

Use of English

Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) to fill in the gap. The exercise begins with an example (0).

Maximum score: 10

Neighbourhood Watch

Neighbourhood Watch (NW) **grew out** __0__ of a movement which began in the USA. It promoted greater involvement of citizens in the prevention of crime. It emerged during the late 1960s as one of a number of collective **responses to** __1__ crime control.

The earliest NW programme **was set up** __2__ in Oakland, in 1966, under the title “Home Alert”. The programme was the product of collaboration between the local police department and **the newly** __3__ established Citizen Crime Prevention Committee. The Home Alert scheme was co-ordinated by a police district commander and by a civilian director. Under the civilian director were civilian co-ordinators responsible for about 30 blocks of flats **each** __4__, and group leaders responsible for one block each. Participants in the Home Alert schemes were **expected** __5__ to attend regular meetings, display window stickers, mark their property and to act as eyes and ears.

Another early scheme was the “Block Association of Philadelphia”, **which** __6__ became operational in 1972. The Association was formed **as a result of** __7__ the increasing rate of robberies and burglaries, which angered the community and prompted them to action. The programme was based on neighbours meeting at monthly intervals to discuss methods of watching **one another’s** __8__ homes and to exchange information on home security. The programme **was run** __9__ in collaboration with the local police, who were contacted by telephone when crimes or other incidents were seen by members of the scheme. The schemes included ‘Community Walks’ (a version of Citizen Patrols) and the use of loud horns to alert neighbours and scare off potential **offenders**.

0	A/ <i>grown up</i>	B/ <i>grew out</i>	C/ <i>grown out</i>
1	A/ responses to	B/ replies for	C/ responsibilities with
2	A/ set up	B/ was set up	C/ start up
3	A/ the newly	B/ the new	C/ a new
4	A/ all	B/ every	C/ each
5	A/ expected	B/ accepted	C/ except
6	A/ which	B/ what	C/ when
7	A/ in order to	B/ as a result of	C/ in spite of
8	A/ everybody's	B/ anybody's	C/ one another's
9	A/run	B/ was run	C/ running
10	A/ offenders	B/ offensives	C/ officials

Reading 1

Read the following text and give your answers to the questions. The exercise begins with an example.

Maximum score: 15

How to Conduct Patrol-Level Interviews

Patrol officers deal with interviews and interrogations in a way that's unique among law enforcement first responders. These officers share one thing in common; they don't have the luxury of time. Once they get a call assigned to them, they must accomplish certain basic tasks which include securing the scene, conducting interviews and interrogations, and obtaining enough information for a written report. It's the nature of the beast for an initial investigation. Handle the call at your level of responsibility and move on to the next one.

Although there are no national standards for how long a patrol officer has to investigate a call for service, it's safe to say that most calls are handled in under an hour. Anything more than that usually requires calling out a follow-up investigator to continue to work the incident. Unlike a first responding officer, a follow-up investigator can usually take whatever time they feel is necessary in order to work the case to its logical conclusion.

Interview or Interrogation

The purpose of interviews and interrogations is the same. They are done in order to collect information, confirm facts, and determine the specific events of the case.

Miranda Warnings*

Cases are lost every year due to the mishandling of Miranda warnings. Every officer should be familiar with the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution which guarantees certain rights to those that are being interviewed and or interrogated. To violate these rights will not only trash the investigation but could lead to legal action against the officer. I have included some interview and interrogation specific case law that every officer should be familiar with for your review.

You can apply the following test: Is the person under arrest or otherwise restrained (not free to go) and are you asking questions or engaged in an activity that is designed to elicit an incriminating response? If the answer is "yes" to both those questions, then you have to give them their Miranda warnings. I recommend you always read Miranda warnings from your agency-issued card. It will guard you from attack by a defense attorney later on.

Establish Rapport

The need to establish rapport has almost become cliché but it remains a necessary component of conducting any type of interview. It is also one of the hardest things to accomplish at the patrol level because you don't have all day. To be successful, there are certain guidelines you

must follow. For example, if you are not sincere, you will almost certainly close off the information flow. In order to establish your credibility, you must also dispel the person's fear.

Final Thoughts

Even though you don't have the same amount of time to conduct your interviews as an investigator, you can still learn much from spending time with one. Conducting interviews and interrogations is an art form you develop over time. Just because you work patrol doesn't mean you can't be effective.

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*The ***Miranda* warning**, which also can be referred to as a person's ***Miranda rights***, is a right to silence warning given by police in the United States to criminal suspects in police custody (or in a custodial interrogation) before they are interrogated to preserve the admissibility of their statements against them in criminal proceedings.

0. How do patrol officers deal with interviews?

in a way that's unique among law enforcement first responders.

1. What limitations do law enforcement first responders have when they conduct interviews? (1)

They don't have the luxury of time

2. What is required from first respondents when they get a call? (3)

securing the scene,

conducting interviews and interrogations,

and obtaining enough information for a written report.

3. What needs to be done if a call cannot be handled in an hour? (1)

A follow-up investigator has to be called out (to continue to work the incident.)

4. In what way is the work of a follow-up investigator different from a patrol officer during their initial investigation? (1)

Unlike a patrol officer, a follow-up investigator can usually take whatever time they feel is necessary (in order to work the case to its logical conclusion). OR: A patrol officer has a limited amount of time to conduct an interview whereas a follow-up investigator can usually take whatever time they feel is necessary.

5. What do interviews and interrogations have in common? (3)

They have the same purpose,

They are done in order to collect information, confirm facts, and determine the specific events of the case.

6. Why is it essential to avoid the mishandling of Miranda warnings? (2)

It will trash the investigation

could lead to legal action against the officer (an attack by a defense attorney)

7. What is a crucial element to the success of an interview? (1)

Establishing rapport

8. What is required from a first responder to accomplish the required result in an interview? (3)

Sincerity

(establishing) credibility

dispelling the person's fear.

B2 Reading 2

Maximum score: 10

Fill in the gaps with the letters of the words/phrases given under the text. There are two extra letters, which you do not need. The exercise begins with an example.

Stolen Credit Cards

These days most consumers are worried about the **security** ...0... of their financial information. From hackers **breaking into** ...1... the accounts of thousands of cardholders to the theft of a single person's identity, it seems threats to financial data come from all angles. Accordingly, it's no surprise that the average consumer wonders just what a thief can do with their stolen credit card **information** ...2... . As it turns out, thieves have plenty of options when it comes to using someone else's credit card.

The most common way that thieves use stolen credit cards is simply by shopping with them. Shopping in stores is actually very easy for the thief with a stolen credit card in hand. As long as they can make their signature look like the one on the back of the card, they can use it until the **cardholder** ...3... discovers that their card is missing. Once that card is **reported** ...4... lost or stolen, the thief can't use it anymore and he'll probably just dump it.

The rise of Internet shopping has made it easier than ever for thieves to purchase goods with a stolen credit card. Thieves don't even need the actual card, they just need the information it contains. They simply lift card information from online shopping websites and then use it for **their own gain** ...5... .

In the online shopping scenario, the legitimate cardholder usually isn't **even aware** ...6... that their information has been stolen. This may make it easier for the thief to use the card **multiple times** ...7... , racking up charges long before the consumer gets a statement in the mail and realizes that something is wrong.

Recognizing that the theft of credit card information is rampant, most banks offer consumers some form of **protection** ...8... . This may include transaction **notifications** ...9... that come to your smart phone by text or email. Essentially, your approval is required before a transaction goes through, meaning you have the power to stop a **fraudulent transaction** ...10... before it's approved.

(1972n)

(A) reported (B) even aware (C) protection (D) *security* (E) notifications (F) multiple times
(G) information (H) authorized (I) fraudulent transaction (J) breaking into (K) regulations (L)
cardholder (M) their own gain

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	J	G	L	A	M	B	F	C	E	I