

ВОЛГОГРАДСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ МВД РОССИИ
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**МОЯ БУДУЩАЯ ПРОФЕССИЯ –
ЭКСПЕРТ-КРИМИНАЛИСТ**



Волгоград 2004

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Пособие состоит из активного тематического словаря, тренировочных упражнений в постановке различного типа вопросов, текста, служащего основой для монологических и диалогических высказываний, коммуникативных упражнений для развития навыков устной речи и дополнительных текстов, которые дают более подробную информацию о работе эксперта-криминалиста на месте происшествия и в криминалистической лаборатории.

Для курсантов и слушателей образовательных учреждений МВД России экспертного профиля.

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Методические рекомендации

Данное учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для курсантов 2 курса факультета подготовки экспертов-криминалистов Волгоградской Академии.

Цель пособия - развитие навыков устной речи, диалогических и монологических высказываний по теме «Моя профессия - эксперт-криминалист».

Разработка содержит также три дополнительных текста для чтения, которые дают курсантам более подробную информацию о работе эксперта на месте преступления и в криминалистической лаборатории. Изучение темы рассчитано на 16-20 часов аудиторной работы.

Вам обеспечен успех в изучении данного пособия при условии, если Вы будете соблюдать следующий порядок работы:

1. Сначала ознакомьтесь с тематическим словарем. Обязательно работайте с магнитофоном. Прослушайте слова и словосочетания несколько раз и вслух повторяйте их за диктором.

2. Затем выполните упражнения 1-7, которые помогут Вам закрепить и запомнить новую лексику.

3. Теперь повторим грамматику «Asking questions» - «Задаем вопросы». Умение правильно задавать различные типы вопросов и отвечать на них - одно из самых важных для общения. Внимательно изучите грамматический материал и выполните упр. 8-16.

4. Проработав лексико-грамматический материал, переходим к тексту «My Future Profession is Forensic Scientist». Для удобства работы текст разделен на семь частей. Сначала прочитайте весь текст, чтобы познакомиться с его содержанием в целом. Затем переходите к работе над каждой частью текста отдельно. Внимательно читайте и подробно переводите на русский язык (перевод можно записать) каждую часть. Прослушайте магнитофонную запись данной части текста и повторите не менее трех раз вслух за диктором. Теперь прочитайте эту часть самостоятельно два-три раза. Закройте английский текст, постарайтесь воспроизвести изученную часть на английском языке, просматривая русский перевод. Прodelайте это раз 5, пока не исчезнет трудность воспроизведения текста с русского языка на английский язык.

5. Выполните упражнения, которые идут после текста, они помогут Вам лучше усвоить текст и подготовят к монологическим и диалогическим высказываниям по теме.

7. Если Вы хотите больше узнать о своей будущей профессии, прочитайте три дополнительных текста: «Вещественные доказательства», «Основные стадии осмотра места происшествия», «Криминалистическая лаборатория». Они дополнят и расширят изученную тему, сделают Ваш ответ богаче и информативнее.

Желаем успеха!

Topic: **My future profession**

Grammar: Asking questions

I. Topical words and word combinations: listen, repeat and re-member:

forensic scientist	↘	
criminalist	—	- эксперт-криминалист
expert	↗	
field criminalist		- эксперт-криминалист (работающий на месте происшествия)
laboratory examiner	↘	
laboratory scientist	↗	- эксперт-криминалист (проводящий исследования в лаборатории)
forensic scientist	↘	
training department	↗	- факультет подготовки экспертов- криминалистов
crime laboratory		
criminalistics laboratory		- экспертно-криминалистическая
forensic science laboratory		лаборатория
criminalistics service		- криминалистическая служба
crime laboratory sections		- отделы, подразделения, службы
units (divisions, services)		криминалистической лаборатории
justice		- правосудие, справедливость
criminal justice		- уголовное правосудие, судопроизводство
to administer justice		- отправлять (осуществлять) правосудие
criminal justice administration		- управление уголовного правосудия

II. Review and remember the following verbs:

assist	↘	
help	—	- помогать
aid	↗	
to give first aid		- оказывать первую помощь
associate	↘	
connect	—	- связывать
link	↗	
provide	↘	- обеспечивать

ensure	—	- устанавливать
establish		- определять
determine		- требовать, нуждаться
require		- приобретать, получать
acquire	>	- выполнять, исполнять
perform		
fulfil		
supply		- снабжать, поставлять, доставлять
derive		- получать, извлекать
develop		- развивать, проявлять
realize		- осознавать, понимать
rely (on)		- полагаться (на)
utilize		- использовать
prove		- доказывать
disprove		- опровергать
conduct		- проводить
carry out		- выполнять, осуществлять
compare		- сравнивать

III. Remember the following adjectives:

actual	- действительный, реальный
accurate	- точный, правильный
effective	- эффективный, успешный
effectual	- эффективный, действенный
efficient	- эффективный, квалифицированный
skilled	- опытный, умелый, квалифицированный
proficient	- умелый, опытный
comprehensive	- всесторонний, исчерпывающий
broad-educated	- широко образованный
proper	- правильный, надлежащий
crucial	- решающий
careful	- внимательный, осторожный
thorough	- тщательный
important	- важный
necessary	- необходимый
useful	- полезный
valuable	- ценный
objective	- объективный
successful	- успешный

(im)possible - (не)возможный
diverse - разнообразный, разнотипный, разный

IV. Review and remember the following nouns:

investigation - следствие, расследование
interrogation - допрос
interview - опрос, беседа
detection - розыск, расследование, обнаружение
inquiry - расследование, дознание, наведение справок, исследование
solution - раскрытие, решение
knowledge - знание
experience - опыт
success - успех
failure - неудача, неуспех, провал
attribute - отличительная черта, качество, свойство
quality - качество, характерная особенность
competence - умение, способность, компетентность
integrity - честность, неподкупность
intelligence - интеллект, умственные способности, ум
professionalism - профессионализм
patience - терпение, упорство
persistence - настойчивость, выносливость, упорство

во

initiative - инициатива, предприимчивость
energy - энергия, активность, деятельность
types of crimes
homicide - убийство
murder - убийство (умышленное)
manslaughter - убийство (непреднамеренное)
contract murder - заказное убийство
assassination - убийство по политическим мотивам
larceny - воровство
robbery - грабеж
burglary - кража со взломом
housebreaking - квартирная кража
theft - кража
auto theft - кража автомобиля

fraud	- обман, мошенничество
embezzlement	- растрата, присвоение чужого имущества
forgery	- подделка, подлог
traffic accident	- дорожно-транспортное преступление
crimes of violence	- преступления, связанные с насилием
violent crimes	
rape	- изнасилование
assault	- нападение
drug related crimes	- преступления, связанные с наркотиками
narcotic violations	
computer related crimes	- преступления, связанные с использованием ЭВМ

Y. Remember the following word combinations:

evidence	- доказательство, доказательства
types of evidence	- типы доказательств
physical	- физические, материальные, реальные вещественные доказательства
real	
material	
tangible evidence	
latent evidence	- скрытые (в скрытом состоянии) док-ва
(in)visible evidence	- (не) видимые доказательства
transient evidence	- временные, неустойчивые, изменяемые доказательства
evidence item	- предмет, являющийся доказательством
trace (Impression) evidence	- док-ва в виде следов, следовые док-ва
handle evidence	- иметь дело, обращаться с док-вами
search for evidence	- искать доказательства
find (found-) evidence	- находить доказательства
leave (left) evidence	- оставлять доказательства
discover evidence	- обнаруживать доказательства
recover evidence	- выявить, изъять, собрать док-ва
recognize evidence	- узнать, опознавать доказ-ва
collect	- собирать доказательства
gather	
protect evidence	
preserve evidence	

disturb evidence		- нарушить, повредить доказательства
destroy evidence		- разрушить, уничтожить доказательства
ва		
pack	> evidence	- упаковывать
package	>	доказательства
record evidence		- фиксировать, протоколировать, записывать
mark evidence		- помечать, отмечать, маркировать доказательства
label evidence		- прикреплять ярлык к доказ-вам
deliver evidence		- доставлять, передавать док-ва
submit evidence		- представлять доказательства
overlook evidence		- пропустить, не заметить док-ва
maintain custody and control of evidence		- обеспечивать хранение и контроль за док-вами
make examination of evidence	>	
make expertise	—	- проводить исследование, экспертизу
perform analysis of evidence	>	доказательств

VI. Field Criminalist Activity.

to search (investigate, observe, inspect, examine, process, survey) a crime scene		- осмотреть место преступления
to conduct crime scene search	>	- проводить осмотр места происшеств-
вия		
to conduct crime scene investigation	>	
to process a crime scene for physical evidence		- обработать место происшествия для выявления (обнаружения) доказ-ств
to protect a crime scene		- защищать, охранять м. преступления
to secure a crime scene		- обеспечивать безопасность, надежно защищать место преступления
to make a preliminary survey		- провести предварительный осмотр
to identify transient evidence		- установить кратковременные,

	изменяемые доказательства
to form a detailed plan of the search	- составить подробный план осмотра
to take photographs of the scene, victim, vehicle, evidence items	- сделать фотографии места происшествия, пострадавшего, транспорта, предметов, являющихся док-вами
to prepare a diagram or a sketch of the scene	- подготовить схему, зарисовку места происшествия
to record the position of evidence items	- зафиксировать (записать) расположение предметов, являющихся док-вами
to carry out a systematic and accurate examination	- проводить, выполнять систематический точный осмотр (исследование)
to treat, develop, take (lift) fingerprints	- обрабатывать, проявлять, снимать отпечатки пальцев
to make casts of foot- impressions, tire tread marks, tool marks	- снимать слепки со следов ног, следов протектора шин, следов орудий
to maintain custody and control of evidence	- обеспечивать хранение и контроль за доказательствами
to ensure proper transportation (delivery) of evidence to a crime laboratory	- обеспечивать надлежащую транспортировку (доставку) доказательств в криминалистическую лабораторию

VII. Laboratory Examiner Activity.

to receive evidence to ской	- получать док-ва в криминалистической
a crime laboratory	лаборатории
to submit evidence to a laboratory	- представить, отдать док-ва в лабораторию
to deliver evidence to a laboratory	- доставить док-ва в лабораторию
to make scientific examination of evidence	- провести научное исследование (экспертизу) доказательств
to make expertise	- провести экспертизу
to perform comprehensive analysis of evidence	- выполнить исчерпывающее всестороннее исследование док-ств
forensic serology examination	- судебное серологическое исследование

identification of blood or other body fluids	- идентификация крови или других жидкостных сред организма
examination of biological tissue and fluids for the presence of drugs and poisons	- исследование биологических тканей и жидкостной среды на наличие наркотических веществ и ядов
firearms examination	- исследование огнестрельного оружия
examination of hairs and fibers	- исследование волос и волокон
mineralogy examinations	- минералогические исследования
metallurgy examinations	- металлургические исследования
to examine for comparison and informational purposes	- исследовать с целью сравнения и получения информации
shoe print and tire tread examination	- исследование следов обуви и протектора шин
to establish criminal's modus operandi (M.O.)	- установить способ (метод, почерк) действия преступника
to prove or disprove an alibi	- доказать или опровергнуть алиби
to connect or eliminate suspects	- связать или исключить подозреваемых
to identify loot or contraband	- установить награбленную добычу или контрабандный товар
to provide investigative leads	- выдвинуть (предложить) следственные версии
to prove elements of the offence	- доказать элементы преступления

E X E R C I S E S

Ex. 1 1) Form nouns from the following verbs and translate them:

-tion; -ssion

administer, educate, examine, detect, determine, connect, commit, inspect, identify, observe, preserve, protect, recognize, solve;

-ment

equip, establish, develop, fulfil, require, treat;

-ance; -ence

assist, ensure, perform, maintain

2) Form adverbs from the following adjectives and translate them:

-ly

actual, competent, careful, effective, efficient, proper, objective, successful, thorough.

Ex. II. Listen, repeat, translate international words:

administration, assistant, act, active, biology, ballistics, criminalist, criminalistics, chemical analysis, competence, document analysis, diagram, effective, expert, expertise, energy, history, initiative, identification, justice, logics, laboratory, mineralogy, metallurgy, microscopic analysis, operation, organ, physical object, objective information, professionalism, philosophy, nature, service, serology, toxicology, techniques, technology, traceology, utilization.

Ex. III. Listen, repeat, translate noun groups:

forensic scientist training department; investigator training department; crime laboratory; criminalistics services; criminalistics equipment; criminal justice administration; law enforcement organs; witness testimony; crime solution; crime scene investigation (search); evidence recovery and recognition; evidence items; fingerprint evidence examination, firearms identification; shoe print and tire tread mark examination.

Ex. IV. Make up word combinations and translate them:

a) adjective + noun

actual

accurate

broad-educated

competent

comprehensive

crucial

careful

diverse

efficient

profession

specialist

job

experience

laboratory examiner

information

evidence

evidence examination

search

intelligent
knowledgable
patient
persistent
tangible

investigation
laboratory analysis
crime solution
knowledge
experience

b) verb + noun

to carry out
to conduct
to collect
to deal with
to disturb
to destroy
to develop
to deliver
to establish
to examine
to fulfil
to gather
to handle
to identify
to make
to perform
to protect

evidence
crime scene
search
investigation
examination
analysis
expertise
fingerprints
footimpressions
evidence items
trace evidence
responsibilities
actions

Ex. Y. Match synonyms from columns:

- A
1. find
 2. identify
 3. collect
 4. examine
 5. ensure
 6. perform
 7. observe
 8. connect
 9. realize
 10. utilize
 11. conduct
 12. assist

- B
1. analyse
 2. fulfil
 3. duty
 4. detailed
 5. inspect
 6. aim
 7. use
 8. recognize
 9. help
 10. discover
 11. provide
 12. gather

13. responsibility
14. purpose
15. comprehensive

13. associate
14. carry out
15. understand

Ex. YI. Match antonyms from columns:

A

1. find
2. destroy
3. prove
4. obtain
5. enter
6. include
7. success
8. observe laws
9. thorough
10. transient

B

1. disprove
2. graduate
3. exclude
4. failure
5. leave
6. preserve
7. careless
8. permanent
9. break laws
10. lose

Ex. VII. Complete the sentences by matching a line from column A with a line from column B:

A

1. Our Academy trains
2. My profession is very important
3. The criminalistics laboratory can supply
4. The expert cannot effectively perform his job
5. The main purpose of the criminalistics service is
6. One of the most important actions of the field-criminalist is
7. At the forensic science laboratory the expert performs
8. Examinations of physical evidence help
9. My profession is very diverse and deals with
10. I want to become proficient in how

B

1. without proper practical training and experience.
2. the recovery of physical evidence during crime scene search.
3. the most comprehensive scientific analysis of all physical evidence.
4. for objective criminal justice administration.
5. establish criminal's modus operandi and identify suspects.
6. accurate and objective information.
7. skilled lawyers for interior bodies.
8. different areas of forensic science and scientific and technical methods of analysis.
9. to effectively fulfil my professional responsibilities.
10. to assist the investigator in efficient solution of crimes and to provide objective information for crime investigation.

Grammar: Asking questions.

Review types of questions.

I. General questions - Общие вопросы.

Общий вопрос - это вопрос ко всему предложению, требующий краткого ответа «да» или «нет».

Чтобы задать общий вопрос, надо изменить порядок слов в предложении: поставить соответствующий вспомогательный глагол перед подлежащим (за исключением глагола «be» и модальных глаголов, которые не требуют вспомогательных глаголов, а лишь меняют свое место в предложении, занимая позицию перед подлежащим).

Вспомогательный глагол	Подлежащее	Сказуемое (смысловый глагол)	Остальные члены предложения
1	2	3	4
Do	I you	study study	law. law? Yes, I do. No, I don't.
Does	Our academy your academy	trains train	lawyers. lawyers? Yes, it does. No, it does not.
Did	I you	left leave	secondary school last year. secondary school last year? Yes, I did. No, I did not.
Will	We you	shall work work	in interior bodies. in interior bodies? Yes, we shall. No, we shan't.
Are	Our students your students	are mastering mastering	the profession of a forensic scientist now. the profession of a forensic scientist now? Yes, we shall. No, they are not.
Have	We you	haven't investi- gated investigated	a crime scene yet. a crime scene yet? Yes, we have. No, we haven't yet
Are	We you	are future future	forensic scientists. forensic scientists? Yes, we are. No, we are not.
Must	We you	must know know	laws. laws? Yes, we must. No, we must not.
Can	Our students your students	can handle handle	evidence. evidence? Yes, they can. No, they can't yet.

Ex. VIII. Make general questions for these sentences, ask and answer them:

1. I am a second-year student of the Volgograd Law Academy.
2. Our Academy is a higher educational institution of the Russian Interior Ministry.
3. Our Academy trains skilled lawyers for interior bodies.
4. My fellow-students and I master the profession of forensic scientists.
5. Some of our fellow students worked in a crime laboratory before entering the Academy.

6. Crime laboratory plays a crucial role in crime investigation.
7. A crime laboratory can supply accurate and objective information for crime solution.
8. In three years our students will work in forensic science departments of interior bodies.
9. They will perform comprehensive scientific analysis of physical evidence.

Ex. IX. Ask questions for these answers:

1. Yes, I study law at the Volgograd Academy.
2. No, my friend does not study at the forensic scientist training department.
3. Yes, he studies at the forensic scientist training department.
4. Yes, I am a future forensic scientist.
5. Yes, I like my future profession.
6. No, my future profession is not easy.
7. Yes, my future work is interesting, useful, necessary, and extremely practical.
8. Yes, the main purpose of the forensic expert is to assist the investigator in efficient solution of crimes.
9. No, we didn't study special subjects last year.
10. No, we haven't investigated a crime scene yet.

II. Special questions - Специальные вопросы

Специальный вопрос - это вопрос к какому-либо члену предложения. Он начинается с вопросительного слова. Запомните следующие вопросительные слова:

who	- кто
whom	- кого, кому
whose	- чей
what	- что
what + сущ. -	какой (what language - какой язык)
what kind of	∖ - что за, какой
what sort of	/
which	- которым, какой (при выборе)
when	- когда
where	- где, куда
why	- почему
how	- как
how many	∖ - сколько

how much /

how long - как долго

how often - как часто

Заполните порядок слов специального вопроса:

Вопросит. слово	Вспомогат. глагол	Подлежащее	Сказуемое (смысл. глагол)	Остальные члены предложения
What Where	do do	I you you	study study study	law at the Volgograd Law academy. at the Academy? law?
When	did	I you	became become	a law student last year. a law student?
When	will	We you	shall graduate graduate from	from the Academy in three years the Academy?
Which profession Why	have have	I you you	have chosen chosen? chosen	the profession of a forensic expert the profession of a forensic expert?

Вопрос к группе подлежащего не требует вспомогательного глагола, а имеет порядок слов повествовательного предложения.

My friend studies Law.

Who studies Law?

Whose friend studies Law?

Ex. X. Make up questions using the chart:

Вопросит. слово	Вспомогат. глагол	Подлежащее	Сказуемое (смысловой глагол)	Остальная часть предложения
What Why What subjects What skills When Where	do does will	the students you the expert your profession your friend	know (about) (dis)like(about) master (for)	your profession? your future job? studies at the Academy? at the crime scene? at the crime laboratory? at practical exercises?
What examinations	did can	your future work	deal with work make do	before entering the Academy?

What sort of things	should		include	after graduating from the Academy?
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Ex. XI. Make up questions with words in brackets:

1. He worked in a crime laboratory for two years. (How long, Where).
2. The work of a forensic expert includes two stages: crime scene investigation and laboratory examination of evidence (What, How many).
3. The forensic scientist should possess such professional attributes as: competence, intelligence, persistence, patience, dedication (Which).
4. He fulfilled his responsibilities efficiently. (How well, What).
5. Our students will detect crimes such as: burglary, larceny, forgery, fraud, homicide, aggravated assault and etc. (What crimes).
6. My profession deals with different areas of forensic science (What with).

III. Alternative questions - Альтернативные вопросы.

Этот вопрос задается тогда, когда отвечающий должен сделать выбор между двумя возможностями. Альтернативный вопрос состоит из общего вопроса и слова «or» (или):

Вспомогат. глагол	Подлежащее	Сказуемое (смысловый глагол)	Остальные члены предложения
Do	you Ты I Я	study изучаешь study изучаю	law or history? право или историю, law право
Are	you Ты I Я	 будущий am будущий	a future investigator or a forensic scientist? следователь или эксперт? a future forensic-scientist эксперт-криминалист

Ex. XII. Talk to your fellow students. Find the answers to these questions:

1. Were you a student or a secondary school pupil last year?
2. Did you serve in the army or go to secondary school before entering the Academy?
3. Does your Academy train civil lawyers or law enforcement officers?

4. Have you chosen the profession of an investigator or a forensic scientist?

5. Do you study at the investigator training department or the forensic scientist training department?

6. Will you work in the Criminal Investigation Department or in the criminalistics laboratory after graduating from the Academy?

7. Is it more difficult to make examinations of evidence in a crime laboratory or to investigate a crime scene and recover physical evidence?

Ex. XIII. Translate:

1. Ты учишься или работаешь?

2. Твой друг работает в УВД или прокуратуре?

3. Ты учишься на втором или третьем курсе?

4. Ты овладеваешь профессией следователя или эксперта?

5. Вы изучаете общие или специальные предметы в этом году?

6. Тебе больше нравится работать в лаборатории или на месте происшествия?

7. В следующем семестре вы будете изучать трасологию или баллистику?

IV. Disjunctive questions - Разделительные вопросы.

Этот вопрос задается тогда, когда мы хотим получить подтверждение слушающего, согласен он или нет с тем заявлением, которое сделано.

Схема разделительного вопроса

Предложение, содержащее заявление (утверждение или отрицание)	Краткий общий вопрос
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Например:

You study Law, don't you?

Вы изучаете право, не так ли?

You didn't serve in militia, did you?

Вы не служили в милиции, не так ли?

В кратком вопросе повторяется вспомогательный глагол предложения, содержащего заявление и соответствующее личное местоимение.

Если глагол в предложении, содержащем заявление, стоит в утвердительной форме, в кратком вопросе вспомогательный глагол стоит в отрицательной форме; если глагол в предложении стоит в отрицательной форме, вспомогательный глагол в кратком вопросе стоит в утвердительной форме.

На разделительный вопрос нужно отвечать кратко, утвердительно или отрицательно, как и на общий вопрос, но следует быть особенно внимательным при ответе и помнить, что в отличие от русского языка обе части ответа должны содержать либо утверждение, либо отрицание:

They work in militia, don't they?

Они работают в милиции, не правда ли?

Yes, they do.

Да (работают).

No, they don't.

Нет (не работают).

They don't work in militia, do they?

Они не работают в милиции, не правда ли?

Yes, they do.

Нет, работают.

No, they don't.

Да, не работают.

Pairwork

Ex. XIY. Talk to your fellow students. Find the answers to these questions:

1. You became a law student last year, didn't you?
2. You have decided to become a forensic scientist and to work in a crime laboratory, haven't you?
3. Your future profession is not easy, is it?
4. The criminalist activity doesn't play a crucial role in detecting crimes, does it?
5. The main purpose of the criminalist activity is to assist the investigator in efficient solution of crimes, isn't it?
6. The expert cannot effectively perform his job without proper practical training and experience, can he?
7. Your students acquire professional skills and learn how to conduct crime scene investigation, to process a crime scene for physical evidence,

to make scientific examination of evidence in a crime laboratory, don't they?

8. Your future profession deals with different areas of forensic science and scientific and technical methods of analysis, doesn't it?

Ex. XY. Complete these questions and talk to your fellow students:

1. The crime scene is the most fruitful source of physical evidence, ...?
2. The crime scene provides the expert and the investigator with valuable clues and information, ...?
3. The recovery of physical evidence during crime scene search determines success or failure of crime investigation, ...?
4. Examination of physical evidence cannot prove an element of the offence, ...?
5. Examinations of physical evidence help to identify a suspect, ...?
6. The forensic scientist works in close cooperation with the investigator, ...?
7. He helps him detect crimes such as: forgery, fraud, drug related crimes, murder and others, ...?

Ex. XYI. Write all types of questions to the following sentences. Ask your teacher the questions to check you have formed them correctly:

1. A criminalistics laboratory supplies accurate and objective information for crime investigation.
2. The profession of the criminalist requires a broad-educated specialist with good knowledge and professional competence of different areas of forensic science.
3. The forensic scientist should possess such attributes of his profession as: intelligence, professionalism, patience, persistence, energy.

Ex. XYII. Read and translate the text.

MY FUTURE PROFESSION

I am a second-year student of the Volgograd Academy. It is a higher educational institution of the Russian Interior Ministry. Our Academy trains

skilled lawyers, investigators, forensic scientists and detectives for interior bodies. I study at the forensic scientist training department.

1. Why I have chosen this profession.

I have chosen the profession of an expert because I suppose this speciality is very interesting, useful, extremely practical, necessary, and important for objective criminal justice administration. The laboratory examiner activity plays a crucial role in detecting crimes when an investigator cannot rely completely on witness interviews, interrogations and other forms of verbal testimony. In those cases it is the criminalistics laboratory that can supply accurate and objective information and provide successful solution of a crime. I have decided to become a forensic scientist and to work in a crime laboratory because at present it is practically impossible to conduct an accurate effectual investigation without laboratory services. Utilization of criminalistics services by the law enforcement organs is growing.

2. Curriculum for forensic scientist training

I know, my future profession is very difficult, diverse and requires a broad educated specialist with good knowledge of Forensic Photography, Traceology, Forensic Ballistics, Criminalistics Examination of Documents and Writing, Chemical and Physical Methods of Analysis. Apart from forensic science we should know different branches of law, Criminal Procedure and general subjects, such as: History, Economics, Philosophy, Logics, foreign languages.

Everybody realizes that knowledge and professional competence are not quite the same thing. The expert cannot effectively perform his job without proper practical training and experience. That's why throughout our training particular emphasis is placed on the development of professional skills.

The students learn:

- to conduct a thorough crime scene search;
- to take photographs of places, objects, and people;
- to process a crime scene for physical evidence;
- to search for, recover, collect, preserve evidence;
- to treat, develop and take (lift) fingerprints;
- to make casts of footimpressions, toolmarks, tread marks of motor tires;
- to make diagrams and sketches of a crime scene;
- to use special criminalistics equipment;
- to make scientific examination of evidence in a crime laboratory.

3. Attributes of the forensic scientist

No successful investigation is available without participating a skilled forensic scientist who possess such attributes of his profession as: competence, integrity, intelligence, professionalism, patience, persistence, initiative, energy, dedication to work.

4. Purpose of the expert activity

The main purpose of the criminalistics service is to assist the investigator in every possible way in efficient solution of crimes, to provide objective information to the criminal investigation process by thorough crime scene search, recognition, recovery, preservation and scientific analysis of physical evidence.

Thus, the work of the forensic scientist can be divided into two major stages:

- 1) crime scene investigation and recovery of physical evidence and
- 2) scientific examination of evidence in a crime laboratory.

5. The field-criminalist activity

The recovery of physical evidence during crime scene search is one of the most important actions of the field criminalist. Often tangible items of evidence and information derived from crime scene search determine success or failure of crime investigation. The field activity of the criminalist is as important as the activity of the laboratory examiner. It is the crime scene that provides the expert and the investigator with valuable clues and information. It is the most fruitful source of physical evidence. It is well known that the actual solution of a crime is in the crime scene.

The field criminalist has a lot of responsibilities at the crime scene. He takes photographs of the scene, victims, vehicles; evidence items, all impression (trace) evidence.

He prepares a diagram or a sketch of the scene on which he records the position of all evidence items. He examines the scene very carefully, methodically, and to a plan, so as not to overlook any clue. He treats, develops and lifts (takes) fingerprints and makes casts of footimpressions, toolmarks and tire tread marks. The field criminalist carries out a systematic and accurate examination of all evidence gathered. All the physical evidence at the crime scene must be recognized, recovered, preserved, properly packed, marked and delivered to a crime laboratory for further examination. The field criminalist should maintain custody and control of evidence and ensure its proper transportation to a crime laboratory.

6. The laboratory examiner activity

At the forensic science laboratory the expert performs the most comprehensive scientific analysis of all the physical evidence submitted. Using criminalistics techniques and special equipment he conducts the following physical evidence examinations: examination of fingerprint evidence; forensic serology examination (identification of blood or other body fluids on items associated with a crime scene); chemical toxicological examination (examination of biological tissues and fluids for the presence of drugs and poisons); microscopic examination of hairs and fibers; firearms examination and identification; toolmark examination; mineralogy examinations (examination of materials such as glass, building materials, soils, dust, etc. to connect a suspect or object with a crime scene); metallurgy examination (examination of metals or metallic objects for comparison and informational purposes); document examination; photographic examination; shoe print and tire tread examination, linguistic and psycholinguistic examination and others.

Examinations of physical evidence help in solution of cases:

- 1) establish criminal's modus operandi (M.O.);
- 2) identify suspects;
- 3) prove or disprove an alibi;
- 4) connect or eliminate suspects;
- 5) identify loot or contraband;
- 6) provide investigative leads;
- 7) prove an element of the offence

As you see my future profession is very diverse and deals with different areas of forensic science and scientific and technical methods of analysis.

In three years I'll graduate from the Academy and I'll work in a criminalistics laboratory of interior bodies.

Upon completion of the course of training at the forensic science department, I hope I'll become proficient in how to effectively fulfil my professional responsibilities. I'll work in close cooperation with the investigator and help him detect crimes such as: burglary, larceny housebreaking robbery, autotheft, traffic accidents, forgery, fraud, drug related crimes (narcotic violations), computer related crimes, murder, manslaughter, homicide, rape, assault and others.

Ex. XYIII. Translate into Russian:

to train skilled lawyers for interior bodies; to study at the forensic scientist training department; objective criminal justice administration; to rely

completely on witness testimony; to provide successful solution of a crime; to conduct an accurate effectual investigation; to acquire knowledge of forensic science and professional skills; to process a crime scene for physical evidence; to treat, develop and take (lift) fingerprints; to make scientific examination of evidence in a crime laboratory; the main purpose of the criminalistics service; to provide objective information to the criminal investigation process; to derive important information and tangible items of evidence from crime scene search; the actual solution of a crime; to carry out a systematic and accurate examination of all evidence gathered; to maintain custody and control of evidence; to identify suspects or eliminate suspects.

Ex. XIX. Translate into English:

готовить квалифицированных следователей и экспертов-криминалистов для органов МВД; выбрать профессию эксперта; осуществлять (отправлять) правосудие; играть решающую роль; поставлять точную и объективную информацию; использование криминалистических служб; эффективно выполнять свою работу; развитие практических навыков (умений); искать, выявлять, собирать и сохранять вещественные доказательства; проводить научное исследование доказательств в криминалистической лаборатории; обладать профессиональными качествами; помогать следователю в эффективном раскрытии преступлений; определять успех или неудачу уголовного расследования; обеспечить эксперта и следователя ценными уликами и информацией; подлинная разгадка (раскрытие) преступления; доказать элементы преступления; установить способ действия (почерк) преступника; доказать вину или невиновность подозреваемого; доказать или опровергнуть алиби.

Ex. XX. Remember words, expressing agreement, doubt, disagreement.

Agreement

I (quite) agree with you.
I agree with you entirely.
I think you are (absolutely) right.
That's true.
Quite so!

Согласие

Я (вполне) согласен с вами.
Я полностью с вами согласен.
Думаю, что вы (абсолютно) правы.
Верно.
Правильно.

Exactly so!

Совершенно верно.

Doubt

Сомнение

Well, maybe.

Может быть.

Possible.

Возможно.

You may be right.

Возможно, вы правы.

Do you really think so?

Вы в самом деле так думаете?

I'm not sure about that.

Я в этом не уверен.

Well, I wouldn't say that.

Я бы этого не сказал.

Disagreement

Несогласие

I disagree with you.

Я не согласен с вами.

I don't agree at all.

Я совершенно не согласен.

I don't think so.

Я не думаю так.

That's not how I see it.

Я так не думаю.

I'm sorry, I think you are

К сожалению, я думаю, что вы

(absolutely) wrong.

(абсолютно) не правы.

Certainly not!

Конечно, нет!

Agree or disagree:

1. You are a second-year student of the Volgograd Academy.
2. This Academy trains lawyers for the procurator's office and the Bar.
3. The profession of a lawyer is diverse and you haven't chosen your future occupation yet.
4. I suppose, the profession of a forensic scientist is boring.
5. I think the role of an expert is not as important as that of an investigator for crime investigation.
6. Your future profession is very difficult and deals with different areas of forensic science.
7. It is quite possible to conduct an accurate, effectual investigation without laboratory services.
8. The expert cannot effectively perform his job without good knowledge of special subjects and practical skills.
9. A skilled criminalist should possess such attributes of his profession as: competence, intelligence, professionalism, patience, persistence, initiative and others.

10. The purpose of the expert activity is to assist the investigator in effective solution of crimes, to provide objective information to criminal investigation process.

11. Your future job includes crime scene search and recovery of physical evidence at the scene.

12. The field criminalist activity is not as important as the activity of the laboratory examiner.

13. The actual solution of a crime is in its crime scene.

14. Tangible items of evidence and information derived from crime scene search may often determine success or failure of crime investigation.

15. Scientific analysis of physical evidence may prove guilt or innocence of the accused (establish elements of the offence, criminal's modus operandi, identify suspects).

Ex. XXI. Answer the questions:

1. What do you do?
2. What do you study?
3. Where do you study law?
4. What specialists does the Academy train?
5. Are you a future investigator or a forensic scientist?
6. Why have you chosen this profession?
7. Do you think your profession is necessary for objective administration of criminal justice? Why?
8. Why does the expert activity play a crucial role in crime investigation?
9. How important are criminalistics services for successful solution of crimes?
10. Do you think it is really impossible to conduct an accurate effectual investigation without laboratory services? Why?
11. Do law enforcement organs often apply for criminalistics service during crime investigations?

II. 1. What subjects do students study at the forensic scientist training department?

2. Which subjects are most important for your future job, in your opinion?

3. How important are practical skills and professional competence to effectively perform your job?

4. What professional skills do students acquire throughout their training at the Academy?

5. What are some of professional skills you should master at your practical instructions? Can you give some examples?

III. 1. What kind of person should a forensic scientist be?

2. What professional attributes should a criminalist possess?

3. Why should a forensic scientist be a broad-educated person?

4. Which qualities should he possess?

IV. 1. What is the main purpose of the expert activity?

2. What does the work of a forensic scientist involve?

3. What do you think?

a) Which activity of the criminalist is more important (difficult, necessary) for crime investigation: crime scene search and recovery of physical evidence or scientific examination of evidence in a crime laboratory?

b) Is the field criminalist activity as important as the laboratory examiner activity?

V. 1. Where is the actual solution of a crime?

2. What are the responsibilities of the field criminalist at the crime scene?

3. Why is it important to examine the scene carefully, accurately and methodically?

4. What sort of physical evidence does the field-criminalist often find at the crime scene?

5. What does he do with the evidence recovered?

6. How important is it to maintain custody and control of evidence?

VI. 1. What are the responsibilities of the laboratory examiner?

2. What types of evidence examinations does the expert conduct at the forensic science laboratory?

3. Have you ever performed scientific analysis of physical evidence at a crime laboratory?

4. Which evidence examinations are you learning to make at your practical instructions?

5. What do you think?

a) Which types of tests (analysis) are performed in a crime laboratory most often?

b) Which examinations are most difficult to handle?

- c) Which tests would you prefer to perform?
- d) What can examinations of physical evidence prove (establish, identify, provide)?

- YII. 1. When will you graduate from the Academy?
- 2. Where will you work?
- 3. What crimes will you detect?
- 4. What do you like (or dislike) about your future profession?

Ex. XX. Complete these sentences and tell the class about your future profession.

- 1. My name is
- 2. I study Law at
- 3. Our Academy trains
- 4. I'm a future
- 5. My profession is
- 6. The criminalist activity plays
- 7. At present it is impossible to conduct accurate effectual investigation
- 8. The profession of a criminalist requires a broad-educated person with
- 9. The expert cannot perform effectively his job without
- 10. Our students acquire practical skills and learn
- 11. A skilled forensic scientist should possess such attributes of his profession as
- 12. The main purpose of the criminalistics service is
- 13. The work of the forensic scientist includes
- 14. We know, the actual solution of a crime is
- 15. A thorough, accurate crime scene investigation and recovery of physical evidence often determine
- 16. At the crime scene the field criminalist has
- 17. He examines ... , photographs ... , searches for, finds, collects ... , treats, develops, lifts ... , makes casts of
- 18. All the physical evidence at the crime scene must be
- 19. At the forensic science laboratory the expert makes
- 20. He usually conducts the following evidence examinations:
- 21. In three years I'll graduate from
- 22. I'm going to work ... and help the investigator detect crimes such as:

Ex. XXIII. Speak on the following topics:

I. Curriculum for forensic scientist training:

- to be difficult and diverse;
- to require a skilled specialist;
- to possess knowledge of general and special subjects;
- to study subjects such as;
- to have professional competence and experience;
- to develop practical skills;
- to acquire (master) practical skills;
- to conduct crime scene search (investigation);
- to search for, find, collect, protect, preserve evidence;
- to handle evidence properly, etc.

II. Field criminalist activity:

- to have a lot of duties, responsibilities at the crime scene;
- to take photographs of the crime scene;
- to examine the scene thoroughly, methodically and to a plan;
- to search for, find, collect, protect, preserve evidence;
- to develop, treat and lift fingerprints;
- to make casts of footimpressions, tire marks and tool marks;
- to handle physical evidence properly;
- to pack, label and transport evidence to a crime laboratory;
- to maintain custody and control of evidence.

Laboratory examiner Activity.

- to receive evidence at a crime laboratory;
- to submit different types of evidence, fingerprints, footimpressions, tire marks, tool marks, tools and weapons, hair, fibers, clothing, documents, paper, blood, soil and a lot of other materials;
- to handle evidence properly;
- to make comprehensive scientific examination of all evidence submitted;
- to perform analysis using modern technologies, scientific procedures, and up-to-date equipment;
- to supply accurate and objective information to the criminal investigation;
- to provide a great diversity of forensic services to law enforcement agencies.

Ex. XXIY. Ask all possible questions on the following sentences:

Model: The work of a criminalist is difficult and very important for criminal justice administration.

1. Is the work of a criminalist very important for criminal justice administration?

2. Is the work of a criminalist difficult or easy?

3. The work of a criminalist is very difficult and important for criminal justice administration, isn't it?

4. What is very important for criminal justice administration?

5. Why is the work of a criminalist very important for criminal justice administration?

1. I'm going to become a forensic scientist in three years.

2. The main purpose of the criminalist is to provide objective accurate information for criminal investigation.

3. The forensic scientist deals with different areas of forensic science.

4. Yesterday the laboratory examiner handled impression evidence recovered at the crime scene.

5. At the crime laboratory the expert performs various types of scientific tests.

Ex. XXY. Ask and answer questions about your future profession.

Use:

1. What/do?

2. What/study?

3. Where/study Law?

4. What specialists/train?

5. Why/chosen?

6. Do/like? Why/like?

7. Why/play important role?

8. Where/work?

9. Why/be a broad-educated person?

10. What subjects/know?

11. What professional skills/master?

12. What kind of person/be?

13. What professional attributes/possess?

14. What/main purpose?

15. What/include?
16. What sort of things/do at the crime scene?
17. What type of tests (analysis)/perform?
18. When/graduate from?
19. Where/work?
20. What crimes/detect?

Remember the following:

Opinions

How to ask for an opinion:

What do you think of (about) ...?
 What's your opinion of ...?
 How do you find ...?
 How do you feel about ...?

How to give an opinion:

Personally I think that

In my opinion

From my point of view

My view is that

As I see it,

As far as I know

As far as I'm able to judge

Мнения

Как спросить чье-либо мнение:

Что вы думаете о ...?
 Каково ваше мнение ...?
 Как вы находите ...?
 Как вы относитесь к ...?

Как высказать мнение:

Лично я считаю, что

По моему мнению
 (по-моему)

С моей точки зрения

Мое мнение, что

Как я думаю (считаю, полагаю)... .

Насколько я знаю

Насколько я могу судить

Ex. XXVI. Listen, repeat and act out:

Dialogue I

1. As far as I know, you deal with criminalistics, don't you? Насколько я знаю, ты имеешь дело с криминалистикой, не так ли?
2. Yes, I do, that's right. I study Да, это верно. Я изучаю судебную экспертизу в Академии МВД.

forensic science at the Academy of the Interior Ministry.

1. And could you tell me what criminalistics is?

2. You see, it is a relatively new field, but this science is continually developing and at present it plays a crucial role in crime investigation.

1. I'd like to know what this science deal with. Could you mind tell me about it?

2. Criminalistics is a science of crime detection. Criminalistics is the application of science (natural, technical and social sciences), and the most recent scientific and technological innovations to the examination of physical evidence in criminal investigation.

1. Oh that's most interesting. In my opinion you have chosen an extremely difficult science. And I wish you every success in your studies.

Dialogue II

1. Nick, what do you do? (кто ты по профессии?)

2. I'm a law student.

1. I see, you are a future lawyer, aren't you?

2. Exactly so.

1. In my opinion the profession of a lawyer is very popular among the

А не смог бы ты мне рассказать, что такое криминалистика?

Видишь ли, это сравнительно новая область, но эта наука постоянно развивается, и в настоящее время она играет решающую роль при расследовании преступлений.

Мне хотелось бы знать, чем занимается эта наука. Не мог бы ты мне рассказать об этом?

Криминалистика - это наука о расследовании преступлений. Криминалистика - это применение науки (естественных, технических, социальных наук) и новейших научных и технических достижений (новаций) для исследования физических доказательств в уголовном расследовании.

О, это очень интересно. На мой взгляд, ты выбрал чрезвычайно трудную науку. Я желаю тебе всяческих успехов в учебе.

Николай, чем ты занимаешься?

Я студент, изучаю право.

Понимаю, ты будущий юрист, не так ли?

Совершенно верно.

На мой взгляд, профессия юриста очень популярна среди молодежи

young people nowadays. It is very diverse and offers a lot of opportunities, different places of work and occupations, doesn't it?

2. I completely agree with you.

в наше время. Она очень разнообразна и предлагает много возможностей, различные места работы и занятия, не правда ли?

Я полностью с тобой согласен.

1. Have you chosen your future occupation yet?

2. Surely, I study at the forensic scientist training department. Thus I'm a future forensic-scientist.

Ты уже выбрал свою будущую профессию?

Конечно. Я учусь на факультете экспертов-криминалистов. Следовательно, я будущий эксперт-криминалист.

1. Really? Where will you work after graduating from the Academy?

2. I'm going to work as an expert in a forensic science laboratory.

В самом деле? Где ты будешь работать после окончания академии?

Я буду работать экспертом в криминалистической лаборатории.

1. What will you do?

2. I'll collect evidence at a crime scene, examine it by various methods, and then report objective accurate information to the investigator

Что ты будешь делать?

Я буду собирать доказ-ва на месте происшествия, исследовать их раз личными методами, составлять отчет и передавать объективную полную информацию следователю

1. I think, you'll make a good forensic scientist. Good luck to you. See you later.

Полагаю из тебя получится хороший эксперт-криминалист. Всего тебе доброго. Увидимся позднее.

Dialogue III

1. Hello, Victor!

2. Hello.

Здравствуй, Виктор!

Здравствуй.

1. It's very kind of you to give me some of your time.

Очень мило с твоей стороны, что ты согласился уделить мне немного своего времени.

2. Ar, that's all right. What do you want me to tell you about?

Да, пожалуйста. О чем ты хотел, чтобы я тебе рассказал?

1. Well, could you tell me about

Пожалуйста, расскажи мне о сво-

your job?

2. As you probably know. I'm a forensic expert. You see, my job is very diverse. It involves fingerprinting, ballistics, document and handwriting examination, spectrophotography, microphotography, radiological examination, fiber and hair examination, chemical and toxicological examination, metallurgical and mineralogical examination and many, many others.

1. As far as I can judge from your answer your job involves numerous scientific tests of physical evidence in a crime laboratory, doesn't it?

2. Yes, it does. You are absolutely right.

1. Personally I supposed that a criminalist's job was to conduct a crime scene search and discover physical evidence.

2. Exactly so. My job is divided into two main stages: the first is crime scene search and recovery of physical evidence.

the second is laboratory examination of physical evidence.

1. Which of these two responsibilities is more important in your opinion?

2. As I see it, both of them are very important. The field activity of a

ей работе.

Как ты, вероятно, знаешь я эксперт-криминалист. Видишь ли, моя работа очень разнообразная (многогранная). Она включает дактилоскопию, баллистику, исследование док-ов и почерка, спектрофотографию, микрофотографию, рентгеновское исследование, исследование волос и волокон, химическое и токсикологическое исследование, металлургическое и минералогическое и многие, многие другие.

Насколько я могу судить из твоего ответа, твоя работа включает многочисленные научные исследования физических доказ-ств в криминалистической лаборатории, не так ли?

Да, ты абсолютно прав.

Лично я предполагал, что работа эксперта - это проведение осмотра места происшествия и изъятие физических доказательств.

Точно так. Моя работа делится на две основные стадии: первая - осмотр места происшествия и изъятие физических доказательств.

вторая - лабораторное исследование физических доказательств

Какая из этих обязанностей более важная по-твоему?

Как я считаю, обе из них очень важные. Деятельность эксперта

criminalist is as important as the laboratory examination of physical evidence. Thorough and accurate crime scene search often determines success of a criminal investigation.

1. Thank you, Victor. You really seem to have chosen one of the most difficult and interesting professions.
2. Well, I think so.

на месте происшествия также важна как и лабораторное исследование вещественных доказ-ств. Тщательный и полный осмотр места происшествия часто определяет успех уголовного расследования.

Спасибо, Виктор. Ты действительно, кажется, выбрал одну из самых трудных и интересных профессий.
Да, думаю это так.

Dialogue IV

1. Excuse me, I know your friend works as a forensic scientist, doesn't he?
2. Yes, he does. Your are right. He is one of the best experts in a crime laboratory.

Простите, я знаю, что ваш товарищ работает экспертом-криминалистом, не так ли?
Да, ты прав. Он один из лучших экспертов в криминалистической лаборатории.

1. Does he often go out to a crime scene?
2. Rather often, in all serious crimes.

Он часто выезжает на место происшествия?
Довольно часто, во всех серьезных преступлениях.

1. Could you tell me about his responsibilities at the crime scene?
2. Of course. He has a lot of responsibilities at the crime scene.

Не мог бы ты мне рассказать о его обязанностях на месте происшествия?
Конечно. У него много обязанностей на месте происшествия?

1. What does he begin a crime scene search with?
2. Upon arrival at the scene he takes control of it and provides adequate scene security and protection.

С чего он начинает осмотр места происшествия?
По прибытии на место происшествия он берет его под контроль, обеспечивает соответствующую безопасность и охрану места.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. What does he do then? | Что он делает потом? |
| 2. Then he conducts preliminary survey, takes photographs of the scene, identifies and protects transient evidence and forms a detailed plan of the search. | Затем он проводит предварительный осмотр, делает фотографии места, идентифицирует и сохраняет кратковременные доказательства и составляет план осмотра. |
| 1. What is the most difficult task during crime scene search? | Какая самая трудная задача во время осмотра места происшествия? |
| 2. In my opinion, it is to conduct detailed search. | По-моему, это проводить детальный осмотр. |
| 1. What does he do at this stage of the search? | Что он делает на этой стадии осмотра? |
| 2. This is a very big question, of course. You see, it is easier to say what he doesn't do. | Это очень большой вопрос, конечно. Видишь ли, проще сказать, что он не делает. |
| 1. As far as I know, he handles the evidence. | Насколько я знаю, он имеет дело с доказательствами. |
| 2. Exactly so. He finds, collects, protects different types of physical evidence, treats, develops and lifts fingerprints, makes casts of footprints and toolmarks. He records and marks all evidence, ensures its proper packing, preservation and delivery to a crime laboratory. | Да, точно так. Он находит, собирает, сохраняет различные типы физических доказательств, обрабатывает, проявляет и снимает отпечатки пальцев руки, делает слепки со следов ног, следов орудий. Он фиксирует (протоколирует), маркирует все док-ва, обеспечивает их правильную упаковку, сохранение и доставку в криминалистическую лабораторию. |
| 1. Personally I find this job extremely difficult and quite interesting. | Лично я нахожу, что эта работа очень трудная и довольно интересная. |
| 2. I can't deny that. | Не могу это отрицать. |

Ex. XXVII. Translate into Russian.

1. Меня зовут Я студент второго курса. Я изучаю право в Волгоградской академии МВД России. Наша академия готовит квалифи-

цированных юристов, следователей и экспертов-криминалистов. Я выбрал(а) профессию эксперта-криминалиста. Эта профессия очень интересная, необходимая, полезная и важная для объективного отправления правосудия. В наше время невозможно проводить эффективное расследование без служб криминалистической лаборатории. Деятельность эксперта-криминалиста играет важную роль при расследовании преступлений. Во многих случаях только криминалистическая лаборатория может представить точную объективную информацию и обеспечить успешное раскрытие преступлений.

2. Профессия эксперта-криминалиста очень сложная, многогранная и требует широкообразованного специалиста с хорошим знанием судебной фотографии, трасологии, криминалистического исследования документов и почерка и других. Эксперт не может эффективно выполнять свою работу без соответствующей практической подготовки. Эксперт должен овладеть многими профессиональными навыками: проводить тщательный осмотр места происшествия, фотографировать место происшествия, людей, предметы являющиеся доказательствами, следовые доказательства, искать, выявлять, собирать, сохранять вещественные доказательства, обрабатывать, проявлять и снимать отпечатки пальцев рук, делать слепки со следов ног, следов шин автомобиля, следов орудий преступления, правильно обращаться с доказательствами, проводить научное исследование доказательств в криминалистической лаборатории.

3. Успешное расследование преступления невозможно без опытного эксперта, который обладает такими профессиональными качествами, как: компетенция, ум, профессионализм, энергия, настойчивость, терпение, преданность работе.

4. Основная цель криминалистической службы помогать следователю в раскрытии преступлений, предоставлять объективную, точную информацию.

Работа эксперта включает в себя: 1) осмотр места происшествия и изъятие физических доказательств и 2) всестороннее научное исследование доказательств в криминалистической лаборатории.

5. Как вы знаете, подлинная разгадка преступления часто находится на месте преступления. Эксперт-криминалист имеет много обязанностей на месте происшествия. Он ищет, находит, собирает, сохраняет вещественные доказательства; обрабатывает, проявляет и снимает отпечатки пальцев рук, делает слепки со следов ног, шин автомобиля и следов орудий преступления, фотографирует место преступления, следовые доказательства; упаковывает, маркирует и документирует

доказательства, изъятые во время осмотра, обеспечивает сохранность и контроль за доказательствами, их надлежащую доставку в лабораторию.

6. В криминалистической лаборатории эксперт проводит всестороннее научное исследование всех представленных доказательств. Он проводит различные экспертизы, такие как: трасологические, баллистические, химические, металлургические, минералогические, рентгенологические, лингвистические и многие другие.

7. Через 3 года мы заканчиваем академию. Наши курсанты будут работать в криминалистических лабораториях органов МВД и помогать следователям раскрывать такие преступления как: убийства, кражи, воровство; ДТП, грабежи, подделки, мошенничество, преступления, связанные с наркотиками, с ЭВМ, и многие другие.

Do you want to learn more about your future profession?
Read and translate these texts!

TEXT I

Physical Evidence

Physical evidence, the object of the criminalists inquires, it a term that potentially includes all physical material relevant to a criminal act.

Definitions of Evidence

1. That which is legally submitted to court as a means of establishing the truth of any alleged fact under investigation.

2. Anything which a suspect leaves at a crime scene or takes from the scene or which may be otherwise connected with the crime.

3. Physical materials present at crime scenes that are suitable for, and capable of, laboratory testing.

Terminology

Laboratory, latent, physical and tangible are all adjectives that describe the types of evidence received at the crime laboratory to be examined by experts.

The following physical evidence categories are usually discovered in most frequently investigated crimes: 1) toolmarks; 2) fingerprints and

palmprints; 3) organic materials; 4) glass and plastic fragments; 5) tracks and impressions; 6) paint; 7) clothing; 8) wood fragments; 9) paper; 10) soil; 11) fibers; 12) tools and weapons; 13) grease and oil; 14) construction and packing material; 15) documents; 16) containers; 17) metal fragments; 18) hair; 19) blood; 20) inorganic and mineralogical materials and some others.

Criminalistics activities and responsibilities are closely connected with handling physical evidence from the moment of its recovery at the crime scene, then its proper collection, preservation, packaging, transportation to a crime laboratory, and finally its scientific analysis using modern technologies, scientific procedures and up-to-date equipment.

Scientific analysis of physical evidence is absolutely essential to conducting an effectual investigation. Physical evidence is an accurate reflection of the events constituting a criminal offence.

The criminalistics process supplies accurate and objective information to the criminal investigation.

Ex. XXVIII. Match English and Russian equivalents:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. fingerprints | 1. инструменты |
| 2. palmprints | 2. документы |
| 3. toolmarks | 3. бумага |
| 4. footimpressions | 4. масло |
| 5. blood | 5. краска |
| 6. blood stains | 6. отпечатки пальцев |
| 7. glass | 7. отпечатки пальцев рук |
| 8. wood | 8. жир, смазка |
| 9. paint | 9. волос |
| 10. grease | 10. упаковочный материал |
| 11. oil | 11. кровь |
| 12. soil | 12. стекло |
| 13. hair | 13. строительный материал |
| 14. fibers | 14. пятна крови |
| 15. tools | 15. обломки металла |
| 16. weapons | 16. следы ног |
| 17. paper | 17. дерево |
| 18. clothing | 18. почва |
| 19. documents | 19. волокна (нити) |
| 20. construction material | 20. оружие |
| 21. packing material | 21. следы орудий (инструментов) |

22. metal fragments

22. одежда (предметы одежды)

Ex. XXIX. Answer the questions:

1. What is the object of the criminalistics inquires?
2. What does a term «physical evidence» include?
3. Can you name all adjectives that describe evidence received at the crime laboratory?
4. What types of physical evidence are usually discovered at a crime scene?
5. What are criminalistics activities and responsibilities connected with?
6. What do you think?
Is scientific analysis of physical evidence essential to conducting an effectual investigation?
Is physical evidence an accurate reflection of the events of a crime?

Text II

Basic Stages in Search Operation

I. Preparation.

Prepare equipment and basic materials necessary for search operation.

II. Approach scene.

Be alert for discarded evidence, take control of scene. Consider personal safety.

III. Secure and Protect Scene.

Check for adequate scene security. Determine the extent of the search area.

IV. Initiate Preliminary Survey.

Cautiously walk through the scene, take preliminary photographs, determine the extent of the search area, identify and protect transient evidence, form a detailed plan of the search.

V. Evaluate Physical Evidence Possibilities.

1. This evaluation begins upon arrival at scene and becomes detailed in preliminary stage.

2. Based on preliminary survey establish evidence types most likely to be found.
3. Concentrate on the most transient evidence.
4. Consider the great variety of possible evidence.
5. Focus first on the easily accessible areas in open view and progress eventually to possible out-of-view locations - look for purposely hidden items.

YI. Prepare Narrative description of Scene.

YII. Depict Scene Photographically.

1. Begin photography as soon as possible - plan before photographing.
2. Photograph entire area before it is entered.
3. Photograph victims, crowd and vehicles.
4. Photograph entire scene with overall, medium, and close-up coverage, using measurement scale when necessary.
5. Photograph major evidence items before they are moved.
6. Photograph all latent fingerprints and other impression evidence, before lifting and casting accomplished.

YIII. Prepare diagram/sketch of scene.

The diagram establishes permanent record of items, conditions and distance/size relationships.

Diagrams supplement photographs.

Conduct Detailed Search. Record and Collect Physical Evidence.

1. Accomplish search based on previous evaluation of evidence possibilities.
2. Photograph all items before collection.
3. Mark evidence locations on diagram/sketch.
4. Do not handle evidence excessively after recovery.
5. Record and mark all evidence, place identifying marks on evidence containers.
6. Do not forget entrance and exit areas at scene for potential evidence.
7. Ensure proper evidence packing and preservation.
8. Maintain custody and control of evidence.
9. Ensure proper delivery of evidence to crime laboratory.

X. Conduct Final Survey.

This survey is a critical review of all aspects of the search. Check documentation of all search operations. Take photographs of scene showing final condition after completion of search.

Ex. XXX. Translate and retranslate:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. to arrive at a crime scene | 1. прибыть на место происшествия |
| 2. to be alert for discarded evidence | 2. быть бдительным с целью обнаружения выброшенных док-ств; |
| 3. to secure and protect the scene | 3. обеспечить безопасность и охранять место преступления; |
| 4. to consider personal safety | 4. принимать во внимание личную безопасность |
| 5. to determine the extent of the search area | 5. определить протяженность места (района) осмотра; |
| 6. to initiate preliminary survey | 6. начинать предварительный осмотр; |
| 7. to cautiously walk through the scene | 7. осторожно пройти через место преступления; |
| 8. to identify and protect transient evidence | 8. идентифицировать и сохранять временные (преходящие) док-ва |
| 9. to form a detailed plan of the search | 9. составить подробный план осмотра; |
| 10. to evaluate physical evidence possibilities | 10. оценить возможности (вероятность обнаружения физических доказательств); |
| 11. to depict the scene photographically | 11. изобразить место преступления с помощью фотографий; |
| 12. to record and collect physical evidence | 12. фиксировать (протоколировать) и собирать физические док-ва; |
| 13. to examine entrance and exit areas for potential evidence | 13. изучить (исследовать) место входа на м. преступления и выхода с него; |
| 14. to ensure proper evidence packing and preservation | 14. обеспечить правильную (надлежащую) упаковку и сохранение доказательств; |
| 15. to maintain custody and control of evidence | 15. обеспечить хранение и контроль за доказательствами. |

Ex. XXI. Put instructions in the right order:

- a) Prepare diagram of scene.
- b) Evaluate physical evidence possibilities.
- c) Conduct detailed search.
- d) Prepare equipment for search operation.
- e) Conduct preliminary survey.
- f) Consider personal safety.
- g) Photograph the scene, major evidence items, impression evidence.
- h) Conduct final survey.
- i) Secure and protect scene.
- j) Maintain custody and control of evidence.

TEXT III

Forensic Science Laboratory

The forensic science laboratory is divided into divisions, sections, units which provide a variety of services and examinations for crime detection. Each unit concentrates on a specialized area of forensic expertise to ensure that the most comprehensive examinations are performed on the evidence submitted. The crime laboratory provides highly specialized support to the investigator in solving crimes. The value of properly collected physical evidence examined by trained scientists in the crime laboratory cannot be overestimated. It is a vital element in criminal investigation process.

I. Document Examinations Section

One of the most popular forensic sciences is document examination. Mainly, it pertains to a minute comparison of questioned handwriting with known handwriting. Its goal is to identify the writer. Other examinations in this category are handprinting, forgeries, typewriting, check writer impression, inks, paper, obliterated and eradicated writing, indented writing, rubber stamps, charred paper and a number of other related items.

In the Document Section of the laboratory the specially trained and skilled personnel utilize the most modern scientific equipment including microscopes, special measuring devices, ultraviolet and infrared radiation

sources, special photographic facilities, and a variety of other specialized scientific instruments and techniques.

They can detect individual peculiarities and characteristics of writing and thus arrive at a scientific opinion. The crime laboratory's Document Section provides a great diversity of forensic service to law enforcement agencies. These services are of critical importance combatting white-collar crime, organized crime, drug trafficking, and general criminal activity which includes scientific examination of physical evidence involving ink, paper, forgeries, alterations, obliterations, erasures, handwriting, typewriting, office printers, photocopies etc.

II. Hairs and Fibers Section

Strong scientific evidence is available through the services of the Hairs and Fibers Section. For instance, in crimes of violence, particularly if bodily contact is made, hairs and fibers are frequently interchanged between the victim and his assailant. Hairs and fibers foreign to the victim's clothing can be matched microscopically with those from a suspect, and vice versa, thus connecting him with the crime. Hairs and fibers obtained from a suspect's weapon or a hit-and-run automobile can be matched with those of the victim.

Hairs and fibers examinations aid the investigation by connecting the suspect with the scene of the crime, identifying the scene of the crime, identifying the weapon or the instrument of the crime, identifying hit-and-run vehicles, and corroborating witness testimony.

III. Shoe and Tire Impressions Section

One of the most common scientific examinations available to a crime laboratory pertains to evidence of impressions made by shoes and tires. In cases where impressions are found on paper, floor mats, chair coverings or other material which can be removed from the crime scene, the investigator can submit such evidence to the laboratory for examination. Where impressions are found in mud, snow, or are otherwise impressed, they can be reproduced by casting, and the casts submitted to the laboratory for examination.

Upon receipt at the laboratory, shoe and tire impressions are examined for information as to make, size and other data. The shoes and tires located during an investigation are compared by a laboratory expert with the questioned impressions. In many cases the examination of shoe print and

tire tread impression can result to positive identification of a suspect or the suspects vehicle.

IY. Mineralogy Examinations

Mineralogy includes many materials mostly inorganic or mineral in character such as: glass, building materials, soil, debris, industrial dusts, minerals, safeinsulations, abrasives and gems.

Comparison will connect a suspect or object with a crime scene, prove or disprove an alibi, provide investigative leads or substantiate a chain of events.

Y. Metallurgy Examinations

Metals or metallic objects may be metallurgically examined for comparison purposes or information purposes. Determinations to ascertain if two metals or two metallic objects came from the same source or from each other usually require evaluations based on surface characteristics, microstructural characteristics, mechanical properties and composition.

YI. The Ballistics Unit

The ballistics unit provides technical services to law enforcement agencies in matters which pertain to the use of firearms during the commission of crimes. The Ballistics Unit specialists conduct tests of all types of firearms and perform microscopic examinations of discharged bullets and shells to identify the particular firearms from which they were discharged.

Other related services include the restoration of obliterated serial numbers the examination of clothing for gunpowder residue, and the performance of tests to determine the distance from which a shot was fired.

YII. Toolmarks Examinations

Toolmark identification is a microscopic side-by-side comparison that attempts to link a particular tool with a particular mark. Such a singular identification can be accomplished by comparing both class characteristics (those marks left by a particular group of tools) and the unique microscopic marks that could only have been left by one individual tool and no other.

YIII. Latent Fingerprint Examinations

The Latent Fingerprint Service examines evidence for latent fingerprints, palm prints and footprints, both in the laboratory and also at the crime scene.

Latent Fingerprint Service examines lifts, negatives, photographs, or original objects for latent prints of value for comparison purposes and also compares latent prints with any submitted known prints of named individuals whose prints are contained in criminal and civil files.

This service conducts computerized searches of latent prints in criminal files.

IX. Chemical-Toxicological Examinations

The Chemistry-Toxicology Unit provides expert forensic assistance concerning a wide variety of evidence types such as pharmaceutical and narcotic substance from narcotics cases and other sources, accelerants from arson scenes, explosives used by a terrorist or safecracker, miscellaneous stains, inks used in fraudulent documentary transactions, dyes from bank security devices and other sources and a variety of petroleum products from homicides, sexual assaults, chemical frauds, and general crime scenes.

Toxicological examinations disclose the presence of drugs or poisons on biological tissue and fluids. The toxicological findings show whether the victim of a crime died or became ill as the result of drug or poison ingestion, or whether the defendant(s) or victim(s) in a criminal matter were under the influence of drugs at the time of the commission of a crime.

X. Technical Service Division

The Engineering Section is responsible for the development, procurement and deployment of many types of technical equipment used in support of the investigative activities. This section has the capability of examining evidence of an electrical and electronic nature, conducting analysis of magnetic recordings and providing expert testimony regarding findings.

XI. Serology Examinations

Forensic serology involves the identification and characterization of blood and other body fluids on items associated with a crime or crime

scene. Evidence from violent crimes, such as murder, rape, robbery, assault, and hit-and-run accidents usually bear body fluid stains and should be submitted for examinations.

XII. DNA Examinations

Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) (дезоксирибонуклеиновая кислота - ДНК) is analyzed in body fluids and body fluids stains recovered from physical evidence in violent crimes. The results of DNA analysis on questioned body fluid stain are compared to the results of DNA analysis on known blood samples as a means of identifying or excluding an individual as the source of a questioned stain. This technique is capable of directly associating the victim of a violent crime with the subject or the subject with the crime scene, similar to a fingerprint.

XIII. Photographic examinations. Forensic Photography

Different specialized techniques such as infrared, ultraviolet, and monochromatic photography can be utilized to assist in rendering visible, latent, photographic evidence which is not otherwise visible to the unaided human eye. Examples of this type of evidence include alterations and obliterations to documents, invisible laundry marks, indented writing, etc.

Various other types of photographic examinations can be conducted such as:

- 1) comparison of film or prints to determine if they were taken by a specific camera;
- 2) examination of photographs in security matters;
- 3) determination if photographs have been altered.

Considerable information can usually be obtained from photographic evidence, using various techniques.

XIY. Linguistic Examinations. Forensic Linguistic Analysis (Authorship/Speaker Identification)

These examinations involve the application of analytical linguistic methods to written or aural evidence. They are normally done for investigative purposes, not for testimony and assist in:

- 1) determination of age, sex, educational level, geographic, ethnic background, and occupation from vocabulary, syntax, accent, etc.

2) determination of authorship/speaker through comparison of two or more handwritten documents, or two or more tape recordings.

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