

## UNIT 16. LESSON 25

### Get ready!

Before you begin the lesson, talk about these questions.

1. What guidelines must police follow when making arrests in your country?
2. How do police address crimes committed by people who are not yet adults?



### VOCABULARY

**Task 1.** Match the words with their translations use your dictionary if necessary.

1	<b>arrest warrant</b>	qamoqqa olish orderi / ордер на арест
2	<b>witness</b>	guvoh / свидетель
3	<b>probable cause</b>	asosli sabab / резонное основание (вероятная причина дающая основание для ареста и предъявления обвинения)
4	<b>frisk</b>	tintuv / обыск (человека)
5	<b>pat-down</b>	paupaslab tintish / обыск (охлопыванием)
6	<b>personal safety</b>	shaxsiy xavfsizlik / личная безопасность
7	<b>cause</b>	sabab / причина, основание
8	<b>under arrest</b>	qamoqda bo‘lmoq / под арестом
9	<b>advise</b>	maslaxat bermoq / советовать
10	<b>handcuff</b>	qo‘l kishan / наручники
11	<b>resist</b>	qarshilik ko‘rsatish / сопротивляться
12	<b>juvenile</b>	voyaga yetmagan shaxs / несовершеннолетний
13	<b>mentally ill</b>	aqli noraso / больной психически
14	<b>warning</b>	ogoxlantirish / предупреждение
15	<b>subdue</b>	bo‘ysundirmoq / подчинять

**Task 2.** Read and copy out following sentences then translate them into your language.

1. A metal-detector **frisk** at the doors.
2. The police officer ordered him to the ground, and did a quick **pat down** search.
3. It is hazardous (*опасно*) to **personal safety**.
4. There is no **cause** for alarm.
5. You are **under arrest**.
6. He was led into court **handcuffed**.
7. The soldiers **resisted** for two days.
8. Many **mentally ill** people are themselves unhappy about the idea of community care...
9. Napoleon **subdued** much of Europe.
10. A person below a specific age (18 in most countries) who has committed a crime is a **juvenile** offender.
11. The soldiers **resisted** for two days.



**Task 3.** Match the words (1-7) with the definitions (A-G).

- |                     |                       |                        |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 ____ rights       | 4 ____ pat down       | 6 ____ arrest warrant  |
| 2 ____ witness      | 5 ____ probable cause | 7 ____ personal safety |
| 3 ____ under arrest |                       |                        |

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A) reason to believe a crime was committed | E) to hear or see a crime being committed      |
| B) to be in police custody                 | F) the well-being of an individual             |
| C) freedoms designated by the law          | G) a document that allows an arrest to be made |
| D) to check someone for weapons or drugs   |  |

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

**Word bank:** frisked, advised, resisted, cause, mentally ill, juvenile, handcuffed

1. The officer \_\_\_\_\_ the man for weapons.
2. The man \_\_\_\_\_ arrest until the officer handled him more aggressively.
3. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ person may not understand that he has committed a crime.
4. The officer \_\_\_\_\_ the woman's wrists.
5. Police notified the \_\_\_\_\_'s parents of her arrest.
6. The officer \_\_\_\_\_ the man of his rights.
7. Seeing a suspect commit a crime is \_\_\_\_\_ for arrest.



## READING

**Task 2.** Listen and read the page from a police manual.

## ARRESTS

Arrests can be made under several circumstances.

An officer may arrest someone when:

1. He has possession of an **arrest warrant**.
2. He **witnesses** someone committing a crime.
3. He has identified **probable cause**.

When he stops a suspect, a police officer has the right to ask for identification. The officer can ask the suspect for his name, address, license and an explanation of his actions. Note that the suspect is not required by law to provide any of this information.

Police Officers have the right to **frisk** or **pat down** suspects when they believe their **personal safety** may be at risk. Officers have the right to confiscate drugs, weapons, or stolen items during a search. The aforementioned items also provide **cause** for arrest.

When placing a suspect **under arrest** the officer should advise the suspect of his rights. A more complete search of the suspect for weapons or other dangerous objects should be conducted. Then an officer should **handcuff** the suspect. If the suspect **resists**, any means within reason may be used to subdue the suspect.

Please note. When **juveniles** are arrested their parents must be

**Task 3.** Then, mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

1.  Suspects do not have to supply identification when asked by an officer.
2.  Officers can use any reasonable means to arrest a resisting suspect.
3.  Juveniles' parents must be notified before an arrest.

## LISTENING

**Task 5.** Listen and read the manual again. *When are officers allowed to search someone?*

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

*What is the purpose of the conversation?*

- A) to determine if the girl is guilty
- B) to place the girl in police custody
- C) to give the suspect a warning
- D) to find where stolen property is

*What is true of the suspect?*

- A) She is innocent.
- B) She is going to jail.
- C) She has not been searched.
- D) She will be charged with resisting arrest.



**Task 7.** Listen again and complete the conversation.

**Officer:** Let me explain to you why you're being arrested.

**Suspect:** I'm listening.

**Officer:** You're 1 \_\_\_\_\_ for breaking into a hotel room.

**Suspect:** I didn't 2 \_\_\_\_\_. I'm staying at the hotel.

**Officer:** Several guests witnessed you breaking a window to get in.

**Suspect:** 3\_\_\_\_\_. That window was already broken.

**Officer:** A guest also reported several things missing from her room.

**Suspect:** You can't prove that I took anything.

**Officer:** 4\_\_\_\_\_. Another officer is on her way to 5\_\_\_\_\_. If she finds those items, we'll also charge you with theft. So at this point, 6\_\_\_\_\_ to just cooperate and put your hands behind your back. I don't want to add 7\_\_\_\_\_ to your charges.

**SPEAKING**

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

**USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:**

*You are under arrest for ...*

*Several guests witnessed ...*

*I advise you to ...*

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

- The law s/he broke
- That s/he is being arrested

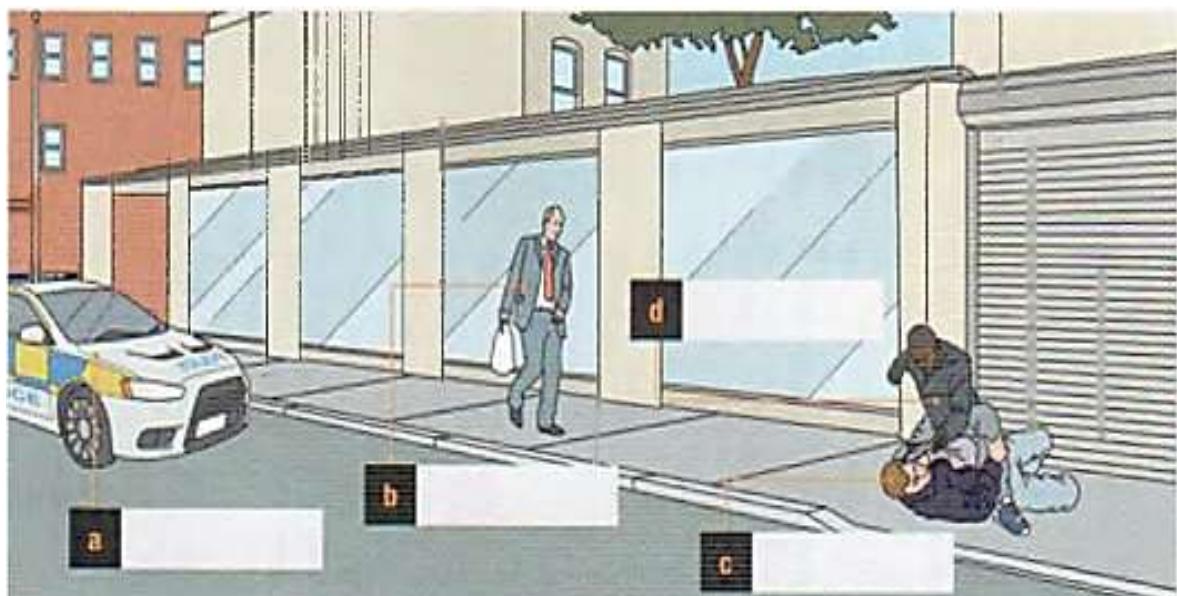
**Student B:** You are being arrested. Make claims that you are not guilty.

## WRITING

**Task 9.** Use the conversation from Task 8 to write a police report. Talk about:

- The crime evidence
- The suspect's reaction
- What he or she was told

## TASKS FOR FREE-WORK



**Task 1.** Label the picture. Use these words. Then put the stages of an arrest in order.

*suspect, police, witness, victim*

### Making an arrest

- A crime was committed.
- The suspect was handcuffed and the police read him his rights.
- The suspect was caught in the act of committing the crime.
- The suspect was arrested, frisked and a knife he was carrying was confiscated.
- The police were called to the scene.
- As he was resisting arrest, the suspect was restrained by a police officer.
- The suspect was taken to the police station in a police a car.

**Task 2.** Read and translate the following text about Making arrest. Then get ready to retell it.

**By FindLaw Staff | Reviewed by Kellie Pantekoek, Esq. | Last updated June 02, 2020**

When the police arrest someone, they take away that person's fundamental right to freedom. Consequently, there are several procedures the police must follow before they can make a legal arrest so that our rights remain protected.

The following is a general discussion of the procedures police must follow while making an arrest.

#### When an Officer May Make an Arrest

There are only a very limited number of circumstances in which an officer may make an arrest:

The officer personally observed a crime;

The officer has probable cause to believe that person arrested committed a crime;

The officer has an arrest warrant issued by a judge.

An officer cannot arrest someone just because she feels like it or has a hunch (*подозрение, предчувствие*) that someone might be a criminal. Police officers have to be able to justify the arrest usually by showing some tangible (*вещественный*) evidence that led them to probable cause.



### **Requirements of Police: Arrest Procedures**

The rules regarding what an officer must do while making an arrest vary by jurisdiction. Generally, an arrest happens when the person being arrested reasonably believes that she is not free to leave. The officer need not use handcuffs, or place the arrestee in a police cruiser, although police often use these tactics to protect themselves.

Police also do not have to read Miranda Rights<sup>1</sup> at the time of arrest. However, the police must read a suspect their rights before an interrogation, so many police departments recommend that Miranda Rights be read at the time of arrest. This way, they can start questioning right away, and any information volunteered by a suspect can be used against them.

Finally, although police will almost always tell an arrestee why they're under arrest, they may not necessarily have any legal obligation to do so. This depends on both the jurisdiction and the circumstances of the arrest.

### **Police Arrest Procedures and Excessive Force**

Police aren't allowed to use excessive force or treat the arrestee cruelly; this is universal and protected by the U.S. Constitution.

Generally, police officers are only allowed to use the minimum amount of force necessary to protect themselves and bring the suspect into police custody. This is why people are advised to never resist an arrest or argue with police, even if they believe the arrest is wrongful since resistance could lead to the use of more force.

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<sup>1</sup> «права Миранды» (которыми обладает задержанный по подозрению в совершении преступления: право хранить молчание во время допроса, право на помочь адвоката и присутствие адвоката при допросе, право не свидетельствовать против себя). Miranda warning сообщение задержанному о его конституционных правах (таких как право хранить молчание, право на адвоката и т.д. Эти права были сформулированы Верховным судом США в деле "Миранда против штата Аризона", 1966 г.)

If the arrestee thinks the arrest is unjustified or incorrect, they can always challenge it later with the help of an attorney and, if warranted, bring a civil rights case.