

UNIT 18. LESSON 29

CRIME PREVENTION (SMART MAKALLAS)

Get ready!

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?



Definition by Wikipedia

The **interview** is the method by which the investigator **obtains** information that helps to **reconstruct** the facts of the happening. Interview is a conversation where questions are asked and answers are given. In general, the word "interview" refers to a one-on-one conversation between an **interviewer** and an



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

Vocabulary

Task 1. A) Listen to new words and expressions then read them yourself. B) Use your dictionaries and match the words with their translations.

1	interview	C	surishtiruv, suhbat – опрос; интервью опрашивать; интервьюировать
2	obtain	O	olmoq – получать; добывать
3	reconstruct	N	qayta tiklamoq – восстанавливать
4	interviewer	A	surishtiruvchi, suhbat o‘tkazadigan shaxs – интервьюер, опрашивающий (человек, который проводит (берет) интервью)
5	interviewee	M	surishtiriluvchi shaxs – интервьюируемый, дающий интервью (человек, у которого берут интервью; человек, которого опрашивают)
6	victim statement	B	jabrlanuvchining ko‘rsatmasi – показание (заявление, утверждение) потерпевшего
7	emotional state	L	emotsional holat (ta’sirchan, his-tuyg‘uga tez beriladigan, tez hayajonlanadigan) – эмоциональное состояние
8	recruit	I	<i>n.</i> yangi askar yoki hodim; <i>v.</i> yollamoq – <i>сүйц.</i> новобранец, призывник; <i>гл.</i> призывать (новобранцев и т. п.), набирать, вербовать (в какую-л. организацию, спортивную команду и т.п.)
9	interpreter	J	og‘zaki tarjimon – устный переводчик
10	questioning	Q	so‘roq – допрос
11	rapport	D	o‘zaro yaxshi munosabatlar, rozilik – хорошие взаимоотношения, взаимопонимание, понимание; согласие
12	observation	K	kuzatish – наблюдение
13	testimony	H	ko‘rsatma – свидетельское показание
14	summarize	P	jamlamoq, xulosa qilmoq – обобщать
15	interview	E	surishtiruv, suhbat (savol-javob tariqasida) – интервью, опрос (беседа следователя со свидетелем, подозреваемым и т.д. в целях получения информации)
16	record	G	yozuv, qayd (biror bir faktni yozma qayd etish) – запись; регистрация, письменная фиксация (каких-л. фактов)
17	investigation	F	tergov – расследование

READING

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 **rappor**t 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**.

Task 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.

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> victim | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> interpreter |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> rapport | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> record |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> testimony | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 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

Task 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 _____.

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

LISTENING

Task 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

Task 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.

Task 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:

- *the suspects' dress*
- *items suspects held*
- *other details*



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

WRITING

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

Homewood Police Department
INCIDENT REPORT
witness testimony

Name of witness: _____

Date: _____

Witness Statement: _____

Task 10. Read and translate the following text then 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.

Word list: listen and copy out into your notebooks.

“do’s” and “don’ts” – qoidalar – правила

take into consideration – e’tiborga olmoq – принимать во внимание

conflict – qarama-qarshi, teskari – противоречие

accord (with) –mos bo‘lmoq, muvofiq bo‘lmoq – соответствовать

particular – o‘ziga xos, alohida – особый, исключительный

pity – rahm, shavqat – жалость, сожаление, сострадание

anger – qahr, jahl, g‘azab – гнев, злость

avoid – o‘zini chetga olmoq, qochmoq – избегать, остерегаться

impression – taassurot – впечатление

conviction – hukm, ayplash, aybdor dep topish – осуждение, признание

виновным

complicated – murakkab, tushunib bo‘lmaydigan, boshni qotiradigan, ilmoqli, jumboqli – запутанный; замысловатый; усложнённый; трудный для понимания

intelligence – aql, idrok, zakovat, aqliy jihatdan yetuklik – ум, интеллект, умственные способности

display – namoyish qilmoq, ko‘rsatmoq – показывать; демонстрировать

confidence – qat’iy ishonch, imoni komillik – уверенность, убеждённость

informant – ayg‘oqchi, xabarchi, xabar beruvchi – информатор, осведомитель

demand – talab qilmoq – требовать, потребовать (с кого-л., от кого-л.); предъявлять требование

continually – uzlucksiz, to‘xtovsiz – непрерывно, всё время

formulate – ifoda qilmoq, bayon etmoq – формулировать, излагать

Task 11. Answer the following questions.

What is the difference between the interrogation and interview?

What types of witnesses may confront the investigator?

What must the interrogator know about the subject?

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

Task 12. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

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

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

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