT is a division within a police department responsible for computers used to retrieve and store data

J

jail [N-COUNT] A jail is a place people who committed crimes are held [also known as a detention center or prison].

jeans [N-PLURAL] Jeans are pants made of denim fabric.

jewelry [N-UNCOUNT] Jewelry is decorative apparel such as rings, necklaces, and bracelets.

joyride [N-COUNT] A joyride is the crime of stealing a car and driving it at high speeds.

juvenile [N-COUNT] A juvenile is someone below the age of eighteen who is not considered an adult.

K

K-9 [N-UNCOUNT] K-9 is a division within a police department responsible for training and using dogs to assist police operations.

K-9 unit [N-COUNT] A *K-9 unit* is a group of police officers who work with trained dogs.

keenness – acumen, brightness

kettling [N-UNCOUNT] Kettling is a police force's practice of controlling a riot by surrounding rioters and forcing them into a small area.

key [N-COUNT] A key is a piece of metal with grooves that operates a mechanism such as a lock or ignition.

kidnap [V-T] To kidnap someone is to take or keep someone somewhere by force.

kit [N-COUNT] A kit is a collection of tools.

knifepoint [N-UNCOUNT] To be at knifepoint is to have a knife held to one's throat.

L

laptop [N-COUNT] A laptop is a portable computer.

lawsuit [N-COUNT] A lawsuit is a legal proceeding that is intended to compensate the victim of another person's unlawful behavior.

license plate [N-COUNT] A license plate is an identifying sign, usually made of metal, that displays a unique series of numbers or letters, and attaches to the front and rear of a vehicle.

licensed ADJ] If someone is licensed, he or she has official authorization to do something.

light [N-COUNT] A light indicates to car drivers whether to stop, go, or slow down.

lights [N-COUNT] Lights are devices typically on the top of a police car that flash and emit red and white light.

limitations – a limiting rule or circumstance; a restriction;

location [N-COUNT] A location is a place.

lock [V-T] To lock something is to fasten something in a way that it cannot be opened, typically using a key.

loiter [V-I] To loiter is to be in an area without a particular reason for being there.

lost [ADJ] If something is lost its owner cannot find it.

luggage [N-UNCOUNT] Luggage is the bags and other items that a person travels with.

M

mace [N-UNCOUNT] Mace is a liquid chemical substance that causes pain.

magazine [N-COUNT] A magazine is a metal container that attaches to a gun and feeds it ammunition.

make [N-COUNT] A vehicle's make is its brand, or the name of the company that manufactured it.

makeup [N-UNCOUNT] An item's makeup is the material of which it is made.

manslaughter [N-UNCOUNT] Manslaughter is the unintentional killing of a person.

manual traffic control [N-UNCOUNT] Manual traffic control is a method of moving traffic where a police officer gives signals to vehicles.

marijuana [N-UNCOUNT] Marijuana is a drug derived from the cannabis plant that people smoke to alter their perception.

mentally ill [ADJ] If someone is mentally ill, he is not capable of making rational decisions.

mere – used to emphasize that the fact of something being present in a situation is enough to influence that situation

metal detector [N-COUNT] A metal detector is a security device that notifies security personnel when a person has a metal object on his or her person.

methamphetamine [N-UNCOUNT- U13] Methamphetamine is a highly addictive drug that causes users to feel very energetic.

minor [N-COUNT] A minor is a person who is not legally old enough to be an adult.

mobile data terminal [N-COUNT] A mobile data terminal is a portable computer attached to a mount in the front seating area of the police car.

model [N-COUNT] A vehicle's model is its specific type among different types of vehicles manufactured by the same company.

modifications [N-COUNT] Modifications are special features added to a standard police car to enhance its functioning.

morgue [N-COUNT] A morgue is a facility in which dead bodies are stored.

motive [N-COUNT] A motive is a reason for doing something.

motorists [N-COUNT] Motorists are people who are driving cars.

mounted police [N-UNCOUNT] Mounted police are police officers who are riding on horses.

moving violation [N-COUNT] A moving violation is when a person driving a vehicle breaks a traffic law

mug [V-T] To mug someone is to steal something directly from someone, usually through an unexpected attack

multi-tool [N-COUNT] A multi-tool is a small metal item that contains several different tools such as a knife, screwdriver, and pliers.

murder weapon [N-COUNT] A murder weapon is an object used to kill someone.

mustache [N-COUNT] A mustache is hair that has been allowed to grow above someone's upper lip.

N

Narcotics/Vice [N-UNCOUNT] Narcotics/Vice is a division within a police department responsible for the enforcement of drug laws.

nature [N-UNCOUNT] The nature of something is the general quality of something.
noise violation [N-COUNT] A noise violation is the crime of being too loud in a public place.
notify [V-T] To notify someone is to tell them about something.

O

oblige – make (someone) legally or morally bound to do something
observation [N-UNCOUNT] Observation is the watching closely of someone or someplace for suspicious activity.
observe [V-T] To observe something is to watch it closely.
offense [N-COUNT] An offense is an action that breaks the law.
offensive touching [N-UNCOUNT] Offensive touching is the act of touching a person who does not wish to be touched.
on foot [ADJ] To travel on foot means to walk.
on scene [ADJ0] If you are on scene, you are present at the location of the accident.
one way [ADJ] If traffic is one way, it is all moving in the same direction.
open container [N-COUNT] An open container is a bottle, glass or other container of alcohol that is open in a public place.
overcharge [V-T] To overcharge someone is to make someone pay more money than is appropriate for a product or service.
overweight (ADJ) If a person is overweight, that person weighs more than is healthy.
own recognizance [N-UNCOUNT- U10] Own recognizance is a written promise from a criminal to appear in court while on bail.
owner [N-COUNT] An owner is a person to whom something belongs.

P

package [N-COUNT] A package is an object that is wrapped up and given to someone.
pale [ADJ] If a person is pale, that person has light skin.
paraphernalia [N-UNCOUNT] Paraphernalia is equipment used to take drugs.
parking lot [N-COUNT] A parking lot is an area where people park their cars
particular – used to single out an individual member of a specified group or class
passenger [N-COUNT] A passenger is a person on a plane, train, or other vehicle.
passport [N-COUNT] A passport is an identification document issued by a government that allows a person to enter other countries.
past [PREP] If something is past something else, it is farther away.
pat down [N-UNCOUNT] A pat down is the act of checking the body of a person for weapons or drugs.
patrol [V-T] To patrol an area is to watch it for suspicious or criminal activity.
patrol car [N-COUNT] A patrol car is a police car used for patrols, also called a squad car or cruiser.
penalty [N-COUNT] A penalty is a punishment for doing something illegal.
pepper spray [N-UNCOUNT] Pepper spray is a liquid chemical substance that causes pain.

personal information [N-UNCOUNT] Personal information includes details such as name, date of birth, social security number, and physical characteristics.

personal items [N-COUNT] Personal items are possessions which one can carry with or on oneself.

petty – of little importance; trivial

pickpocket [N-COUNT] A pickpocket is someone who steals money or personal items in crowded places.

pistol [N-COUNT] A pistol is any type of small gun that can usually be fired with one hand.

point of impact [N-COUNT] The point of impact is the specific place on a vehicle where it collided with another object.

police station [N-COUNT] A police station is where law officers meet and where arrested people are taken

population density [N-UNCOUNT] Population density is the number of people per unit of area living in a particular place.

possession [N-UNCOUNT] Possession is the condition of having something on your person, in your vehicle or in your residence.

possession [N-UNCOUNT] Possession is the state of owning something.

post [V-T] To post is to position yourself in a place for some purpose, as in posting guard.

potential [ADJ] If something has potential, it could be developing something or have certain qualities.

prearrange – arrange or agree upon (something) in advance

prescription [N-ADJ] If a drug is prescription, people need a doctor's authorization before it can be purchased.

presence [N-UNCOUNT] Presence is the state of being in a particular area.

presence [N-UNCOUNT] Presence is the state of being in or at a particular place.

prevention [N-UNCOUNT] Prevention is actions taken to keep something from happening.

priority [N-UNCOUNT] Priority is the importance of an incident.

prisoner [N-COUNT] A prisoner, also known as an inmate, is a person who is kept in a detention center.

probable cause [N-UNCOUNT] Probable cause is reason to believe that a crime was committed.

process [V-T] To process is to record information about a suspect and his crime.

profiling [N-UNCOUNT] Profiling is the practice of using a person's race, age or appearance as justification to single him or her out for search because that race, age or appearance matches the type of person who might commit a certain crime.

prohibited [ADJ-U 12] If something is prohibited, it is not allowed.

promotion [N-COUNT] A promotion is a move up a hierarchy to a more important position.

proof of ownership [N-UNCOUNT- U9] Proof of ownership is documentation that something belongs to someone, as in a receipt.

property [N-UNCOUNT] Property is something that belongs to someone.

prostitute [N-COUNT] A prostitute is a person who has sex for money.

prostitution [N-UNCOUNT] Prostitution is the act of selling sex.

protect [V-I or T] To protect a person is to keep him from being harmed.

protect [V-T] To protect someone or something is to take actions to keep it from harm.

provision – the action of providing or supplying something for use

provoke [V-T] To provoke someone is to cause someone to act or respond.

public [ADJ] If something is public, it affects or involves the general population of a particular area.

pulse [N-COUNT] A pulse is a throb found in areas of the body with arteries and indicates the heartbeat.

purse [N-COUNT] A purse is a handbag in which a woman carries her personal items.

pursuit [N-COUNT] A pursuit is the act of following someone, usually for the purpose of stopping or capturing the person.

Q

questioning [N-UNCOUNT] Questioning is the process of asking a suspect, victim, or witness of a crime questions regarding the crime.

R

radio [N-COUNT] A radio is a electronic device that allows for communication.

raid – a rapid surprise attack to commit a crime, especially to steal from business premises

random [ADJ] If something is random, it occurs without a pattern or reason.

rappro [N-UNCOUNT] A rapport is a harmonious relationship based on mutual trust.

reasonable [ADJ] If something is reasonable, it is fair or logical.

reasonable belief [N-UNCOUNT] Reasonable belief is the condition of having sufficient evidence to suspect someone is guilty of a crime. Reasonable belief of someone's guilt denotes probable cause for search and seizure.

receipt [N-COUNT] A receipt is a slip of paper that documents a purchase.

reckless [ADJ] If something is reckless, it is done without consideration of possible dangerous consequences.

recognize [V-T] To recognize something is to identify it as previously seen.

record [V-T] To record something is to make an audio or written copy of it.

record search [N-COUNT] A record search is an investigation of someone's criminal history.

Records [N-UNCOUNT] Records is a division within a police department responsible for maintaining official public records of police documents.

recover [V-T] To recover something is to get it back again

red light district [N-COUNT] A red light district is an area in which prostitution is legal.

reflective gear [N-UNCOUNT] Reflective gear is clothing that reflects light worn in circumstances of low-visibility.

regain – obtain possession or use of (something) again after losing it

registration [N-UNCOUNT] A registration is a vehicle's official certification with the state in the form of documents and license plates.

registry [N-COUNT] A registry is a document containing names and addresses of past offenders.

regulation [N-COUNT] A regulation is an official rule within an industry or organization.

rental car [N-COUNT] A rental car is a vehicle a person pays to use for a certain amount of time.

report [V] To report something is to give information about it.

rescue breathing [N-UNCOUNT] Rescue breathing is a process used to help someone breathe.

residence [N-COUNT] A residence is the place where someone lives.

resist [V-T] To resist someone is to try to escape or disobey that person.

respond [V-I] To respond is to do something about an action or event that is happening.

response code [N-COUNT] A response code is an instruction given to an officer that tells him the priority of an incident.

restitution [N-UNCOUNT] Restitution is the return of property to its rightful owner, or compensation for loss or damages.

restrain [V-T] To restrain a person is to hold or control that person.

restraints [N-COUNT] Restraints are items such as ropes that hold people or things in place.

revolver [N-COUNT] A revolver is a small gun that can usually be fired with one hand that has a revolving chamber for the cartridges.

rifle [N-COUNT] A rifle is a type of gun requiring two hands typically with more power and a longer range than a pistol.

rights [N-COUNT] Rights are freedoms designated by law.

ring [N-COUNT] A ring is a type of jewelry worn around the finger.

riot [N-COUNT] A riot is a disorderly situation in which a large number of people act violently.

riot gear [N-UNCOUNT] Riot gear is the equipment and protective clothing used by police officers who are trying to stop a riot.

riot shield [N-COUNT] A riot shield is a large, clear shield that is used by police officers entering a riot.

risk [N-COUNT] A risk is something that carries the possibility of something bad happening.

rob [V-T] To rob someone is to steal something from that person.

robbery [N-COUNT] A robbery is the crime of stealing something by threatening someone with bodily harm.

room key [N-COUNT] A room key is a key or card that opens a particular hotel room.

run [V-I] To run something is to put or leave it in its operational mode.

run [V-T] To run a red light or stop sign is to go through the intersection without stopping as required by law.

S

safe [N-COUNT] A safe is a strong, lockable container used to store valuable things.

safety [N-UNCOUNT] Safety is the state of being without danger

saliva [N-UNCOUNT] Saliva is a colorless fluid that is emitted from the mouth.

scales [N-PLURAL] Scales are equipment used to weigh people or things.

scar [N-COUNT] A scar is a mark left on the skin after a wound has healed.

screen [V-T/I] To screen a passenger is to check him or her for dangerous items before entering a vehicle or area.

search [N-COUNT] A search is the act of looking through someone's house, car, clothing, or belongings to find items that are illegal to possess.

search warrant [N-COUNT] A search warrant is a court document issued by a judge to search a person or location for evidence of a crime.

secure [V-T] To secure an area is to make sure it is free of danger.

seize [V-T] To seize something is to take something away from someone by legal authority.

seizure [N-UNCOUNT] Seizure is the act of taking something from someone.

self-defense [N-UNCOUNT] Self-defense is the act of protecting oneself from an assault.

sergeant [N-COUNT] A sergeant is a police officer with a rank under that of captain or lieutenant.

service call [N-COUNT] A service call is when the police come in response to a community member's report of suspicious or criminal activity.

shape [N-COUNT] The shape of something is its form, as in, circular, square, triangular or egg-shaped.

shell [N-COUNT] A shell is a metal or plastic cylinder that holds gunpowder and a bullet and is removed after a gun is fired.

shortage – a state or situation in which something needed cannot be obtained in sufficient amounts

shot [N-COUNT] A shot is the discharge of a firearm.

shotgun [N-COUNT] A shotgun is a type of gun that typically requires two hands and fires a broad spray of projectiles at a short range.

show of force [N-COUNT] A show of force is a threatening action for the purpose of demonstrating one's intention or ability to harm another person.

side street [N-COUNT] A side street is a small road with little traffic.

silver [N-UNCOUNT] Silver is a valuable, lustrous gray/white metal used in making jewelry, tableware, and other items.

simple possession [N-COUNT] Simple possession is the act of having a controlled substance without the permission of a physician.

siren [N-COUNT] A siren is a device on a police car that make a distinctive, loud noise.

smart phone [N-COUNT-U 14] A smart phone is a cell phone that can run multiple programs.

smash – violently break (something) into pieces

smash-and-grab – denoting a robbery in which the thief smashes a shop window and seizes goods

smuggling [N-UNCOUNT] Smuggling is the illegal practice of secretly taking goods into or out of a country.

sneaker [N-COUNT] A sneaker is a comfortable shoe designed for playing sports but also worn for everyday activities.

soft hands [N-UNCOUNT] Soft hands is a police tactic involving the non-violent touching of a subject.

soliciting [N-UNCOUNT] Soliciting is the act of attempting to buy or sell sex.

sort – a category of things or people with a common feature; a type

specialist [N-COUNT] A specialist is someone that is highly trained for a specific task.

speed [N-UNCOUNT] Speed is the rate at which an object is moving.

spike strip [N-COUNT] A spike strip is a device that has sharp points which puncture a vehicle's tires.

squad car [N-COUNT] A squad car is a police car used for patrols, also called a cruiser or patrol car.

stab wound [N-COUNT] A stab wound is an injury caused by stabbing someone with a sharp object.

staff [N-COUNT] A staff is a group of employees who work in a particular place.

standard issue [ADJ] If a gun or equipment is standard issue, it is normally given to all police officers.

statement [N-COUNT] A statement is someone's written or spoken account of something.

steal [V-T] To steal something is to take something without permission from the person who owns it.

sterilize [V-T] To sterilize something is to clean or remove bacteria from it.

sting [N-COUNT] A sting is an undercover police operation designed to catch criminals in the act.

stolen [ADJ] If something is stolen it has been acquired by theft.

style [N-COUNT] An item's style is its specific type with respect to form or appearance.

subordinate [N-COUNT] A subordinate is a person in a position below you in a hierarchy.

summarize [V-T] To summarize something is to give a brief account of it.

superficially – outwardly, in outward appearance

superintendent [N-COUNT] A superintendent is the top official in a police department's hierarchy (also known as a commissioner).

superior [N-COUNT] A superior is a person in a position above you in a hierarchy.

supervisor [N-COUNT] A supervisor is a person who supervises another employee.

suspect [N-COUNT] A suspect is a person who the police think committed a crime.

suspect [N-COUNT] A suspect is someone who is considered possibly guilty of a crime.

suspect enclosure [N-COUNT] A suspect enclosure is a steel and plastic barrier that ensures a suspect placed in the rear of a police car cannot harm a police officer in front.

suspicion [N-COUNT] A suspicion is a thought that something is probably true.

SWAT [N-UNCOUNT] SWAT [Special Weapons and Tactics] is a division within a police department responsible for performing high-risk operations.

switchblade [N-COUNT] A switchblade is a type of knife with a blade that springs out at the press of a button.

T

take [V-T] To take is to follow a specific road or use a specific exit.

tattoo [N-COUNT] A tattoo is a design made on a person's skin by pricking the skin with a sharp object dipped in permanent ink.

taxi [N-COUNT] A taxi is a car with a driver whom people pay to take them from one place to another.

tear gas [N-UNCOUNT] Tear gas is a gas that causes people's eyes to produce tears and causes a burning sensation. Tear gas is used by police officers to control people participating in a riot.

terrorism [N-UNCOUNT] Terrorism is the use or threat of violence to achieve political goals.

testimony [N-UNCOUNT] Testimony is a witness's account of an incident.

theft [N-COUNT] Theft is the act of stealing.

thickness [N-COUNT] Thickness is how wide something is.

thief [N-COUNT] A thief is someone who steals things.

thin [ADJ] Thin is used to describe someone who has very little body fat.

threat [N-COUNT] A threat is a statement that someone will be harmed.

threaten [V-T] To threaten someone is to say that someone will be harmed unless he or she does something in particular.

ticket [N-COUNT] A ticket is a document that a police officer gives a person who violates a traffic law, requiring the offender to pay a fine or appear in court.

thief (*plural thieves*) – a person who steals another person's property, especially by stealth and without using force or threat of violence

toilet [N-COUNT] A toilet is a place where a person goes to the bathroom.

tourist [N-COUNT] A tourist is a person who is visiting a place away from home.

Traffic [N-UNCOUNT] Traffic is a division within a police department responsible for the enforcement of traffic laws.

traffic [N-UNCOUNT] Traffic is the movement of vehicles or people within a designated area.

traffic car [N-COUNT] A traffic car is a police car equipped with radar or other means for monitoring traffic.

traffic stop [N-COUNT] A traffic stop is when a police officer stops a vehicle for violating a traffic law.

trafficking [N-UNCOUNT] Trafficking is buying and selling illegal drugs or weapons.

train station [N-COUNT] A train station is where people buy train tickets and get on and off trains.

transportation [N-UNCOUNT] Transportation is the act of moving things or people from one place to another.

travel pouch [N-COUNT] A travel pouch is a small bag designed to be worn inside a shirt that holds important personal documents.

traveler's checks [N-COUNT] Traveler's checks are checks of predetermined value and must be signed by the purchaser to be valid.

T-shape [ADJ] If an intersection is t-shape, traffic comes into it from three directions and it is shaped like the letter T.

t-shirt [N-COUNT] A t-shirt is a collarless, short sleeved shirt made of cotton.

U

unattended [ADJ] If something is unattended, no one is watching it or near it.

unauthorized [ADJ] If something is unauthorized, it means it is not legally allowed or officially approved.

under arrest [ADJ] If someone is under arrest, he is in police custody.

undercover [ADJ] If someone is undercover, his or her identity is hidden.

unit ID [N-COUNT] A unit ID is an identification given to an officer that is used on the radio.

unlicensed [ADJ] If someone is unlicensed, he or she is not officially authorized to do something.

unlocked [ADJ] If something is unlocked it is easy to open.

unmarked [ADJ] If a police car is unmarked, it does not have visible writing, lights, or sirens identifying it as a police car.

use of force continuum [N-UNCOUNT] The use of force continuum is a categorization of police tactics from the least forceful to the most forceful.

u-turn [N-COUNT] A u-turn is a 180 degree turn that people use to change direction.

V

valuables [N-COUNT] Valuables are property which have high money value or high personal value.

value [N-UNCOUNT] The value of something is its monetary worth.

vary – differ in size, amount, degree, or nature from something else of the same general class

vehicle [N-COUNT] A vehicle is a machine that someone drives for transportation.

vehicle [N-COUNT] A vehicle is any machine used for transportation.

vehicle identification number (VIN) [N-COUNT] A vehicle identification number is a combination of letters and numbers that identifies a specific vehicle.

verbal command [N-COUNT] A verbal command is an order given by a police officer.

verbally assault [V-T] To verbally assault someone is to say something to someone that is offensive or threatening.

vertical [ADJ] If something is in vertical position it goes up and down.

victim [N-COUNT] A victim is someone against whom a crime has been committed.

victimize [V-T] To victimize a person is to steal from or hurt him or her.

violation [N-COUNT] A violation is act an that is against a law or rule.

violence [N-UNCOUNT] Violence is the act of using force to cause harm or damage to someone or something.

violent [ADJ] If a person is violent, he uses force with the intent to harm or kill someone.

W

wallet [N-COUNT] A wallet is a small folding item that holds a person's money, identification, and credit cards.

watch [N-COUNT] A watch is an item, often worn on a person's wrist, that displays the time of day.

water cannon [N-COUNT] A water cannon is a hose that shoots water at high pressure, usually for the purpose of controlling people participating in a riot.

weapon [N-COUNT] A weapon is a gun, knife or any other item that is used to attack or hurt someone.

weather conditions [N-COUNT] Weather conditions are the states of temperature, wind, precipitation and other factors that affect the climate.

weight [N-UNCOUNT] Something's weight is how heavy it is.

whistle [N-COUNT] A whistle is a device used to control traffic which makes a high-pitched sound.

willful [ADJ] If a behavior is willful, it is done deliberately.

willfully possess [V-T] To willfully possess is to keep a controlled substance with the knowledge that it's illegal.

witness [N-COUNT] A witness is a person who was present at the scene of an accident or crime and saw what happened.

witness [V-T] To witness is to see or hear a crime being committed.

working order [ADJ] If car is in working order after an accident, you can drive it.

Y

year [N-UNCOUNT] A vehicle's year is the year it was manufactured.

Z

zip tie [N-COUNT] A zip tie is a plastic device placed around the wrists to immobilize the hands.

zone [N-COUNT] A zone is an area different in some way from what is around it.

Table of Contents

SO‘Z BOSHI.....	3
UNIT 1. Police and crime.....	4
UNIT 2. Description of suspect.....	11
UNIT 3. Description of citizens	15
UNIT 4. Walking directions	19
UNIT 5. Driving directions	23
UNIT 6. Ten principles of crime prevention	27
UNIT 7. Crime prevention	44
UNIT 8. Interviewing witnesses and victims.....	49
UNIT 9. Patrolling.....	55
UNIT 10. Disturbing the peace.....	61
UNIT 11. Battery.....	65
UNIT 12. Assault	69

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS FOR SELF-EDUCATION

Emergency calls	73
Crimes: Pickpocket	77
Crimes: Robbery	81
The chief task of the uniform branch.....	85
The work of a constable	88
Who keeps peace and happiness of the country?	91
GLOSSARY	95

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