

## UNIT 8

### POLICE ACTION AT THE CRIEM SCENE

Get ready!

Before you begin the lesson, talk about these questions:

1. What are the main tasks of police in your country?
2. What kind of police operations do you know?

**Active words:** goal, to prevent crime, investigate, apprehend offenders, maintain order, uniformed patrol officer, specific beats, community, police department, Criminal Investigation, preliminary investigations, Traffic Control, hit-and-run accidents, busy intersections, Special Police Units, Noncriminal Services.

### 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. The task must be done in teams of three or four.**

1.	<b>goal</b>	A.	tartib o‘rnatmoq / установить порядок
2.	<b>disaster</b>	B.	formali politsiya xodimi / униформированные патрульные полицейские
3.	<b>engage in</b>	C.	maxsus (ma’muriy) xudud / определённый участок
4.	<b>assign</b>	D.	maqsad, vazifa / цель, задача
5.	<b>designate</b>	E.	bahtsiz hodisa / беда, бедствие, несчастье
6.	<b>prevalent</b>	F.	shug‘ullanmoq / заниматься
7.	<b>hit-and-run accident</b>	G.	tayinlamoq, belgilamoq / назначать, определять
8.	<b>increase</b>	H.	belgilamoq / назначать, предназначать
9.	<b>to prevent crime</b>	I.	keng tarqalgan, hamma qabul qilgan / распространённый/общепринятый
10.	<b>to investigate</b>	J.	huquqbuzarlarni qo‘lga olmoq / задержать правонарушителей
11.	<b>apprehend offenders</b>	K.	jamiyat, maxalla / местный населённый пункт, территория проживания общины
12.	<b>maintain order</b>	L.	politsiya boshqarmasi / департамент полиции
13.	<b>uniformed patrol officer</b>	M.	jinoyat tergov bo‘limi / отдел расследования преступлений

14.	<b>specific beat</b>	N.	dastlabki surishtiruv / первичное расследование
15.	<b>community</b>	O.	(urib qochish) yo‘l harakati hodisasini sodir etib voqeа joyini tark etish / относящийся к дорожному происшествию, виновник которого скрылся
16.	<b>police department</b>	P.	yo‘l harakati nazorati boshqarmasi / отдел дорожного надзора
17.	<b>Criminal Investigation</b>	Q.	tirband chorraha / забитый перекресток
18.	<b>preliminary investigation</b>	R.	maxsus politsiya bo‘linmalari / специальный отряд полиции
19.	<b>Traffic Control</b>	S.	jinoyatga aloqador bo‘lmagan xizmatlar / отдел неуголовной службы
20.	<b>busy intersection</b>	T.	o‘sish, ko‘payish / возрастание, рост; прибавление, прирост, размножение, разрастание, расширение, увеличение
21.	<b>Special Police Units</b>	U.	jinoyatning oldini olmoq / предотвращение преступления
22.	<b>Noncriminal Services</b>	V.	tergov qilmoq / расследовать

## WRITING

**Task 2. Match each word and expression on the left with the appropriate synonym on the right.**

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. operations   | a) panic        |
| 2. goal         | b) to suppress  |
| 3. disaster     | c) to supply    |
| 4. to assign    | d) crossing     |
| 5. prevalent    | e) activity     |
| 6. to provide   | f) aim          |
| 7. to quell     | g) catastrophe  |
| 8. intersection | h) widespread   |
| 9. scare        | i) to disignate |

**Task 3. Match the words (1-8) with the definitions (A-H)**

- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 <u>D</u> investigate | 4 <u>B</u> uniform |
| 2 <u>A</u> offender    | 5 <u>C</u> duty    |
| 3 <u>F</u> order       | 6 <u>E</u> conduct |

**A** a person who commits an illegal act

**B** the distinctive clothing worn by members of the same organization

**C** a moral or legal obligation; a responsibility

**D** carry out a systematic or formal inquiry to discover and examine the truth

**E** the action of leading; guidance

**F** a state in which the laws and rules regulating public behaviour are observed and authority is obeyed

**Task 4.** Translate the following word expressions into Uzbek or Russian.

1. To apprehend offenders.
2. To control traffic.
3. To maintain order.
4. To deal with emergencies and disasters.
5. To provide police services.
6. To assign to specific beats.
7. Uniformed patrol officers

## READING

**Task 5.** Listen then read the text and complete the insert chart. Put appropriate marks for each chapter. F.e. “✓” - *I know*, “\_” *I don't know* “+” - *novelty*, “?” - *I didn't understand, I need additional information*.

✓ ( <i>I know</i> )	“+” ( <i>novelty</i> )	“_” ( <i>I don't know</i> )	“?” ( <i>I didn't understand</i> )

### Police Operations (part1)

A police department's goals are to prevent crime, investigate crime and apprehend offenders, control traffic, maintain order, and deal with emergencies and disasters.

**1. Prevention of Crime.** 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. Use of women officers for patrol duty is increasing; before 1970 the practice was unknown.

Recent research has raised doubts about the effectiveness of preventive patrol to curb most kinds of crime. Crime prevention, however, also means activities related to improving the security of homes and businesses, and to educating citizens to protect themselves. Most large police departments maintain a crime prevention unit to provide these services.

**2. Criminal Investigation.** After patrol officers have conducted preliminary investigations, detectives who work in plain clothes further investigate serious crimes. Most detectives are assigned to the criminal investigations division after several years on patrol duty. In large departments, detectives are organized into specialized units, such as homicide, robbery, and narcotics. Contrary to popular belief, many cases solved by detectives are based on arrests made by patrol officers, or on leads supplied by officers or victims as a result of preliminary investigations.

**Task 6.** Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

1. \_\_ Police do not deal with emergencies.
2. \_\_ Police patrol in cars or on foot.
3. \_\_ Detectives must work in patrol duty before assigning to the job.
4. \_\_ The patrol division consists of uniformed detectives and police department.

5. \_\_ Detectives usually work in plain clothes.

## SPEAKING

**Task 7.** Answer the following questions.

1. What are the police department's goals?
2. How is prevention of crime carried out?
3. When are most detectives assigned to the criminal investigations?
4. How are detectives organized in large departments?
5. What are many cases solved by detectives based on?
6. What kind of operational activities are called Criminal Investigation?

**Task 8.** Comment on the following statements.

1. Crime prevention is one of the main goals of each police department.
2. Crime prevention also means activities related to educating citizens to protect themselves.
3. After patrol officers have conducted preliminary investigations, detectives further investigate serious crimes.

## LISTENING

**Task 9.** Listen to the conversation and complete it.

**Attorney:** Officer Benton, did you 1\_\_\_\_\_ on the use of force continuum?

**Officer:** Yes, I did.

**Attorney:** And 2\_\_\_\_\_ your use of pepper spray on Mr.Henry was appropriate?

**Officer:** Yes, I do.

**Attorney:** How could it be appropriate when Mr.Henry 3\_\_\_\_\_?

**Officer:** Well, when I arrived 4\_\_\_\_\_ Mr.Henry was shouting loudly, and 5\_\_\_\_\_ his neighbor.

**Attorney:** And what did you do?

**Officer:** First, I gave Mr.Henry a verbal command to stop shouting and 6\_\_\_\_\_.

## ROLE-PLAY

**Task 10.** With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 9.

### USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

*Did receive training .....*

*When I arrived on the scene .....*

*And what did you do?*

### Role-playing. Organized crime

Is there a powerful crime organization in your country? What is it called and what kinds of activity is it involved in? Does it have any influence in government? Why is organized crime so powerful in some countries and not in others?

Work in two groups A and B.

Group A, you are the leaders of the main global crime organizations. Brainstorm ideas to improve your power and profit.

Group B, you are the leaders of the police forces of the most powerful countries. Brainstorm ideas to help reduce the power of organized crime. Compare ideas as a class with the students in Group B to try and to counteract.

- A. We're going to smuggle more into the country through the ports.  
 B. Well, we're decided to increase security and the number of random checks at all ports.

## VOCABULARY

**Task 11.** A) Listen to new words and expressions, copy out into your notebooks then read them yourself.

- handle** – manage (a situation or problem) (*boshqarmoq, nazarat qilmoq / управлять, контролировать*)  
**intersection** – a point at which two or more things intersect, especially a road junction (*chorraha / перекрёсток*)  
**unit** – a subdivision of a larger military grouping (*qism, bo'linma / часть, подразделение*)  
**scare** – a general feeling of anxiety or alarm about something (*qo'rquv, sarosima / испуг, паника*)  
**quell** - put an end to (a rebellion or other disorder), typically by the use of force (*isyon yoki tartibsizliklarni bostirmoq / подавлять мятеж или беспорядки*)  
**deal with-** to take action on (*bog'liq bo'lmoq / иметь дело с кем-л., обсуждать что-л.*)  
**freeway traffic** – a dual-carriageway main road, especially one with controlled access (*tezlik bilan harakatlanadigan avtostrada / скоростная автомагистраль со сквозным движением*)

## READING

**Before you read the passage, talk about these questions:**

1. What are the duties of traffic inspectors in your country?
2. What do you understand by noncriminal services?

**Task 12.** Read the text and complete the insert chart. Put appropriate marks for each chapter. F.e. “✓” - I know, “\_” I don't know “+” - novelty, “?” - I didn't understand, I need additional information.

✓ (I know)	“+” (novelty)	“ ” (I don't know)	“?” (I didn't understand)

## Police Operations (part 2)

**3. Traffic Control.** Most traffic law enforcement and accident investigation is carried out by patrol officers. In large cities, specialists may handle serious or hit-and-run accidents. Motorcycle patrols may be responsible for freeway traffic. In the

largest jurisdictions, officers may be assigned to traffic direction at busy intersections.

**4. Special Police Units.** Modern police service includes special units. They handle special problems. In major American cities tactical units are highly trained and well equipped. They quell riots. Bomb squads are also on call; the bomb squad of the New York City Police Department handles bomb cases and scares. Other units specialize in dealing with hostage situations.

**5. Noncriminal Services.** In most communities, about 60 to 70 percent of the time spent by patrol officers on operational activities is not crime related. Officers are called on to locate missing persons and lost children and to deal with marital disputes, crowd control, and ambulance calls.

**Task 13.** Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1.\_T\_Patrol officers can investigate accidents in the roads.
- 2.\_T\_Special units handle special problems.
- 3.\_F\_Patrol officer deals with only noncriminal services.
- 4.\_F\_In most communities, about 30 to 40 percent of the time spent by patrol officers on operational activities is not crime related.
- 5.\_T\_In major American cities tactical units are highly trained and well equipped.

**Task 14.** Match the words (1-8) with the definitions (A-H)

- 1 \_C\_ accident
- 2 \_E\_ freeway
- 3 \_A\_ equip
- 4 \_B\_ case
- 5 \_D\_ marital

**A** supply with the necessary items for a particular purpose

**B** an incident under official investigation by the police

**C** an unfortunate incident that happens unexpectedly and unintentionally

**D** relating to marriage or the relations between husband and wife

**E** a dual-carriageway main road, especially one with controlled access

**Task 15.** Listen to the conversation and complete it.

**Officer 2:** But the lights went out at least half an hour ago.

**Officer 1:** True. Where should we go to direct traffic?

**Officer 2:** I think one of us should be 1\_\_\_\_\_  
Second and North Street.

**Officer 1:** North Street? I'm not 2\_\_\_\_\_ it.

**Officer 2:** It's not a 3\_\_\_\_\_ , but it's usually pretty  
busy.

**Officer 1:** Okay. 4\_\_\_\_\_ go to that  
intersection?

**Officer 2:** Will do. Where will you be?

**Officer 1:** I'll stay here and 5\_\_\_\_\_ flow of traffic  
toward Carol Street.

**Officer 2:** That makes sense. Traffic should move well on  
Carol since it's a 6\_\_\_\_\_.

**Officer 1:** That's what I was thinking. Oh. And before you  
go, don't forget your reflective gear.

## ROLE-PLAY

**Task 16.** With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 15.

### USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

*Where should we go .....*

*Traffic should move well .....*

*Don't forget ....*

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

- traffic control
- special unit
- noncriminal services

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

**Procedure.** Victims of crime. Have you or anybody ever been the victim of a crime? In pairs, tell your partner what happened. In pairs decide an appropriate penalties for these crimes.

**Types of crime:** *mugging, joyriding, vandalism, rape, shoplifting, theft, pick-pocket, drink driving, smuggling, burglary, manslaughter, murder, kidnapping*

Compare your answers with another pair. Then write a list of factors that make a crime more serious and those that make a crime less serious e.g. homeless person stealing food.