Listening comprehension key: "Violence, shootings, and the police in the US" on <u>BBC 4: More or Less: Behind the Stats</u>, July 15, 2016, ~10 min.

I. True or false? (1 credit each)	true	false
Data on victims of fatal police shootings are easily available and reliable.		X
2. The FBI have collected the data, so there can be an informed discussion.		X
3. There is uneven reporting on victims shot by the police because collecting data is voluntary.	<b>V</b>	

## II. Complete this sentence. (2 credits)

Investigative journalist *Kimberly Kindy*, counted 1000 deaths by the end of last year. Three people a day were fatally shot by the police.

## III. Tick the <u>one</u> correct answer. (1 credit)

Kindy found out that	а	X	half of the victims were black, half from other minorities.
	b	V	overall, African-Americans are more often involved in crime.
	С	X	the numbers are evidence of racism.

IV. True or false? (1 credit each)	true	false
According to an economist, <i>Roland Fryer</i> , people of color experience more police violence.	V	
2. Fryer also argues that they are more likely to be fatally shot by the police.		X
3. Homicides in general have been decreasing in the last two decades.	V	

## V. Complete the sentence. (3 credits)

Especially after a gunman shot five police officers in Dallas on July 7, 2016, there is a widespread perception in the public and within law-enforcement that police officers are more often killed in the line of duty. But, according to Seth Stoughton, this is inaccurate.

## Proper names:

- 1. Kimberly Kindy, investigative journalist at "The Washington Post"
- 2. Roland G.Fryer Jr., African-American economist at Harvard University
- 3. Seth W. Stoughton, law professor at the University of Southern Carol

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