

UNIT 20. LESSON 32

Operational- search activity

Get ready!

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

1. What are the most common methods of crime prevention?
2. What is the role of operative worker in crime prevention?

VOCABULARY

Task 2. Read and copy out the vocabulary.

informant – a person who gives information to another (ma'lumot yetkazuvchi; xabarchi)

convict – declare (someone) to be guilty of a criminal offence by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge in a court of law (aybdor deb e'lon qilmoq)

confidential – intended to be kept secret; (sir tutilishi kerak bo'lgan; mahfiy)

actual – existing in fact; real (haqiqatda bor, mavjud; haqiqiy)

potential – having or showing the capacity to develop into something in the future (kelajakda biror narsaga aylanish, biror narsani kelitirib chiqarish qobiliyati)

tendency – an inclination towards a particular characteristic or type of behavior (biror tomonga qarab intilish; moyillik)

value – the importance, worth, or usefulness of something (biror narsaning ahamiyati, qiymati yoki foydaliligi)

reveal – make (previously unknown or secret information) known to others (ilgari ma'lum bo'lmagan yoki sir bo'lgan ma'lumotni oshkor qilmoq)

acquaintance – a person one knows slightly, but who is not a close friend; associate (tanish, oshna, sherik)

cultivate – try to win the friendship or favor of (someone); try to improve or develop (one's mind), (ishlov bermoq; tayyorlamoq)

associate – a partner or companion in business or at work (1) tijorat yoki ishdagi sherik, hamkor; 2) birlashtirmoq, uyushtirmoq)

haunt – a place frequented by a specified person (alohida shaxslar tez-tez yig'iladigan joy),

resort – the action of resorting to a course of action in a difficult situation
(obro'sini to'kmoq; xavf-xatarga qo'ymoq)

compromise – bring into disrepute or danger (obro'sini to'kmoq; xavf-xatarga qo'ymoq)

thief (*plural thieves*) – a person who steals another person's property, esp. by stealth and without using force or violence (o'g'ri; o'zganing mulkini kuch ishlatmay, zo'ravonlik qilmay, qo'rqitmay, asosan ayyorlik yo'li bilan o'g'irlaydigan shaxs)

suspicion – a feeling or belief that someone is guilty of an illegal, dishonest, or unpleasant action (gumon, shubha)

fear – a feeling of anxiety concerning the outcome of something or the safety of someone (qo'rquv, hadiksirash)

informer – a person who informs on another person to the police or other authority (politsiya yoki davlat idoralariga biror kishi to'g'risida xabar yetkazuvchi)

keep out – remain (or cause someone or something to remain) outside (tashqarida qolmoq; o'zini chetga olmoq)

reluctant (to do something) – unwilling and hesitant; disinclined (biror ishni o'zi istamagan holda, zo'raki bajarmoq)

approach – a way of dealing with a situation or problem (yondoshuv, munosabat)

Task 3. Match each word and expression on the left with the appropriate synonym on the right.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. informant | a) secret |
| 2. haunt | b) to organize |
| 3. confidential | c) duty |
| 4. to communicate | d) to disclose |
| 5. to arrange | e) den |
| 6. to reveal | f) informer |
| 7. responsibility | g) to say |

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

assistance reveal disclose confidential reluctance responsibility

1. The company _____ that its chairman will step down in May.
2. The robber has refused to _____ the whereabouts of his mates.
3. The witness' _____ to give information was understandable.
4. Everyone has the _____ to pay taxes..
5. Any _____ you could give the police will be greatly appreciated.
6. We'll take good care and keep what you've told us strictly _____, Mr. Lane.

Task 5. Read the following text and render the content.

Before you read the text, talk about these questions:

1. What is the main function of informants and what is their role in solving crimes?
2. What is the difference between the informant and the informer?

Special means, methods and forms of crime prevention

Part 1.

Great many crimes are detected thanks to the assistance given by informants. The informant is a person who gives the police officer confidential information about a crime or about the actual or potential tendency of an individual or group toward a crime. His value lies in the fact that he reveals to authorities the criminal acts of his acquaintances secretly. It is necessary for a detective to cultivate the right type of informant in such a way that he will be able to trust the officer. Great care is necessary in choosing informants and if a person volunteers information, it is wise to take steps to discover why he should do so, especially if he has been previously convicted or if he is an associate of thieves.

Confidential informants usually live or work in the haunts of criminal suspects and have an opportunity to observe them. This person's identity is not disclosed and he is used as a court witness only as a last resort. When giving evidence in court an officer should not name him unless specifically ordered to do so.

Contacts with the informants are arranged so as not to compromise him. A police officer must never talk to an informant in public or mention his name to other thieves.

Task 6. Listen to the text and fill in the gaps. Then, read and render the content.

Word bank: confidential / suspicions / responsibility / reluctant
personal gain / informer / approach

Special means, methods and forms of crime prevention

Part 2.

Because of the use of 1 _____ informants by investigators, many people who have information about a crime or criminal hesitate to communicate their 2 _____ or information to the police for fear of being classified as an 3 _____. Also, people do not like to appear in court and will insist, if they say anything, that they “be kept out of it”.

So the police officer should keep in mind that people will 4 _____ to give information. This reluctance on the part of the public can be overcome by good public relations, by proper 5 _____, and by showing that there is no similarity between the informant and the informer. The informant reveals information as a civic 6 _____ and duty. The informer reveals information for 7 _____.

Task 7. Answer the following questions.

1. How does the informant assist to detect crimes?
2. Why is great care necessary in choosing informants?
3. When may the informant's identity be disclosed?
4. How are contacts with the informants arranged?
5. Why many people hesitate to communicate their suspicions or information to the police?

Task 8. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

1. Great many crimes are detected thanks to the assistance given by informants.
2. A police officer may talk to an informant in public but never mentions his name to other thieves.
3. People do not like to appear in court.
4. There is no difference between the informant and the informer.

Task 9. Comment on the following statements.

1. Great care is necessary in choosing informants.
2. Many people who have information about a crime or criminal hesitate to communicate their suspicions or information to the police.