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Методические указания
по английскому языку для студентов 2 курса
специальности 031001.65 Правоохранительная деятельность
(Часть 3)

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Методические указания основаны на оригинальных монологических и диалогических текстах, затрагивающих процессуальные вопросы организации раскрытия и расследования преступлений. Комплекс взаимосвязанных упражнений и заданий каждого раздела ориентирован на овладение обучаемыми базовой специальной лексикой и активизацию таких видов речевой деятельности, как чтение, говорение и письмо.

Предназначены для использования на занятиях по английскому языку со студентами 2 курса специальности «Правоохранительная деятельность».

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UNIT 1 ESTABLISHING CRIME SCENES

1. Read the page from an officer's manual. Then, mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

- | | True | False |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. An initial check for physical evidence comes first. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The public and the media are not allowed to the crime scene. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Officers must document all evidence for CSI's. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Cambridge Police Academy
Procedures Manual
PRESERVING CRIME SCENES

Establishing the **crime scene** is the first and most important stage of any **investigation**. Initial treatment of the scene can make or break a case. Responding officers should take the following actions: Survey the scene for danger or an ongoing crime. Keep all persons unrelated to the investigation away. Protect all possible evidence until **crime scene investigators (CSI's)** arrive.

1) Surveying the area. Responding officers should note all persons and vehicles present. Any odd smells should be noted. These may disappear before specialists arrive. Officers should pull aside potential witnesses for questioning.

2) Keeping people out. It is important to keep members of the public and the media out of the crime scene area. **Cordon off** the crime scene's perimeter. Only allow access to authorized personnel.

3) Protecting evidence. It is crucial to preserve all physical evidence as well as possible. Officers should note objects and surfaces that may contain

fingerprints. They should protect anything that may have traces of **hair**, **blood**, or **saliva** from **contamination**. Officers should not **disturb** the ground within a crime scene. It may contain **footprints**. Officers must protect all such evidence until specialists arrive to **document** it.

2. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (a-f).

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|---|--|
| 1. fingerprints | <input type="checkbox"/> | a | the place where a crime has occurred |
| 2. cordon off | <input type="checkbox"/> | b | someone responsible for documenting the physical evidence found at a crime scene |
| 3. CSI | <input type="checkbox"/> | c | marks people leave on objects after touching them |
| 4. crime scene | <input type="checkbox"/> | d | exposing evidence to uncontrolled conditions |
| 5. contamination | <input type="checkbox"/> | e | to prevent people from entering an area with rope or tape |
| 6. saliva | <input type="checkbox"/> | f | a bodily fluid produced in the mouth |

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

blood **document** **post** **footprints** **crime scene** **evidence**

- _____ a guard outside the courtroom.
- The yard was blocked off as a(n) _____ .
- There was pool of red _____ on the floor.
- Large _____ lead away from the house.
- The knife was crucial _____ in the case.
- The specialist will _____ the evidence.

4. Complete the conversation between two officers with the words and expressions given below.

burglary	resident
cordon off	suspect
markings	tag
neighbors	traces
post	witnesses

- Officer 1: We've got another forced entry (1)_____. Are you ready?
- Officer 2: How can I help?
- Officer 1: Well, the (2)_____ broke in through the front. Look, the door is broken. Same as last time.
- Officer 2: I see. Do you think it's the same suspect?
- Officer 1: Could be. There are even the same (3)_____ of paint from the pry bar.
- Officer 2: Any (4)_____?
- Officer 1: No, I spoke with the (5)_____ on the phone. He's on his way. But the (6)_____ aren't home.
- Officer 2: What did you find inside?
- Officer 1: It appears the suspect stole the television.
- Officer 2: Any evidence?
- Officer 1: There are (7)_____ of blood on the couch. He may have cut himself breaking in.
- Officer 2: Should I (8)_____ it for the pathologist?
- Officer 1: Yes. But first I need you to (9)_____ the porch.
- Officer 2: Will do.
- Officer 1: And you'd better do the walkway as well. Those cigarette butts may be from our suspect.
- Officer 2: Okay.
- Officer 1: And when the others arrive, (10)_____ someone out front. The media will be here soon.
- Officer 2: Got it.

5. Read the conversation again. Choose the correct answers.

1. What evidence do the officers discuss?
 - a) a hair found on the door
 - b) fingerprints on a pry bar
 - c) footprints in the walkway
 - d) blood stains on the couch

2. What will the second officer likely do next?
 - a) post a guard

- b) wait for the others
- c) cordon off the front porch
- d) tag blood stains for the pathologist

6. *With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 4. Then, switch roles.*

Student A	Student B
You are the first officer at a crime scene. Talk to Student B about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the crime that occurred; • places of possible evidence; • how to protect the evidence. 	You are at a crime scene. Talk to Student A about preserving evidence.

7. *Read the following text and discuss it in the form of a dialogue.*

CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION

Crime scene investigation is the meeting point of science, logic and law. Processing a crime scene is a long, tedious process that involves purposeful documentation of the conditions at the scene and the collection of any physical evidence that could possibly illuminate what happened and point to who did it. There is no typical crime scene, there is no typical body of evidence and there is no typical investigative approach.

Police officers are typically the first to arrive at a crime scene. They arrest the perpetrator if he's still there and call for an ambulance if necessary. They are responsible for securing the scene so no evidence is destroyed.

The investigation of a crime scene begins when the CSI unit receives a call from the police officers or detectives on the scene. The overall system works something like this:

- The CSI's arrive on the scene and make sure it is secure. They do an initial walk-through to get an overall feel for the crime scene, find out if anyone moved anything before they arrived, and generate initial theories based on visual examination. They make note of potential evidence. At this point, they touch nothing.

- The CSI's thoroughly document the scene by taking photographs and drawing sketches during a second walk-through. Sometimes, the documentation stage includes a video walk-through, as well. They document the scene as a whole and document anything they have identified as evidence. They still touch nothing.

- Now it's time to touch stuff – very, very carefully. The CSI's systematically make their way through the scene collecting all potential evidence, tagging it, logging it and packaging it so it remains intact on its way to the lab. Depending on the task breakdown of the CSI unit they work for and their areas of expertise, they may or may not analyze the evidence in the lab.

- The crime lab processes all of the evidence the CSI's collected at the crime scene. When the lab results are in, they go to the lead detective on the case.



UNIT 2
**INTERVIEWING
 WITNESSES AND VICTIMS**

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

	True	False
1. The witness required an interpreter.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The suspects approached from behind.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Kim Li saw a suspect holding a pistol.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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 **rappport** with the victim, 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. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (a-f).

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|---|--|
| 1. victim | <input type="checkbox"/> | a | a person's account of an event |
| 2. rapport | <input type="checkbox"/> | b | to document something |
| 3. testimony | <input type="checkbox"/> | c | a relationship of mutual trust |
| 4. interpreter | <input type="checkbox"/> | d | a person whom a crime has been committed against |
| 5. record | <input type="checkbox"/> | e | a person who expresses someone's words in another language |
| 6. interview | <input type="checkbox"/> | f | to ask a person questions |

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

investigation **emotional state** **questioning**

summarize **statement** **observation**

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

4. Complete the conversation between an officer and a witness with the words given below.

gun	saw
had	statement
holding	suspects
notice	sweatshirts
remember	truthful

- Officer: Are you willing to make a (1)_____ on what you saw here, ma'am?
- Witness: Yes, officer.
- Officer: Do you know that it is your duty to give a (2)_____ testimony?
- Witness: Oh, yes, of course.
- Officer: Okay. What can you tell me about the (3)_____?
- Witness: Well, one was tall and the other was short. I'm pretty sure one of them had a (4)_____.
- Officer: Did you notice what they were wearing, ma'am?
- Witness: They were both wearing black (5)_____.
- Officer: Okay. I need you to think hard now, this is important. Was it the tall or the short suspect that was (6)_____ the gun?
- Witness: The taller one was holding the gun. The shorter one (7)_____ a red backpack.
- Officer: Did you (8)_____ anything else about the suspects? Did they say anything as they ran by? Maybe you (9)_____ their faces?
- Witness: No. They just ran by me so quickly. That's all I (10)_____.

5. Read the conversation again. Check (✓) the information the witness provides.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. suspects' heights | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. suspects' voices | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. suspects' dress | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. suspects' faces | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. suspects' weapons | <input type="checkbox"/> |

6. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 4. Then, switch roles.

Student A	Student B
You are the witness to a robbery. Talk to Student B about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the suspects' dress; 	You are a police officer. Talk to Student A about a robbery he or she witnessed.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • items suspects held; • other details. | |
|--|--|

7. Read the following text and discuss it in the form of a dialogue.

WORKING WITH VICTIMS AND WITNESSES

A witness is considered as a person, other than a defendant, who is likely to give evidence in court. All victims are also witnesses and should be treated as such. It is the information provided by witnesses and victims that enables a suspect's version of events to be validated or challenged.

The success of any investigation depends largely on the accuracy and detail of the material obtained from witnesses. Investigators must recognize the individual needs and concerns of witnesses and treat them with dignity and respect. This can have a significant impact on how witnesses cooperate with the investigation and any subsequent prosecution.

Many witnesses fear the consequences of providing information. They, therefore, need to be confident that the investigator will deal with the information they provide appropriately. If the investigator establishes trust with the interviewee beforehand, they are more likely to give a full and accurate account. Witnesses have a right to expect that they will be listened to and will receive fair treatment.

By adopting a calm, reassuring interview style, investigators can establish the main points of what witnesses know about the incident. Inappropriate or ill-considered methods of dealing with a witness may hamper the investigation and delay or prevent the supply of relevant material to the investigator.

The witness may require medical attention or the presence of a suitable adult and the investigator needs to address this. Common sense has to be applied and the interview should be limited to obtaining sufficient information to progress the enquiry. The circumstances surrounding the fast-track interview should be recorded, and if the witness is receiving non-urgent attention, permission should be obtained from medical staff. Suitable care and support can then be provided prior to an in-depth interview.



UNIT 3 DESCRIBING SUSPECTS

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

	True	False
1. The suspect stole money from a bank.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The suspect has no distinctive marks.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The suspect had a mustache during the robbery.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

Height: 5'10"

Weight: 210 lbs

Build: Large / **Overweight**

Hair: Brown

Eyes: Blue

Complexion: **Pale**

Sex: Male

Distinctive Marks: Spider **tattoo** on right forearm

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.

2. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (a-f).

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---|--|
| 1. mustache | <input type="checkbox"/> | a | the physical appearance of a person's skin |
| 2. height | <input type="checkbox"/> | b | a feature that makes someone recognizable |
| 3. overweight | <input type="checkbox"/> | c | the measurement of how tall a person is |
| 4. complexion | <input type="checkbox"/> | d | having light colored skin |
| 5. distinctive mark | <input type="checkbox"/> | e | hair growth above someone's upper lip |
| 6. pale | <input type="checkbox"/> | f | weighing more than is healthy |

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

dress **facial hair** **build** **tattoo**

- Mr. Han looks different since he grew _____ .
- The usual _____ for the occasion is a suit and tie.
- The bank teller described a _____ the suspect had on his arm.
- The woman had a thin _____ .

4. Complete the conversation between a police officer and a citizen with the words given below.

arm	mustache
build	overweight
facial	robber
hair	tattoo

Officer: St. Louis Police Department.

Citizen: Hi, I think I just saw George Collins, the bank (1)_____.

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

Citizen: Let's see ... he had brown (2)_____. He was a big guy. Large (3)_____, and looked kind of (4)_____.

Officer: Did he have (5)_____ hair?

- Citizen: Yes, he had a (6)_____.
- Officer: Did you notice anything else?
- Citizen: Oh, yeah. He had a spider (7)_____ on his (8)_____.
- Officer: Sounds like it could be him.

5. *Read the conversation again. Check (✓) the characteristics mentioned in the conversation.*

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. tattoo | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. hair color | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. height | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. facial hair | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. eye color | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. build | <input type="checkbox"/> |

6. *With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 4. Then, switch roles.*

Student A	Student B
You are a police officer. Ask Student B about a suspect's: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build; • hair; • distinguishing marks. 	You believe you have seen a criminal. Describe the suspect to Student A.

7. *Read the following text and discuss it in the form of a dialogue.*

DEVELOPING A SUSPECT

If a suspect is not at the scene and not apprehended nearby, it is necessary to develop a suspect through information provided by victims, witnesses and other persons likely to know about the crime or the suspect.

Rather than simply asking a witness to describe a suspect, ask specific questions about the most important identifiers needed to apprehend criminal suspects: general description information (sex, race or national origin, age, height, weight, build, etc.); facial and clothing

information; other physical features or peculiarities. A description sheet also helps people describe suspects.

Witnesses may not have observed the actual crime but may have seen a vehicle leaving the scene and can describe it and its occupants. Obtain a complete description of any vehicles involved (vehicle type; color; make and model; condition; and license plate numbers). Identifying the car may lead to identifying the suspect.

Remember that eyewitness identification is highly fallible because of factors such as poor visibility, brief duration, distance and faulty memory. Because of such problems with witness identification, victim or witness identification of a suspect should be corroborated by as much physical and circumstantial evidence as possible.

If the victim or witness does not know the suspect but saw him or her clearly, mug shots may be used. This procedure is very time-consuming and is of value only if the suspect has a police record and has been photographed.

If witnesses can provide adequate information, a composite image can be made of the person who committed the crime. Composite drawings are most commonly used to draw human faces or full bodies, but they can also be used for any inanimate object described by a witness – for example, vehicles, unusual marks or symbols, tattoos or clothing.



UNIT 4 SEARCHING SUSPECTS AND PROPERTY

1. *Read the newspaper article. Then, choose the correct answers.*

1. What is the article mainly about?
 - a) the results of a trial
 - b) a search and its outcome
 - c) a series of violent robberies
 - d) a criticism of unwarranted searches

2. What can you infer about illegal searches?
 - a) They can result in dropped charges.
 - b) They are based on reasonable belief.
 - c) They can seize evidence from homes.
 - d) They can provide the basis for a warrant.

3. What is NOT evidence against the suspect?
 - a) a crowbar
 - b) a ski mask
 - c) televisions
 - d) an automobile

FRUITFUL SEARCH LEADS TO BURGLAR'S ARREST

Denver police conducted a **search** on Tuesday of a house at 720 S. Colfax. Officer Vincent Sully says he noticed someone moving items from a vehicle into the house. Many of the items matched the description of those recently stolen from area homes. "This fact," said Officer Sully, "provided **reasonable belief** that this was our suspect." According to Federal Law such **suspicion** is **grounds** to **carry out** a search. Police Chief Mancini explains, "The **circumstances** did not require the **authorization** of a **search warrant**." The suspect's lawyer plans to challenge this view, claiming that the search was illegal. It is

unlikely that this argument will be accepted and the charges will most likely not be dropped.

Upon conducting the search, officers found what they were looking for, and more. In the suspect's vehicle they found three flat screen televisions identical to those that disappeared in Sunday's Water Street robberies. Inside the suspect's **residence** police found thousands of dollars worth of allegedly stolen goods. Among the many items confiscated in the **seizure** were a ski mask and a black painted crowbar. Witnesses have reported seeing a thief in a similar mask break in to cars and houses with a crowbar. **Possession** of these objects could connect the suspect with those other burglaries. The suspect was arrested and is awaiting trial.

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

carry out **possession** **reasonable belief**

search **search warrant** **vehicle**

1. The man's bloody hand gave officers _____ of his guilt.
2. The officers found nothing illegal in the _____ .
3. The officer had probable cause. A _____ was not required.
4. They arrested the driver for _____ of illegal weapons.
5. As soon as they acquire a warrant the officers will _____ a search.
6. The officer found several empty beer cans in the driver's _____.

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

1. The officer had a thought (= _u_ _i_ c_ _ _) that the man was armed.
2. Police completed a removal of stolen items (= _e_ _ _ u r_).
3. The woman's scream was a reason (= _r_ o _n_ _) for officers to enter the home.
4. Police found illegal weapons in the suspect's house (= _e_ _i_ _e_ _c_).
5. The nature of the situation (= _i_ _u_ m_ _ _n_ _ _ _) lead police to believe the man was lying.

6. To enter the state prison the officers required permission from someone in charge (= _ _ _ h _ r i _ _ _ _ o _).

4. Complete the conversation between an officer and a driver during a traffic stop with the words and expressions given below.

grounds for suspicion

red light

influence

search

lawyer

smell of alcohol

license

speed limit

pulled

speeding

Officer: Can I see your (1)_____ and registration, Ma'am?

Driver: Sure. Here you go.

Officer: All right. Do you know why I (2)_____ you over tonight, Mrs. Coleman?

Driver: I don't know, actually. Was I (3)_____?

Officer: No, you were obeying the (4)_____. But you ran a (5)_____ right back there at Hoyle Street.

Driver: Oh my gosh! I didn't even notice it.

Officer: Mrs. Coleman, I'm detecting the (6)_____ on your breath. Have you been drinking tonight?

Driver: I had a couple of beers a few hours ago. But I'm not drunk!

Officer: I'm going to need you to step out of the vehicle, Ma'am. We're going to make sure you aren't hiding any open containers.

Driver: You can't (7)_____ me or my car without a warrant.

Officer: When you smell like alcohol we can. That's (8)_____ of driving under the (9)_____.

Driver: I'm going to call my (10)_____!

Officer: Step out of the vehicle, miss.

Driver: I'm not drunk. I just had a couple of drinks.

Officer: We'll see about that. Get out of the car.

Driver: Okay, okay. I'll do it. It's not that big of a deal.

5. Read the conversation again. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

- | | True | False |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The driver was pulled over for speeding. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. A warrant is needed to search the car. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The driver denies drinking alcohol. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

6. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 4. Then, switch roles.

Student A	Student B
You are an officer on a traffic stop. Talk to Student B about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • why you pulled him/her over; • whether she/he has been drinking; • searching his/her vehicle. 	You are a driver. Talk to Student A about having your vehicle searched.

7. Read the following text and discuss it in the form of a dialogue.

SEARCHES AND SEIZURES: THE LIMITATIONS OF THE POLICE

What the police MAY do

Police may engage in "reasonable" searches and seizures. To prove that a search is "reasonable," the police must generally show that it is more likely than not that a crime has occurred, and that if a search is conducted it is probable that they will find either stolen goods or evidence of the crime. This is called probable cause.

In some situations, the police must first make this showing to a judge who issues a search warrant. In many special circumstances, however, the police may be able to conduct a search without a warrant.

Police may use first-hand information, or tips from an informant to justify the need to search your property. If an informant's information is used, the police must prove that the information is reliable under the circumstances.

Once a warrant is obtained, the police may enter onto the specified area of the property and search for the items listed on the warrant. Police may extend the search beyond the specified area of the property or include other items in the search beyond those specified or listed in the warrant if it is necessary to ensure their safety or the safety of others; prevent the destruction of evidence; discover more about possible evidence or stolen items that are in plain view; hunt for evidence or stolen items which, based upon their initial search of the specified area, they believe may be in a different location on the property.

What the police MAY NOT do

The police may not perform a warrantless search anywhere you have a reasonable expectation of privacy, unless one of the warrant exceptions applies.

The police may not use evidence resulting from an illegal search to find other evidence.

The police may not submit an affidavit in support of obtaining a search warrant if they did not have a reasonable belief in the truth of the statements in the affidavit.

Unless there is a reasonable suspicion that it contains evidence, illegal items, or stolen goods, the police may not search your vehicle. If your car has been confiscated by the police, however, they may search it.

Unless they have a reasonable suspicion that you are involved in a criminal activity, the police may not "stop and frisk" you. If they have a reasonable suspicion, they may pat down your outer clothing if they are concerned that you might be concealing a weapon.



UNIT 5 MAKING AN ARREST

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

	True	False
1. Suspects do not have to supply identification when asked by an officer.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Officers can use any reasonable means to arrest a resisting suspect.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Juveniles' parents must be notified before an arrest.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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 notified immediately. Oftentimes juveniles and **mentally ill** persons can be dealt with informally. Never arrest someone when a **warning would be as effective**.

2. Match the words (1-7) with the definitions (a-g).

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---|---|
| 1. rights | <input type="checkbox"/> | a | reason to believe a crime was committed |
| 2. witness | <input type="checkbox"/> | b | in police custody |
| 3. under arrest | <input type="checkbox"/> | c | freedoms designated by the law |
| 4. pat down | <input type="checkbox"/> | d | to check someone for weapons or drugs |
| 5. probable cause | <input type="checkbox"/> | e | to hear or see a crime being committed |
| 6. arrest warrant | <input type="checkbox"/> | f | the well-being of an individual |
| 7. personal safety | <input type="checkbox"/> | g | a document that allows an arrest to be made |

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

frisked **advised** **resisted** **cause**

mentally ill **juvenile** **handcuffed**

- The officer _____ the man for weapons.
- The man _____ arrest until the officer handled him more aggressively.
- A(n) _____ person may not understand that he has committed a crime.
- The officer _____ the woman's wrists.
- Police notified the _____'s parents of her arrest.
- The officer _____ the man of his rights.
- Seeing a suspect commit a crime is _____ for arrest.

4. Complete the conversation between a police officer and a juvenile suspect with the words and expressions given below.

arrested	resisting arrest
breaking	search
jail	sentence
missing	theft
prove	under arrest

Officer: Put your hands behind your back, miss You're (1)_____.

Suspect: But I didn't do anything.

Officer: Let me explain to you why you're being (2)_____.

Suspect: I'm listening.

Officer: You're under arrest for (3)_____ into a hotel room.

Suspect: I didn't break in. I'm staying at the hotel.

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

Suspect: They're lying. That window was already broken.

Officer: A guest also reported several things (4)_____ from her room.

Suspect: You can't (5)_____ that I took anything.

Officer: We'll see. Another officer is on her way to (6)_____ you. If she finds those items, we'll also charge you with (7)_____. So at this point, I advise you to just cooperate and put your hands behind your back. I don't want to add (8)_____ to your charges.

Suspect: Yes, sir. Will I go to (9)_____?

Officer: I don't know what your (10)_____ will be. I just know that you're under arrest, and your parents will meet you at the station.

5. Read the conversation again. Choose the correct answers.

1. 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

2. What is true of the suspect?
- She is innocent.
 - She is going to jail
 - She has not been searched.
 - She will be charged with resisting arrest.

6. *With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 4. Then, switch roles.*

Student A	Student B
You are a police officer. Talk to Student B about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the law s/he broke; that s/he is being arrested. 	You are being arrested. Make claims that you are not guilty.

7. *Read the following text and discuss it in the form of a dialogue.*

WHAT PROCEDURES MUST THE POLICE FOLLOW WHILE MAKING 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 he/she feels like it or has a vague hunch that someone might be a criminal. Police officers have to be able to justify their arrest usually by showing some tangible evidence that led them to probable cause.

Generally, an arrest happens when the person being arrested reasonably believes that he/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 at the time of arrest. However, the police must read a suspect his/her Miranda 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 also, any information volunteered by a suspect can be used against them. Finally, although police will almost always tell an arrestee why they are 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.

One universal rule police officers must follow is that they are not allowed to use excessive force or treat the arrestee cruelly. 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. The more a suspect struggles, the more force is required for the police to do their job. If the arrestee thinks the arrest is unjustified or incorrect, he/she can always challenge it later with the help of an attorney, and if warranted, bring a civil rights case.



UNIT 6 PROCESSING SUSPECTS

1. Read the poster in a detention center. Then, choose the correct answers.

1. What is the poster mainly about?
 - a) how criminal backgrounds affect bail
 - b) how arrestees can schedule a court date
 - c) when arrestees will be released from custody
 - d) what arrestees should expect during booking

2. What will arrestees NOT provide?
 - a) personal items
 - b) bail conditions
 - c) finger prints
 - d) date of birth

3. What can you infer from the poster?
 - a) health screening is an optional benefit
 - b) judges handle the booking process
 - c) high flight risks won't be released on their own recognizance
 - d) paying bail allows an arrestee to bypass the record search

INFORMATION FOR ARRESTEES

Processing, or **booking**, will be easiest if you cooperate with the officer. Read the following steps so that you are prepared.

1. The officer will ask for **personal information** such as your name and date of birth.
2. The officer will ask about the nature of the **alleged** crime.
3. The officer will perform a **record search** for your **criminal background**.

4. Personal items will be **confiscated**. You will receive them when you leave jail.
5. You will be **fingerprinted**, photographed, and **searched**.
6. You will receive a health screening.
7. You will be released, placed in a holding cell, or sent to the local jail.

This process is done with your best interests in mind. Only those determined to have a low **flight risk** will be released on their own **recognizance**. If this is the case, you'll sign an agreement to appear in court on a determined date. If your crime was more severe or you have an extensive record this may not be possible. The officer will tell you the price of your **bail** and the conditions you must follow.

2. *Match the words (1-7) with the definitions (a-g).*

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. court | <input type="checkbox"/> | a the chance a criminal may flee |
| 2. process | <input type="checkbox"/> | b an investigation of criminal history |
| 3. condition | <input type="checkbox"/> | c a set restriction |
| 4. criminal background | <input type="checkbox"/> | d a list of past crimes |
| 5. flight risk | <input type="checkbox"/> | e details like name and date of birth |
| 6. record search | <input type="checkbox"/> | f to record information about a suspect |
| 7. personal information | <input type="checkbox"/> | g where people are tried for crimes |

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

booking **bail** **confiscated** **alleged**

appear **own recognizance**

1. The officer _____ keys from the man.
2. The _____ went quickly because the arrestee was cooperative.
3. The woman agreed to _____ in court.
4. Because he had a good record, the man left on his _____.
5. _____ was set high because the man had a long criminal record.
6. The _____ crime was committed by a young woman.

4. Complete the conversation between a booking clerk and an arrestee with the words and expressions given below.

arrested	emergency contact
cop	property
arresting	confiscate
personal	bail

Clerk: Hello, sir. I see that you were (1)_____ for breaking and entering. Is that correct?

Arrestee: Yeah, that's it.

Clerk: May I please have your full name and date of birth?

Arrestee: Paul Theodore Robison. January 5, 1988.

Clerk: All right. Do you have a driver's license?

Arrestee: Yeah. It's in my wallet, but the (2)_____ took it.

Clerk: Your (3)_____ officer gave us your (4)_____ items, so I have your wallet right here. Is the address in this license current?

Arrestee: I think so. Does it say 485 Elm Street?

Clerk: Yes. Now, I'll also need an (5)_____ with a phone number.

Arrestee: My emergency contact is Linda Robinson. Her phone number is 483-555-2951.

Clerk: And what's her relation to you?

Arrestee: She's my mother.

Clerk: All right. Now, do you have any other personal (6)_____ on you?

Arrestee: Not much. They took my wallet and cigarettes and keys away from me when I got arrested.

Clerk: What else have you got on you?

Arrestee: Uh, I've got some cash in my pocket.

Clerk: I'll need to (7)_____ that.

Arrestee: Oh, so you're going to take all my money, too? That's just great.

Clerk: There's no need to get upset. I guarantee that you will get all of your items back when your (8)_____ is granted.

5. Read the conversation again. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

- | | True | False |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The suspect gives his wife as an emergency contact. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The address on the arrestee's license is current. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The arresting officer confiscated the man's cash. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

6. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 4. Then, switch roles.

Student A	Student B
You are a clerk. Ask Student B about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • emergency contacts; • personal property. 	You are an arrestee. Answer Student A's questions.

7. Read the following text and discuss it in the form of a dialogue.

TYPICAL STEPS IN THE BOOKING PROCESS

Step 1: Recording the suspect's name and the crime for which the suspect was arrested

In olden days, this information became part of a handwritten police blotter; now virtually all booking records are computerized.

Step 2: Taking a "mug shot"

A mug shot can help to determine which of two people with the same name was arrested. A mug shot can also help to establish a suspect's physical condition at the time of arrest. The suspect's physical condition at arrest can be relevant to a claim of police use of unlawful force or to whether the suspect had been in an altercation before being arrested.

Step 3: Taking the suspect's clothing and personal property into police custody

At a suspect's request, some booking officers allow suspects to keep small personal items like a wristwatch. Any articles taken from the suspect must be returned upon release from jail, unless they constitute contraband or evidence of a crime.

Step 4: Taking fingerprints

Fingerprints are a standard part of a booking record, and are typically entered into a nationwide database. Comparing fingerprints left at the scene of a crime to those already in the database helps police officers identify perpetrators of crimes.

Step 5: Conducting a full body search

Police officers routinely make cursory pat-down inspections at the time of arrest. Far more intrusive is the strip search that is often part of the booking process. To prevent weapons and drugs from entering a jail, booking officers frequently require arrestees to remove all their clothing and submit to a full body search.

Step 6: Checking for warrants

The booking officer checks to see if an arrestee has any other charges pending, ranging from unpaid parking tickets to murder charges. Suspects with warrants pending are normally not released on bail.

Step 7: Health screening

To protect the health and safety of jail officials and other inmates, the booking process may include X-rays (to detect tuberculosis) and blood tests (to detect sexually transmitted diseases such as AIDS).

Step 8: Eliciting information relevant to incarceration conditions

To reduce the likelihood of violence and injuries, jail officials often ask arrestees about gang affiliations, former gang affiliations, and other outside relationships. Depending on the answers, an inmate may have to be placed in protective custody or housed in one section of a jail rather than another.

Step 9: DNA sample

Suspects may be required to provide DNA samples that are entered in national DNA databases.

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW DISCUSSION

1. What kinds of things at a crime scene could be used as evidence?
2. What can police officers do to protect possible evidence?
3. What questions should police ask the victim of a crime?
4. How does interviewing witnesses help to catch criminals?
5. What features do you use to describe people?
6. What are some features that make suspects easy to recognize?
7. What reasons might the police have to search a person's vehicle?
8. When are police officers allowed to search a suspect's home?
9. What guidelines must police follow when making arrests in your country?
10. How do police address crimes committed by people who are not yet adults?
11. How does criminal processing work in your country?
12. How are the conditions of bail determined?
13. What happens after a person is arrested?
14. How are prisoners treated in your country?

ENGLISH–RUSSIAN DICTIONARY**Aa**

accomplice	сообщник, соучастник (преступления)
affidavit	письменное показание под присягой; юридически заверенный документ; официальное подтверждение
alibi	алиби
alleged crime	инкриминируемое преступление
allegedly	предположительно
altercation	ссора на почве личных неприятных отношений
ambulance	машина скорой помощи
ambush	нападение из засады; нападать из засады
apprehend	задерживать, арестовывать
armed robbery	разбой
arrest	арестовывать, задерживать; арест, задержание
arrestee	арестованный, задержанный
arrest warrant	ордер на арест
assault	физическое насилие

assist	являться пособником
attack	нападение; нападать
attorney	адвокат; юрист
auto theft	угон автомобиля

Bb

background check	проверка анкетных данных
bail	временное освобождение под залог
beat	район патрулирования
booking	протокол задержания
breach	нарушение (права, закона и т.п.); правонарушение
break (broke, broken)	нарушать (право, закон и т.п.); совершить правонарушение
build	телосложение, комплекция
burglar	вор-взломщик
burglarize	совершить ограбление
burglary	кража со взломом
burgle	совершить кражу со взломом

Cc

car thief	угонщик автомобилей
case	судебное дело
catch (caught)	задержать преступника

cell	тюремная камера
challenge	оспаривать; ставить под вопрос; проверить (показания свидетеля и т.п.)
charge (with a crime)	обвинение; обвинять (в совершении преступления)
chase	погоня; преследование; гнаться, преследовать
civil	гражданский
clue	улика
combative	воинственный, драчливый
commission	совершение (преступления и т.п.)
commit	совершать (преступления и т.п.)
complain	подавать жалобу, иск; возбуждать уголовное дело
complaint	иск, (судебная) жалоба
composite drawing	словесный портрет
confinement	тюремное заключение
confiscate	конфисковывать, изымать
convict	осужденный; выносить приговор
cordon off	огородить; оцепить
correctional officer	сотрудник тюремной охраны
court	суд
court date	дата начала судебного разбирательства

courtroom	зал судебного заседания
crack	взлом; кража со взломом
cracker	(компьютерный) взломщик
crime	преступление
crime prevention	профилактика преступлений
crime scene investigation (CSI)	расследование на месте преступления; осмотр места преступления; криминалистика
crime scene investigator	криминалист
criminal	преступник; уголовный
criminal career	уголовное прошлое
criminal record	судимость
crook	мошенник, преступник
custody	следственный изолятор
custody suite	камера предварительного заключения

Dd

damage	повреждение, убыток, ущерб; компенсация за ущерб
deadly force	огонь на поражение
defendant	обвиняемый, ответчик
deposition	свидетельские показания (данные перед судом под стенограмму); приобщённое к материалам дела доказательство (заявление,

	показание)
detain	задерживать, арестовывать
detainee	лицо, содержащееся под стражей; задержанный
detect	разыскивать, обнаружить (преступника); раскрыть (преступление)
detection	розыск (преступника); расследование (преступления)
detective	оперативник
detention center	место заключения, тюрьма; изолятор временного содержания
direct evidence	прямое доказательство, прямая улика
disorderly conduct	поведение, нарушающее общественный порядок; мелкое хулиганство
disruption	нарушение (порядка)
distinctive marks	особые приметы
distinguishing marks	особые приметы
drifter	человек без определенных занятий
drop	отказываться
dropped charge	отказ от обвинения
drug testing	тестирование на наркотики

Ее

empty hand	безоружный
encounter	стычка, столкновение; драка
enforce	приводить в исполнение
enquiry	дознание; расследование; допрос
escape	совершить побег (из заключения), скрываться
escort	конвоировать (арестованного)
evidence	вещественные доказательства; свидетельское показание
eyewitness	свидетель-очевидец

Ff

fatality	несчастный случай со смертельным исходом
felony	тяжкое преступление
fight	драка
fingerprint	отпечаток пальца
firearm	огнестрельное оружие
flee (fled)	бежать, скрываться
flight	побег
flight risk	обвиняемый, которого не рекомендуется освобождать на поруки/под залог (из-за большой вероятности, что он скроется от правосудия)
footprint	отпечаток ступни

forced entry	проникновение с применением насилия
Forensics Department	экспертно-криминалистический отдел
forfeiture	штраф как уголовное наказание
frisk	(личный) досмотр; производить обыск, обыскивать
fugitive	беглый преступник; лицо, скрывающееся от правосудия

Gg

gang	организованная преступная группа
gang affiliation	принадлежность к преступной группе
go (went, gone) straight	«завязать»; начать вести законопослушный образ жизни; порвать с преступным прошлым
guard	охранять; конвоировать; принимать меры предосторожности
guilt	вина; обвинять
guilty	виновный
gunfire	перестрелка

Hh

handcuff	наручник; надевать наручники
holding cell	конвойное помещение

home invasion	незаконное проникновение в жилище
homicide	убийство
hooligan	хулиган; хулс (спортивный фанат)

Ii

identification	удостоверение личности, установление личности
illegal	незаконный, противозаконный
improper	неправомерный
incarceration	лишение свободы
in custody	задержан, под арестом
informant	осведомитель, информатор
inmate	заключенный, сокамерник
innocent	невиновный
inspection	досмотр
interrogate	допрашивать
interrogation	допрос
interview	допрос; опрос (свидетелей, пострадавших)
interview room	помещение для допроса
investigate	расследовать
investigation	расследование, следствие
investigative	следственный; занимающийся расследованием

investigator	следователь
involvement	соучастие
issue	выдавать (документ), выписывать (штраф)

Jj

jail	изолятор временного содержания, следственный изолятор
judge	судья
judgment	приговор, решение суда
jurisdiction	сфера полномочий; область действия

Kk

kidnap	похитить человека с целью выкупа
kidnapper	лицо, похитившее человека с целью выкупа
kill	убить
killer	убийца

Ll

lawful	законный, легальный
lawyer	юрист; адвокат
legitimate	легализировать, признавать законным

less-lethal weapon	оружие нелетального действия (ОНД)
lie detector	детектор лжи, полиграф
line-up	процедура опознания подозреваемого (стоящего в ряду других лиц)
lookout	ориентировка

Mm

manslaughter	непредумышленное убийство, причинение смерти по неосторожности
marked bill	меченая купюра
Miranda Rights	права Миранды (оглашение подозреваемому его прав, обязательное при его аресте)
misconduct	нарушение дисциплины, противоправное поведение
misdemeanor	преступление небольшой тяжести
monitor	осуществлять постоянный контроль
muffler	глушитель
mug shot	совмещённое фото в профиль и анфас (в личном деле заключённого исправительного учреждения); фото из досье арестованного
murder	убийство; совершить убийство
murderer	убийца

Oo

offence	правонарушение
offender	правонарушитель
organized crime	организованная преступность

Pp

parole	условно-досрочное освобождение
party	сторона (по делу, в договоре и т.п.)
pat down	обыскать; производить досмотр (кого-л. в поисках спрятанного оружия)
pathologist	патологоанатом
perpetrator	нарушитель; лицо, совершившее правонарушение
pertain	иметь отношение (к чему-л.)
physical evidence	вещественные доказательства
police blotter	полицейский журнал регистрации приводов
police custody	содержание под стражей в полиции
police record	полицейское досье; судимость и приводы; уголовное прошлое
police station	отдел полиции
prime suspect	главный подозреваемый
priors	судимость

prison	исправительное учреждение
prisoner	лицо, находящееся под стражей; заключенный
prison garb	тюремная одежда
probable cause	наличие достаточного основания (для ареста, обыска, изъятия)
proceedings	рассмотрение дела в суде; судебное разбирательство
prohibit	запрещать
proper	правомерный
prosecution	судебный процесс, уголовное преследование
protection	обеспечение защиты
protective custody	временное задержание подозреваемого (с целью его защиты)
pull in	арестовывать
punish	наказывать (в уголовном порядке)
punishment	наказание
purse snatcher	барсеточник, карманник
pursue	преследовать, гнаться за
pursuing	преследование
pursuit	преследование, погоня

Qq

question	допрашивать
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questioning	предварительный допрос (в полиции)
-------------	------------------------------------

Rr

reasonable belief	обоснованное предположение
recognizance	залог (при поручительстве); обязательство, данное в суде
record search	запротоколированный обыск
release	выпускать на свободу, освободиться из мест лишения свободы
resist	оказывать сопротивление
resisting arrest	сопротивление при задержании
respond	выезжать (на место происшествия)
restrain	лишать свободы
restraint	наручник
ruling	постановление (суда)

Ss

scene	место происшествия
search	обыск; производить обыск, расследование
search warrant	ордер на обыск
security guard	охранник
seizure	арест; изъятие (имущества);

	задержание
sentence	приговор, судебное решение; выносить приговор
serve	отбывать наказание
solicitor	адвокат, защитник
statement	показание (свидетеля и т.п.)
stop-and-frisk	задержание и обыск (на улице)
strip search	досмотр с полным раздеванием
supreme court	верховный суд
surveillance	слежка; наблюдение (особ. за подозреваемым в чем-л.); круглосуточное наблюдение
survey	досмотр; производить досмотр
suspect	подозревать; подозреваемый
suspicion	подозрение
suspicious	подозрительный
swear (swore, sworn)	клясться; показывать под присягой

Tt

tackle	схватить
take (took, taken) in	арестовать (и доставить в полицейский участок)
tamper	фальсифицировать
tape	защитная лента
tape off	ограждать защитной лентой

target	мишень, цель; иметь целью
temporary holding room	изолятор временного содержания
testify	выступать в качестве свидетеля; давать показания
testimony	свидетельские показания
theft	кража
theory	версия
thief	вор
thieve	красть, воровать
threaten	угрожать
trace	небольшое количество; след, отпечаток (ноги и т.п.); следить (за кем-л.); расследовать
track	следить (за кем-л.)
track down	выследить (и поймать); разыскивать
trespasser	правонарушитель;
trespassing	незаконное проникновение на территорию посторонних лиц
trial	рассмотрение дела в суде, судебный процесс

Uu

unarm	разоружить; обезвредить
undercover operation	секретная операция; операция по внедрению
unwarranted search	обыск без ордера

Vv

validate	подтверждать (правильность, истинность)
vandalism	варварство, вандализм; хулиганский поступок; умышленная порча имущества
verify	подтверждать правильность первичной информации, проверять достоверность
victim	жертва; пострадавший
violation	нарушение (права, закона, договора), применение силы
violent	агрессивный

Ww

wanted	разыскивается
warden	тюремный надзиратель
whereabouts	местонахождение
witness	свидетель; быть свидетелем
witness statement	свидетельские показания
wrong	правонарушение

Zz

zip tie	пластиковый наручник-стяжка
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