## *Завдання з англійської мови для студентів 1 курсу ІЮФ (за професійним спрямуванням)на період з 16.03.2020 до 03.04.2020*

**№1**

**Read the text. Write down the translation.**

**Get ready to answer the questions**

## Police Patrol

The cop on the beat has been and continues to be the mainstay of policing. The patrol function is so fundamental to law enforcement that the need for it seems beyond dispute. Patrol remains basic to all but the most specialized police agencies such as the FBI. Indeed, to many citizens, the ever present force of officers dispersed through out the community, in uniform and armed, on call 24 hours a day, is policing. All other police activities are service functions, seen by many people as necessary but as secondary in importance to working the beat. This attitude is a bit extreme, yet there is some truth to it. The patrol officer is the generalist of law enforcement and the most visiF ble embodiment of authority, of law and order, in our communities. And there is little doubt that the success or failure of law enforcement depends in great part on the quality of patrol officers and the ways in which they are used by their commanders.

In contrast to the village constable of yesteryear, who walked a beat and came to know the citizens of his small area, the typical patrol officer today covers a beat in a marked, radio equipped patrol car. The patrolman comes to see the city through a windshield and hear about it over the police radio. Thus preventive patrol became a popular policing technique – that is, police officers cruising in squad cars through the community as an omnipresent deterrence to potential criminals. Already by the 1950s preventive patrol was well entrenched.

Not all patrolling today is done in cars, however. Some techniques are still used going back to the time of the village constable. Foot patrols are used in certain areas of some cities and in recent years some new experiments have been done to measure the effectiveness of foot patrol. HorseFmounted police officers are familiar sights in some of our larger cities and common in our most desolate outlands. And there are also newer techniques that do not involve car patrols. Occasionally officers use motorcycles or small motorbikes. In some communities, officers patrol waterfronts and parks with dogs (called KF9 squads), and large police agencies often have small air forces with both planes and helicopters on patrol. Depending on location and need, some police agencies have miniature navies for river and harbor patrol.

Patrol functions

Patrol officers represent the full authority of police power and are expected to perform all the functions involved in general law enforcement as well as to achieve specific objectives set by their own departments. Patrol, in all forms, has three primary purposes: (1) the answering of calls for assistance; (2) the maintenance of a police presence in the community; and (3) the probing of suspicious circumstances.

In precincts characterized by high crime rates and other social problems, patrolling officers may spend most of their on duty time responding to calls. In smaller communities and less busy precincts and even in high crime areas at certain times – calls for assistance may be infrequent, leaving much time for officers to patrol the area.

The pattern followed during any particular police patrol depends on a variety of factors. In some cases the routes to be followed by prowl cars may be prescribed by patrol regulations and monitored by a supervising sergeant. In this way, police departments try to achieve the deterrent function of making the police presence known in the area being patrolled.

Although there may be regulations requiring a precinct to be «fully covered» during each tour of duty, the actual routes taken by cruising patrol cars are more commonly left to discretion of individual officers. Indeed, it is expected that an experienced officer will vary the patterns of patrol, selecting areas of emphasis based on current conditions in the precinct, a knowledge of «trouble spots», and past experiences with incidents occurring at particular checkpoints.

Of course patrol patterns are broken when unusual circumstances are observed and must be investigated, when suspicious characters are stopped for questioning and when calls for assistance are received. The motorized beat officer is constantly within radio range of a poF lice dispatcher and, in fact, the dispatcher patrol officer relationship is central to policing.

***Notes***

* + 1. mainstay – опора
		2. a generalist – той, кого ми бачимо найчастіше
		3. a windshield – щит від вітру
		4. omnipresent – завжди присутній
		5. to entrench – закріплюватися

**Answer the following questions:**

1. What is the difference between the typical patrol officer today and the village constable of yesteryear?

2. What became a popular policing technique?

3. Where are foot patrols and horseFmounted police officers used?

4. What other types of patrol do you know?

5. What are patrol officers expected to perform?

6. What are the primary purposes of patrol?

7. What does the pattern followed during any particular police patrol depend on?

8. Who chooses the actual routes taken by cruising patrol cars?

9. Under what circumstances are patrol patterns broken?

**Give Ukrainian equivalents for the following words and expressions:**

a cop; a beat; policing; mainstay; law enforcement; a specialized police agency; FBI; a community; service functions; a generalist; authority; law and order; a success; a failure; quality; a village constable; a typical patrol officer; a radio equipped patrol car; a patrolman; a popular policing technique; a squad car; an omnipresent deterrence; a criminal; foot patrols; a horse mounted police officer; outlands; car patrols; waterfronts; air forces; miniature navies; a harbor; a specific objective; a purpose; maintenance; circumstances; a precinct; on duty time; calls for assistance; a variety of factors; patrol regulations; a supervising sergeant; routes; an incident; a checkpoint; suspicious characters; questioning; a police dispatcher; relationship.

**Find in the text the English equivalents for the words**

1. відповідати на прохання про допомогу
2. підтримувати присутність поліції у суспільстві
3. діяти за власним розсудом
4. патрулювати район на патрульній машині
5. зупиняти підозрілих осіб для допиту
6. завжди бути стримуючим фактором для потенційних злочинців

**№2**

**Read the text. Translate the text.**

**Try to understand it and be ready to answer the questions***.*

**Retell the text**

###### Crime Scenes

A police officer and her prowl car partner jointly worked out a series of major checkpoints on their patrol route which they were careful to visit at unpredictable times. These checkpoints included an alley containing rear doors to a number of warehouses, a schoolyard where youth gangs were known to congregate, a subway station where a homicide had occurred some 2 years earlier, an isolated bus stop, and a pawn shop that had often been burglarized in the past. When not responding to calls, their patrol duties were otherwise random within their precinct, but these checkpoints were always visited at least twice during each tour of duty.

*Choose the correct answers. Don’t use the text.*

1. A patrol (prowl) car was to visit a series of major checkpoints on their patrol route at:
2. fixed times,
3. unpredictable times,
4. predictable times.
5. These checkpoints included:
6. a schoolyard where youth gangs were known to congregate,
7. a big supermarket,
8. an isolated bus stop.

4. These checkpoints were always visited at least:

1. twice during each tour of duty,
2. once during each tour of duty,
3. 4 times during each tour of duty.
	* + 1. *Complete the following sentences by translating the words and expressions in brackets:*
4. It seems reasonable that the visible (присутність поліції) will deter some (потенційних порушників закону).
5. It is also evident that (кількість і види злочинів) that can be so deterred are limited.
6. Many of the (злочинів) most feared by the public, like (вбивство та розбійний напад), are customarily committed indoors, out of the sight of roving patrols.
7. Common street crimes (розбій, торгівля наркотиками, зґвалтування і навіть вбивства) – do not occur in equal distribution throughout a community.
8. In most instances of aggressive preventive patrol, the police (зупиняє, опитує та проводить обшук) the individuals.
9. Citizens have (забезпечене конституцією право) to be freed from (невмотивованих обшуків та вилучень) and aggressive patrol tactics (порушує) this right.
10. Although the police do not deny the extraFlegal nature of aggresF sive patrolling, they often (виправдовують) its use (на підставі) that there are no alternatives.

*9) Work in pairs:*

Imagine that you are a police officer from Ukraine, asking your American colleague about types of patrol in America. Do similar institutions exist in your law enforcement system, with comparable functions?

## №3

## Read and translate the text

## Retell the text

## Detectives

If uniformed police officers are the frontline troops of law enforcement, civilianFclad police detectives are not far behind, and make up the second wave in crime control efforts. Most city police departments of any size have detective units, distinct from but in close working relationships with the patrol force. In specialized instances, like the FBI and similar governmental enforcement agencies that have no routine patrol functions, both frontline officers and most of their superiors are detectives.

In general, detectives occupy a higher status and enjoy more prestige than uniformed officers, both within and outside the police department. This does not necessarily mean that a detective occupies a higher rank than a patrol officer; in fact, rank in the paramilitary structure of most police agencies has little to do with whether an officer is a member of the patrol force or a detective in a special investigating unit. Typically in large departments, patrol officers of different ranks from rookie through various «grades» to sergeant, lieutenant, captain, and so forth, are under the command of a chief of patrol. In terms of functions, working conditions, privileges, and prestige, becoming a detective at any rank is ordinarily considered a promotion. Detective status is normally earned after an officer has served on patrol or in some other uniformed capacity.

The real nature of police work on all levels is only dimly understood by most outsiders, but of all police activities, that of the detective has been the most romanticized, to the point where common notions about it have almost nothing to do with the reality. A detective «mystique» exists which consists of nonsense written and televised about detectives and which sometimes affects the detectives’ own behavior and obscures their real role.

It is hard to convince most people that crime investigation is not a very scientific enterprise, that the work of detectives is no more important than the work of patrolmen, that being a detective is not very exciting, and that not all crimes can be solved by detective work. The mystique persists, and yet detectives themselves report that most of their activities are routine and simple, involving a lot of paperwork,

74

and are often less demanding and less challenging than situations handled by police officers on patrol. Most working detectives admit that their ability to solve crimes is grossly exaggerated and that luck rather than skill or training is often the most important element in solving cases.

The public in general and criminal juries in particular expect detectives to employ elaborate scientific investigative devices, like fingerprints, lie detectors, ballistics reports, and spectrographic analysis of physical evidence. Latent fingerprints, voice patterns, bloodstain analysis, and the like rarely provided the basis for identifying a suspect. But the detective is caught in a bind. Juries are reluctant to convict in cases where there are no fingerprints or other bits of «hard» scientific evidence, and crime victims often feel cheated if a detective fails to look for physical «clues».

Detective «strike forces», which are units of detectives assigned temporarily to contend with a specific problem (such as a rash of armed robberies), sometimes have significant potential to make arrests when concentrated on a few difficult target offenses which they are uniquely qualified to investigate.

Detectives are distributed within police organizations in a variety of ways, depending on the administrative preferences of top police officials. In some police departments, especially smaller ones, it is customary to have *generalist detectives* assigned to perform a wide range of investigative duties, primarily follow up investigations of cases originated by patrol officers.

If a city is large enough and presents sufficiently complex enforcement problems, specialized detective units (intelligence, burglary, homicide, robbery, and similar crime specific squads) may be distributed throughout the detective divisions and housed in decentralized offices.

Detectives assigned to specialized units like organized crime intelligence units may perform a good many duties similar to those of patrol officers. They may be assigned to stake out premises, street corners, hotel lobbies, or other suspicious sites, keeping them under surveillance for extensive periods of time. Or they may be required to tail suspects, to act as bodyguards for dignitaries, or to go out and look for crimes in the community like patrol officers do.

Detective work often entails visiting the scene of a crime to look for clues, interrogating victims and witnesses, and making a record of the nature of the loss and the harm done. Contrary to popular con

ceptions, there is ordinarily little a detective can do at the scene of a crime, for there is rarely much fresh information to be gathered at such a site after the initial visit by the patrol officers. With very serious crimes, such as murders, bombings, and safecrackings, detectives may call on crime laboratory experts to dust for fingerprints, analyze bloodstains, recover and analyze bomb fragments, or otherwise collect physical evidence that eventually may be used against the perpetrator. In more routine, less serious offenses, however, detectives normally can do little more than look around and make a record of the crime, often primarily to help victims fill out their insurance claims. The greatest tool of detective work, and the technique most commonly employed, is *interrogation.* Usually detectives simply question crime victims and any witnesses to confirm information already gathered by the patrol officers who first arrived on the scene. But occasionally detectives also carry out post arrest interrogations of suspects.

#### **Notes**

1. civilian clad – одягнутий у цивільне

1. paramilitary – напіввійськовий
2. a rookie – молодий солдат, новобранець
3. clue – доказ
4. to follow up – наполеглево переслідувати, доводити до кінця
5. organized crime intelligence unit – відділ з вивчення оргаF нізованої злочинності
6. to stake out – стежити за кимFнебудь
7. dignitary – сановник
8. safecracking – вскривати сейф

#### **Exercises**

* 1. ***Answer the following questions:***
1. What departments have detective units?
2. What enforcement agencies have no routine patrol functions?
3. What status do detectives occupy?
4. Who is the commander of patrol officers of different ranks?
5. Why is becoming a detective considered a promotion?
6. When is detective status normally earned?
7. Why does a detective «mystique» exist?
8. Is the work of detectives more important than the work of patrolF men? Why do you think so?