

Львівський державний університет внутрішніх справ

А. В. Посохова

# English Course for Law Enforcement Professionals

Part II

*Навчальний посібник*

Львів  
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Запропоновано матеріал, який поділено на 8 уроків (Units). Подано текст та післятекстові завдання і лексичного, і комунікативного характеру, а також практичні завдання, максимально наближені до реальних комунікативних ситуацій, пов'язаних з темою, яка вивчається.

Для здобувачів вищої освіти, які застосовуватимуть англійську мову у своїй практичній діяльності в галузі правоохоронної діяльності та правознавства.

**English Course for Law Enforcement Professionals** is a specialized English language resource for people who are intending to serve as specialists in law enforcement and want to improve their English communication skills in a professional-oriented environment.

*English Course for Law Enforcement Professionals* is organized into 8 units. Each lesson contains a text, post-text tasks of both lexical and communicative nature, and also the supplementary material.

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# ПЕРЕДМОВА

Зважаючи на сучасні вимоги до знань іноземної мови, правоохоронці процес оволодіння іноземною мовою розглядають як набуття комунікативної компетенції, рівень якої має бути не нижчим такого, що дозволяє застосовувати мову практично, а метою навчання є засвоєння і володіння іноземною мовою як засобом вираження своїх думок. Фахівці з вищою освітою, зокрема правоохоронці, повинні вміти за допомогою іноземної мови здійснювати професійну комунікацію в усній і письмовій формах.

Посібник **English Course for Law Enforcement Professionals** призначений для здобувачів вищої освіти, які застосовуватимуть знання з англійської мови у своїй практичній діяльності в галузі правоохоронної діяльності та правознавства.

Окрім навчальних цілей, посібник також має деякі інші завдання: стимулювати когнітивну діяльність здобувачів вищої освіти, розвивати їх уміння висловлювати думки чітко, логічно і послідовно; об'єктивно аналізувати факти.

Запропонований навчальний посібник містить 8 уроків (Units), об'єднаних за тематикою: «Crime Prevention», «Crime and Punishment», «Criminal Proceedings (1). Essence, Purpose, Main Steps», «Criminal Proceedings (2). Apprehension. Arrest. Detention. Processing Suspects», «Preliminary Investigation», «Identification in the Preliminary Investigation. Making the Report», «Crime Investigation (1). Tactics of Police Officers' Actions at the Crime Scene», «Crime Investigation (2). Interviewing. Questioning. Interrogation». Тексти уроків адаптовані з сучасних англомовних навчальних джерел. Структура уроків посібника уніфікована. Кожен урок містить текст та післятекстові завдання і лексичного, і комунікативного характеру. Завершується урок практичними завданнями, максимально наближеними до реальних комунікативних ситуацій, пов'язаних з темою, яку вивчають. До кожного уроку запропоновано матеріали для додаткового читання, які рекомендуються для самостійного опрацювання і містять інформацію, що доповнює і поглиблює вивчену тему. Посібник доповнено англо-українським словником найуживаніших виразів та юридичних термінів.

Це видання можна використовувати як базовий чи додатковий матеріал для засвоєння фахової англійської мови і на заняттях в аудиторії, і для самостійної роботи.

# UNIT 1

## CRIME PREVENTION

### Can you define?

crime prevention	human trafficking	self-defense
to remove a crime	fraud	to commit a crime
to reduce a crime	observe	to treat victims
preventive measures	offender	fingerprints
drug dealing	perpetrator	law enforcement

### Do You Know?

- What is crime prevention?
- What is a target of crime prevention?
- What does crime prevention reflect?
- Who is the focal point in community crime prevention?
- What is the primary step in crime prevention?
- What is the essence of 'crime triangle'?

### READING

#### What is Crime Prevention?

Crime prevention is the anticipation, recognition, and appraisal of a crime risk, and the initiation of action to remove or reduce crime. It is an active approach utilizing public awareness and preventive measures to reduce crime.

The crime prevention *target* is to reduce crime – from drug dealing, human trafficking, terrorism and cybercrime to fraud and bicycle theft. It means that the police have quickly to exchange descriptions of offenders, fingerprints and car registration numbers.

Crime prevention reflects a philosophy of self-defense where the police and the community take action before crimes are committed. It is cheaper, safer, and healthier for communities to prevent crime than to have to treat its victims, deal with its perpetrators, and lose civic health and productivity. But the responsibility of crime prevention doesn't fall on one person – it's everyone's business. Law enforcement agencies, however, often are the focal point in community crime prevention.

This can be beneficial to prevention efforts because these law enforcement officers:

- Know what crime is happening, where it is happening, and by whom.
- Have the expertise to stop crime before it happens.
- Can bring community members, police departments, and government officials together.

*The first step* in crime prevention is to realize that in order to prevent crime or becoming a crime victim, we must accept that crime prevention is a shared responsibility.

*Three elements* must be present for a crime to occur: desire, ability, and opportunity. This is also known as the '*crime triangle*'. A person may 'want' to commit a crime, and have the 'ability' to commit a crime, but if we deny them the 'opportunity', then no crime can be committed.

Historically, *the primary goal* of crime prevention has been to apprehend criminals. Although this goal is still important, the goal of preventing crime and also reducing the cost of crime has taken on significant importance. The police are to help individuals prevent crime by helping them make decisions in their everyday lives to reduce the opportunity for crime to occur.

## FOLLOW-UP

***Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions.***

- |              |               |            |
|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. appraise  | 4. reduce     | 7. prevent |
| 2. initiate  | 5. anticipate | 8. occur   |
| 3. recognize | 6. secure     |            |

- a) to stop smth from happening or smb from doing smth
- b) to make sure a place is free of danger
- c) to arrange for smth important to start
- d) to expect that smth will happen and be ready for it
- e) to happen or exist in particular place or situation
- f) to identify smth or smb as previously seen
- g) to make smth safe from being attacked, harmed or lost
- h) to make smth smaller or less in size, amount, or price

***Exercise 2. Scan the texts. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?***

1. Crime prevention is an active approach utilizing public awareness and preventive measures to increase crime.

2. The crime prevention target is to reduce crime in all spheres of public life.
3. Crime prevention means actions taken before crimes are committed.
4. It is cheaper, safer, and healthier to detect crimes than to prevent them.
5. Law enforcement agencies, however, often are the secondary point in community crime prevention.
6. People must accept that crime prevention is mainly a responsibility of law enforcement agencies.

**Exercise 3. Match the two halves. Use the expressions in the sentences of your own.**

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. crime      | a) defense     |
| 2. public     | b) criminal    |
| 3. preventive | c) enforcement |
| 4. self       | d) crime       |
| 5. law        | e) rise        |
| 6. police     | f) awareness   |
| 7. crime      | g) triangle    |
| 8. commit     | h) measures    |
| 9. crime      | i) prevention  |
| 10. apprehend | j) department  |

**Exercise 4. Complete this table of words from the texts and active vocabulary.**

Noun	Adjective/Adverb	Verb
prevention	... / ...	to prevent
...	anticipatory, anticipated	...
...	...	to apprehend
initiation / ...	...	...
...	reducible	...
...	...	to secure
...	...	to commit

**Exercise 5. Translate the following words and word combinations using active vocabulary.**

To accept facts, ability to analyze, затримати злочинця, скоїти злочин, місце злочину, deal with crimes and criminals, description of the

appearance, зняти відбитки пальців, першочергова мета, торгівля людьми, to take measures, to use opportunity, to prevent crime, методи самозахисту, знизити ризик, жертва злочину.

**Exercise 6. Match the synonym to the underlined word.**

1. Criminal law defines the offences.
  - a) activities
  - b) crimes
  - c) decisions
2. One of the main tasks of law enforcement agencies is to prevent crimes.
  - a) to keep from occurring
  - b) to encourage
  - c) to permit
3. Laws exist to protect one individual from another.
  - a) to agree
  - b) to identify
  - c) to preserve
4. The perpetrators who commit crimes can be persons of various professions.
  - a) journalists
  - b) criminals
  - c) victims
5. Economic crimes perpetrators are specialists in the world of deceit and fraud, and have developed skills in exploiting the trust.
  - a) abilities
  - b) knowledges
  - c) chance
6. You can anticipate crimes before they occur and react accordingly.
  - a) notify
  - b) happen
  - c) disappear

**Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.**

target	cooperation	prevention	victim	efforts	notify
--------	-------------	------------	--------	---------	--------

1. Crime ... is an important part of keeping the community safe.
2. Don't make yourself a vulnerable ... by becoming over-intoxicated.



3. Reducing crimes requires ... between citizens and police.
4. If you should become the witness of a crime, ... the police immediately.
5. The ... of rape rarely informs the police by herself that makes more difficult to find and punish a rapist.
6. Regardless of prevention ... , crimes still occur.

**Exercise 8. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Law sets ... for people who violate rules.  
a) fines      b) penalties      c) rights      d) freedoms
2. The legal system tries to ... criminals from committing crimes.  
a) prevent      b) protect      c) detect      d) preserve
3. Because it was his first ... , the punishment wasn't too severe.  
a) guilt      b) truth      c) offence      d) fault
4. Crime is a socially dangerous act of commission or omission in ... of criminal law.  
a) protecting      b) violation      c) correction      d) preserving
5. The police have tasks of the ... and exposure of criminal offences.  
a) commission      b) violation      c) observation      d) prevention
6. Law enforcement professionals must strictly ... legality.  
a) commit      b) observe      c) investigate      d) violate

## DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

**Exercise 9. Read the crime prevention pamphlet. Then, mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).**

### PERSONAL SAFETY OUT AND ABOUT

#### Public transport

- Know which buses, trains or taxis you will use.
- Tell a friend where you are going and when you will return.
- Get copies of timetables and know how much the fare is.
- Wait in busy and well-lit areas.
- Sit near other people or the driver. Move if you don't feel safe.

#### Driving

- Keep your car in good condition with lots of petrol.
- Keep doors locked when driving.
- Do not give lifts to people you do not know.

– Park in well-lit or busy areas and keep valuables out of sight or in the boot.

Taxis and private hire vehicles

– If you phone a taxi, let the driver tell you the name of the person – don't give your name until the driver does.

– Always travel in a licensed vehicle with a licensed driver – check the vehicle's sign and the driver's badge.

– When you arrive, ask the driver to wait until you are inside.

Money

– Only use a cash machine in a well-lit, busy area.

– Be aware of people near you and, if you are worried about anyone, walk away and find another machine.

***Exercise 10. Work in pairs. With a partner, act out the roles below based on the dialogue.***

***Officer:*** Did he try to take the backpack?

***Tourist:*** Yes, he tried. But I ran up and took it away from him. He was surprised.

***Officer:*** What did the suspect do then?

***Tourist:*** He ran off that way, through the crowd.

***Officer:*** Did you see what he looked like? What was he wearing?

***Tourist:*** He was about 56. He had dark hair, a pale complexion and mustache. He was wearing a green raincoat.

***Officer:*** It sounds like the guy we just picked up. Could you identify him if you saw him?

***Tourist:*** Probably.

***Officer:*** We're going to ask you to do so. We'll arrest this guy with your help.

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

### 10 Principles of Crime Prevention

1. Target Hardening: Making your property harder for an offender to access.

– Upgrading the locks on your doors, windows, sheds and outbuildings;

– Fitting sash jammers to vulnerable doors and windows;

– Using secure passwords to prevent criminals hacking your online accounts.

2. Target Removal: Ensuring that a potential target is out of view.
  - Not leaving items on view through your windows – i.e. laptops, phones, keys, bags;
  - Putting your vehicle in the garage if you have one and not leaving valuables on display;
  - Being cautious about what you post online as it may be used to identify or locate you offline.
3. Reducing the Means: Removing items that may help commit an offence.
  - Not leaving tools and ladders in the garden and clearing up any rubble/bricks;
  - Keeping wheelie bins out of reach, as they may be a climbing aid or help transport items.
4. Reducing the Payoff: Reducing the profit the criminal can make from the offence.
  - Security marking your property;
  - Marking your property in such a way that others will not want to buy from the thief;
  - Not buying property you believe or suspect to be stolen.
5. Access Control: Looking at measures that will control access to a location, a person or object.
  - Locking your doors and windows to both your house and your vehicle;
  - Ensuring that fencing, hedges, walls and other boundary treatments are in a good state of repair;
  - Putting a security system in place at a commercial site (entry barriers, security guards, ID cards).
6. Surveillance: Improving surveillance around homes, businesses or public places to deter criminals.
  - Removing high hedges / fences at the front of your home that allows an offender to work unseen;
  - Consider adding CCTV to a commercial site or public place;
  - Establishing a Neighborhood Watch Scheme in your street.
7. Environmental Change: Ensuring your property and wider community looks cared for.
  - Ensuring that graffiti and domestic/commercial waste is cleared up;
  - Reporting issues with fly-tipping or broken street lights to the relevant authority;
  - Working with the police and local authority to close a footpath.

8. Rule Setting: Changing our habits by setting rules and positioning signage in appropriate locations.

- Introducing a rule that the last person entering / leaving should lock the door and remove the keys;
- Informing visitors to commercial sites that they must report to reception on arrival;
- Informing users that a particular site is closed between certain times and should not be accessed.

9. Increase the Chances of Being Caught: Increasing the likelihood that an offender will be caught to prevent crime occurring.

- Making use of dusk to dawn security lighting is in place and in working order;
- Using good quality CCTV and/or alarm systems, especially on commercial sites and public places;
- Upgrading security to delay an offender, meaning they have to spend more time to gain access.

10. Deflecting Offenders: Deterring an offender or deflecting their intention.

- Using timer switches to make our homes look occupied if vacant after the hours of darkness;
- Running youth diversionary schemes with partner agencies;
- Referring offenders to drug rehabilitation programs.

When you are looking at using the principles of crime prevention to improve security around your home or business, the best way to approach it is to look at your home or premises as if you were the offender. These principles can assist you in reducing the opportunity for crime to occur at your home, your place of work or your business.

## UNIT 2

# CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

### Can you define?

harmful act	a fine	violent crime
to prevent a crime	to claim smth	to kill
conviction	to steal	to attack
punishable by	minor offence	to go to prison
imprisonment	serious crime	illegal parking

### Do You Know?

- What is crime?
- What are the examples of minor crime?
- What are the examples of serious crime?

## READING

### Essence of Crime

Crime is a harmful act against the law or public, which the State wishes to prevent. Each crime is punishable by imprisonment, fine and /or death after conviction. Some offences may also be torts and the victim(s) may claim compensation for them.

For example, if you steal someone's property, you commit a crime and break the law. Some offences are only minor, e.g. illegal parking; but for more serious and especially violent crimes, e.g. killing or attacking someone, a person can go to prison for a long time.

### Can you define?

treason	target of a crime	theft
felony	homicide	robbery
a misdemeanor	murder	burglary
a minor offence	kidnapping	fraud
a grave offence	blackmail	mugging
hijacking	smuggling	vandalism
drug dealing	drug trafficking	gambling

## Do You Know?

- What classifications of crimes do you know?
- What is the main document which defines crimes and establishes punishment?
- Why do people commit crimes?

## Types of Crime

Crimes are classified on different grounds.

*First is the seriousness of the offence.* They are usually classified as treason, felony, or misdemeanor. The fundamental distinction between felonies and misdemeanors is the penalty and the power of imprisonment. In general, misdemeanors are usually punishable by a fine or jail time of less than one year. For example, the Criminal Code of Ukraine classifies crimes depending on the gravity: minor offences, medium grave offences, grave offences, or special grave offences.

A minor criminal offence is an offence punishable by imprisonment for a term up to two years or a more lenient penalty.

A medium grave offence is an offence punishable by imprisonment for a term up to five years.

A grave criminal offence is an offence punishable by imprisonment for a term up to ten years.

A special grave offence is an offence punishable by more than ten years of imprisonment or a life sentence.

*The second classification defines crimes according to the target of crime.*

Under this classification, there are such main categories of crime, defined by Criminal Codes of many countries:

1. Criminal offences against life and health of a person: homicide, murder, manslaughter.

2. Criminal offences against liberty, honor and dignity of a person: kidnapping, abduction, blackmail.

3. Criminal offences against property: theft, robbery, burglary, fraud, mugging, hijacking, shoplifting, motor theft, pickpocketing.

4. Economic criminal offences: smuggling.

5. Criminal offences against public order and morality: vandalism.

6. Criminal offences related to the circulation of narcotics: drug dealing and trafficking.

7. Criminal offences in office: bribery, white-collar crimes.

8. Crimes against state: treason.

## Causes of Crime

People commit crimes for various reasons. For example, to obtain things they can't afford themselves, to stretch the family budget, for joy-riding or selling, to meet a personal emergency, intending to return money, etc. The motives also vary in crimes of violence: to avoid detection, to obtain things or money, in a fit of rage during a quarrel, etc.

Biological and psychological explanations.

Such studies involve differences in body type, the pattern of brain waves, and the formation of genes. None of them has been proved. Another research stresses personality differences resulting from the experiences in childhood and later. It shows that many people who became criminals were neglected by their parents or were given harsh or uncertain discipline.

Social conditions.

Sociologists have conducted crime studies that focus on the neighborhood and community rather than on the individual. For many young people, the excitement of the streets provides the principal escape from boredom and unsolvable problems. In addition, people fear the police and refuse to cooperate with them.

### Can you define?

trespassing	a heavy punishment	battery
to be put on probation	community-service order	jail
be released on bail	confinement	prison
a light punishment	to be in custody	capital punishment
to offend the law	assault	life imprisonment

### Do You Know?

- What are common forms of punishment for minor offences in Great Britain?
- Why do magistrates and judges try not to imprison people?
- Is there death penalty in Great Britain?

### Punishment

The purpose of criminal law is to punish people who commit crimes. The type of punishment depends on the crime. Criminals who commit minor crimes such as trespassing usually receive a light punishment. They often get a fine or are put on probation, which means that regular meetings with a social worker must take place. When arrested,

a person can be released on bail. The court may seek security, in terms of money, or impose conditions.

One of the alternatives to imprisonment is the Community-service order. It is a form of disposal in UK criminal justice by which an offender may be ordered to do work in the community without payment.

When criminals offend the law many times, they get a heavier punishment. They go to jail – a place of confinement. Criminals are kept in jail longer than when they are in custody in police station but shorter than when they are kept in a prison. Criminals also go to jail when they are dangerous for others. For example, someone who commits assault and battery can be sent to jail. When criminals commit more serious crimes, they go to prison – a place for a long-term custody for a crime.

Capital punishment and life imprisonment are the most serious punishments. They are used for the worst crimes like murder.

Nowadays judges try not to imprison people, wherever possible. This costs the state money, the country's prisons are already overcrowded and prisons have a reputation for being «schools for crime». Even people who are sent to prison do not usually serve the whole time to which they were sentenced. They are released on parole, so get remission of their sentence for good behavior.

## **FOLLOW-UP**

### ***Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions.***

- |              |                      |                       |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. fine      | 4. prison            | 7. capital punishment |
| 2. probation | 5. minor             | 8. go to prison       |
| 3. jail      | 6. life imprisonment |                       |

- a) punishment when the accused is to remain in prison for the rest of life;
- b) the most severe of all punishments;
- c) place for long-term custody for a crime;
- d) place for short-term custody for a crime;
- e) money paid usually to superior authority as a punishment for a crime or other offence;
- f) a kind of punishment which means that the person accused of a crime reports to an officer regularly and according to a set schedule;
- g) go to a place where criminals have to stay after committing a crime.
- h) not serious.



**Exercise 2. Scan the texts. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?**

1. If the crime is minor, even a guilty person goes to jail.
2. Conditional discharge means that the first crime is not taken into account when the person commits another crime within a stated time.
3. Community service is a type of fine.
4. To imprison people costs the state money and magistrates try not to imprison people.
5. Prisoners get «remission» of their sentence for «good behavior».
6. Prisoners do not have any opportunity to be released earlier under certain circumstances.

**Exercise 3. Match the two halves. Use the expressions in the sentences of your own.**

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. account   | a) service    |
| 2. death     | b) system     |
| 3. court     | c) penalty    |
| 4. break     | d) dealing    |
| 5. criminal  | e) verdict    |
| 6. community | f) guilty     |
| 7. parole    | g) proceeding |
| 8. drug      | h) law        |
| 9. pass      | i) sentence   |
| 10. life     | j) case       |

**Exercise 4. Put the words below into the correct category.**

accused/defendant, arsonist, (release on) bail, blackmailer, burglar, defense, capital punishment, community service, corporal punishment, find innocent/guilty, fine, forger, hijacker, inquiry, judge, jury, kidnapper, lawyer, mugger, murderer, pickpocket, prison sentence, (put on) probation, prosecution, shoplifter, smuggler, suspended sentence, thief, trial, verdict, witness, testimony, evidence.

Criminals	Law courts	Sentences & Punishments

**Exercise 5. Correct the mistakes in these definitions.**

- 1) The judge pleads guilty or not guilty at the beginning of a trial.
- 2) The lawyer for the defence tries to prove the defendant guilty.
- 3) The prosecution lawyer gives evidence about what they have seen.

- 4) If the defendant is found guilty, the jury passes sentence.
- 5) If you pay the court a sum of money, you can be given a suspended sentence until your trial.
- 6) If it is your first offence, you will probably be sentenced to capital punishment.

**Exercise 6. Choose the synonyms for the words below using the words from the box.**

to do sth. illegal / crime / to go to jail / offender / not serious / illegal / sth. that belongs to you / to make smb. die / to hurt smb.

to break the law	
offence	
property	
to go to prison	
a criminal	
to kill smb.	
minor	
against the law	
to attack smb.	

**Exercise 7. Read the following text and choose the correct alternative in each pair.**

Last year my house was broken into and (1) *robbed/stolen*. I immediately informed the police. A police officer came to the house and asked me to make a list of what had been (2) *robbed/stolen*. I told him my neighbours had seen someone suspicious at the time of the (3) *forgery/burglary*, so they had to go to the police station and (4) *make/do a statement*. About a month later the police contacted me to say they had arrested a (5) *defendant/suspect*. When the case came to court, I went to (6) *give/tell* evidence. Of course, the man (7) *admitted/pleaded* not guilty. The (8) *jury/lawyer* decided there was not enough proof to (9) *try/convict* him, and he was (10) *let off/let go*.

**Exercise 8. Choose the most appropriate word.**

1. The police arrested Jack and took him into *custody / detention / prison*.
2. In most countries, the *capital / death / execution* penalty has been abolished.

3. A man is said to be helping the police with their *arrests / detection / inquiries*.
4. Two football fans were later charged with *aggression / assault / attack*.
5. Less serious cases are dealt with in the *criminal / juvenile / magistrate's* court.
6. I was given a light sentence because it was my first *case / charge / offence*.
7. The case was dismissed for lack of *evidence / a jury / witnesses*.
8. 'Members of the jury, what is your *answer / summary / verdict*?' asked a judge.

## DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

***Exercise 9. Which of the views of punishment below would you agree with? Give the reasons.***

1. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.
2. We need punishment as a means to stop people offending.
3. The legal justice system should aim to rehabilitate offenders, not take revenge on them.

***Exercise 10. Look at these situations and decide which crime was committed in each case.***

*Woman:* When I got home, I discovered that my back door had been broken open.

*Police officer:* Had anything been stolen?

*Woman:* Yes, my new laptop and \$200 in cash.

1. Man reading newspaper: I do not believe it. The Foreign minister has been caught giving government secrets to another country.
2. TV newsreader. A journalist working in the city disappeared this morning. Police later received a note from a claiming that they had taken him and were holding him hostage.
3. Man: Look at this note. It arrived in the post today. It says: «Leave \$10 000 in cash in the bin by the bus stop, or I'll tell everyone your secret».
4. *Man:* Give me your purse if you do not want to die in this park.  
*Woman:* I'll give you all I have, just do not touch me.
5. *Police officer:* All the evidence says that you are guilty. Innocent people do not carry marihuana.

*Man:* But it's not mine! My friend asked me to hold it.

*Police officer:* I saw that five fifteen minutes ago you tried to sell it to a teenager.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

Read the text about sentencing in Great Britain. In pairs, discuss the questions below the text.

### **Sentencing**

If it is someone's first offence, and the crime is a minor one, even a guilty person is often unconditionally discharged. He or she is set free without punishment.

The next step up the ladder is a conditional discharge. This means that the guilty person is set free but if he or she commits another crime within a stated time, the first crime will be taken into account. He or she may also be put on probation, which means that regular meetings with a social worker must take place.

A very common form of punishment for minor offences is a fine, which means that the guilty person is sentenced to a certain number of hours of community service.

Whenever possible, magistrates and judges try not to imprison people. This costs the state money, the country's prisons are already overcrowded and prisons have a reputation for being «schools for crime». Even people who are sent to prison do not usually serve the whole time to which they were sentenced. They get «remission» of their sentence for «good behavior».

There is no death penalty in Britain, except for treason. It was abolished for all other offences in 1969. Although public opinion polls often show a majority in favor of its return, a majority of MPs has always been against it. For murderers, there is an obligatory life sentence. However, «life» does not normally mean life. A parole system operates to give prisoners, even convicted murders under certain circumstances, an opportunity to be released «earlier».

1. What are common forms of punishment for minor offences in Great Britain?
2. Why do magistrates and judges try not to imprison people?
3. What is known about death penalty in Great Britain?

## Dialogues to be memorized.

1.

**A:** Do you think we should be tougher on crime?

**B:** Well, it depends on what you mean.

**A:** For example, we could bring back the death penalty for murder, give longer prison sentences for lesser offences and lock up juvenile offenders.

**B:** Those really sound like Draconian measures. Firstly, what do you do about miscarriages of justice if you've already put innocent people to death?

**A:** You'd only use capital punishment if you were absolutely sure that you'd convicted the right person.

**B:** But, there've been many cases of wrongful conviction where people have been imprisoned for many years. The authorities were sure at the time, but later it was shown that the evidence was unreliable. In some cases, it'd been fabricated by the police.

**A:** Well, no system of justice can be perfect, but surely there's a good case for longer prison sentences to deter serious crime.

**B:** I doubt whether they could act as an effective deterrent while the detection rate is so low. The best way to prevent crime is to convince people who commit it that they're going to be caught. It doesn't make sense to divert all your resources into the prison system.

**A:** But if you detect more crimes, you'll still need prisons. In my reckoning, if we could lock up more juvenile criminals, they'd learn that they couldn't get away with it. Soft sentences will merely encourage them to do it again.

**B:** Yes, but remember that prisons are often schools for criminals. To remove crime from society, you really have to tackle its causes.

2. Taras Petrenko, a third-year student of a Law Institute, was on his way home for his winter vacation. During a stop at a station a woman and a boy entered his compartment. The boy, Ivan by name, was a secondary school graduate and the woman, his mother, was a doctor. When they learned that Taras was a law student they began asking him questions about the profession of a lawyer.

**Woman:** At what educational establishments are lawyers trained?

**Taras:** They are trained at law institutes and at law faculties of some universities.

**Ivan:** Are investigators also trained there?

**Taras:** You see, Ivan, an investigator is first of all a lawyer. A lot of our graduates become investigators.

**Woman:** Where else do your graduates work ?

**Taras:** They work at different law offices: at courts, at Prosecutor offices, at the Bar, at notary offices etc.

**Ivan:** But the work of an investigator is the most interesting, isn't it ?

**Taras:** It is very interesting indeed, but you must not forget that it is also very difficult.

**Woman:** The work of a judge, of a prosecutor, of an advocate is not easy either, is it?

**Taras:** It isn't. A lawyer has always to deal with human destinies and it's not easy job, you know.

**Woman:** There is a lot of crime at this period. Perhaps the punishment of criminals isn't strict enough?

**Taras:** The punishment is strict enough. But the struggle against crime consists not only in punishing. The main task is to prevent crime, to root out the causes and to eliminate the conditions creating crime.

**Woman:** And how do the lawyers cope with the task?

**Taras:** A steady decline in crime is a striking demonstration of the successes achieved by them.

**Woman:** But there is still work for investigators, isn't there?

**Taras:** There is. If a crime has been committed, it is necessary to find the criminal and to investigate the case carefully and rapidly. And it is the investigator who does it.

**Woman:** The work of a lawyer is very responsible and he must have good knowledge.

**Taras:** I am very glad I'll become one of those who stand on guard of the rights of our people, on guard of law and order.

UNIT 3  
**CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS (1).**  
**ESSENCE, PURPOSE AND MAIN STEPS**

**Can you define?**

to plead guilty	charging document	proceedings
to acquit	grand jury	violator
defendant	indictment	arraignment
offender's counsel	plea bargain	bail
to await sentencing	to impose a sentence	execution

**Do you know?**

- What is the essence of criminal proceeding?
- What is the purpose of criminal proceeding?
- What are the main steps in criminal proceeding?

**READING**

A criminal proceeding is some step taken before a court against some person or persons charged with a violation of the criminal law. The purpose of a criminal proceeding is to punish. Code of Criminal Procedure distinguishes five stages of criminal proceedings.

*Pre-trial proceedings – Preliminary hearing of indictment – Main trial – Appeal (remedial) proceedings – Execution proceedings*

***Pre-trial proceedings***

This is the first stage of criminal proceedings. The objective of this stage is to ascertain, whether the suspicion of a committing a crime by a certain person is sufficiently substantiated in order to file an indictment to court. In this stage it is necessary to find and obtain evidence proving the guilt of the accused person, as well as other evidence disproving his guilt.

***Preliminary hearing of indictment***

The objective of this trial stage of proceedings is that court could assess, whether the indictment, filed by the public prosecutor, provides a reliable basis for further proceeding, whether the pre-trial proceeding was conducted in compliance with the law and whether its outcome

sufficiently justifies putting the accused person on trial. Besides, the objective of this trial stage of proceedings is to prevent hearing unsubstantiated indictments in public main trial.

**Main trial** is the most important stage of criminal proceedings. This is a mandatory stage, in which a decision on the guilt and punishment of the defendant is made. The court reviews the charges contained in the indictment, obtain evidence proposed in the indictment and secure their producing, always in the attendance of the public and other entities on criminal proceedings that have influence on the course of the tried case. Decision in main trial is made by the court – either a judicial panel or sole judge. The main trial is generally concluded by announcement of the judgment, which either finds the defendant guilty or acquits him of the charges.

***Appeal (remedial) proceedings***

This type of proceedings is conducted in case the judgment of the court of the first instance is contested by an appeal, which may be filed by the defendant, the public prosecutor and other entitled persons. By filing an appeal the criminal proceedings come to the next stage. The objective of appeal proceedings is to review the contested decision itself and the proceedings that preceded it.

***Execution proceedings***

The final stage is execution proceeding. Its purpose is to realize the contents of decisions issued by authorities involved in criminal proceedings (e.g. execution of a judgment imposing an unsuspended sentence of imprisonment).

A criminal case does not necessarily have to go through all stages of criminal proceedings.

**FOLLOW-UP**

***Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions.***

- |                |             |             |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. proceedings | 4. evidence | 7. judgment |
| 2. charge      | 5. trial    | 8. appeal   |
| 3. indictment  | 6. court    |             |

- a) an official written statement charging someone with a criminal offence;
- b) information that is given in a court of law in order to prove that someone is guilty or not guilty;
- c) when someone uses a court of law to deal with a legal case;



- d) a legal process in which a judge and jury examine information to decide someone's guilt;
- e) to state officially that someone may be guilty of a crime;
- f) an urgent request for some important information;
- g) the place where the trial is held;
- h) an official decision given by a judge or a court of law.

**Exercise 2. Scan the texts. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?**

1. Appeal proceedings is the most important stage of criminal proceedings.
2. The purpose of main trial is to realize the contents of decisions issued by authorities involved in criminal proceedings.
3. Only a sole judge makes decision in main trial.
4. Punishment is the purpose of a criminal proceeding.
5. A criminal case goes through all stages of criminal proceedings.
6. Preliminary hearing of indictment provides a reliable basis for further proceeding.

**Exercise 3. Match the two halves. Use the expressions in the sentences of your own.**

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. tried       | 1. case        |
| 2. criminal    | 2. hearing     |
| 3. remedial    | 3. panel       |
| 4. criminal    | 4. stage       |
| 5. contested   | 5. instance    |
| 6. preliminary | 6. procedure   |
| 7. first       | 7. proceedings |
| 8. mandatory   | 8. trial       |
| 9. accused     | 9. person      |
| 10. judicial   | 10. case       |

**Exercise 4. Complete this table of words from the texts and active vocabulary.**

Noun	Adjective/Adverb	Verb
...	...	to appeal
...	.../...	to justify
violation/...	...	...
...	...	to acquit
...	judgemental	...
custody	...	...
...	...	to defend

**Exercise 5. Translate the following words and word combinations using active vocabulary.**

Bail, обвинувачений, to book in custody, засуджений, plea bargain, прокурор, preliminary hearing, переглянути, to charge, підзахисний, unsuspended sentence, підозра, imprisonment, вчинення злочину, contested decision, впевнитися, authorities, правосуддя, arrest warrant, покарання.

**Exercise 6. Match the synonym to the underlined word.**

1. The judge directed the jury to acquit Phillips of the murder.
  - a) sentence
  - b) release
  - c) commit
- 2) Carter has been refused bail and will remain in custody.
  - a) security
  - b) apprehension
  - c) imprisonment
3. A defendant intending to contest the claim informs the Court.
  - a) attorney
  - b) prisoner
  - c) accused
- 4) The indictment was fully confirmed against a sixth defendant and dismissed against another.
  - a) accusation
  - b) announcement
  - c) blame
5. So, if you'll agree to dismiss all these tickets, we can definitely get our client to plead guilty.
  - a) refuse
  - b) accuse
  - c) plea bargain
6. In common, law property can be frozen in civil proceedings.
  - a) charges
  - b) lawsuits
  - c) rules

**Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.**

refer	acquitted	sentenced	pleads(2)	remanded	proceeds
dropped	prosecute	granted	charge		

1. Having enough evidence the police can ... the suspect.
2. The police ... the suspect and ... the case ... to the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS).
3. The Crown Prosecution Service ... the case.
4. The charges are ... . No further action is taken.
5. The suspect is ... bail or is ... in custody until the trial.
6. The defendant ... guilty and is sentenced.
7. If the defendant is found not guilty, he/she is ... .
8. If the defendant is found guilty, he/she is ... .

**Exercise 8. Choose the correct word pair to fill the blanks.**

1. In order to ... the suspect, the officer needs a ... .  
a) arrest-warrant; b) book in-plea bargain; c) charge-sentence
2. The lawyer didn't agree with the ... so she ... the ruling.  
a) bail-charged; b) sentence-appealed; c) pre-trial motions-pleaded
3. Paul was ... with the crime and he ... guilty to theft.  
a) appealed-sentenced; b) sentenced-charged; c) charged-pleaded
4. Fred was not granted ... because he has been ... before.  
a) bail-convicted; b) sentence-pleaded; c) plea bargain-appealed
5. The lawyers entered a(n) ... to get their client a lighter ... .  
a) plea bargain-bail; b) arraignment-charge; c) plea bargain-charge
6. The ... decided there was enough evidence to continue at the ... .  
a) judge-plea bargain; b) judge-preliminary hearing; c) jury-plea bargain

**Exercise 9. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate word or word-combination. Work in pairs. With a partner, act out the roles below based in dialogues.**

*Do you mind, pile of papers, her office, lifesaver, plea bargain, stressed out, pre-trial motions, withholding of bail, take you up on, the details, appreciate, warrant, need a hand.*

**Assistant:** Hi, Patrick. You look ... . Is something wrong?

**Attorney:** Well, Helen, left me the file on the Ingman case, but there are a few important things ... from it.

**Assistant:** Really? Hmm... they're probably in ... .

**Attorney:** ... helping me look for them?

**Assistant:** No problem. What's missing?

**Attorney:** Well, I've got the details of the, but I don't have anything on the ... .

**Assistant:** Okay. I think this is it, isn't it?

**Attorney:** That looks like it. Next, I need ... of the arraignment.

**Assistant:** Oh, that's right here on the top of this ...

**Attorney:** Let's see... I've got the documents about the ... oh, she prepared some work for the ... If you could find that, it'd save me a lot of time.

**Assistant:** That's not it... no...here it is!

**Attorney:** Wendy, you're a ...!

**Assistant:** Is that everything you need?

**Attorney:** I think so. I really ... your help.

**Assistant:** You're welcome. I helped Helen do some work on the Ingman case before she left. If you ..., let me know.

**Attorney:** I might ... that offer. Thanks.

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

### *TYPES OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS*

#### **Criminal Trials**

If the accused is committed for trial in the High Court after a Committal Hearing or after his case has been transmitted, he will be remanded in prison pending trial. Bail is available only at the discretion of the High Court. Trials which are held in open court may be attended by the public.

If the accused or the Public Prosecutor is dissatisfied with the decision made by the High Court, an appeal may be filed to the Court of Appeal.

#### **Bail**

Pending the trial of an accused for an offence triable by the High Court, or pending the hearing by the High Court of a Magistrate's Appeal or a Criminal Reference, the accused may be released on bail. The court may also summon the accused's bailor to attend and show cause as to why the monies pledged as bail for the accused should not be forfeited. A date will be fixed for the bailor to show cause and a notice of the hearing sent to him. At the hearing, the court may forfeit either the whole or part of the bail sum. Where the bail sum cannot be recovered, a warrant to seize and sell the property of the bailor may be issued. If the sum forfeited is still not recovered despite such seizure and sale, the court may order the bailor to be imprisoned for up to 12 months.

### **Magistrate's Appeals**

In addition to hearing criminal cases in its original jurisdiction, the High Court, in its appellate jurisdiction, hears appeals from the State Courts. Such appeals are known as «Magistrate's Appeals». A Magistrate's Appeal may be brought by either the accused or the Public Prosecutor. It is initiated by filing a Notice of Appeal with the Registrar of the State Courts within 14 days after the date of the judgment being appealed against. Once the Notice of Appeal has been filed, the record of proceedings and grounds of decision will be prepared. Pending the hearing of the Magistrate's Appeal, the accused may, if he had been convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment by the State Courts, be released on bail.

### **Criminal Revisions**

In addition to its original and appellate criminal jurisdiction, the High Court has revisionary jurisdiction in respect of criminal proceedings and matters dealt with by the State Courts. Where a party files an application for Criminal Revision, it should be accompanied by an affidavit supporting the application and if relevant, the Records of Proceedings. As in the case of Magistrate's Appeals, Criminal Revisions are open court hearings and may be attended by the public. The decision of the High Court in a Criminal Revision is final.

### **Criminal Appeals**

The Court of Appeal is empowered to hear appeals against any decision made by the High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction. There is no appeal to the Court of Appeal from decisions made by the High Court in its appellate or revisionary jurisdiction. In other words, there is no appeal from the order made by the High Court in a Magistrate's Appeal or Criminal Revision.

### **Reservation of Points of Law/Criminal References**

Questions of law may be reserved by the trial court (which could be either the High Court or the State Courts) for the consideration of the relevant court under the Criminal Procedure Code. A Criminal Reference is commenced by way of a Criminal Motion to the Court of Appeal.

### **Criminal Motions**

Various applications may be made by either the accused or the Public Prosecutor, either in the course of or pending criminal proceedings heard by the Supreme Court. Such applications are made by way of Criminal Motions. In general, a Criminal Motion may be filed at any time. Criminal Motions that are filed to the High Court are heard in the next available MA sitting. The public may attend Criminal Motions which are heard in open court.

UNIT 4  
**CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS (2).  
APPREHENSION. ARREST. DETENTION.  
PROCESSING SUSPECTS**

**Can you define?**

population density	reckless driving	to apprehend criminals
pursuit	to assess	nature of crime
violation of law	to write a processing report	booking of an arrestee
an alleged crime	to perform a record search	to confiscate personal items
to release on bail conditions	preliminary detention cell	to fingerprint

**Do you know?**

- What's the difference between 'apprehend', 'arrest' and 'detain'?
- What guidelines must police follow when making arrests in Ukraine?
- What happens after a person is arrested?
- How are prisoners treated in Ukraine?
- How does criminal processing work in Ukraine?

**READING**

Protection officers in today's society are tasked with a variety of roles, from uniformed security, executive protection, loss prevention, corporate security, and everything in between. In these roles, they sometimes have the authority to make an arrest or to apprehend and detain a suspect. Simultaneously, today's society has become more violent and individuals are not willing to follow authority. Accordingly, the question needs to be asked: what does the law permit a private security professional regarding arrests or apprehensions and the use of force that sometimes is necessary in those situations? Understand that the role of security and its iterations is different than the role of law enforcement. Security can be more proactive and has more authority than law enforcement under specific circumstances.

## **Apprehension**

Generally, the apprehension of a subject causes tension. This tension is derived from the approach, response, transportation, detention, and ultimately the individual's release. Examining this process is not complex, but it is essential. There are many considerations involved in the actual approach and detention. These considerations will vary depending on the laws of a particular jurisdiction, corporate policies, safety concerns, and liability concerns. So, to apprehend a suspect is to nab him. Apprehension is the act of placing someone under control and is usually tantamount to an arrest but not always, ie: The policeman can apprehend someone then through investigation, determine that he has no legal grounds to hold him.

## **Arrest**

An arrest may occur at any point during an investigation. Police officers are authorized to make an arrest:

- 1) for any crime committed in their presence;
- 2) for a felony (or for a misdemeanor in some states) not committed in their presence if they have probable cause to believe the person committed the crime;
- (3) under the authority of an arrest warrant.

Probable cause for believing the suspect committed a crime must be established before a lawful arrest can be made. If the intent is to make an arrest and the policemen inform the suspect of this intent and then restrict the suspect's right to go free, an arrest has been made. Officers leave themselves open to lawsuits in several areas related to arrests, including false arrests, excessive force, shootings and wrongful death. Police have the right to frisk or pat down suspects when they believe their personal safety may be at risk. When placing a suspect under arrest, the officer should advise the suspect of his rights. A more complete search for weapons or other dangerous objects should be conducted. Then, an officer should handcuff the suspect. If he/she resists, any means within reason may be used to subdue the suspect. When making an arrest, they must use only as much force as is necessary to overcome any resistance.

When juveniles are arrested, their parents must be notified immediately. Oftentimes juveniles and mentally ill persons can be dealt with informally. An arrest shouldn't be made when a warning would be as effective.

## **Detention**

Detention is the process whereby a state or private citizen lawfully holds a person by removing his or her freedom or liberty at that time. This can be due to criminal charges preferred against the individual pursuant to a prosecution or to protect a person or property. Being detained does not always result in being taken to a particular area (generally called a detention centre), either for interrogation or as punishment for a crime. The detention of suspects is the process of keeping a person who has been arrested in a police-cell, remand prison or other detention centre before trial or sentencing.

The current Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine stipulates that detention may be affected after the relevant warrant of the investigating judge (court) has been rendered, and in the exceptional cases specified in Articles 207, 208 of this Code - without such a decision. In particular, any person has the right to detain another person without the decision of the investigating judge (court) in the following cases:

- when committing or attempting to commit a criminal offense;
- immediately after the commission of the criminal offense;
- during the continuous prosecution of the person suspected of committing it.

At the same time, an authorized officer has the right to detain, without the decision of the investigating judge (court), the person suspected of committing a crime for which imprisonment is punished, in the following cases:

- if the person was caught while committing the crime or attempting to commit it;
- if, immediately after the commission of the crime, an eyewitness, including the victim, or a combination of obvious signs on the body, clothing or scene indicate that the person has just committed the crime.

The detention body or investigator shall draw up a report on the detention of the person. It shall state the reasons for the detention, the motives, the time of the detention, the place, the explanation of the detainee, the time of drawing up the report and explaining to the detainee his rights. The report is then signed by the pre-trial investigation authority and the detainee. A copy of the record is handed to the detainee and sent to the prosecutor. The detention of a suspect of a crime committed by an employee of the intelligence staff is carried out only in the presence of official representatives of that body.



The period of detention shall be calculated from the moment the person is delivered to the body of inquiry or the investigator, and if the detention is carried out by the detention order, from the moment of his actual detention. The term of detention of a person without the warrant of the investigating judge may not exceed seventy-two hours from the moment of detention. Detained without the order of the investigating judge, the person must be released or taken to court within sixty hours from the moment of detention for consideration of the petition for restraining warrant against him.

The detention body shall inform the suspect's family if the person's place of residence is known about the detention. The detention of a minor or employee of the intelligence agency shall be notified accordingly by the parent or person replacing him or by the appropriate intelligence agency. Also, from the very beginning, the detainee is immediately informed of his rights, motives for detention, given the opportunity to defend himself / herself or to use the legal assistance of a lawyer.

### **Processing Suspects**

Our city streets have steady increase in population density. The increase in population has lead to an increase in crime. Drivers prefer reckless driving. Every day police officers are called to apprehend more criminals. Unfortunately, they engage in dangerous pursuits. First of all, police assess the nature of the alleged crime when they handle suspects who try to escape. The extent of suspect's violation may be different. Cooperation with police usually helps in writing a processing report. Booking of an arrestee is a very accurate procedure. At first, an officer has to find out personal information of a suspect. Then he will ask about the nature of the alleged crime. Next, the officer will perform a record search for the criminal background of an arrestee. Personal items will be confiscated. Arrestees get them back them if they are released on bail conditions or leave jail. Then arrestees will be fingerprinted, photographed, and searched. Finally, they will be released, placed in a preliminary detention cell, or sent to the local jail.

### **FOLLOW-UP**

***Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions.***

- |                         |             |                  |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. personal information | 6. escort   | 11. arrestee     |
| 2. population density   | 7. reckless | 12. under arrest |
| 3. court                | 8. prisoner | 13. warrant      |

4. flight risk

9. violent

14. probable cause

5. pursuit

10. process

15. rights

- a) the act of chasing someone.
- b) without concern for safety.
- c) the ratio of people to an area.
- d) an investigation of criminal history.
- e) details like name and date of birth.
- f) intending to harm others
- g) to walk with someone
- h) a person in a detention center
- i) a person charged with a crime
- j) reason to believe a crime was committed
- k) to be in a police custody
- l) freedoms designed by the law
- m) a document that allows an arrest to be made
- n) the chance a criminal may flee
- o) where people are tried for crimes

***Exercise 2. Scan the texts. Are the statements 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. Juvenile's parents must be notified before an arrest.
- 4. At first, an officer has to find out personal items of a suspect.
- 5. The main condition of making arrests is an arrest warrant.
- 6. Police officers are not allowed to ask suspects to give any explanations of their actions.
- 7. Arrestees will be released and sent to the local jail.
- 8. A suspect has to be advised on his rights when being placed under arrest.
- 9. It's more reasonable to arrest someone than to give a warning.
- 10. There is no definite term of detention of a person without the warrant of the investigating judge.

***Exercise 3. Match the two halves. Use the expressions in the sentences of your own.***

1. personal

1. suspect

2. under

2. assistance

3. local

3. crime

4. restraining
5. legal
6. detention
7. resisting
8. pat
9. record
10. alleged

4. safety
5. body
6. search
7. jail
8. warrant
9. arrest
10. down

**Exercise 4. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.**

1. When criminals are *chased* / *arrested* they are processed in detention center.
2. A prisoner must remain in his *cell* / *detention*.
3. The conditions of bail are determined by the *criminal* / *authorities*.
4. The *booking* / *assessing* went quickly because the arrestee was cooperative.
5. Guards should *search* / *find* for contraband.
6. *Bail* / *search* was set high because the man had a long criminal record.
7. The *pursuit* / *alleged crime* was committed by a young woman.
8. Prisoner's use of the *cell* / *toilet* is restricted.
9. Your *bond* / *contraband* is set at \$1 million.
10. Was the officer required to get a *warrant* / *permission* before arresting Andrea?

**Exercise 5. Complete the following texts with right words given below.**

**legitimate / fine / the strip search / violation**

1. In a 2012 case, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that \_\_\_\_\_ was \_\_\_\_\_ even in the case of a person who was stopped for a traffic \_\_\_\_\_ and arrested for failure to pay an outstanding \_\_\_\_\_ (the fine had in fact been paid long ago).

**require / remove / full / prevent**

2. To \_\_\_\_\_ weapons and drugs from entering a jail, booking officers frequently \_\_\_\_\_ arrestees to \_\_\_\_\_ all their clothing and submit to a \_\_\_\_\_ body search.

**affiliation / defendant / question / incriminating**

3. Information that suspects disclose in response to a booking officer's questions can be admissible in evidence under the routine-booking-question exception to Miranda. But in California, for one, \_\_\_\_\_

information that an arrestee gives in response to a jailer's \_\_\_\_\_ about gang \_\_\_\_\_ is generally inadmissible if the \_\_\_\_\_ hasn't been Mirandized.

**booking process / bail / evidence / charges / arrested / stolen / backpack / packet**

4. Sticky Fingers is \_\_\_\_\_ for stealing a calculator. The police seize the calculator at the scene of the arrest. During the \_\_\_\_\_, the police find a \_\_\_\_\_ of illegal drugs and a \_\_\_\_\_ camera in Fingers's \_\_\_\_\_. These items will not be returned to Fingers upon his release on \_\_\_\_\_. The calculator and the camera are \_\_\_\_\_ of the crime of shoplifting. The drugs are illegal contraband; the police can take them regardless of whether drug \_\_\_\_\_ are filed against Fingers.

**Exercise 6. Correct the wrong information in each sentence. Cross it out and write the correct one.**

1. It is important for everyone, including police officers, to avoid slow driving.
2. The police engage in safe pursuits every day.
3. The police hide the nature of a crime when they handle suspects who try to escape.
4. Each officer should assess the nature of suspect's reliability.
5. The increase in population has lead to a decrease in crime.
6. Booking of an arrestee is a very vague procedure.
7. At first, an officer has to find out personal items of a suspect.
8. Personal items of an arrestee will be thrown away.
9. Arrestees will receive their personal items when they are placed in a preliminary detention cell.
10. Arrestees will be released and sent to the local jail.

**Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.**

frisked	advised	appear	resisted	cause	mentally ill	booking
juvenile	handcuffed	bail	confiscated	alleged		

1. The officer \_\_\_\_\_ the man for weapons.
2. Because he had a good record, the man left on his \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The man \_\_\_\_\_ arrest until the officer handled him more aggressively.
4. The officer \_\_\_\_\_ keys from the man.
5. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ person may not understand that he has committed a crime.
6. Police notified the \_\_\_\_\_ 's parents of her arrest.
7. The woman agreed to \_\_\_\_\_ in court.
8. The police officer \_\_\_\_\_ the woman's wrists.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ was set high because a suspect had a long criminal record.
10. The officer \_\_\_\_\_ the man of his rights.
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ crime was committed by a young woman.
12. Seeing a suspect commit a crime is \_\_\_\_\_ for arrest.

**Exercise 8. Read the text and complete each sentence with the right word (A, B, C or D) from the table.**

### Arrest

A policeman was sent to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the disappearance of some property from a hotel. When he arrived, he found that hotel staff had caught a boy in one of the rooms with a camera and some cash. When the policeman tried to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the boy, he became violent and the policeman had to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ him. At the police station the boy could not give a satisfactory explanation for his actions and the police decided to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ him with the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of the camera and cash. They took his (6) \_\_\_\_\_ locked him in a (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and (8) \_\_\_\_\_ him overnight. The next morning he appeared in (9) \_\_\_\_\_ before the (10) \_\_\_\_\_. He took a/an (11) \_\_\_\_\_ and (12) \_\_\_\_\_ not guilty. Two (13) \_\_\_\_\_, the owner of the property and a member of the hotel staff, gave (14) \_\_\_\_\_. After both sides of the case had been heard the boy, the boy was (15) \_\_\_\_\_ guilty. He had to pay a/an (16) \_\_\_\_\_ of \$50 and he was given a (17) \_\_\_\_\_ of three months in prison suspended for two years.

Nº	A	B	C	D
1	arrest	magistrate	investigate	detain
2	arrest	investigate	charge	save
3	arrest	plead	handcuff	detain
4	arrest	sentence	detain	charge
5	thieving	steal	theft	evidence
6	fingerprints	tiptoes	handcuffs	witnesses
7	prison	dungeon	cell	jail
8	took	charged	handcuffed	detained
9	dungeon	prison	station	court
10	criminal	magistrate	citizen	police officer
11	witness	oath	promise	plead
12	asked	pleaded	promised	begged
13	witnesses	magistrates	friends	opponents
14	criminal	magistrate	investigations	evidence
15	found	sentenced	celled	charged
16	fine	oath	sentence	money
17	word	sentence	fine	charge

## DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

***Exercise 9. Read the given information and discuss the questions below.***

1. Andrea Davidson is walking along a public street when Officer Kevin Daniels walks up to her and says, «Excuse me, I'd like to ask you a few questions.»

- Can the officer legally do this?
- Does Officer Daniels have to possess reliable information connecting Andrea to criminal activity before he can question her?
- Does Andrea have to answer the officer's questions? Is it a good idea for her to talk to the officer even if she doesn't have to?
- If Andrea believes that she has done nothing wrong, does she have anything to lose by talking to the officer?

2. Officer Daniels removes a gun from Andrea's coat and arrests her for carrying a concealed weapon.

- What constitutes an arrest?
- Do police always take an arrested suspect to jail?
- Was the officer required to get a warrant before arresting Andrea?

**Exercise 10. Read about four laws in different countries. Two of them are true and two are false. Discuss each one in small groups and decide whether you think it's true or false.**

**Things you probably didn't know about the law in ....**

1. **Singapore.** If you are caught dropping litter on three different occasions, you could get a very embarrassing sentence. You could be arrested and sentenced to cleaning the streets on Sundays. While you are cleaning, you have to wear a big sign saying 'I'm a litter bug' (a person who frequently drops rubbish in the street).
2. **Bolivia.** Kidnapping is considered to be a very serious crime in this South American country. However, if you're found guilty of this crime, the length of your prison sentence will vary depending on whether the person you kidnapped was male or female. A kidnapper will get a much longer prison sentence if the victim is a woman.
3. **The USA.** The Arizona Desert is the only place on the planet where the Saguaro cactus grows. Cutting down one of these plants without a special permit is considered an act of vandalism under Arizona law, and you could be heavily fined if you are found guilty.
4. **Brazil.** If a man is caught wearing a skirt in this country, he can be charged with immoral conduct and fined. However, if this crime is committed at Carnival time – then the police usually turn a blind eye (= pretend they haven't seen you).

**Exercise 11. Work in pairs. With a partner, act out the roles below based on the dialogues.**

### Dialogue 1

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

**Suspect:** I'm listening.

**Officer:** You're under arrest for breaking 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. The 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:** We'll see. Another officer is on his way to search you. If he finds those items, we will also charge you with a theft. So at this point, I advise you just to cooperate and put your hands behind your back. I don't want to add resisting arrest to your charges.

## Dialogue 2

**Suspect:** I told you I didn't do anything. Nothing. You've got it wrong, man. Where are you taking me?

**Officer:** This is our custody suite. The duty officer will book you into custody, explain the charge and read you your rights.

**Suspect:** But, you've got it wrong. I didn't do anything. I want to see a lawyer.

**Officer:** You can speak to a lawyer later. We are charging you with possession of an illegal substance with intent to supply, possession of an illegal firearm, and illegal residence. Please, sign this custody form here and here... Now, empty your pockets and place the contents in that box... and your belt, please take off your belt. OK. Now, do you have any illness or injury?

**Suspect:** No.

**Officer:** OK. Just a minute. The officer will contact a lawyer for you now.

**Suspect:** I want my own lawyer. Her number is in my wallet in that box, there.

**Officer:** On one of these cards? Let me see. Yes, here it is. Officer Pavlovska can also call someone to let them know you are at this station.

## Dialogue 3

**Officer:** You have been charged with drunken and disorderly conduct.

**Arrestee:** I want to call my lawyer now.

**Officer:** Sir, you will have a chance to do that one once we finish processing you.

**Arrestee:** You can't do this to me. You are violating my rights!

**Officer:** Sir, I need to take your fingerprints at this time.

**Arrestee:** And I need to go to the toilet at this time.

**Officer:** You will be able to use the toilet when the officers arrive to escort you to the holding cell.

**Arrestee:** I can't wait until then. So just let me go now, okay?

**Officer:** Sir, let me repeat what I said. You need to wait until the officers can escort you.



**Arrestee:** Could you please just let me go now? I don't feel very well.

**Officer:** No. That's final.

**Arrestee:** Whatever.

**Officer:** So, let's continue where we left off.

**Arrestee:** Fine, let's get it over with.

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

*Read the story and answer the questions by choosing one of the alternatives a, b, c, or d*

### One Suspect Apprehended

On Monday 13 October 1958, the day after the bombing, Atlanta police detectives were sent out by Police Chief Jenkins to arrest the suspects. Robert Bowling was apprehended without incident, but Chester Griffin and Richard Bowling had disappeared. The moment that Griffin learned of the bombing- on the morning of the bombing-, he guessed that he would be the target of a massive manhunt and had taken off. He had gone to Stone Mountain in search of James Venable, the Imperial Wizard of the National Knights of the Klan, who had represented Griffin and the others when they were arrested for picketing the Constitution trial.

«Knowing the warped minds of the FBI, the Atlanta police, the Anti-Defamation League and the Atlanta newspapers, I well enough anticipated what lay in store for me. They had already broadcast that regardless of whether I was guilty or innocent, they were going to come over and try to pin anything that happened on me. So, that's why I drove out to Stone Mountain and tried to get in touch with Mr Venable.» But Venable was out. Griffin delayed returning home.

«I decided the best thing to do was to lay low and try to get in touch with my attorney first thing «So, I went to East Point and saw a show and then I came back to Atlanta and caught a cab and went over to Highland Theater and I saw it was the same one I had already seen, so I just stayed around that drug store at the corner of Highland and Greenland until the show at the Plaza was due to come on, and finally around eight o'clock, I went on to that show and it was a long one and it was about 11:30 before I got out and I walked across the street, caught a taxi at the Briarclif Hotel, went home. When I got home, there were 2 FBI men and a city policeman who surrounded me and they didn't ... they tried to prevent me from paying the taxi operator and it was necessary to shove

them out of the way before I could do so. I hollered for my brother so he would know what was happening and do something about it, and I demanded that they show me a warrant for my arrest which they did not have and they commenced questioning me about where I had been bright and early on Monday morning,» he said later.

1. Griffin reacted by
  - a) calling his lawyer; b) staying home; c) fleeing the city and hiding;
  - d) giving himself up.
2. He claimed that
  - a) he would be treated fairly by the authorities;
  - b) he would be falsely charged;
  - c) he would be falsely accused;
  - d) he would be tortured until he confessed;
3. His alibi story
  - a) was lacking in detail;
  - b) accounted for a day when he wasn't suspected of anything;
  - c) was full of holes and obvious contradictions;
  - d) accounted for the time of the bombing.
4. Griffin claimed the police and FBI
  - a) dragged him out of the taxi;
  - b) prevented him from getting out of the taxi;
  - c) beat him up and shoved him around;
  - d) stopped him giving the driver the fare.
5. If what Griffin said is true the FBI and Atlanta Police
  - a) acted incorrectly; b) acted unconstitutionally; c) used brutal methods;
  - d) planted evidence on the suspect.

## UNIT 5

# PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

### Can you define?

to discharge	scene	examining
to establish	to search	processing
measuring	evidence	questioning
videotaping	identifying	recording
sketching	collecting	statement

### Do You Know?

- What criminal investigation is?
- What the major goals of criminal investigation are?
- What responsibilities are included in the preliminary investigation?
- How to determine whether a crime has been committed?
- What basic functions investigators perform?

### READING

#### **Preliminary Investigation: Definition, Steps, Analysis**

After a crime has been reported, the police carry out a preliminary investigation. A preliminary investigation must be carried out, if there is reason to suspect that a crime has taken place on the basis of the reported crime. So, the object is to find out who can be suspected of the crime and whether or not there is sufficient evidence to initiate an action. The preliminary investigation is mostly carried out at the police station in which region the crime has taken place.

In Britain the prosecutor leads the preliminary investigation from the point when a certain individual can be reasonably suspected of having committed the offence. In the case of less serious offences, the police conduct the preliminary investigations from beginning to end.

As the person in charge of leading the investigation, the prosecutor is responsible for ensuring that the crime is investigated in the best way possible. The investigations are conducted by the police on the instructions of the prosecutor.

The prosecutor follows the investigations on a continuous basis and constantly determines which investigation measures and decisions are necessary. If the investigation concerns a serious and complicated crime, the prosecutor will often take part directly in the investigation in connection, for instance, with reconstructions of the crime or with important interrogations.

In Ukraine, according to Article 38 of the Criminal-Procedural Code the pre-trial investigation bodies are the following investigation units:

- 1) law enforcement agencies;
  - 2) security bodies;
  - 3) bodies that monitor the observance of tax legislation;
  - 4) bodies of the State Bureau of Investigation.
- **Step 1.** In a preliminary investigation, the officer must first attend to any injured parties and obtain proper care for them. This step includes checking vital signs, calling an ambulance.
  - **Step 2.** Next, the officer observes the scene. This observation includes the position of the victim, any items near the victim, and any unusual activities at the scene.
  - **Step 3.** Next, the officer will make a determination that a crime was committed. Once this occurs, the officer will begin an enforcement action. An enforcement action includes pursuing an offender, making an arrest, or sending out an identifying description of the offender for other officers to utilize.
  - **Step 4.** Furthermore, the officer will secure the crime scene, making sure that any evidence is preserved and no one tampers with anything at the scene.
  - **Step 5.** Next, the officer will interview witnesses in order to obtain witness statements.
  - **Step 6.** Finally, the officer compiles a report of his or her work. All of this information is used in the formal post-crime scene investigation.

During the preliminary investigation, the police investigate what has happened and what damages have occurred to the victims of crime. The police will question the victim of crime, the suspect and any witnesses, as well as collect evidence, such as e.g. various statements, photos, and carry out technical investigations. Even the slightest matters the victim has about the crime should be informed to the police for the preliminary investigation.

**The time of the questioning** can be agreed with the police. If an interpreter is needed, the police shall arrange this, if it is informed at the time of agreeing a time of the questioning. In some cases, the police may also carry out the questioning over the phone. In questioning, and later in legal proceedings, the victim must tell about all matters related to the case and he/she must tell the absolute truth.

**A report on the questioning** shall be prepared, and the victim must sign it to confirm the correctness of the details. Before signing, amendments and additions can be requested to be made to the report, if necessary.

In simple and clear cases, the police may deliver a so-called brief preliminary investigation, if nothing more than a fine is expected to be issued for the felony. Such crimes include, for example, endangering traffic safety, petty theft and the use of narcotic drugs. When the preliminary investigation is completed, the police collect the material into a preliminary investigation report, if it is necessary in terms of further investigation, and delivers the material to the prosecutor. The victim and the suspect have the right to obtain a copy of the preliminary investigation report. If the victim does not want his/her contact details to be disclosed to the suspect, he/she should inform the police.

## FOLLOW-UP

### *Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions.*

- |                |                   |                |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. preliminary | 4. to utilize     | 7. a statement |
| 2. to conduct  | 5. to secure      | 8. a fine      |
| 3. to pursue   | 6. to tamper with |                |

- a) to use something for a particular purpose;
- b) to carry out a particular activity, especially in order to get information or prove facts;
- c) to touch smth or make changes to it without permission, especially in order to deliberately damage it;
- d) happening before smth more important, often in order to prepare for it;
- e) money that a person has to pay as a punishment;
- f) to chase or follow someone or smth in order to catch or attack;
- g) smth you say or write, especially publicly or officially to let people know your opinions, or to record facts;
- h) to make smth safe from being attacked, harmed, or lost.

**Exercise 2. Scan the texts. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?**

1. The police carry out a preliminary investigation before a crime has been reported.
2. The object of a preliminary investigation is to apprehend and catch a criminal.
3. The officer begins an enforcement action once he/she makes a determination that a crime has been committed.
4. In Britain the prosecutor leads the preliminary investigation from the very beginning.
5. During the preliminary investigation the police don't question the victim of crime, the suspect and any witnesses.
6. A so-called brief preliminary investigation may be delivered by the police in simple and clear cases.

**Exercise 3. Match the two halves. Use the expressions in the sentences of your own.**

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. traffic     | a) scene         |
| 2. petty       | b) signs         |
| 3. preliminary | c) evidence      |
| 4. enforcement | d) safety        |
| 5. legal       | e) determination |
| 6. observe     | f) theft         |
| 7. make        | g) report        |
| 8. vital       | h) investigation |
| 9. collect     | i) activity      |
| 10. compile    | j) proceedings   |

**Exercise 4. Complete this table of words from the texts and active vocabulary.**

Noun	Adjective / Adverb	Verb
theft / ...	...	...
.../...	...	to observe
...	legal	...
.../...	..., ...	to collect
investigation / ...	..., ...	...
...	...	to confirm
...	sufficient / ...	...

**Exercise 5. Translate the following words and word combinations using active vocabulary.**

Amendments and additions, проводити, interpreter, підозрювати, to arrange, докази, жертва, brief, свідок, in terms of, опитування, to obtain, огляд місця події, matter, опис, felony, прокурор, to report a crime, зберігати докази, to disclose details.

**Exercise 6. Match the synonym to the underlined word.**

1. Minor amendments to 15 existing laws were also adopted.
  - a) errors
  - b) corrections
  - c) additions
2. The local authorities were ordered to compile a list of the refugees on the area.
  - a) separate
  - b) fill
  - c) prepare
3. State terrorism continues to endanger peace, security and human rights.
  - a) jeopardize
  - b) preserve
  - c) encourage
4. A criminal ran across the field with one officer pursuing him.
  - a) arresting
  - b) chasing
  - c) meeting
5. The police just got that sketch back from Jody of the suspected person who visited her claiming to be from an insurance company.
  - a) portrait
  - b) chance
  - c) drawing
6. Five cases remain to be investigated under preliminary review.
  - a) initial
  - b) final
  - c) additional

**Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with the words in the correct form from the word bank.**

investigation	suspect	obtain	witness	preliminary	determine
---------------	---------	--------	---------	-------------	-----------

1. The police ... a search warrant to enter Nick's apartment.
2. The ... of murder involved questioning many witnesses.
3. The coroner ... the cause of death immediately at the crime scene.
4. The police caught the ... near the scene of the crime.
5. Each applicant was required to take a ... examination.
6. The police questioned five ... in connection with the robbery.

**Exercise 8. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Luckily Jane's purse was handed in to the police with its content ... .  
 a) contained                      b) intact                      c) missing                      d) preserved
2. The police ... off the street where the bomb had gone off.  
 a) battened                      b) fastened                      c) cordoned                      d) shuttered
3. The police asked if I thought I could ... the man who stole my car if I looked at some photos.  
 a) certify                      b) verify                      c) justify                      d) identify
4. The policeman was ... when he saw a light in the office.  
 a) suspicious                      b) deductive                      c) suggestive                      d) disturbing
5. The police ... their attention to the events that led up to the accident.  
 a) completed                      b) confined                      c) confirmed                      d) contained
6. After the accident the policeman asked if there had been any ... .  
 a) observers                      b) viewers                      c) spectators                      d) eyewitnesses

**DISCUSSION QUESTIONS**

**Exercise 9. Try to classify the following actions according to the person who performs them. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. There may also be a natural sequence or «chronology» related to some actions.**

**WORK IN GROUPS! Use the following abbreviations:**

Investigating Officer = (IO)    Victim = (V)    Witness = (W)    Offender = (O)    (CPS) = Crown Prosecution Service    Court = (C)

Investigating Officer	Victim	Witness	Offender	CPS	Court



### **GROUP 1**

To detect a crime, to report a crime, to commit a crime, to catch a criminal, to arrest a suspect, to interrogate, to make a confession, to break the law, to put an APB on a criminal, to take into custody, to browse a mug-shot book, to gather evidence, to prosecute, to send to prison, to handcuff a suspect, to commit to trial, to send to court, to take a statement, to give a statement, to release on parole, to release on probation, to plead guilty.

### **GROUP 2**

To charge, to execute a search warrant, to press charges, to drop charges, to issue a warrant, to be on call, to perpetrate a crime, to conduct a crime scene examination, to report for duty, to follow a lead, to shadow a suspect, to apprehend a criminal, to be served with a subpoena, to admit an offence, to perform a ballistics match, to resort to the polygraph, to conceal facts, to combat crime, to conduct an interview, to exercise their right to silence, to elicit information from a suspect, to deny involvement, to establish the identity of a suspect.

### **GROUP 3**

To withhold information, to request legal advice, to locate a crime, to check an alibi, to do the fingerprints' match, to handle exhibits and evidence, to obtain a confession, to record an interview, to prove an offence, to caution a suspect, to conspire with, to view an identification parade, to accuse, to carry out an intimate search, to detain a suspect, to witness an offence, to have the power to stop and search, to be assigned to a case, to be put on a case.

### **GROUP 4**

To question a suspect, to pass sentence, to be under subpoena, to do a positive ID on somebody, to violate the law, to find guilty on all counts, to find guilty as charged, to bring charges against, to invalidate a confession, to dismiss a case, to hear a case, to disclose evidence, to arrest in anticipation of violent behaviour, to reach a verdict, to return a verdict, to sign a restraining order, to institute criminal proceedings, to testify, to arrest on suspicion of murder.

**Exercise 10. Read the dialogues and try to fill in the table below with the information according to the dialogues.**

**Dialogue № 1.** The inspector questioned **Barbara Travers**.

**Inspector:** What did you do after dinner yesterday evening?

**Barbara:** After dinner? I played cards with Gordon, and then I went to bed.

**Inspector:** What time was that?

**Barbara:** It was about half past eleven. I remember I looked at my watch.

**Inspector:** Did you hear anything in your father's room?

**Barbara:** No. I didn't hear anything.

**Inspector:** Did you have any problems with your father?

**Barbara:** No. No problems at all. My father was a wonderful man and a perfect father.

**Inspector:** Thank you, Miss Travers.

**Dialogue № 2.** Next, the inspector questioned **Gordon Smith**.

**Inspector:** What did you do after dinner, Gordon?

**Gordon:** I played cards with Barbara. Then she went to bed.

**Inspector:** Did you go to bed then?

**Gordon:** No, I stayed in the sitting room and I had a glass of whisky. Then I went to bed.

**Inspector:** What time was that?

**Gordon:** I don't remember exactly. I didn't look at the time.

**Inspector:** Did you hear anything during the night?

**Gordon:** No, I didn't. I was very tired and I slept very well.

**Inspector:** You and Mr. Travers were business partners, weren't you?

**Gordon:** Yes, that's right.

**Inspector:** And it's a very good business, I understand.

**Gordon:** Yes, inspector, it is.

**Inspector:** And now it is your business. Gordon

**Gordon:** Listen, inspector, I didn't kill Jeremy. He was my partner and he was my friend.

**Dialogue № 3.** Finally, the inspector questioned **Claudia Simeone**.

**Inspector:** What did you do yesterday evening after dinner?

**Claudia:** I went to my room and had a bath and I went to bed.

**Inspector:** What time was that?

**Claudia:** About 11:00.

**Inspector:** Did you hear anything?

**Claudia:** Yes, I heard somebody go into Jeremy's room. It was about 12:00.

**Inspector:** Who was it?

**Claudia:** It was Amanda, his wife.

**Inspector:** Are you sure? Did you see her?

**Claudia:** Well, no. I didn't see her. But I'm sure it was Amanda.

**Inspector:** You were Mr. Travers' secretary, Claudia.

**Claudia:** Yes, I was.

**Inspector:** Were you just a secretary?

**Claudia:** What do you mean?

**Inspector:** Were you in love with Mr. Travers?

**Claudia:** No, I wasn't.

**Inspector:** The truth, please, Claudia.

**Claudia:** Very well, inspector. Yes, I was in love with him and he said he was in love with me. He said he wanted to leave his wife – Amanda – and marry me. I was stupid. I believed him. He used me, inspector! I was very angry with him! Amanda

**Inspector:** Did you kill him?

**Claudia:** No, inspector. I loved him.

	Amanda	Barbara	Gordon	Claudia
1. What did they do after dinner?				
2. What time did they go to bed?				
3. Did they hear anything?				
4. Possible motive				

**Exercise 11. Work in pairs. With a partner, act out the roles below based on the dialogue.**

[Ding-dong!]

**Suspect:** Coming! ... Coming! ... Oh! Hi, Officer! Sorry, I took so long. I was taking a shower when you rang.

**Officer:** Officer Baker, City police. Are you Sal Sanders?

**Suspect:** Yes, I am.

Officer: Is your wife home?

**Suspect:** No, Eve is at work. She is a manager at Ligo Diamonds jewellery shop. You know, she was very upset when she heard about the burglary.

**Officer:** Was your wife working the night of the burglary?

**Suspect:** No, she wasn't. We were staying at Cypress Ski Lodge when it happened. Don't tell me we are suspects!

**Officer:** Just for the record, what were you and Mrs. Sanders doing between 6:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. last Friday?

**Suspect:** We were having dinner in our room.

**Officer:** Were you still eating at 7:00?

**Suspect:** No. Eve was making a call.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

***Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the best alternative from a, b, c, or d.***

### **Another Suspect: Wallace Allen**

Detective W.K. Perry drove forty minutes north of town to arrest Wallace Allen. Allen was home when the detectives appeared. He let his dog loose on them. «Well, we had a warrant to go up there and arrest him,» said Perry, later the chief of homicide. «We got up there and he had a chain link fence right up against the sidewalk and the gate was closed. He had a large front yard to his house and he was on the porch. I told him I had two uniformed men with me as well as my partner. I started to open the gate and he told me not to come in the yard. He was real arrogant. And I told him who I was and I said, «I've got a warrant for your arrest». About that time he turned his dog loose on us. He called him «Adolf» – that was the dog's name and the dog started running towards the gate. Well, I knew I was going in that gate, so I off and told him «When that dog gets to this gate, I'm going to kill it». So, I pulled my gun and the dog stopped just before it got to the gate. He hollered at him and he stopped, because I would have shot him».

«But anyway we went on in, and he had a picture of Hitler over the mantle with little electric candles burning underneath it. He was in the printing business. He had all kinds of pamphlets thathe would print. We were looking for explosives or anything pertaining to the bombing, but we didn't find it».

1. Perry set out to arrest Allen
  - a) with uniformed officers and his partner
  - b) alone
  - c) with agents from the FBI
  - d) through the local sheriff
2. Allen had ..
  - a) locked himself in his house
  - b) opened fire with a gun when Perry appeared

- c) given himself up immediately
- d) tried to intimidate the officers
- 3. Allen's personality seems to have been
  - a) rational and reasonable
  - b) provocative and aggressive
  - c) totally crazy
  - d) weak and submissive
- 4. The inside of Allen's home was
  - a) nothing out of the ordinary
  - b) full of explosives and bomb-making materials
  - c) indicative of his extremist politics
  - d) decorated in Nazi emblems and symbols
- 5. Incriminating evidence
  - a) was not found at all
  - b) was found in the form of explosives
  - c) was found in the form of racist pamphlets
  - d) had been hidden from the police

UNIT 6  
**IDENTIFICATION  
IN THE PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION.  
MAKING THE REPORT**

**Can You Define?**

crime committed	lawyer	to check prints
develop through	to conduct	psychological profiling
crime scene	unique characteristics	in custody

**Do You Know?**

- Which type of identification indicates the victims know the perpetrator?
- What is visual identification?
- What are the possible causes of mistaken eyewitness identification?

**READING**

**Developing, locating, identifying** and arresting suspects are primary responsibilities of investigators.

**Field identification** or **show-up identification** is **on-the-scene identification** of a suspect by a victim or witness to a crime. Field identification must be made within a short time after the crime was committed.

If the suspect is not immediately identified, you must develop a suspect through information provided by victims, witnesses and other people likely to know about the crime or the suspect; physical evidence at the crime scene; psychological profiling; information in police files; information in other agencies' files; or informants. Help witnesses describe suspects and vehicles by asking very specific questions and using an identification diagram.

Suspects can be identified through field identification, mug shots, photographic identification or lineups. Use field identification when the suspect is arrested at or near the scene. Use mug-shot identification if you believe the suspect has a police record. Use photographic identification

when you have a good idea who committed the crime but the suspect is not in custody, or when a fair lineup cannot be conducted. Tell witnesses they need not identify anyone from the photographs. A suspect does not have the right to a lawyer if a photographic lineup is used.

Other **identification aids**:

- a. Newspaper photos
- b. Video
- c. News films
- d. Yearbook photos
- e. Dental and orthopedic records
- f. Facial reconstruction

The use of DNA profiling is regarded as reliable as fingerprinting to check the unique characteristics of an individual. Fingerprints (also includes palm prints and bare footprints) are the best evidence to place an individual at the scene of a crime. The identifying fingerprint pattern dusted with powder could be seen and photographed or digitally recorded. By comparing fingerprints at the scene of a crime with the fingerprint record of suspected persons, absolute proof of the presence or identity of a person can be established.

If using the **method** of DNA analysis, then blood can be matched back to an individual with a high degree of probability. DNA profiling can positively identify an individual from a specimen of blood, hair roots etc.

One more **method** of suspect identification is psychological or criminal profiling, which attempts to identify an individual's mental, emotional and psychological characteristics. Profilers are developed primarily for crimes of violence such as homicides, sadistic crimes, sex crimes, arson without apparent motive and crimes of serial or ritual sequence. Psychological or criminal profiling is most often used in crimes against people in which a motive is unknown. The profile seeks to disclose a possible motive. Psychological profiling can help to both eliminate and develop suspects, thereby saving investigative time. Despite its usefulness, profiling is not infallible. Investigators should not rely solely on a profile without supporting evidence.

Use lineup identification when the suspect is in custody. Use at least five people of comparable race, height, weight, age and general appearance. Ask all to perform the same actions or speak the same words. Instruct those viewing the lineup that they need not make identification. Suspects may refuse to participate in a lineup, but such

refusal may be used against them in court. Suspects have a right to have an attorney present during a lineup. Avoid having the same person make both photographic and lineup identification. If you do so, do not conduct both within a short time.

### **Can You Define?**

security guard	accident	enforcement activities
accurate report	court cases	law enforcement services
incident	department	

### **Do You Know?**

- What is the most important use of reports?
- Do you think notes should be retained or destroyed after a report has been written?
- What are the characteristics of effective investigative reports?

## **READING**

### **Making the Report**

If you are a police officer or a security guard, knowing how to write up a detailed and accurate report is important. A well written incident report gives a thorough account of what happened and sticks to the facts. If you're trying to write a police report, or are curious about how the police put together their reports, learning what to include and how to format the report is helpful.

Almost everything that a police officer does must be reduced to writing. What is written is often the determining factor in whether a suspect is arrested in the first place and, if he is arrested, whether he is convicted and sentenced.

*Reports are permanent written records of important facts that can be used to examine the past, keep other police officers informed, continue investigations, prepare court cases, provide the court with relevant facts, coordinate law enforcement activities, plan for future law enforcement services and evaluate law enforcement officers' performance.*

#### **Organizing information**

One key to writing good reports is organization. First, make an informal outline. Next, list what you want to include under each heading in the outline. Review your notes and number each statement



to match a heading in your outline. For example, if Section III.C. of the outline is headed «Description of Suspect #2», write III.C. in the margin wherever Suspect #2 is described in your notes. List the facts of the investigation in chronological order beginning with the response to the call and concluding with the end of the investigation. If the report is long (over 4 pages), use headings to guide the readers, for example, «Initial Response», «Crime-Scene Conditions», «Photographs Taken», «Evidence», «Witnesses», «Suspects» and so on.

### **Structuring the narrative**

Usually the narrative, the «story» of the case in chronological order, is structured as follows:

1. The opening paragraph states the time, date, type of incident and how you became involved.
2. The next paragraph contains what you were told by the victim or witness. For each person talked to, use a separate paragraph.
3. Next, record what you did, based on the information you received.
4. The final paragraph states the disposition of the case.

### **Characteristics of effective reports**

In addition to an accurate, complete, well-structured narrative, an effective report exhibits several other characteristics.

*An effective report uses paragraphs, the past tense, first person and active voice. It is factual, accurate, objective, complete, concise, clear, mechanically correct, written in standard language, legible and reader focused.*

### **Field Notes**

Note taking is not unique to the police profession.

*Investigative notes are a permanent written record of the facts of a case to be used in further investigation, in writing reports and in prosecuting the case.*

Detailed notes can make or break a conviction. Start to take notes as soon as possible after receiving a call to respond and continue recording information as it is received throughout the investigation. Record all information that helps to answer the questions: *Who, What, Where, When, How and Why?*

### **Editing Your Report**

1. *Check your report for accuracy.* Double check all of the facts, including spellings of names, dates, times, addresses, license plate numbers, and so on. Make sure you didn't leave out any information

that should have been included. Look for obvious gaps in the narrative that you might need to fill in.

– For example, if you forgot to include the one party's reason why the argument started, then that would leave a gap.

2. *Proofread your report.* Read through your report one more time to make sure it's easy to understand. Check it for typos, spelling errors, and grammar errors that might make the report confusing. Remove any words that could be seen as subjective, like words describing feelings and emotions.

– For example, if you included phrases that start with «I feel» or «I believe», then you would want to remove these to eliminate any bias in your report.

3. *Submit your incident report.* Find out the name of the person or department to whom your report must be sent. If you can, submit your incident report in person. Make yourself available to answer further questions or provide clarification as needed. If you have to mail or email your report, follow up with a phone call within a 10 day period. Do this to make sure your report was received.

## **FOLLOW-UP**

### ***Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions.***

- |                  |                   |                |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. clarification | 4. identification | 7. to stick to |
| 2. to conclude   | 5. mug shot       | 8. profiling   |
| 3. conviction    | 6. proof          |                |

- a) facts, information, documents that definitely show smth is true
- b) to decide that smth is true after considering all the information you have
- c) to keep using or doing one particular thing and not change to anything else
- d) the act of making smth clearer or easier to understand
- e) a photo of someone's face, especially a criminal's
- f) the process of studying a crime and making judgements about the character of a suspect
- g) when someone says officially that they know who someone else is, especially a criminal or a dead person
- h) a decision in a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime, or the process of proving this fact

**Exercise 2. Scan the texts. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?**

1. The words describing feelings and emotions are a compulsory part of any police report.
2. A conviction can be made or broken by detailed notes.
3. Lineup identification is not used when the suspect is in custody.
4. Organization is one of the key points to writing good reports.
5. Field identification is used when the suspect is being in custody.
6. DNA profiling as well as fingerprinting and mug shot are used to check the unique characteristics of an individual.

**Exercise 3. Match the two halves. Use the expressions in the sentences of your own.**

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. spelling      | a) focused        |
| 2. proof         | b) recorded       |
| 3. mug           | c) order          |
| 4. make          | d) error          |
| 5. reader        | e) shot           |
| 6. chronological | f) profiling      |
| 7. note          | g) read           |
| 8. show-up       | h) identification |
| 9. psychological | i) sure           |
| 10. digitally    | j) taking         |

**Exercise 4. Complete this table of words from the texts and active vocabulary.**

Noun	Adjective / Adverb	Verb
...	proven, unproven	...
...	... / ...	to conclude
clarification	...	...
...	... / sticky	...
identification	...	...
..., ...	...	to participate
conviction	... / ...	...

**Exercise 5. Translate the following words and word combinations using active vocabulary.**

Primary responsibilities, описати підозрюваного і транспортний засіб, to conduct on-the-scene identification, заарештувати на місці злочину, to provide information, мати право на адвоката, to remove words, засоби ідентифікації, to draw up a report, вважатися надійними, to eliminate bias, дотримуватися правил, to fill in gaps, у відповідь на дзвінок, prosecuting the case, присутність адвоката, a fair lineup, оримана інформація, palm prints, точна і завершена розповідь.

**Exercise 6. Match the synonym to the underlined word.**

1. A public prosecutor may order the police to undertake certain actions aimed at detecting criminal offences and locating suspects.
  - a) apprehending
  - b) tracing
  - c) arresting
2. Eye witnesses identified the gunman as an army sergeant who was in the list of 'people wanted'.
  - a) determined
  - b) found
  - c) saw
3. The court acquitted the accused on the grounds that he had been improperly identified during an identification parade following his arrest.
  - a) meeting
  - b) trial
  - c) line-up
4. Nick was shocked to see his friend's mug shot on the front page of the local paper.
  - a) sketch
  - b) appearance
  - c) description
5. Legislation alone, however, could not eliminate racial discrimination.
  - a) create
  - b) eradicate
  - c) secure
6. Peter's attorney got the knife evidence revoked.
  - a) solicitor
  - b) prosecutor
  - c) defendant

**Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.**

police records	profiling	fingerprints	chronological order
statement	take notes		

1. Please detail, in ..., the facts and circumstances of the alleged violations.
2. Detective Brady took a ... from both witnesses at the crime scene.
3. During the field inspection, the police should accurately and clearly ... of all observations.
4. The criminal was careful not to leave his ..., so the police did not find any of them.
5. Sherlock Holmes spent the morning looking through ... and newspaper stories.
6. The investigative technique known as ... has risen in popularity both in media potrayals and police work.

**Exercise 8. Choose the correct answer.**

1. The suspect has a ... on his right cheek.  
a) point            b) scar            c) sign            d) trace
2. The man ... to say anything unless he was allowed to speak to his solicitor.  
a) denied            b) neglected    c) refused        d) resisted
3. The ... question in this case is whether the accused had a motive for this crime or not.  
a) crusial            b) forcible        c) supreme        d) valuable
4. While making the report, a police officer has to use neutral words I order to avoid ... .  
a) accuracy        b) mistakes        c) misunderstanding    d) bias
5. Evidence found at the crime scene and witnesses' testimony made it possible for investigators to ... field examination.  
a) compile            b) complete        c) combine        d) compete
6. Reports provide the court with ... facts, coordinate law enforcement activities.  
a) relevant            b) brief            c) reliable        d) responsible

## DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

### *Exercise 9. Answer the questions. Discuss these situations.*

- Imagine that a burglary has occurred each of the last four nights in a 10-block residential area in a city of 200,000 people. How might an investigator start to determine who is committing these crimes? What sources of information and techniques can be used in developing a suspect?
- Suppose you have obtained information concerning a suspect in a rape case. Two witnesses saw someone near the rape scene at about the time of the offence, and the victim was able to describe her assailant. How should identification be made?
- How does cooperation of the public and of other police agencies each help in identifying and arresting suspects? Which is more important, public cooperation or the cooperation of other police agencies?
- How are people selected for a lineup? How should a lineup be conducted – what are the legal requirements? What is done if the suspect refuses to participate?
- Imagine that you are preparing a final report for the prosecutor. What materials should you include?

### *Exercise 10. Work in pairs. With a partner, act out the roles below based on dialogues.*

#### **Dialogue 1**

**P.O.:** Let me introduce myself. Lieutenant of police Petrenko. What's happened?

**F.:** Somebody has stolen my things. (I've been robbed. My things disappeared).

**P.O.:** I'll do my best to help you. Please, answer my questions. I'll fill in the crime report. Do you get me?

**F.:** Yes. (No, sorry, I don't get you. Speak a little slower (louder), please.

**P.O.:** What's your full name?

**F.:** My full name is William Edward Harper.

**P.O.:** What country are you from?

**F.:** I am a citizen of New Zealand.

**P.O.:** Where and when were you born?

**F.:** I was born in Wellington in 1986.

**P.O.:** What is the purpose of your visit to Ukraine?

**F.:** I'm on tour. (I'm on business. I'm on my friend's invitation).

**P.O.:** What hotel are you staying at?

**F.:** At the President Hotel.

**P.O.:** Will you show your identity papers (passport, identity card, driver's license)?

**F.:** Here they are. (Here it is. I have no papers at the moment).

**P.O.:** Thank you for the information

### **Dialogue 2**

**P.O.:** Sir (madam), can you testify?

**F.:** Yes, I can. I'm a witness (an eyewitness).

**P.O.:** Will you show your identity papers?

**F.:** Here they are.

**P.O.:** Have you ever seen the criminal before?

**F.:** No.

**P.O.:** How does he look like?

**F.:** He is old (young), short (tall) and fat (thin).

**P.O.:** What was he dressed in?

**F.:** He was dressed in a coat (raincoat, jacket, shirt, t-shirt) and jeans (trousers).

**P.O.:** What colour is his coat?

**F.:** His coat is grey (black, brown).

**P.O.:** Has he any distinctive marks?

**F.:** Yes, he has moustache (beard, a scar).

**P.O.:** Thank you for the information. Sign here, please.

**F.:** Not at all.

### **Dialogue 3**

**Officer:** Okay. What can you tell me about the suspect?

**Witness:** Well, one was tall and the other was short. I'm pretty sure one of them had a gun.

**Officer:** Did you notice what they were wearing, ma'am?

**Witness:** They were both wearing black sweatshirts.

**Officer:** Okay. I need you to think hard now, this is important. 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 notice anything else about the suspects? Did they say anything as they ran by? Maybe you saw their faces?

**Witness:** No. They just ran by me so quickly. That's all I remember.

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

**Read the text paying attention to the key words and word combinations.**

Inspector Davis arrived at the country house at 9 a.m. **to investigate circumstances of a crime**. The **witnesses** were in the kitchen. The victim was a man, Mr. Taylor. He died because someone had **caused him bodily injuries**. The killer disappeared. Inspector Davis asked everyone in the house **to keep the crime scene untouched**. There were a few suspects because the house was full of people the previous night. Two of the suspects **had an alibi**. There were three facts that narrowed a number of suspects: the killer **was armed** with a rifle, he left his **fingerprints** and a red scarf as **evidence**. The medical experts stated that the killer had **left traces** on the victim's body. First of all, the inspector decided to talk to the **applicant of this crime**, Mr. Cooper. But it turned out that he had run away. That is how inspector Davis started to investigate the circumstances of the crime in the country house.

– Answer the questions according to the text above:

1. What happened in the country house?
2. Who was the applicant of the crime? Is this person a suspect?

Why?

3. Why did the victim die?

– In each sentence one word is wrong. Cross it out and write the correct one.

1. Police officers investigate victims of a crime. \_\_\_\_\_

2. The killer was unarmed with a rifle. \_\_\_\_\_

3. He asked everyone to keep the crime place untouched.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. He died because someone had made him bodily injuries.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. There were three facts that narrowed the number of victims. \_\_\_\_\_

6. The killer had put traces on the victim's body. \_\_\_\_\_

7. An applicant of the crime had an alibi. \_\_\_\_\_

8. The inspector started to investigate the problems of the crime.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. The killer left his boots and a red scarf as evidence.

\_\_\_\_\_



10. There were few suspects because the house was full of people the previous night. \_\_\_\_\_

– Find the words from the text to match the definitions below:

1. someone or something that proves that someone was not in the area where a crime happened;

2. a small sign that shows that someone or something was present or existed;

3. the conditions that affect a situation, action, event etc;

4. a mark made by the pattern of lines at the end of a person's finger, which can be used by the police to help find criminals;

5. to become impossible to see or find;

6. someone who sees a crime or an accident and can describe what happened;

7. a wound or damage to part of your body caused by an accident or attack;

8. facts, objects, or signs that make you believe that something exists or is true;

9. to try to find out the truth about a crime or accident;

10. carrying weapons, especially a gun.

UNIT 7  
**CRIME INVESTIGATION (1).  
TACTICS OF POLICE OFFICERS' ACTIONS  
AT THE CRIME SCENE**

**Can You Define?**

to reveal the mystery	traces of a lipstick	a tire track
evidence-gathering process	an item of evidence	to leave untouched
a cigarette stub	footprint	to hide the facts

**Do You Know?**

- What are the main tasks of a crime scene leader?
- What does the initial phase of the crime scene investigation involve?
- How can the physical evidence be documented and processed?
- When do crime scene investigators recover the physical evidence at the crime scene?
- What does the final phase of the crime scene investigation involve?
- What happens to the evidence?

**READING**

**The Crime Scene Approach**

All crime scene investigators (CSI) must adhere to the same set of regulations and the same protocol, which generally includes:

***1. Scene Recognition***

The initial phase of a crime scene investigation involves identifying and recognizing the scene and the physical evidence to be collected. A crime scene leader is generally responsible for this initial, organizational phase, which involves approaching the search using an organized method or pattern. This may mean identifying the number of CSI professionals on the scene, the size of the area, and the extent of the crime scene. Recognizing the scene and the physical evidence at the scene is crucial as to ensure that the evidence is not compromised in any way and that it can be identified, processed, and packaged in an organized fashion. This phase of the investigation also involves

identifying the resources and equipment that may be needed and identifying and addressing any safety concerns or hazards.

### ***2. Scene Documentation***

The next phase involves documenting and processing the physical evidence. This is done through written notes, diagrams, reports, photographs, and sketches. This information must be comprehensive, accurate, and factual, as it may be used by forensic scientists in the laboratory, by law enforcement officials, and in a court.

### ***3. Evidence Collection***

Once the crime scene has been properly assessed and all information has been recorded, it is the job of the crime scene investigators to recover the physical evidence at the crime scene through a number of technical and scientific methods and procedures. Proper care must be taken at all times to ensure that the physical evidence is collected and preserved according to strict standards.

## **Preserving Crime Scene**

To secure the area with crime-scene tape is very important because the police need to prevent anyone from disturbing the evidence.

### ***1) Surveying the area.***

Responding officers should note all persons and vehicles present. Any odd smells should be noted. The next thing is to talk to any victims and potential witnesses who are at the scene to get important information.

### ***2) Keeping people out.***

It is important to keep members of the public and the media out of the crime scene area and cordon off the perimeter. Access is allowed only to authorized personnel.

### ***3) Protecting evidence.***

It is essential to preserve all physical evidence as well as possible.

## **Crime Scene Search**

The search of the scene of crimes in certain types of offences is the most important part of the investigation. The main purpose of a search must always be kept foremost in the mind of the investigator. It is not a random groping, but rather a selective looking for objects and materials. The methodology of searching depends on the case and the scene. Manpower problems in police units as well as problems associated with the proffering of evidence in court have developed the single-officer

search. Associates of this officer often assist in locating evidence, but they do not disturb it or collect it. The goal is to limit the number of policemen in possession of evidence found at a crime scene to the officer searching the scene.

Obviously, many kinds of crimes do not have a «scene» in the sense of an area where traces are usually found. Offences such as forgery and embezzlement require no vigorous or exceptional physical activity in their commission. There is no impact of the criminal on his surroundings. Crimes of violence, however, involve a struggle, a break, the use of weapons, and the element of unpredictability. In homicide, assaults, and burglary, the criminal is in contact with the physical surroundings in a forceful manner. Traces may be left in the form of clothing, shoe impressions, fingerprints, blood stains, overthrown furniture, disturbed articles in general. The scene of the crime must, moreover, be viewed in an active as well as a passive sense. There is not only the effect of the criminal on the scene to be considered, but also the manner in which the scene may have imparted traces to the criminal.

The investigator must be able to visualise the way in which the perpetrator may have carried with him the available evidentiary material that may link him to the scene. Flour and coal dust, paint, seeds, soil and many other traces, depending on the character of the locale, may later be discovered on the clothing or effects of a suspect. Samples of the trace material must also be gathered at the time of the search in anticipation of the finding of these traces on a suspect.

## **FOLLOW-UP**

### ***Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions.***

- |                 |                  |             |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. fingerprints | 4. crime scene   | 7. sketch   |
| 2. cordon off   | 5. contamination | 8. forensic |
| 3. specialist   | 6. saliva        |             |

- a) the place where a crime has occurred
- b) someone who is trained for a specific task
- c) relating to the scientific methods used for finding out about a crime
- d) marks people leave on objects after touching them
- e) a simple, quickly-made drawing that does not show much detail
- f) exposing evidence to uncontrolled conditions
- g) to prevent people from entering an area with a rope or a tape
- h) a bodily fluid produced in the mouth

**Exercise 2. Scan the texts. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?**

1. It's not necessary for the police to protect the scene of the crime with a special tape.
2. The functions of the chief officer's associates are to assist in locating evidence, disturb or collect it.
3. There are strict standards according to which the physical evidence is collected and preserved.
4. While investigating a particular crime the effect of the criminal on the scene must be considered as well as the manner in which traces may be imparted to the offender.
5. Crime scene investigators do not adhere to the same set of regulations and may use different protocols.
6. Crime scene investigators have to recover the physical evidence at the crime scene using technical and scientific methods.

**Exercise 3. Match the two halves. Use the expressions in the sentences of your own.**

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. coal        | a) material    |
| 2. shoe        | b) scientists  |
| 3. scene       | c) problems    |
| 4. evidentiary | d) stains      |
| 5. manpower    | e) samples     |
| 6. random      | f) dust        |
| 7. blood       | g) personnel   |
| 8. forensic    | h) tape        |
| 9. authorize   | i) groping     |
| 10. DNA        | j) impressions |

**Exercise 4. Complete this table of words from the texts and active vocabulary.**

Noun	Adjective / Adverb	Verb
blood	..., ... / -	...
..., ...	- / -	to adhere
...	contaminated / -	...
hazard	... / -	...
..., ...	..., ... / ..., ...	to secure
evidence	..., ... / ...	...
...	disturbed, ... / ...	...

**Exercise 5. Translate the following words and word combinations using active vocabulary.**

Збирати докази, approaching the search, зразок, extent of the crime scene, обробка доказів, law enforcement officials, ресурси і обладнання, court of law, доступна інформація, to recover the physical evidence, обмежувальна стрічка, proper care, наукові методи, disturbing the evidence, зберігати докази, single-officer search, охороняти територію, locating evidence, зразки крові, crimes of violence.

**Exercise 6. Match the synonym to the underlined word.**

1. Citizens adhere to the principles of equal rights and freedom of expression for all.
  - a) use
  - b) stick
  - c) disobey
2. Expanding and strengthening partnerships has been a crucial aspect of addressing violence against women.
  - a) dispensable
  - b) usual
  - c) vital
3. Polluted water sources are a hazard to wildlife.
  - a) threat
  - b) indication
  - c) protection
4. During the first phase, two meshanized batallions cordoned off and established secure area in the camps.
  - a) preserved
  - b) joined
  - c) isolated
5. Mike had a strict routine he never deviated from.
  - a) flexible
  - b) accurate
  - c) boring
6. A lack of evidence may seriously limit a possibility of successful defence in court.
  - a) restrict
  - b) extend
  - c) forbid

**Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words and phrases from the word bank.**

log bag dust secure sketch not contaminate lift photograph

1. The crime scene ... with «Police. Do not cross» tape.
2. This is to ensure that evidence ... .
3. Before we begin collecting evidence, the crime scene .... , and the layout of the rooms ... .
4. Surfaces ... for fingerprints and any other kinds of prints.
5. Any prints we find ... with a special tape.
6. Every item of evidence is tagged, ... and ... .

**Exercise 8. Choose the correct answer.**

1. There are three major functions to be executed at the scene of an offense: coordination, technical services, and ... services.  
a) processing b) preservation c) investigative d) protecting
2. The function of coordination is vested in the ... scene coordinator.  
a) offense b) law-breaking c) criminal d) crime
3. Technical services are concerned with ... the scene.  
a) processing b) preservation c) investigative d) detection
4. Technical services are also responsible for transmitting the evidence to the ... .  
a) library b) laboratory c) court d) custody
5. The investigative service function includes interviewing the ... and complainant.  
a) witness b) suspect c) policeman d) criminal
6. In small departments these three functions will be accomplished by a ... .  
a) witness b) suspect c) policeman d) criminal

**DISCUSSION QUESTIONS**

**Exercise 9. Answer the questions. Discuss these situations. Do you agree or disagree? Why?**

- 1) Is there any alternative to surveillance? 2) What are the advantages and disadvantages of having several officers search a crime scene? 3) What are the steps in obtaining a search warrant? 4) Many court decisions regarding police involve the question of legal searches. What factors are considered in the legal search of a person, a private dwelling, abandoned

property, a business building, a car, corporate offices? 5) Should there be legal provisions for an officer to seize evidence without a warrant if the evidence may be destroyed or removed before a warrant can be obtained? 6) Critics of having witnesses read and initial investigative notes contend that witnesses may not be able to read them, that it takes too much time to discuss the notes with witnesses and that the practice inhibits officers from recording all observations. How would you counter such arguments?

***Exercise 10. Read the dialogues and try to fill in the table below with the information according to the dialogues.***

**Dialogue 1. The inspector questioned Camilla Woods.**

**Inspector:** What were you doing from 11 p.m. till 2 a.m. yesterday evening?

**Camilla:** I was staying at home with my boyfriend, Alex Fenimore.

**Inspector:** Did you stay with him all night?

**Camilla:** Yes. He left my house in the morning.

**Inspector:** How can you prove it?

**Camilla:** You can ask Alex, he will prove it. Camilla

**Inspector:** How can you explain the fact that your hair and a cigarette stub have been found at the murder crime scene earlier this morning?

**Camilla:** (Starts crying) Look, inspector Baldwin! I didn't do anything bad! We didn't mean to... I...I...

**Inspector:** Thank you, Miss Woods. You have to stay in the police custody until the investigation ends.

The medical experts, who were staying at the crime scene, phoned inspector Baldwin and claimed that they had found another item of evidence – a bullet. But it wasn't used to kill anyone. Someone had just made one shot into the ground.

**Dialogue 2. Next the inspector questioned Alex Fenimore.**

**Inspector:** What did you do last night, Alex?

**Alex:** My girl-friend Camilla Woods and I stayed at her place.

**Inspector:** Did you go out?

**Alex:** No, we were staying at home the whole night yesterday.

**Inspector:** Why did you shoot into the ground in the Alex Central Park last night?

**Alex:** What?! Don't tell me I am a suspect! I've just told you that I was staying at home the whole night.



**Inspector:** Listen, Alex. We know everything, so it's better for you to cooperate. So, why did you shoot into the ground last night?

**Alex:** I am not going to say a single word without a lawyer.

**Inspector:** Ok, you have a right for it. I'm going to call the lawyer.

	<u>ALEX</u>	<u>CAMILLA</u>
1. What did they do last night?		
2. What time was it?		
3. Did they go out?		
4. Evidence against them		

**Exercise 11. Work in pairs. With a partner, act out the roles below based in dialogues.**

### Dialogue 1

**Reporter:** What are your first duties on arriving at the crime scene?

**Officer:** We are examining the scene, looking for evidence left by the criminal.

**Reporter:** What is the strongest evidence of suspect's identification?

**Officer:** For sure, the fingerprints are the strongest evidence.

**Reporter:** Have you found the victims at the crime scene?

**Officer:** No, we haven't but there are some witnesses of burglary.

**Reporter:** Have they testified?

**Officer:** Yes, I wrote it down into my copybook.

### Dialogue 2

**Officer 1:** It appears the suspect stole the computer.

**Officer 2:** Any evidence?

**Officer 1:** There are traces of blood on the couch. He may have cut himself breaking in.

**Officer 2:** Should I tag it for the pathologist?

**Officer 1:** Yes. But first I need you to cordon off the back 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, post someone out front. The media will be here soon.

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

*Read the text paying attention to the key words and word combinations.*

That morning the whole city was shocked by the news about the murder in the Central Park. There were two victims: a man and a woman. Inspector Baldwin arrived at the crime scene **to reveal the mystery** of their death. He was in the park at 5 a.m. The **forensic scientists** determined the time of their death. It happened at 3 a.m. Firstly, Baldwin started the **evidence-gathering process**. The first thing that he found was a **cigarette stub** with the «fresh» **traces of lipstick** on it. Another crucial **item of evidence** was a single dark hair on the coat of the victim, who was blond. The inspector also noticed several **footprints** not far from the road, which led him to another detail – **a tire track**. Inspector Baldwin told the officers **to leave the crime scene untouched**. Then he decided to **involve the K-9 unit**. The track led the inspector to a small cottage not far from the city. A young dark-haired woman opened the door. Inspector Baldwin introduced himself and started **to question the suspect**. It was obvious that she was **hiding the facts**. At last, the inspector claimed that he had found her **body materials** at the crime scene. The woman denied everything, so Baldwin decided to **conduct the forensic medical examination**.

*Fill in the blanks with the words from the word bank. If you manage to do the task correctly, you will find another item of evidence:*

body materials; evidence; leave the crime scene untouched; reveal the mystery; tire track; use the K-9 unit

1. Inspector Baldwin found the woman's \_\_\_\_\_ at the crime scene.
2. The police officers usually \_\_\_\_\_ when it's necessary to find the suspects.
3. It is sometimes very difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ of a crime.
4. If someone doesn't \_\_\_\_\_, the crime may never be investigated.
5. Inspectors always start their work from searching for some items of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ led the police officers to the crime scene.

UNIT 8  
**CRIME INVESTIGATION (2).  
INTERVIEWING. QUESTIONING.  
INTERROGATION**

**Can You Define?**

admission	hypnosis	nonverbal communication
cognitive interview	indirect question	statement
complainant	informant	rapport
custodial arrest	Miranda warning	sources-information file
direct question	network	polygraph

**Do You Know?**

- What is the difference between interviewing, questioning, and interrogation?
- What sources of information are available to investigators?
- What a sources-information file is?
- What a polygraph is and what its role in crime investigation?
- What is the interrogation process?
- What is Miranda interrogation?
- Can you recant a confession?
- What makes a confession involuntary?
- What is the Friedman method?
- What questions should police ask the victim of a crime?
- How does interviewing witnesses help to catch criminals?
- What point would an investigator move from interviewing a person to questioning them at?
- What point would an investigator move from questioning a suspect to interrogating them at?
- What are three common scenarios where an investigator is likely to come across a false confession?
- What are two ways in which young offenders must be treated differently than adults by an investigator in the process of questioning them about involvement in a crime?

## READING

In modern day policing, **interviewing, questioning, and interrogation** techniques are measured, objective, and ethical. They are aimed at the goal of discovering the truth; not just getting a confession to a crime. This is a contrast to earlier times of policing, when techniques called the «third degree» sometimes involved threats, intimidation, coercion, and even physical violence.

Interviewing, questioning, and interrogating are terms that refer to separate stages in the process of gathering verbal responses from a suspect or a possible suspect. But each stage is different in relation to when and how the information gathering process can and should occur. The differences between these three stages needs to be defined in the mind of the investigator since they will move through a process of first interviewing, then questioning, and finally interrogating a suspect.

***Interviewing*** a possible suspect is the first stage and the lowest level of interaction. In fact, the person is not even definable as a suspect at this point. Suspects often report criminal events while posing as witnesses or even victims of the crime. The investigator receiving a statement report from such a person may become suspicious that they are not being truthful; however, until those suspicions are confirmed by evidence that meets the test of forming reasonable grounds for belief, the investigator may continue to talk to this possible suspect without providing any cautions. There is a unique opportunity at that point to gather the poser's version of events, including any untrue statements that may afford an opportunity to later investigate and demonstrate a possible fabrication, which is by itself a criminal offence. The transition point for an investigator to move from interviewing a witness or victim to detaining and questioning the person as a possible suspect should occur when real evidence is discovered giving the investigator reasonable grounds to suspect that the person is involved in the event. Discovering real evidence and gaining «reasonable grounds to suspect» creates an obligation for the investigator to stop interviewing the person who then becomes a suspect.

### **Interview Guidelines:**

- Ask one question at a time and keep your responses simple and direct.
- Avoid «yes» or «no» questions.
- Be positive in your approach, but let the person save face if necessary so that you may obtain further information.

- Give the person time to answer.
- Listen to answers, but at the same time anticipate your next question.
- Watch your body language and tone of voice.
- Start the conversation on a neutral territory.
- Tape recorders can be frightening.
- React to what you hear.
- As you move into difficult territory, slow down.
- Don't rush to fill silences.
- No meltdowns... You must establish professional distance. Keep your role clear.

Rapport is probably the most critical factor in any interview. It is an understanding between individuals created by genuine interest and concern. It requires empathy.

***Questioning*** a suspect is the next level of interaction. For a suspect to be questioned, there will be some type of circumstantial evidence that allows the investigator to detain that suspect. The suspect's right to not talk does not preclude the investigator from asking questions, and the investigator should continue to offer the suspect an opportunity to disclose information that may be exculpatory and enable the investigator to eliminate that person as a suspect in the crime being investigated.

***Interrogation*** is the most serious level of questioning a suspect, and interrogation is the process that occurs once reasonable grounds for belief have been established, and after the suspect has been placed under arrest for the offence being investigated. Reasonable grounds for belief to make such an arrest require some form of direct evidence or strong circumstantial evidence that links the suspect to the crime.

Interrogation generally takes place in the formal environment of an interview room and is often tape-recorded or video-recorded to preserve the details of what was said. A video recording is the preferred means because it accurately represents the environment of the interview room in which the interrogation was conducted. In challenging the processes of an interrogation where a statement has been made by an accused, defence counsel will look for anything that can be pointed to as an oppressive environment or threatening conduct by the investigator. Within the appropriate bounds of maintaining an environment of safety and security, the investigator should make every effort to demonstrate sensitivity to these issues. Seating in the room should be comfortable

and balanced for face to face contact. The investigator should not stand over the suspect or walk around the room behind the suspect while conducting the interview. More than one investigator in the room with the suspect can be construed as being oppressive and should be avoided. The suspect should be offered a beverage or food if appropriate and should be told that a bathroom is available for their needs upon request. Setting a non-aggressive tone and establishing an open rapport with the suspect is not only beneficial to demonstrate a positive environment to the court, it also helps to create a positive relationship of openness and even trust with the suspect.

Prior to beginning the actual interrogation, the investigator should prepare an interrogation plan by:

- Reviewing the suspect's profile, criminal record, and past investigations.
- Reviewing the full details of the existing investigation to date.
- Determining the elements of the offence that will need to be proved.
- Determining if sufficient evidence has already been obtained.
- Examining evidence that demonstrates motive, opportunity, and means.
- Determining what evidence was located and considered in forming reasonable grounds to arrest the suspect.
- What physical evidence has been found that may yet be analyzed to prove the suspect's involvement.

Preparing the interrogation plan can assist the investigator in developing a strategy to convince the suspect to answer questions or confess to the crime.

### **Interviewing, Questioning, and Interrogating Young Offenders**

Young offenders are regarded as a special category of suspect, and some very strict rules apply to the process of arresting, questioning, or interrogating a young offender.

It is required the notification and inclusion of parents or guardians in situations where a youth is being subjected to action for an investigation or a charge for an offence. As well, any young persons must have their Charter Rights explained by the investigator with language appropriate to their age and level of understanding. This means that the officer must talk with and assess an accused youth to determine their ability to understand their rights before taking their statement.

Further, in addition to this right, there is also an obligation on the police investigator to provide independent notice to the parent of a detained young person (or other appropriate person) as soon as possible. The requirement for notice to the parent is a separate obligation for police, and it requires specific notification of (a) the name of the young person, (b) the charge against the young person, and (c) a statement that the young person has the right to be represented by counsel.

### **Confessions**

When someone is suspected of committing a crime, one of the most effective ways to convict the individual is to present a confession from him or her admitting to the crime. This confession is an extremely damaging piece of evidence. It can be difficult for a criminal defendant to later recant a confession or try to explain it away to a judge or jury. People have a hard time understanding why someone would confess to committing a crime he or she had not committed.

A confession can only be admitted into evidence if it was a confession that was voluntarily and knowingly made. If the defendant challenges the confession, the court assesses the circumstances surrounding the confession, including the length of the interrogation, the tactics law enforcement used to obtain the confession and factors specific to the defendant, such as his or her age, level of education and intelligence.

Law enforcement may be encouraged to try a number of different tactics to extract a confession. However, many of these tactics often extract false confessions. These include:

*Voluntary False Confessions.* These are confessions that a person makes that do not involve any type of police interrogation. For example, a person may walk into a police station and confess to making a crime without any encouragement from law enforcement.

*A Coerced Confession* is one in which a person makes a confession due to police coercion. In order to end the interrogation, individuals may confess, wrongly thinking that if they just confess, they will be able to go home.

*Tortured Confessions.* A person may be deprived of food, drink or sleep. He or she may be subject to police brutality.

*Coerced-Internalized Confessions.* In some situations involving false confessions are coerced, the defendant truly believes that he or she actually committed the crime. The things that the law enforcement officer says are internalized in the mind of the suspect.

*Legal Assistance.* A person who is suspected of a crime may choose to contact a criminal defense lawyer. He or she can take steps to protect the defendant's rights, such as by instructing the defendant not to talk to police without legal representation.

## **FOLLOW-UP**

### ***Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions.***

- |              |                |               |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. victim    | 4. interpreter | 7. confession |
| 2. rapport   | 5. record      | 8. deprive    |
| 3. testimony | 6. interview   |               |

- a) a statement that someone has done smth wrong, illegal
- b) to document smth
- c) a relationship of mutual trust
- d) to prevent someone from having smth
- e) a person whom a crime has been committed against
- f) a person who expresses someone's words in another language
- g) to ask a person questions
- h) a person's account of an event

### ***Exercise 2. Scan the texts. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?***

- 1. In situations where a youth is being subjected to action for an investigation there is no need in the notification and inclusion of parents or guardians.
- 2. Rapport creates misunderstanding and mistrust between individuals.
- 3. The formal environment of an interview room is the area where interrogation generally takes place.
- 4. Questioning occurs once reasonable grounds for belief have been established, and after the suspect has been placed under arrest for the offence being investigated.
- 5. The interrogation plan can be helpful for the investigator in developing a strategy to convince the suspect to answer questions or confess to the crime.
- 6. Interviewing is the process of gathering written statements from a suspect or a possible suspect.



**Exercise 3. Match the two halves. Use the expressions in the sentences of your own.**

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. oppressive   | a) counsel        |
| 2. upon         | b) conduct        |
| 3. sufficient   | c) confessions    |
| 4. take         | d) environment    |
| 5. tortured     | e) notice         |
| 6. defence      | f) request        |
| 7. legal        | g) recorders      |
| 8. tape         | h) evidence       |
| 9. threatening  | i) representation |
| 10. independent | j) steps          |

**Exercise 4. Complete this table of words from the texts and active vocabulary.**

Noun	Adjective/Adverb	Verb
assurance	... / ...	...
... / ...	... / -	to convict
...	coersive / ...	...
...	... / -	to deprive
complainant / ...	- / -	...
...	definable, ... / ...	...
empathy	..., ... / -	...

**Exercise 5. Translate the following words and word combinations using active vocabulary.**

To protect the defendant's rights, збір доказів, law enforcement officer, рівень спілкування, to be subject to, повідомити про злочин, to extract a confession, отримати заяву від потерпілого, to challenge a confession, неправдиві твердження, to obtain a confession, уникати коротких питань, a detained person, прямі докази, examining evidence, помістити під арешт, the environment of the interview room, оцінити обставини, reasonable grounds, підготувати план допиту.

**Exercise 6. Match the synonym to the underlined word.**

1. You need to tell the police who it was or you're going down as an accessory.
  - a) enemy
  - b) partner
  - c) accomplice
2. Nowadays count-terrorism must anticipate new forms of attack.
  - a) foresee
  - b) watch
  - c) notice
3. Protecting the human rights of migrants is beneficial for states, as it enables migrants to become more economically productive.
  - a) unuseful
  - b) advantageous
  - c) necessary
4. To be good at the game you need a reasonable level of intelligence.
  - a) brainpower
  - b) evidence
  - c) experience
5. Generally speaking, intimidation and ill-treatment are criminal offences.
  - a) murder
  - b) gambling
  - c) harassment
6. They used torture to extract any information about their participating in a revolutionary movement.
  - a) fill in
  - b) take out
  - c) put into

**Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the 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 eyewitness 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 police station for ... .

**Exercise 8. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Everyone is to be ... innocent until proven guilty in a fair trial.  
a) compelled    b) presumed    c) treated    d) subjected
2. No pressure, physical or mental, shall be ... on the suspects, witnesses or victims in attempting to obtain information.  
a) prohibited    b) conducted    c) exercised    d) permitted
3. Torture and other inhuman or degrading treatment is absolutely ... .  
a) prohibited    b) conducted    c) exercised    d) permitted
4. Victims and witnesses are to be ... with compassion and consideration.  
a) presumed    b) treated    c) subjected    d) prohibited
5. Confidentiality and care in the handling of sensitive information are to be ... at all times.  
a) conducted    b) exercised    c) permitted    d) exerted
6. Investigatory activities shall be ... only lawfully and with due cause.  
a) conducted    b) exercised    c) permitted    d) exerted

## DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

**Exercise 9. Answer the questions. Discuss these situations.**

1) What do you consider to be the essential steps in developing information about a crime? 2) What advantages and disadvantages do you see in the concept of interview? 3) Emphasis is often placed on obtaining a confession or at least an admission from a suspect in a criminal inquiry. Under what conditions is a confession of greatest value? 4) The Miranda warning is now accepted by law enforcement agencies as a necessary requirement of interrogation under specific circumstances. What circumstances make it mandatory? What circumstances do not require its use? 5) How could polygraph results be used in plea bargaining? 6) Should informants be protected by law from having to testify in court about information they have furnished police? What are the effects on investigative procedures and the frequency of cases cleared if informants are not protected?

**Exercise 10. Task 1. Study one of the tactics of interrogation. Put in the correct question tags.**

**Police Constable:** You're John Alfred Smitters, aren't you?

**Smitters:** Yes, I am.

**PC:** You're 36, ...?

**S:** Yes, that's right. It was my birthday yesterday.

**PC:** You sell cars, ...? **S:** Yes, I do. And other things.

**PC:** You live in Baling, ...?

**S:** Yes, I do. I've lived here all my life.

**PC:** You went to Ascot races yesterday, ...?

**S:** That's right.

**PC:** You weren't alone, ...?

**S:** No, I wasn't. I was with Isadora Bell.

**PC:** But you're married, ..., Smitters?

**S:** Yes, but I haven't seen my wife for three years.

**PC:** I see. Now you left your flat at one o'clock, ...?

**S:** Yes. About one o'clock.

**PC:** You were in your Jaguar, ...?

**S:** Yes, I was.

**PC:** You didn't stop for petrol, ...?

**S:** No.

**PC:** You had lunch in an Indian restaurant, ...?

**S:** Oh, no we didn't. We had lunch in a pub.

**PC:** You don't remember the name of the pub, ...?

**S:** No, I am afraid I don't.

**PC:** You had chicken and chips, ...?

**S:** No, no, no. We had beer and sandwiches outside.

**PC:** You arrived in time for the first race, and stayed until the last race?

**S:** Yes!

**PC:** You were very lucky, ...?

**S:** Yes, I was.

**PC:** You won 5 000 pounds, ...?

**S:** No, I can't remember exactly how much.

**PC:** There was 5 000 pounds in your flat, ...?

**S:** Was there?

**PC:** You don't know where Miss Bell is now, ...?

**S:** No, I'm not her husband, ...?

**PC:** But you left her in Central London, because she wanted to buy some clothes.

**S:** Yes, yes.

**PC:** It's very interesting ..., Mr. Smitters. You've got a very fast car?

**S:** What do you mean?

**PC:** The last race at Ascot began late and it didn't finish until twenty-five past five, so you drove from Ascot to Central London and back to Ealing in 35 minutes, in the rush hour. That's impossible, ... Mr. Smitters!

**Task 2. Study the detective's tactics of Mr. Briggs's interrogation. Why wasn't the detective's tactics of Mr. Briggs's interrogation successful?**

**Where were you yesterday?**

**Detective:** Now, Mr. Briggs ... where were you yesterday?

**Briggs:** Yesterday? What time?

**Detective:** At two o'clock. Where were you at two o'clock?

**Briggs:** I was at home.

**Detective:** You weren't at home, you were in central London.

**Briggs:** No, I wasn't! I was at home! Ask my girlfriend! She was with me!

**Detective:** Well, we're going to speak to her later. Where is she now?

**Briggs:** Oh ... I don't know ...

**Detective:** OK, ... now, where were you on January 12th?

**Briggs:** January 12th?

**Detective:** Yes, it was a Wednesday.

**Briggs:** I can't remember.

**Detective:** You were in Manchester.

**Briggs:** Oh no, I wasn't.

**Detective:** Oh yes, you were.

**Briggs:** Oh no, I wasn't ... I was in prison in January.

**Detective:** Oh!

**Task 3. Study carefully how the policeman questions Mr. Snow. A policeman interviewed the Director at the hospital last night:**

Last night at 9.18 the Director of a school was walking from his office to his car when he was attacked from behind. The attacker hit the Director on the head. The police think the attacker was a student ... might be a girl student! The police are going to interview every student in the school.

Questions:

1. When did it happen?
2. What time did it happen?

3. Where was the Director going?
4. Where was he coming from?
5. Did the attacker hit him?
6. Where did the attacker hit him?
7. What do the police think?
8. Who's coming to the school later today?
9. What are they going to do?

**Policeman:** Now, Mr. Snow ... what can you remember about the attack?

**Mr. Snow:** Well, I was working late yesterday evening ...

**Policeman:** What time did you leave your office?

**Mr. Snow:** About quarter past nine.

**Policeman:** Are you sure?

**Mr. Snow:** Oh, yes ... I looked at my watch.

**Policeman:** What did you do then?

**Mr. Snow:** Well, I locked the door ... I was walking to my car, when somebody hit me on the head.

**Policeman:** Did you see the attacker?

**Mr. Snow:** No, he was wearing a stocking over his head.

**Policeman:** Tell me, Mr. Snow ... how did you break your leg?

**Mr. Snow:** Well, when they were pulling me into the ambulance, they dropped me!

**Task 4. Work in pairs. With a partner, act out the roles below based on dialogues.**

#### **Dialogue 1**

**A:** We're interviewing you about the murder of George Tailor which occurred two days ago. To establish what happened on the night of February 12th, we'd like to ask you a number of questions regarding your movements. So, could you tell us exactly where you were at 10.00 p.m. on that evening?

**B:** I was at home watching TV.

**A:** Are you sure about that?

**B:** Yeah, 100%.

**A:** If you could look at these photos from a CCTV camera. They clearly show you coming out of the Black Bull pub on Riverside Street just after 10.00 p.m.

**B:** Yeah, well, right...er...I thought I'd left the pub earlier. I went straight home.

**A:** Really? Well, we have a witness who says that they saw you in the town center at 10.30 p.m.

**B:** That's a lie.

**A:** OK. Well, here's a photo of a car, parked in front of the victim's home at 10.45 p.m. That's your vehicle, isn't it?

## **Dialogue 2**

**A.** Ms. Clemons, I have one more question about the burglary.

**B.** Certainly, officer. I'm happy to help.

**A.** Good. Who knows where you keep the room keys?

**B.** Well, besides me, the maintenance and desk staff.

**A.** In these cases the thief is usually someone who knows the place well.

**B.** What do you mean?

**A.** I think a staff member was involved.

**B.** Oh, no, I don't think so. I trust everyone who works here.

**A.** I'd still like to talk to your employees.

**B.** Very well. I'll call them in right away.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

**Read the text.** *How the Flying Squad foiled the world's biggest ever robbery.*

### **Operation Magician**

#### **Intelligence**

In summer 2000 the Metropolitan Police Flying Squad developed intelligence that pointed to a major armed robbery plot. Its location was unclear, but police knew the identities of some of the robbers. They also knew the gang was highly organised and would probably be armed. Over a period of months detectives worked tirelessly to develop the intelligence picture. A major surveillance operation was launched, using officers from the Met's Directorate of Intelligence. Within weeks, police were sure they knew the venue of the robbery – The Millennium Dome in Greenwich. The exact target within the Dome was not yet clear.

**Discuss:** how big a risk were the police taking at this point?

#### **Surveillance**

On 1 September 2000 three of the suspects, William Cockram, Raymond Betson and Aldo Ciarocchi were seen at the venue filming with a camcorder and studying the plans of the Dome. Over the coming

weeks the surveillance continued, and further members of the gang were identified and some of the men were spotted testing a speedboat in a harbour in Kent. Detectives thought the gang might use the boat as a getaway. The robbery was getting close.

**Discuss:** What practical steps should the police already have been taking?

### **The Day of the Robbery**

***Match the two parts of the sentences to complete the text.***

- 1) At 3 a.m. on 7 November 2001, approximately 200 officers involved in Operation Magician...
  - 2) They were prepared for a tactical operation which had been months...
  - 3) Public safety was the prime consideration and officers had plans....
  - 4) Amongst those present were 40 specialist firearms officers....
  - 5) Others were sent into the Dome in disguise....
  - 6) Surveillance officers disguised as Dome employees...
  - 7) A further 60 armed Flying Squad officers were stationed around the Thames....
- Officers also moved to a number of observation points between the Old Coal Yard in Plumstead and the Dome.
- 8) The Dome's CCTV room was turned into a police control room...

- A. gathered at the Dome for a dawn briefing
- B. dressed as cleaners they concealed their guns in black plastic bags and rubbish bins.
- C. to ensure that the robbers could be arrested quickly and safely at any given stage during the incident.
- D. from where Det. Supt. Jon Shatford ran the whole operation.
- E. and 20 on the river itself.
- F. who would be hidden behind a secret wall within the Dome and in other places.
- G. in planning and providing contingencies for many different outcomes.
- H. also patrolled the area.



# ENGLISH-UKRAINIAN GLOSSARY

## Unit 1

### CRIME PREVENTION

- ability** – здатність; уміння  
**to accept** – приймати; визнавати  
**although** – хоча  
**to apprehend** – заарештовувати; затримувати  
**anticipation** – очікування; передчуття; попередження  
**appraisal** – оцінка (діяльності, якості, тощо)  
**approach** – підхід  
**awareness** – усвідомлення; обізнаність  
**beneficial** – вигідний, корисний; благотворний  
**to bring together** – об'єднати (у спільній діяльності)  
**cheap** – дешевий  
**civic health** – здоров'я громадян  
**to commit a crime** – скоїти злочин  
**community** – суспільство  
**crime scene** – місце злочину  
**crime triangle** – «злочинний трикутник»  
**cost of crime** – ціна злочину  
**criminal (n), (adj.)** – злочинець; злочинний  
**cybercrime** – кіберзлочин  
**to deal with** – мати справу з  
**decision** – рішення  
**to deny** – заперечувати; відмовляти(ся)  
**description** – опис  
**desire** – сильне бажання  
**drug dealing** – розповсюдження наркотиків  
**efforts** – зусилля  
**expertise** – перевірка; компетенція; знання; досвід  
**to fall on** – падати на; належати  
**fingerprint** – відбиток пальця  
**focal point** – центральний; головний  
**fraud** – обман; шахрайство; підробка  
**goal** – мета, ціль  
**government** – уряд  
**to happen (to)** – трапитись

**health** – здоров'я  
**however** – однак  
**human trafficking** – торгівля людьми  
**important** – важливий  
**initiation** – заснування; встановлення  
**law enforcement agencies** – правоохоронні органи  
**to make a decision** – приймати рішення  
**measure** – міра; масштаб; критерій; ступінь; **to take measures** – вживати заходів  
**to occur (to)** – трапитися  
**offender** – правопорушник  
**official** – чиновник; службовець  
**opportunity** – можливість  
**perpetrator** – злочинець  
**to prevent** – запобігти; відвернути  
**productivity** – продуктивність  
**public** – громадськість  
**to realize** – усвідомити; мати уявлення; розуміти; здійснити (план, намір)  
**recognition** – визнання; схвалення  
**to reduce** – зменшувати; скорочувати; послаблювати; примусити (щось зробити)  
**to reflect** – відображати  
**registration number** – номерний знак авто  
**to remove** – видалити; пересунути; перемістити  
**responsibility** – відповідальність  
**safe (adj), (n)** – безпечний; сейф  
**self-defense** – самозахист  
**shared** – спільний; розподілений між  
**significant** – важливий; значний; істотний  
**step** – крок; сходинка  
**to take actions** – діяти  
**target** – мета; ціль  
**to treat** – поводитись; ставитись; лікувати; пригощати  
**utilizing** – використання  
**victim** – жертва

## Unit 2

### CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

**abduction** – викрадення (заради викупу)  
**to account guilty / to bring in guilty** – визнати винним  
**to accuse smb of smth / to charge smb with smth** – обвинувачувати  
**to admit guilt / to plead guilty** – визнати провину  
**to afford** – дозволити собі  
**assault** – напад; насильство  
**to attack** – п напад; v нападати  
**to avoid** – уникнути  
**battery** – побиття, образа дією  
**behavior** – поведінка  
**to be in custody** – бути під вартою  
**to be put on probation** – отримати умовний строк  
**be released on bail** – бути звільненим під заставу  
**be released on parole** – бути звільненим умовно-достроково  
**be sentenced** – бути ув'язненим  
**blackmail** – шантаж  
**boredom** – нудьга  
**to break the law** – порушити закон  
**bribery** – хабарництво  
**burglary** – крадіжка зі зломом  
**to claim** – стверджувати; вимагати  
**community service** – громадські роботи  
**to condemn / to convict** – засуджувати  
**condition** – умова, стан  
**to conduct** – проводити  
**confinement** – позбавлення волі  
**conviction** – засудження  
**to cooperate (with)** – співпрацювати з  
**court** – суд  
**court proceeding** – судовий розгляд  
**criminal case** – кримінальна справа  
**dangerous** – небезпечний  
**death penalty** – смертна кара  
**to depend on** – залежати від  
**detection** – розслідування  
**difference** – відмінність  
**dignity** – гідність  
**in disposal** – у розпорядженні  
**distinction** – відмінний, притаманний

**drug dealing** – розповсюдження наркотиків  
**drug trafficking** – торгівля наркотиками  
**excitement** – захват, захоплення  
**experience** – досвід  
**experiences** – враження  
**explanation** – пояснення  
**felony** – кримінальний злочин (фелонія)  
**to find innocent** – визнати невинним  
**fine** – штраф  
**in a fit of rage** – в пориві гніву  
**fraud** – шахрайство  
**gambling** – азартні ігри  
**to go to prison** – потрапити у в'язницю  
**grave offence** – важкі злочини  
**gravity** – важкість, складність  
**grounds (pl)** – підстави  
**guilty verdict** – обвинувальний вердикт  
**non-guilty verdict** – виправдовувальний вердикт  
**harmful** – шкідливий  
**harsh** – грубість; суворість  
**hijacking** – повітряний тероризм, захоплення літака  
**homicide** – убивство  
**honor** – честь  
**illegal parking** – незаконне паркування  
**to impose** – виносити (нп. вирок)  
**imprisonment** – ув'язнення  
**in terms of** – у вигляді  
**jail** – місце попереднього ув'язнення  
**jury** – колегія присяжних  
**justice** – правосуддя  
**to justify / to acquit** – виправдати  
**kidnapping** – викрадення людини  
**lenient** – м'який  
**liberty** – свобода  
**life sentence** – пожиттєве ув'язнення  
**manslaughter** – неумисне вбивство  
**minor offence** – правопорушення  
**misdemeanor** – правопорушення  
**motor theft** – крадіжка авто  
**mugging** – хуліганство  
**murder (n), (v)** – убивство з наміром; убивати

**neglect (n), (v)** – нехтування, зневага; нехтувати  
**neighborhood** – сусідство  
**to obtain** – отримати  
**to offend the law** – порушити закон  
**overcrowded** – переповнений людьми  
**to pass verdict on somebody** – виносити вирок  
**penalty** – покарання  
**pickpocketing** – кишенькова крадіжка  
**to prevent a crime** – запобігти злочину  
**prison** – в'язниця  
**to provide** – забезпечити  
**to punish** – покарати  
**punishment (light, heavy, capital)** – покарання (легке, суворе, пожиттєве)  
**quarrel (n), (v)** – сварка; сваритися  
**reason, cause (n), (v)** – причина; підстава; мотив; спричиняти  
**to receive** – отримати  
**to refuse** – відмовитися  
**remand prison / detention cell** – камера попереднього ув'язнення  
**remission of sentence** – перегляд вироку  
**robbery** – вуличне пограбування  
**sedition** – антидержавна діяльність  
**to send smb to prison / to sentence smb** – ув'язнити  
serious crime – кримінальний злочин  
**to serve the time** – відбути термін  
**shoplifting** – крадіжка з магазину  
**smuggling** – контрабанда  
**statement** – заява  
**to steal (stole, stolen)** – вкрасти  
**to stress** – виділити, підкреслити  
**to stretch** – розширити; поповнити  
**to take place** – відбуватися  
**term for serving punishment** – термін відбування покарання  
**testimony** – зізнання  
**theft** – крадіжка  
**treason** – державна зрада  
**trespassing** – проникнення у чужі володіння  
**trial** – судовий процес  
**vandalism** – вандалізм  
**to vary** – відрізнятись  
**violent crime** – насильницький злочин  
**violence** – насильство  
**white-collar crime** – посадовий злочин

## Unit 3

### CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS (1). ESSENCE, PURPOSE AND MAIN STEPS

**to acquit sb of the charges** – виправдати когось від обвинувачень  
**appeal (remedial) proceeding** – оскарження судового розгляду, розгляду питання про надання судового захисту  
**to ascertain** – засвідчувати, встановлювати  
**to assess** – оцінити  
**to be sufficiently substantiated** – бути достатньо обґрунтованим  
**to charge sb with sth** – звинуватити когось у чомусь  
**to conduct in compliance with** – вести відповідно до  
**criminal proceeding** – кримінальне провадження  
**to disprove the guilt** – спростувати провину  
**execution proceeding** – процедура виконання  
**to file an indictment to court** – подати обвинувальний висновок до суду  
**to find and obtain evidence** – знайти та отримати докази  
**to go through the stages** – пройти етапи  
**in the attendance of the public** – у присутності громадськості  
**a judicial panel** – судова колегія  
**to justify** – виправдовувати, засвідчувати  
**main trial** – основний судовий процес  
**to make a decision** – приймати рішення  
**a mandatory stage** – обов'язковий етап  
**objective** – мета  
**plea bargain** – домовленість про визнання вини  
**preliminary hearing of indictment** – попереднє слухання обвинувального висновку  
**pre-trial proceeding** – досудове провадження  
**to prove the guilt** – довести провину  
**to provide a reliable basis** – забезпечити надійну основу  
**to review the charges** – переглянути звинувачення  
**to review the contested decision** – розглянути оскаржуване рішення  
**to take steps** – зробити кроки  
**violation of criminal law** – порушення кримінального права

## Unit 4

### CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS (2). APPREHENSION. ARREST. DETENTION. PROCESSING SUSPECTS

**to advise the suspect of his rights** – повідомити підозрюваному про його права

**affiliation** – членство в

**alleged crime** – інкримінований злочин

**to apprehend** – затримати

**apprehension** – затримання

**approach (n), (v)** – підхід; наближатися

**arrest (n), (v)** – арешт; заарештувати

**arrestee** – арештант

**arrest warrant** – ордер на арешт

**to assess** – виявляти

**authority** – влада, повноваження

**booking of an arrestee** – процес реєстрації арештованого

**cause for arrest** – підстава для арешту

**to conduct** – проводити

**considerations** – міркування

**corporate security** – корпоративна безпека

**criminal background** – кримінальне минуле

**criminal charges** – звинувачення у злочинах

**cursor pat-down** – поверхневий обшук

**to derive (from)** – брати початок, походити від

**to detain** – затримати

**detainee** – затриманий

**detention** – затримання

**detention body** – орган затримання

**to draw up a report** – скласти рапорт

**dungeon** – підземна тюрма, темниця

**executive protection** – захист виконавців

**fingerprint** – відбиток пальця; зняти відбиток пальця

**frisk** – обшук

**to handcuff** – одягнути кайданки

**handcuffs** – кайданки

**to handle suspects** – поводитись з підозрюваними

**interrogation** – допитування

**juvenile** – підліток

**lawsuits** – судові справи, судочинство, судовий процес

**legal assistance** – правова допомога  
**legal grounds** – законні підстави  
**liability concerns** – проблеми відповідальності  
**local jail** – місцева в'язниця  
**loss prevention** – запобігання втратам  
**measures to impose** – заходи забезпечення  
**nature of a crime** – характер (природа) злочину  
**to perform a record search** – провести обшук і скласти протокол  
**personal information** – особисті дані  
**personal items** – особисті речі  
**personal safety** – особиста безпека  
**to place a suspect under arrest** – заарештувати підозрюваного  
**population density** – густина населення  
**preliminary detention cell** – камера попереднього ув'язнення  
**police-cell** – поліцейський відділок  
**probable cause** – достовірна причина  
**pursuit (n), (v)** – переслідування; переслідувати  
**reckless driving** – нерозважливе водіння  
**to release on bail conditions** – звільнити на умовах застави  
**remand prison** – слідчий ізолятор  
**to remove freedom** – забрати свободу  
**render warrant** – видати ордер на арешт  
**to resist** – вчиняти спротив  
**response** – відповідь, дії у відповідь  
**restraining warrant** – ордер на взяття під варту  
**safety concerns** – проблеми безпеки  
**sentencing** – ув'язнення  
**to take to court** – доправити до суду  
**tension** – напруга, напруженість  
**trial** – судовий процес  
**uniformed security** – уніфікована безпека  
**victim** – жертва  
**violation** – порушення (закону, правил)  
**warning** – попередження  
**witness (n), (v)** – свідок; свідчити  
**to write a processing report** – запротоколювати відомості про арештованого



## Unit 5

### PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

**additions** – додаткова інформація  
**amendments** – поправки  
**to arrange** – влаштувати  
**to attend to** – приділити увагу  
**brief** – короткий  
**to carry out** – проводити, здійснити  
**collecting** – збір  
**to compile a report** – скласти рапорт  
**to complete** – завершити  
**to concern** – стосуватися  
**to conduct** – проводити  
**to confirm** – підтвердити  
**decision** – рішення  
**to deliver** – доставити (тут – проводити)  
**damages** – збитки  
**description** – опис  
**to determine** – встановити  
**to discharge** – випустити, звільнити з-під варти  
**to disclose** – виявляти, розкривати  
**to endanger traffic safety** – піддати небезпеці безпеку руху  
**enforcement actions** – дії правоохоронців  
**to establish** – встановити; заснувати  
**ensuring** – забезпечення, гарантування  
**evidence** – доказ, докази  
**examining** – перевірка  
**felony** – кримінальний злочин (фелонія)  
**a fine** – штраф  
**identifying** – розпізнавання  
**interrogation** – допит  
**to interview** – опитувати  
**investigation body** – слідчий орган  
**issued** – випущений, виданий  
**in terms of** – з погляду  
**interpreter** – усний перекладач, тлумач  
**legal proceedings** – судовий розгляд, судове переслідування  
**to make a determination** – встановити  
**measure** – міра  
**measuring** – вимірювання

**object** – ціль; об'єкт  
**to observe the scene** – оглянути місце злочину  
**to obtain** – отримати  
**to occur** – трапитися  
**person in charge** – відповідальна особа  
**petty theft** – дрібна крадіжка  
**preliminary investigation** – попереднє (досудове) розслідування  
**preserved** – збережений  
**pre-trial** – досудове  
**processing** – обробка; оформлення  
**proper care** – належне піклування  
**prosecutor** – прокурор, сторона обвинувачення  
**pursuing** – переслідування  
**questioning** – опитування  
**recording** – записування  
**related (to)** – по відношенню до  
**responsible (for)** – відповідальний за  
**to request** – надати запит  
**(crime) scene** – місце злочину  
**to search** – шукати, обшукувати  
**to secure** – захищати  
**to sign** – підписати, підписатися  
**sketching** – робити зарисовки  
**statement** – заява, свідчення  
**sufficient** – достатній  
**to suspect** – підозрювати  
**to tamper with** – рухати щось, пхати кудись носа  
**tax legislation** – податкове законодавство  
**to utilize** – використовувати  
**victim** – жертва  
**videotaping** – записування на відео  
**vital sign** – важливий симптом  
**(eye) witness** – свідок

**Unit 6**  
**IDENTIFICATION IN THE PRELIMINARY**  
**INVESTIGATION.**  
**MAKING THE REPORT**

**accuracy** – точність  
**apparent motive** – очевидний мотив  
**argument** – сварка  
**arson** – підпал  
**to attempt** – робити спробу  
**attorney** – адвокат  
**to avoid** – уникати  
**bare** – голий, неприкритий  
**bias** – необ'єктивність  
**blood** – кров  
**chronological order** – хронологічний порядок  
**clarification** – роз'яснення  
**clear** – зрозумілий, чіткий  
**complete (adj), (v)** – завершений; завершити  
**concise** – короткий, чіткий  
**to conclude** – завершити; робити висновок  
**to confuse** – плутати, бентежити, спантеличити  
**to contain** – містити в собі  
**conviction** – засудження  
**crimes of violence** – насильницькі злочини  
**curious (about)** – зацікавлений у  
**custody** – ув'язнення  
**determining factor** – визначальний фактор  
**digitally recorded** – записаний у цифровому форматі  
**to disclose** – виявити; розкрити  
**disposition** – розташування  
**to dust** – знімати відбитки  
**to eliminate** – виключити; усунути; звільнити  
**established** – встановлений; заснований  
**to evaluate** – оцінити  
**to exhibit** – представити  
**facial reconstruction** – відтворення обличчя  
**fair** – чесний, справедливий  
**field identification** – впізнання на місці злочину  
**to fill in** – заповнити  
**fingerprinting** – знімання відбитків пальців

**to follow up** – слідувати  
**further** – подальший  
**general appearance** – загальний зовнішній вигляд  
**hair roots** – корені волосся  
**heading** – заголовок  
**height** – зріст  
**homicide** – вбивство  
**locating** – розташування  
**identification aids** – засоби ідентифікації  
**identifying** – розпізнавання  
**to include** – включити в  
**infallible** – безпомилковий, надійний  
**involved** – залучений  
**key** – ключ; здогадка  
**legible** – чіткий, розбірливий  
**lineup** – стрій; розташування учасників  
**to make oneself available** – забезпечити свою присутність  
**to make sure** – впевнитися  
**margin** – поле сторінки  
**to match back** – поєднати; співвіднести  
**mug shot** – фото злочинця  
**narrative** – розповідь; викладення фактів  
**note taking** – занотовування  
**to number** – нумерувати; налічувати  
**obvious gaps** – очевидні пробіли  
**on-the-scene identification** – ідентифікація на місці злочину  
**outline (n), (v)** – ескіз, схема, план; основні принципи; виділити, підкреслити (усно)  
**palm** – долоня  
**to participate** – брати участь  
**pattern** – зразок  
**to perform** – представляти  
**permanent** – постійний  
**police record** – поліцейський запис  
**powder** – пудра, порошок  
**primary responsibility** – першочергова відповідальність  
**probability** – можливість  
**proof** – доказ  
**to proofread** – читати коректуру (виправляти помилки у друці)  
**prosecuting the case** – ведення справи  
**provided** – забезпечений

**psychological profiling** – створення психологічного портрета  
**reader focused** – зорієнтований на читача  
**to receive** – отримати  
**to reduce to** – знизити(ся) до  
**to refuse** – відмовити(ся)  
**to regard (as)** – вважати за  
**relevant facts** – відповідні факти  
**reliable** – надійний  
**to rely on** – покладатися на  
**to remove** – пересунути; видалити  
**response** – відповідь  
**to review** – переглянути  
**ritual sequence** – ритуальна послідовність  
**to seek** – шукати  
**sentenced** – засуджений на певний термін  
**to separate** – відокремити  
**show-up identification** – впізнання на місці злочину  
**solely** – лише; виключно  
**specimen of blood** – зразок(тип) крові  
**spelling errors** – помилки у словах  
**to state** – заявляти; стверджувати  
**statement** – заява  
**to stick to** – притриматися, дотримуватися  
**to submit** – подати на розгляд; запропонувати; доказувати  
**supporting evidence** – допоміжні докази  
**thereby** – таким чином, у зв'язку з цим  
**thorough account** – детальна розповідь  
**typos** – друкарські помилки  
**usefulness** – користь  
**vehicles** – транспортні засоби  
**weight** – вага  
**yearbook** – щорічник

**Unit 7**  
**CRIME INVESTIGATION (1).**  
**TACTICS OF POLICE OFFICERS' ACTIONS**  
**AT THE CRIME SCENE**

**access** – вхід, доступ  
**accurate** – точний  
**to adhere** – дотримуватись; залишатись вірним  
**anticipation** – очікування  
**approach (n), (v)** – підхід; наближення; підступ; наблизитися  
**assault** – напад  
**to assess** – визначати суму; оцінювати  
**to assist** – допомагати  
**associate** – помічник  
**authorized personnel** – уповноважені особи (що мають дозвіл)  
**blood stains** – плями крові  
**burglary** – крадіжка з проникненням  
**coal dust** – вугільний пил  
**comprehensive** – вичерпний; всебічний; зрозумілий  
**cordon off** – оточити  
**crime scene / a scene of crime** – місце злочину  
**crucial** – вирішальний; критичний  
**to disappear** – зникнути  
**to disturb** – рухати, турбувати  
**embezzlement** – привласнення; розтрата чужих грошей  
**to ensure** – запевнити; забезпечити; гарантувати  
**evidentiary** – доказовий  
**extent** – протяжність; простір; ступінь  
**factual** – фактологічний  
**flour** – мука  
**forensic scientist** – експерт-криміналіст  
**forgery** – підробка; фальшивка  
**goal** – мета  
**hazard** – шанс; ризик; небезпека  
**impact** – вплив  
**to impart** – надавати; повідомляти; передавати  
**to keep out** – тримати осторонь  
**to limit** – обмежити  
**to link** – прив'язати, поєднати з  
**locating** – розташування  
**manpower problems** – проблеми людського фактору

**moreover** – більше того  
**overthrown furniture** – перевернуті меблі  
**paint** – фарба  
**physical evidence** – матеріальні докази  
**to preserve** – зберігати  
**to prevent** – запобігати, перешкоджати  
**processing** – обробка  
**proffer** – (n) пропозиція; (v) пропонувати  
**properly** – вірно, належно  
**to pull aside** – відвести вбік від  
**purpose** – мета  
**questioning** – опитування свідка  
**random groping** – випадковий пошук  
**recognition** – впізнання  
**responding officer** – офіцер, що прийняв виклик на місце події  
**to recover** – повернути назад; одужати; домогтися повернення  
**to require** – вимагати, потребувати  
**sample** – зразок  
**seed** – зерно  
**selective looking for** – вибіркового пошуку  
**shoe impressions** – відбитки взуття  
**sketch** – зарисовка  
**soil** – ґрунт  
**strict** – суворий, прямий  
**surroundings** – оточення  
**surveying the area** – огляд території  
**(crime-scene) tape** – обмежувальна стрічка  
**trace** – слід  
**unpredictability** – непередбачуваність  
**vigorous** – сильний; енергійний

## Unit 8

### CRIME INVESTIGATION (2).

#### INTERVIEWING. QUESTIONING. INTERROGATION

**ability** – уміння, здібність  
**accessory** – співучасник  
**accused (n), (adj)** – обвинувачений  
**accuracy** – точність, правильність  
**to afford** – дозволити собі  
**to allow** – дозволити комусь  
**to anticipate** – очікувати; передбачати; підготувати  
**appropriate bounds** – відповідні межі  
**assurance** – запевнення  
**attitude** – ставлення до чогось; позиція  
**authenticity** – достовірність, аутентичність  
**to be cooperative** – бути схильним до спілкування  
**to be induced** – бути змушеним  
**to befall** – статися; траплятися  
**beneficial** – вигідний, корисний  
**beverage** – напій  
**brutality** – грубість  
**caution** – застереження, пересторога  
**challenging** – опротестування  
**charge** – (n) звинувачення; (v) звинуватити  
**circumstances** – (pl.) обставини, умови  
**circumstantial evidence** – непрямі докази  
**coercion** – насильство, силування  
**complainant** – позивач  
**concern** – турбота, хвилювання  
**confirmed** – підтверджений  
**to confront a problem** – зіткнутися з проблемою  
**to construe** – тлумачити, витлумачити  
**defence counsel** – захисник обвинувачуваного  
**definable** – визначальний  
**deprived** – позбавлений  
**direct evidence** – прямі докази  
**to disclose** – виявляти; розкривати  
**to discover the truth** – дізнатися правду  
**to eliminate** – влаштувати; знищити; ігнорувати  
**empathy** – співчуття  
**to enable** – надати можливість або право



**to establish** – встановити; заснувати  
**exculpatory** – виправдовуючий; виправдний  
**to extract** – отримати, добути  
**fabrication** – вигадка; фальшивка  
**fearful** – жахливий; переляканий  
**formal environment** – формальне оточення  
**frightening** – лякаючий  
**further** – подальший; крім того  
**gaining** – отримання; завоювання  
**genuine** – справжній; щирий  
**gradually** – поступово; послідовно  
**guidelines** – вказівки  
**guardian** – опікун  
**harm** – шкода; збиток  
**inclusion** – включення; приєднання  
**independent notice** – об'єктивне повідомлення  
**innumerable** – незліченний  
**in addition to** – додатково, до того ж  
**in one's own way** – по-своєму  
**in relation to** – щодо  
**intelligence** – розум, інтелект  
**interaction** – взаємодія  
**internalized** – засвоєний  
**interrogation** – допит  
**interviewing** – опитування  
**interview room** – приміщення для допиту  
**intimidation** – залякування  
**legal representation** – присутність юриста  
**length** – довжина  
**limitation** – недоліки; обмеження  
**loot** – (n) награбоване; здобич; грабування; (v) грабувати  
**to make efforts** – робити зусилля  
**maintaining** – підтримання; збереження  
**meltdowns** – криза; (тут) слабкості в діях  
**notification** – повідомлення; попередження  
**obligation** – обов'язок; зобов'язання  
**to obtain** – одержати  
**to occur** – трапитися  
**opportunity** – можливість  
**oppressive environment** – гнітюче (пригнічуюче) середовище (оточення)  
**to overcome** – побороти, подолати

**pertinent information** – доречна інформація  
**posing** – перебуваючи в ролі  
**to possess information** – володіти інформацією  
**to preclude** – запобігти; усунути  
**preferred means** – засоби, яким надають перевагу  
**prejudice** – упередження; шкода  
**to preserve** – зберегти  
**prior (to)** – раніше  
**purchaser** – покупець  
**questioning** – опитування  
**rapproch** – зв'язок, відносини, взаєморозуміння  
**reasonable grounds** – вагомі підстави  
**to recant** – відмовлятися, відрікатися  
**receiver of loot** – переховувач краденого  
**to refer to** – віднести до  
**to regard (as)** – вважати  
**reluctance** – небажання  
**requirement** – вимога  
**to rush** – кидатися; поспішати  
**to save face** – зберегти репутацію  
**sensitivity** – чутливість, сентиментальність  
**substitution** – підміна  
**sufficient** – достатній  
**suspicious** – підозрілий  
**to take place** – відбутися  
**to take steps** – прийняти міри  
**tape recorder** – записувальний прилад  
**transition point** – перехідний момент  
**trust** – довіра  
**verbal response** – усна відповідь  
**willing** – охочий, готовий щось зробити  
**threat** – загроза  
**threatening conduct** – загрожуюча поведінка  
**upon request** – за запитом

# LITERATURE INDEX

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## Online Resources

1. URL: [www.lingvozone.com](http://www.lingvozone.com)
2. URL: [www.longman.com.](http://www.longman.com/) / opportunities
3. URL: [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)

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старший викладач кафедри,  
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**English Course**  
**for Law Enforcement Professionals**  
*Part II*

**Курс професійної англійської мови**  
**для правоохоронців**  
*Частина II*

**Навчальний посібник**

Макетування *Галина Шушняк*

Друк *Іван Хоминець*

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