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# INTRODUCTION

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## II

1. Individuals commit crimesí ó Crimes are committed...
2. Human society acceptsí ó Crimes are not acceptedí
3. Laws define criminal behaviorí ó Criminal behavior is definedí
4. Most states classify crimes intoí ó Crimes are classified intoí
5. A criminal act involvesí ó Three elements are involved iní

## III

No	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
1	Human society generally accepts that contending with crime is part of its way of life.	ontending with crime as part of way of life is generally accepted by human society.
2	Each society defines any anti-social behavior or act as unacceptable.	Any anti-social behavior can be legally defined as an offence, or a crime.
3	Crime is a social phenomenon with legal consequences.	It can be stated that crime is a social phenomenon with legal consequences.
4	A crime is any social behavior which violates a law in a particular jurisdiction.	Any social behavior which violates a law in a particular jurisdiction is considered a crime.
5	Court must prove all elements of the criminal act to find the defendant guilty.	The elements of the criminal act must be proved in court to find the defendant guilty.
6	The act which law forbids is <i>actus reus</i> .	<i>Actus reus</i> is the act which is forbidden by law.
7	A crime can involve the failure of a person to act.	The failure of a person to act can be regarded as a crime.
8	An act is a crime, when the law defines it as such one.	An act is a crime, when it is defined as such one by the law.
9	<i>Corpus delicti</i> describes all the elements that together constitute a crime.	All the elements that together constitute a crime are described as its <i>corpus delicti</i> .
10	A crime is a concurrence of the unlawful act ( <i>actus reus</i> ) and the guilty mind ( <i>mens rea</i> ) producing a harmful result.	An act is a crime, when the unlawful act ( <i>actus reus</i> ) and the guilty mind ( <i>mens rea</i> ) are connected with one another and produce a harmful result.

**Exercise 2. Practise translating sentences with the new words and word-combinations:**

1. If a crime was committed under certain circumstances it may be not a felony but a misdemeanor.

2. As felonies are always considered as serious offences, according to the law the offender must be arrested and brought to justice.

3. According to the British Criminal Law the offender is not arrested in the case of misdemeanor.

4. According to the court procedure criminal offences may be classified into indictable and non-indictables ones.

5. Murder, manslaughter, housebreaking, burglary, larceny, rape are involved in indictable offences.

6. Summary offences are usually known as petty offences such as perjury, fraud, riot, assault.

7. Indictable offences are tried by jury. Petty offences are tried summarily by justices of the peace sitting without a jury.

8. Assault is a serious crime if it is used in an attempt to commit a felony.

9. Treason is the most serious crime known to the British law.

10. When a young person is arrested for murder or other indictable offence he may be tried by a justice of the peace depending on the circumstances of the offence.

## **PART B: READING**

**Exercise 3. Read and translate international words and word-combinations from the given below texts:**

ó bank, category, combination, corruption, crime, criminal, dollar, emotion, factor, hacking, history, individual(s), jurisdiction, jury, legislature, morality, opposition, pornography, procedure, progress, prostitution, reason, reputation, revolution, security, vandalism;

ó federal, human, general(ly), logical, natural, ordinarily, political, real(ly), voluntary;

ó to analyze, to base, to license, to organize, to result, to show;

ó an automobile incident; basic elements; computer crimes; community service activities; to constitute a crime; criminal act (activity, result); criminal code; criminal justice system; cyber-crimes; economic

crimes; to indicate the seriousness; legal definition (terminology); legally defined act; mental and physical elements; military secrets; modern period; modern universal classification of crimes; nature of the crime; organized crime; physical act; political crimes; public intoxication; product of civilization; public or private interest; race or sex discrimination; to report a crime; social phenomenon (problem); traditional classification of crimes; a variety of crimes.

**Exercise 4. Skim the text "What Is a Crime?" and try to understand what it is about and what information is of primary importance or new for you.**

**Exercise 5. Read the text "What Is a Crime?" for detailed understanding:**

### **TEXT I: WHAT IS A CRIME?**

*Nullem crimen sine lege (Lat.)<sup>1</sup>*

What is a crime? No one really knows what causes it, why crime occurs. Human society generally accepts that fighting with crime is part of its way of life. In this view, crime is a natural by-product of civilization.

Laws defining criminal behavior were in evidence before 2000 BC. Throughout history, crime has been a problem for all recorded civilizations. In spite of the progress made, society is still far from understanding crime and its causation.

One reason for it is a lack of clarity as to what constitutes a crime. Since crime is a social problem which results from social interaction, it is logical to analyze it from a social standpoint. However, in order to be a crime, an act must be legally defined as such one. Therefore, society defines a social behavior or act in legal terminology as unacceptable, thus creating a legal definition of criminal behavior. So defining an act as a crime involves both social and legal concerns:

ó social ó from the standpoint that the act is socially unacceptable;

ó legal ó from the standpoint that there must be a law against an act, if it is dealt with the Criminal Justice System.

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<sup>1</sup> Without law there can be no crime.

Therefore it can be stated that crime is a social phenomenon with legal consequences.

Generally speaking, any social behavior which violates a law in a particular jurisdiction is considered a crime.

Crime can result from the commission of an act in violation of the law or from the omission of a required legal act. For example, a crime can be an intentional act of striking another person or stealing someone else's property. A crime can also involve the failure of a person to act, such as a parent's failure to care for a child, or the failure to report a crime or an automobile incident.

The legal definition of a crime involves the elements of the criminal acts that must be proved in court to find the defendant guilty. Most criminal acts have both mental and physical elements.

In order to be a crime certain basic elements are required. These elements form the *corpus delicti* or "body of the crime". *Corpus delicti* describes all the elements that together constitute a crime. It includes:

ó the *actus reus*, or "guilty act", the act which is forbidden by law;

ó the *mens rea*, or "guilty mind", the element of the crime that deals with the defendant's intent to commit a criminal act. A person ordinarily cannot be convicted of a crime unless it is proved that he or she intentionally knowingly or willingly committed the criminal act. (Criminal intent means that a defendant wilfully and knowingly acts based on conscious wrongdoing);

ó the combination (concurrence) of *actus reus* and *mens rea*, the relationship of the act to the criminal intent or result.

To prove that an act is a crime, it must be shown that the physical act and the mental state are connected with one another, i.e., a concurrence of act and intent ó *actus reus* and *mens rea* ó must be present.

### **Exercise 6. Answer the following questions on the text "What Is a Crime?":**

1. When did laws defining criminal behavior appear?

2. Do you agree with the statement that crime is a social problem? Why do you think so?

3. Is it necessary to create a legal definition of criminal behavior? What for?

4. What is considered a crime?

5. What types of behavior can crime result from?

6. What does the legal definition of a crime involve?
7. What is *corpus delicti*? What does it describe?
8. What is *actus reus*?
9. What is *mens rea*?
10. Why is it necessary to show that the physical act and the mental state are connected with one another?

**Exercise 7. Which of the statements from the text "What Is a Crime?" are true or false?**

1. Human society doesn't accept that contending with crime is part of its way of life.
2. Crime is a social problem which results from social interaction.
3. Social behavior related to a law in a particular jurisdiction is considered a crime.
4. *Corpus delicti* means *actus reus*.
5. *Mens rea* is the element of the crime that deals with the defendant's intent to commit a criminal act.

**PART C: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR FOCUSES**

**Exercise 8. Match the following English words and word-combinations with their Russian equivalents:**

1	human society	a	
2	to constitute a crime	b	
3	social interaction	c	
4	creating a legal definition	d	
5	to convict of a crime	e	
6	social and legal concerns	f	
7	a natural by-product	g	
8	the failure to report a crime	h	
9	to violate a law	i	
10	crime and its causation	j	

**Exercise 9. Find in the text "What Is a Crime?" the English equivalents for the following Russian word-combinations:**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ ) ;
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Exercise 10. Find in the text "What Is a Crime?" the Russian equivalents for the following English word-combinations:**

- 1) to define an act in legal terminology;
- 2) a social phenomenon;
- 3) to involve the failure of a person to act;
- 4) to be in evidence before 2000 BC;
- 5) the omission of a required legal act;
- 6) act which is forbidden by law;
- 7) to commit a criminal act;
- 8) in this view;
- 9) *corpus delicti*;
- 10) to involve both social and legal concerns.

**Exercise 11. Match the synonyms and translate them into Russian:**

1	to be in evidence	a	body of the crime
2	<i>mens rea</i>	b	crime
3	social interaction	c	to break a law
4	to forbid	d	guilty act
5	<i>corpus delicti</i>	e	to take place
6	intentional	f	public cooperation
7	<i>actus reus</i>	g	wilful
8	criminal behavior	h	to prohibit
9	to violate a law	i	criminal conduct
10	criminal wrong(doing)	j	guilty mind

**Exercise 12. Match the antonyms and translate them into Russian:**

1	omission	a	sources
2	to constitute	b	criminal behavior
3	to take care	c	willingly
4	to forbid	d	to disprove
5	consequences	e	to observe a law
6	to prove	f	to neglect
7	intentionally	g	disorder
8	legal conduct	h	to permit
9	to violate a law	i	to separate
10	order	j	commission

**Exercise 13. Revise your knowledge of new terms related to crimes and their classification.**

**Exercise 14. Form Participle II of the given verbs and translate them into Russian:**

1) to accept, to cause, to commit, to convict, to define, to form, to prove, to report, to require, to violate;

2) to fight, to find, to forbid, to know, to make, to show, to speak, to steal, to strike, to understand.

**Exercise 15. Practise translating the following sentences paying attention to the verb-form and voice of the predicate:**

1. A crime may be defined as criminal activity harmful to others, for which there is no legally acceptable justification or excuse.

2. As it was mentioned earlier, crimes are classified in various ways.

3. Most crimes are not reported, not recorded, not finished, or not able to be proved.

4. Classification of crimes was based on the extent of punishment that could be given for their commission.

5. The word *öcrimeö* is generally associated with wrongdoing.

6. There is a wide range of punishments that can be imposed on a criminal for the crime committed.

7. Serious crimes are usually tried upon indictment before a judge and jury.

8. Some bank employees were found guilty of embezzling the bank's funds.

9. Depending on aggravating factors a crime is considered more or less serious.

10. A crime committed in one state may be classified differently than if it was committed in another state.

## **PART D: READING SKILLS DEVELOPMENT**

**Exercise 16. Skim the text "Crimes: Ways to Classify" to understand its topic and general ideas.**

**Exercise 17. Scan the text "Crimes: Ways to Classify" to find:**

**a) the English equivalents for the following Russian word-combinations:**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ ;

**b) the Russian equivalents for the following English word-combinations:**

- 1) the omission of an act required by the Criminal (penal) code;
- 2) punishment imposed on a criminal;
- 3) indictable offence;
- 4) criminal activity harmful to others;
- 5) to try on indictment before a jury.

**Exercise 18. Read the text "Crimes: Ways to Classify" and translate into Russian using a dictionary:**

## **TEXT II: CRIMES: WAYS TO CLASSIFY**

### ***PART A***

A crime is the commission of an act prohibited or the omission of an act required by the criminal (penal) code of an organized political state. There can be no crime unless there is an advance notice of the behavior prohibited or required.

A crime also may be defined as criminal activity harmful to others, for which there is no legally acceptable justification or excuse.

Crimes are classified in different ways: in accordance with the court procedure, in accordance with the social harm, in accordance with the subject matter, etc. Legislature enacts criminal codes which distinguish between felonies and misdemeanors.

#### ***Traditional Classification of Crimes***

There is a variety of crimes that can be committed by individuals. Some crimes, such as murder or kidnapping, are considered serious ones by society. Other crimes, such as speeding or trespassing, are not considered serious. Although all crimes mean a violation of the law, there is a wide range of punishments that can be imposed on a criminal.

Classification of crimes is based on the extent of punishment that can be given for committing them. The punishment is usually based on the seriousness of the crime. States may differ as to the classification of any particular crime. A crime committed in one state may be classified differently than if it was committed in another state.

#### ***Felony***

A felony is considered a serious crime. Most states and the federal government classify a crime that is punishable by more than one year in prison as a felony. Some states consider a felony as any crime that is punishable by anything from probation and a fine to capital punishment. A felony that is punishable by death is considered a capital crime.

In other words, a felony is an act often punishable by a long-term imprisonment or by death.

There are many different crimes that are considered felonies in most states. Among the felonies recognized by Common law are homicide (murder and manslaughter), arson, rape, robbery, burglary, and larceny. By the modern period the number of felonies has been significantly

enlarged by legislation to include such offenses as kidnapping, tax evasion, and drug dealing.

### ***Misdemeanor***

All violations of the criminal code not deemed to be felonies are misdemeanors. A misdemeanor is considered a less serious crime. Most states and the federal government classify a crime that is punishable by a year or less in prison, as a misdemeanor. Some states consider a misdemeanor as any crime that is punishable only by fine, probation, or community service activities. If a misdemeanor is considered a very minor offense, such as jaywalking, the crime may be classified as a petty offense.

There is a wide variety of crimes that are considered misdemeanors in most states. Some common misdemeanors include: public intoxication, drunkenness in public, shoplifting, trespassing, theft of small sums of money, prostitution, vandalism, use of a false ID, etc.

Whether a crime is considered a felony or a misdemeanor will many times depend on any aggravating factors. These are factors that make a crime more serious. For example, the theft of a very inexpensive item from a store may be considered a misdemeanor. However, the theft of multiple items that are worth thousands of dollars may be considered a felony.

## ***PART B***

### ***Classification of Crimes in accordance with the Court Procedure***

This approach classifies crimes into indictable and non-indictable offences.

Indictable offences include treasons and felonies. They belong to the most serious crimes, are tried on indictment before a jury.

Non-indictable offences are petty offences. They are tried by justices of the peace without jury.

### ***Classification of Crimes in accordance with the Subject Matter***

According to their subject matter crimes are classified as:

o crimes against the state (treason, sedition);

o crimes against persons (murder, manslaughter, rape, kidnapping, assault);

- ó crimes against habitation (burglary, arson);
- ó crimes against property (larceny, embezzlement, robbery);
- ó crimes against public order (disorderly conduct, public drunkenness);
- ó crimes against administration of justice (obstruction, bribery);
- ó crimes against public morals (prostitution, gambling, profanity).

### *Modern Universal Classification of Crimes*

It includes the following groups:

- ó crimes against the person;
- ó crimes against property;
- ó crimes against public order;
- ó crimes against public morals;
- ó professional or white-collar crimes;
- ó organized crime.

### **Exercise 19. Which of the statements from the text Crimes: Ways to Classify are true or false?**

1. There is a variety of crimes that can be committed by animals.
2. The theft of multiple items that are worth thousands of dollars may be considered a misdemeanor.
3. Such crimes as shoplifting or trespassing are not considered serious.
4. Some common misdemeanors include: murder, rape, burglary, kidnapping, arson, robbery.
5. Classification of crimes is based on the extent of punishment that can be given for committing them.

### **Exercise 20. Choose the best variant to make the following sentences complete:**

1. A crime is
  - a) an advance notice of the behavior prohibited or required;
  - b) a violation of the criminal laws;
  - c) an activity harmful to others.
2. The punishment is usually based on ...
  - a) felonies and misdemeanors;
  - b) any aggravating factors;
  - c) the seriousness of the crime.

3. Indictable offences í
  - a) belong to misdemeanors;
  - b) are punishable only by fine;
  - c) include treasons and felonies.
4. Thereø a wide range of punishments that can be í
  - a) imposed on a criminal;
  - b) classified as a petty offense;
  - c) tried on indictment before a jury.
5. A capital crime í
  - a) may be defined as criminal activity;
  - b) is a felony thatø punishable by death;
  - c) depends on any aggravating factors.

**Exercise 21. Skim the text òOther Sources of Crimes Classificationö to understand its topic and general ideas.**

### **TEXT III: OTHER SOURCES OF CRIMES CLASSIFICATION**

#### **PART A**

The American Heritage Dictionary defines òcrimeö as an act committed or omitted in violation of law forbidding or commanding it, and for which punishment is imposed upon conviction.

As it was mentioned above, crimes are classified in various ways. Some categories are given below:

#### ***Classification of Crimes as to the Interest***

This classification is divided into crimes against public interest and crimes against private interest.

##### ***A. Crimes against Public Interest***

Crimes against public interest include treason, sedition, rebellion, corruption, etc.

Treason is the crime of betraying a nation by acts considered dangerous to its security. Selling military secrets to a foreign power is one example; giving aid to the enemy in time of war is another.

Sedition is organizing or encouraging opposition to the government, especially in speeches or writings. In wartime seditious acts may often be classified as treason.

Rebellion is the attempted overthrow of a government; if it succeeds it is a revolution.

## ***B. Crimes against Private Interest***

Crimes against private interest are divided into crimes against persons and crimes against property.

### ***I. Crimes against Persons***

Crimes against persons include homicide, assault and battery, rape, and kidnapping.

Homicide is the general term for killing an individual. It is a killing that is not criminal, such as killing in self-defense or to prevent the commission of a serious felony.

Criminal homicide is classified according to the nature of the crime. Premeditated murder is the most serious offense.

Manslaughter includes killings that are the result of recklessness or violent emotion.

Battery is the unlawful use of physical force on another person, and assault is the attempt to commit battery.

Assault, as intent to harm, must carry with it a threat of danger.

### ***II. Crimes against Property***

Crimes against property are theft and larceny, embezzlement, forgery, hijacking, receiving stolen property, robbery, burglary, arson, and trespass. Most of these crimes involve stealing in one form or another, but distinctions are made between them to indicate the seriousness of the offense.

Theft is the general term covering larceny, robbery, and burglary.

Larceny is the taking away of personal goods without the owner's consent. Robbery is a form of larceny involving violence or the threat of violence against the victim.

Burglary is defined as breaking and entering a building with the intent to commit a theft or some other felony.

Embezzlement is the illegal taking of goods (usually money) by someone to whom the goods have been entrusted for his/ her own use. Bank employees, for example, have been found guilty of embezzling the bank's funds.

Arson is the unlawful and voluntary burning of property. If the fire causes death, the arsonist is considered guilty of murder even if there was no intent to kill. Trespass is the unauthorized entry upon land. Neither knowledge of what one is doing, nor malice are necessary for a trespass to be committed.

## ***PART B***

### ***Classification of Crimes as to the Nature of the Wrong***

As to the nature of the wrong, crimes are classified into:

- a) crimes against public peace and order (drunk and disorderly conduct, illegal speeding, rioting, carrying weapons, etc.);
- b) crimes against public decency and morality (bigamy, prostitution, obscenity, sexual harassment, vagrancy, neglect to bury the dead, etc.).

### ***Classification of Crimes as to the Criminal Result***

As to the criminal result, crimes are classified into:

- a) crimes of damage where the offence is described as the causation of the harmful result (e. g. homicide, injury, theft);
- b) crimes of danger where punishment is imposed merely for creating danger, even though the harmful result does not occur (e. g. attempted crimes).

### ***Classification of Crimes as to the Structure of a Crime***

This classification is divided into:

- a) simple crimes which consist of a single act;
- b) compound crimes where a single act constitutes two or more felonies;
- c) continuous crimes where the crimes take place through a period of time (e. g. possession of unlicensed weapons and receiving stolen property).

Crimes can also be classified into other categories, such as economic crimes, environmental crimes, enterprise crimes, political crimes, computer-related crimes and other high tech crimes, etc.

**Exercise 22. Scan the text "Other Sources of Crimes Classification" to find:**

**a) the English equivalents for the following Russian word-combinations:**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ ;

**b) the Russian equivalents for the following English word-combinations:**

- 1) to carry a threat of danger;
- 2) stealing in one form or another;
- 3) the attempted overthrow of a government;
- 4) to be guilty of embezzling the bank's funds;
- 5) act committed or omitted in violation of law.

**Exercise 23. Retell the text "Other Sources of Crimes Classification" in Russian.**

## **PART E: READING, DISCUSSION AND WRITING**

**Exercise 24. Read the text "Types of Crimes and their Classification according to British and American Law" using a dictionary:**

### ***TEXT IV: TYPES OF CRIMES AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO BRITISH AND AMERICAN LAW***

The word "crime" is generally associated with wrongdoing. Human societies may define crimes differently. Modern societies generally regard crimes as offences against the public or the state. Thus, crime is a breach of rules or laws for which some governing authority can ultimately prescribe a punishment.

Among states there are different points of view what a crime is. For example, murdering, stealing, damaging somebody's property are unlawful in all countries. As to race or sex discrimination, it hasn't been

considered a crime for a long time. In recent years the Internet has grown explosively and there appeared the new crimes, such as unauthorized access or öhackingö, copyright infringements, child pornography, etc. Cyber-crimes may intentionally harm the reputation of the victim, or threaten a nation's security.

Most crimes are not reported, not recorded, not followed through, or not able to be proved. When informal relationships and sanctions are insufficient to establish and maintain a desired social order, a state may impose more strict systems of social control.

In the UK and USA crimes are categorized in different ways:

### ***As Felonies or Misdemeanors***

This classification is based on the nature and the maximum punishment that can be imposed.

Felony involves serious misconduct that is punishable by death or by imprisonment for more than one year. Most state criminal laws subdivide felonies into different classes with varying degrees of punishment.

Crimes that do not amount to felonies are misdemeanors or violations. It is misconduct for which the law prescribes punishment of no more than one year in prison.

### ***As Indictable Offences, Summary Offences and Either-Way Offences***

1. Indictable offences: these are the most serious ones and are punishable by the longest prison terms. They include murder, rape and robbery and can only be tried in the Crown Court.

2. Summary offences: they are the least serious ones, such as speeding and drunk driving. Summary trials are heard in magistrates' courts.

3. Either-way offences: they can be heard either in the Crown Court or by magistrates. Examples of either-way offences include theft, drug offences and less serious physical violence. A magistrate can decide that an either-way offence is serious enough to be heard in the Crown Court where the penalties prescribed can be more severe. If, however, a magistrate decides that an either-way offence can be heard as a summary trial, the defendant can choose to move the trial to the Crown Court.

### ***Classification Based on the Kind of Harm Done***

There are crimes:

- ó against the person or the individual (assault or murder);
- ó against property (burglary, arson, theft);
- ó against public rights which belong in common to all citizens (treason and offences against public order).

### ***Classification Based on the Methods of Trial***

Serious crimes are usually tried upon indictment (or formal accusation) before a judge and jury.

Less serious crimes are tried summarily before magistrates sitting without a jury.

**Exercise 25. Look through the texts IóIV from Unit I. Translate the following English word-combinations into Russian in written form:**

1	all the elements that together constitute a crime
2	to classify crimes in different ways
3	crimes of danger
4	an act punishable by a long-term imprisonment or by death
5	professional or white-collar crimes
6	to try on indictment before a jury
7	a natural by-product of civilization
8	to involve something in one form or another
9	a violation of Criminal Law (Criminal Code)
10	indictable and non-indictable offences
11	crimes of damage
12	to be far from understanding crime and its causation
13	neither knowledge, nor malice
14	punishment imposed on a criminal
15	the illegal taking of goods or money by someone
16	the defendant's intent to commit a criminal act
17	to analyze something from a social standpoint
18	to try by justices of the peace without jury
19	felonies and misdemeanors
20	simple, compound and continuous crimes

## Useful Phrases for Doing Interactive Exercises

It seems to me that	, ( - )
In my opinion	( - )
To my mind	
I think that	,
I believe that	,
First of all	
Next	( )
Finally	
I agree with you	
I disagree with you	
In conclusion	
To conclude I would say	( )

### Exercise 26. TEAM WORK:

Write down from the given above texts types of classification of crimes, their main categories, types of crimes and categories of punishment provided by law:

Type of Classification	Main Categories of Classification	Types of Crimes	Types of Punishment Provided
Traditional Classification	Felony	murder, manslaughter, arson, rape, robbery, burglary, larceny	punishable by more than one year in prison or by death
	Misdemeanor		
Classification in accordance with the Court Procedure/ Methods of Trial			

<b>Type of Classification</b>	<b>Main Categories of Classification</b>	<b>Types of Crimes</b>	<b>Types of Punishment Provided</b>
Classification in accordance with the Subject Matter			
Modern Universal Classification			
Classification as to the Interest	Crimes against Public Interest	treason, sedition, rebellion, corruption	
	Crimes against Private Interest	<u>crimes against the person:</u> homicide, assault and battery, rape, and kidnapping	
		<u>crimes against property:</u> theft, larceny, embezzlement, forgery, hijacking, robbery, burglary, arson, trespass	
Classification as to the Nature of the Wrong			
Classification as to the Criminal Result			
Classification as to the Structure of a Crime			
Classification in accordance with the Kind of Harm Done			

**Exercise 27. CONSIDER THE ISSUE:**

**There are some definitios of crimes below. Choose the most correct one, in your opinion, and share your ideas with other cadets:**

**CRIME ISÍ**

1. Commission of an act forbidden by law.
2. Illegal activity in general.
3. The breach of rules or laws.
4. A bad, immoral or dishonorable act.
5. Deviant behavior that violates prevailing norms.
6. An offence committed against the public or the state.

**Exercise 28. BRAINSTORM:**

***PART A***

**Choose the right term for the following descriptions:**

1. Being married two persons at the same time.
2. Killing someone unintentionally.
3. Making something burn deliberately, especially a building.
4. Using illegally or stealing money from the place you work.
5. Killing a public figure for political reasons.
6. Copying official documents, money to further use illegally.
7. The unlawful entry into a building with the intent to steal things.
8. Being disloyal to your country or its government, especially by helping its enemies.
9. Killing someone illegally and intentionally.
10. An attack on someone in which he/ she is robbed in a public place.
11. Telling a lie after promising to tell the truth in a court of law.
12. Use of violence or threat to take control of a plane.
13. Hitting someone.
14. Living on the street and begging from people.
15. Stealing money or things from a bank, shop, etc., especially using careful plan and violence.

## **PART B**

**Say, what crime takes place in each situation described below:**

1. Police believe the fire destroying the factory last night was started deliberately.
2. Growing marijuana to sell and get profit.
3. The man, armed with a knife and a hand grenade, forced the pilot of Boeing 737 to fly to Tokio.
4. Somebody broke into our house when we were away on holiday and took our TV and audio.
5. Two youths came up behind 73-year-old Arthur Potter, knocked him to the ground and ran off with his wallet and watch.
6. The head of the accounts department had been transferring money to his own account systematically for several years.
7. The young boy was snatched on his way to school. Three hours later his family received a ransom demand for \$ 1000,000.
8. Police stop an automobile the driver of which is foreign and cannot demonstrate his driving license.
9. Narcotics smuggler offered the judge a sum of money for lessening criminal penalties.
10. A woman was apprehended leaving a shop with four bottles of perfume in her bag.

### **Exercise 29. DISCUSSION:**

**What or who is the following information about? Give your opinion in oral or written form:**

1. Any social behavior that violates a law in a particular jurisdiction.
2. Betraying a nation by acts dangerous to its security (for example, selling military secrets to a foreign power).
3. An act often punishable by a long-term imprisonment or by death.
4. The action of going into someone's private land without permission of the owner.
5. A concurrence of act and intent *ó actus reus* and *mens rea* *ó* is present in this social phenomenon.

## PART F: SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

### I. TOPICAL ACTIVE VOCABULARY

<b>GENERAL TYPES OF CRIMES AND OFFENCES</b>			
1	crime	1	
2	felony	2	( , )
3	indictable (non-indictable) offence	3	, ( )
4	infraction	4	
5	misdemeanor	5	( , ( ) ( ) ;
6	offence (offense)	6	;
7	petty offence	7	
8	wrong(doing)	8	
<b>TYPES OF PUNISHMENT</b>			
1	punishment	1	
2	capital punishment	2	
3	community service activities	3	
4	conviction	4	;
5	fine	5	
6	imprisonment	6	
7	incarceration	7	;
8	life imprisonment	8	
9	probation	9	( )

<b>ELEMENTS OF CRIME</b>			
1	body of the crime = <i>corpus delicti</i> ( .)	1	
2	criminal act = <i>actus reus</i> ( .)	2	( ), . ; ( , )
3	guilty mind = <i>mens rea</i> ( .)	3	; , ( )
<b>PARTICIPANTS OF CRIME (OFFENCE)</b>			
1	accessory	1	;
2	accused/ the accused	2	/
3	beholder	3	
4	complainant	4	;
5	defendant	5	; ; ;
6	eye-witness	6	
7	offender	7	; ;
8	perpetrator	8	;
9	prisoner	9	; , ; ;
10	suspect	10	
11	victim	11	;
12	witness	12	; ;
13	wrongdoer	13	;
<b>NOUNS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS</b>			
1	commission	1	
2	concurrence	2	

3	consequences	3	
4	indictment	4	;
5	harm	5	; ;
6	injury	6	
7	intent	7	
8	jury	8	
9	justice of the peace	9	
10	malice	10	
11	omission	11	
12	violation	12	,
<b>VERBS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS</b>			
1	to aggravate	1	;
2	to commit a crime	2	
3	to convict	3	;
4	to impose	4	; ;
5	to neglect	5	
6	to prohibit	6	
7	to try a case	7	

## **II. REFERENCE VOCABULARY**

<b>TYPES OF CRIMES</b>			
<b>NOUNS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS</b>			
1	aggravated assault	1	
2	arson	2	
3	assault	3	;
4	assault and battery	4	
5	battery	5	
6	bigamy (polygamy)	6	; ( )
7	bribery	7	
8	burglary	8	( )

9	copyright infringement	9	
10	counterfeiting	10	;
11	either-way offences	11	( )
12	embezzlement	12	;
13	enterprise crimes	13	
14	environmental crime	14	
15	forgery	15	;
16	fraud	16	
17	gambling	17	;
18	harassment	18	;
19	high treason	19	
20	hijacking	20	
21	injury	21	;
22	kidnapping	22	
23	larceny	23	;
24	littering	24	;
25	manslaughter	25	
26	mugging	26	
27	murder	27	
28	obscenity	28	
29	obstruction	29	;
30	perjury	30	;
31	premeditated (crime)	31	
32	profanity	32	;
33	rape	33	
34	rebellion	34	;
35	riot	35	

36	robbery	36	
37	sedition	37	;
38	shoplifting	38	
39	stealing	39	
40	smuggling	40	;
41	tax evasion	41	
42	theft	42	
43	treason	43	;
44	trespass	44	,
45	vagrancy	45	

### III. VOCABULARY

<b>NOUNS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS</b>			
1	advance notice	1	
2	behavior	2	
3	Common Law	3	
4	concern(s)	4	. ; ;
5	failure	5	; ;
6	justification	6	
7	lack	7	;
8	legislature	8	
9	standpoint	9	
10	subject matter	10	( ; ; ; )
<b>VERBS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS</b>			
1	to accept	1	;
2	to care	2	
3	to command	3	;
4	to consider	4	;
5	to deal with smth/ smb (dealt, dealt)	5	- , - ; - , -
6	to deem	6	;

7	to define	7	
8	to distinguish	8	
9	to enlarge	9	
10	to extend	10	( ) ; ( ) ; ( )
11	to forbid (forbad, forbade; forbidden)	11	
12	to mention	12	
13	to regard smth/ smb	13	- , - ;
14	to require	14	
15	to snatch	15	
16	to state	16	;
17	to steal (stole, stolen)	17	
18	to strike (struck, struck)	18	
<b>ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS</b>			
1	acceptable	1	;
2	conscious	2	
3	harmful	3	
4	intentional/ intentionally	4	;
5	knowing/ knowingly	5	;
6	mental	6	;
7	wilful/ wilfully	7	;
8	willing/ willingly	8	( - ); /( ; ;

## PART G: GRAMMAR REVISION

### THE SIMPLE (INDEFINITE) TENSES: ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICES

### ПРОСТЫЕ (НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЕ) ВРЕМЕНА: ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЙ И СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

, / / -  
 -  
 , : (Active Voice)  
 , (Passive Voice).

#### Active Voice Действительный залог

*Criminals commit various types of crimes. ó*

<b>Past Simple (Indefinite)</b> ( )	õtoö + -ed/ -d	II
	<i>to commit ó committed</i>	<i>to find ó found</i>
<b>Present Simple (Indefinite)</b> ( 3- )	õtoö <i>to commit ó commit</i>	õtoö <i>to find ó find</i>
<b>Present Simple (Indefinite)</b> 3- . .	õtoö + -s (-es) <i>to commit ó commits</i>	õtoö + -s (-es) <i>to find ó finds</i>
<b>Future Simple (Indefinite)</b>	shall/ will + õtoö <i>shall/will commit</i>	shall/ will + õtoö <i>shall/will find</i>

**Passive Voice**  
**Страдательный залог**

Different types of crimes are committed by criminals. ó

**to be + Participle II**

<b>Past Simple (Indefinite)</b> ( )	to be ( ó was/ were) + Participle II <i>was/ were committed</i>	to be ( ó was/ were) + Participle II <i>was/ were found</i>
<b>Present Simple (Indefinite)</b>	to be ( ó am/ is/ are) + Participle II <i>am/ is/ are committed</i>	to be ( ó am/ is/ are) + Participle II <i>am/ is/ are found</i>
<b>Future Simple (Indefinite)</b>	shall/ will be + Participle II <i>shall/ will be committed</i>	shall/ will be + Participle II <i>shall/ will be found</i>

Active Voice Tenses	Passive Voice Tenses
<b>Past Simple (Indefinite)</b>	
<i>State <u>defined</u> each crime. ó</i>	<i>Each crime <u>was defined</u> by states. ó</i>
<b>Present Simple (Indefinite)</b>	
<i>People <u>commit</u> crimes. ó</i>	<i>Crimes <u>are committed</u> by people. ó</i>

Active Voice Tenses	Passive Voice Tenses
<b>Future Simple (Indefinite)</b>	
<i>In wartime sedition <u>will be considered</u> as a treason. ó</i>	<i>In wartime people <u>will consider</u> sedition as a treason. ó</i>

: « »  
 ( )+ « » )+  
 : Crime was/ will be  
 committed. ó / ;  
 ó , - / - : Crime was/ is/ will be  
 committed. ó / /  
 ;  
 ó - :  
 Crime was/ is/ will be committed. ó /  
 / ;  
 ó : Crime was committed by an unknown person. ó  
 ( ) .  
 , , :  
 with ó , , :  
 ; by ó .



8. Admissibility of evidence in court means that it is relevant, reliable and trustworthy and has been got in a legal way.

9. Throughout history, crime has been a problem for all recorded civilizations.

10. Category of felonies has been significantly enlarged by legislation and has involved such offenses as tax evasion, kidnapping, drug dealing and corruption.

**Exercise 2. Practise translating sentences with the new words and word-combinations:**

1. Every police officer must know rules of evidence.

2. The specimen may often be preserved for future use as evidence.

3. Documentary evidence is that which documents the people, places and things the investigating officer comes across in the investigation.

4. Direct or circumstantial evidence admissible in court and collected for trial is known as judicial evidence.

5. Judicial evidence includes the testimony, documents, things and facts which a court will accept as evidence.

6. The investigator introduced evidence at a trial which he had collected over a period of months to prove the guilt of the suspect.

7. Real evidence is of little value if it is not supplemented by testimony identifying it.

8. The truth of the charge can be proved or disproved by physical evidence, witness statements and confessions.

9. The witness testimony should include the date, place, name of the witness, name of the person to whom the statement is made, elements of the crime and facts associating the perpetrator with these elements.

10. To produce physical evidence at a trial three important factors should be considered:

ó the article must be identified;

ó the relevance of the evidence is to be proved;

ó chain of custody is to be proved.

## PART B: READING

### **Exercise 3. Read and translate international words and word-combinations from the given below texts:**

ó act, artifact, aspect, automobile, basis, business, categories, chance, concept, condition(s), container, control, criminal, date, detective, distance, existence, fact, factor, form, garage, jury, justice, information, instrument, interviewing, label, machine, material, mile(s), narcotics, organ, original, person, phase, photograph(s), revolver, sketch(es), subject, substance, technician, type;

ó authentic, competent, correct(y), critical(ly), delicate, documentary, direct(ly), especially, initial(ly), legal, logical(ly), medical, mental, physical, real, reasonable, routine, social(ly), unique;

ó to accompany, to base, to classify, to constitute, to control, to demonstrate, to document, to fix, to label, to locate, to observe, to practise, to provide, to secure, to transport;

ó appeals process; to centralize in the manner; certifying the authenticity; to classify in categories; to collect, examine, preserve and present; computer databases; to be contained in a document; crime detection; crime scene; department-standard label; disputed fact; elements of the crime; especially for a jury; examination, analysis and presentation; facts of the crime, factual material; identification and analysis; in theory and in practice; judicial personnel; material objects; perspective with photographs; to photograph and sketch in detail; physical objects; police department (officer); to present in the form; primary methods of documenting; to produce for the inspection; to react in specific situations; relevant facts; to tend logically.

### **Exercise 4. Skim the text "The Concept of Evidence and its Main Categories" and try to understand what it is about and what information is of primary importance or new for you.**

**Exercise 5. Read the text 'The Concept of Evidence and its Main Categories' for detailed understanding:**

***TEXT I: THE CONCEPT OF EVIDENCE AND ITS MAIN CATEGORIES***

What is evidence? In simple words, it is anything that helps establish the facts of the crime under investigation.

Every police officer must know rules of evidence. It is the detective, who is responsible to collect evidence and present it in court. Thus, he must be able to distinguish between factual material, which is admissible in court, and that which is worthless as evidence.

Evidence can be defined as anything that tends logically to prove or disprove a fact at issue. In a criminal case, if the matter has a bearing on the guilt or innocence of the defendant, it is evidence.

Police science describes three categories of evidence:

- ó testimonial evidence,
- ó documentary evidence,
- ó physical evidence.

***Testimonial Evidence***

What is testimonial evidence? Testimonial evidence includes statements made by witnesses. Testimony is simply evidence given in oral form. It consists of spoken facts of which witnesses have knowledge. Although the gun found at the scene, fingerprints and tire treads are evidence, they require testimony to explain their significance to the case.

Testimonial evidence is got while interviewing or interrogating.

***Documentary Evidence***

What is documentary evidence? Documentary evidence is that which documents the people, places and things the investigating officer comes across in the investigation. Photographs, sketches and notes are the primary methods of documenting.

Photographs may become critical to the investigation and be offered as evidence in the trial.

At times, it is difficult to get a full understanding of perspective with photographs only. The crime scene sketch fills this gap. Sometimes,

photographs do not capture the distances or evidence very well. The sketch rendering can also simplify a case especially for a jury.

Photographs can overwhelm the viewer with information, while the sketch simplifies and clarifies the crime scene.

### ***Physical Evidence***

What is physical evidence? Physical evidence is anything real that a suspect leaves at the crime scene or takes from the scene or that may be otherwise connected with a crime. Physical evidence can be seen, touched, smelled, or tasted. It can be solid, semi-solid or liquid in structure, large or tiny in size. Real or physical evidence often consists of the exhibits: tools in the possession of a suspect charged with a burglary; a revolver that may have been in the defendant's control at the time of a murder; a bottle allegedly holding narcotics and etc. Physical evidence may be at the immediate crime scene or miles away; on the suspect or the victim.

To find, collect, and preserve physical evidence constitute the most important phases in a criminal investigation. Responsibility for obtaining physical evidence and for maintaining a chain of evidence is the primary task of the investigating officer.

In general physical evidence can be classified in one of the two categories:

ó fixed evidence is not easily moved from a crime scene because of its size, shape or weight: footprints on the floor, or fingerprints on a wall, etc. Such evidence should be thoroughly photographed, measured and sketched in detail at the first opportunity;

ó movable evidence can be carried from a scene without too much difficulty: weapons, clothing, and other small subjects.

Some evidence is more valuable in a legal sense (more probative) than others. The crime scene provides the major opportunity to locate physical evidence. The initial response should be regarded as the only chance to recognize, record, and collect physical evidence.

### **Exercise 6. Answer the following questions on the text "The Concept of Evidence and its Main Categories":**

1. What is evidence?
2. What must every police officer know? What must he be able to distinguish between?

3. How many categories of evidence does police science describe? What are they?
4. What does testimonial evidence include?
5. When is testimonial evidence got?
6. May photographs be offered as evidence in the trial?
7. What is the investigative value of the crime scene sketch?
8. What characteristics of physical evidence do you know?
9. Where may physical evidence be located?
10. What categories can physical evidence be classified? What is the difference between them?

**Exercise 7. Which of the statements from the text 'The Concept of Evidence and its Main Categories' are true or false?**

1. Police science describes five categories of evidence.
2. Physical evidence is simply evidence given in oral form.
3. Factual material is admissible in court, and irrelevant to the case materials are worthless as evidence.
4. Documentary evidence is got while interviewing or interrogating.
5. It is the judge, who is responsible to collect evidence and present it in court.

**PART C: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR FOCUSES**

**Exercise 8. Match the following English words and word-combinations with their Russian equivalents:**

1	to be responsible to collect evidence	a	
2	statements made by witnesses and suspects	b	
3	to require testimony to explain significance of evidence to the case	c	

4	a bottle allegedly holding narcotics	d	
5	can be seen, touched, smelled, or tasted	e	
6	should be regarded as the only chance to recognize, record, and collect physical evidence	f	
7	to establish the facts under investigation	g	,
8	evidence that is more valuable in a legal sense	h	y ( )
9	maintaining a chain of evidence	i	,
10	logically to prove or disprove a fact at issue	j	, ,

**Exercise 9. Find in the text "The Concept of Evidence and its Main Categories" the English equivalents for the following Russian word-combinations:**

- 1) ;
- 2) ;
- 3) - -
- 4) ;
- 5) ;
- 6) ( -
- 7) -
- 8) ;

- 9) ( ), , ;
- 10) , .

**Exercise 10. Find in the text "The Concept of Evidence and its Main Categories" the Russian equivalents for the following English word-combinations:**

- 1) spoken facts;
- 2) to have a bearing on the guilt or innocence of the defendant;
- 3) the primary methods of documenting;
- 4) to establish the facts of the crime under investigation;
- 5) to leave at a crime scene or take from the scene;
- 6) the only chance to recognize, record, and collect physical evidence;
- 7) to know rules of evidence;
- 8) to be worthless as evidence;
- 9) to come across something or somebody in the investigation;
- 10) to be responsible to present evidence in court.

**Exercise 11. Match the synonyms and translate them into Russian:**

1	defendant	a	testimony
2	evidence	b	data
3	fixed evidence	c	accused (suspect)
4	probative evidence	d	non-movable evidence
5	anything that tends logically to prove or disprove a fact at issue	e	anything real that a suspect leaves at the crime scene or takes from it
6	evidence given in oral form	f	statements made by witnesses
7	physical evidence	g	non-fixed evidence
8	testimonial evidence	h	proof
9	facts	i	to serve as evidence
10	movable evidence	j	evidence

**Exercise 12. Match the antonyms and translate them into Russian:**

1	difficult	a	to disprove
2	to prove	b	guilt
3	fixed evidence	c	to take from the crime scene
4	innocence	d	simple (easy)
5	to leave at the crime scene	e	movable evidence

**Exercise 13. Match the following Russian word-combinations related to evidence with their English equivalents:**

1		a	to be worthless as evidence
2		b	to examine evidence
3	( )	c	to recognize evidence
4		d	to know rules of evidence
5		e	to submit evidence
6		f	to rely on evidence
7		g	to weight evidence
8		h	to overlook evidence
9		i	to handle evidence
10		j	to depend on evidence

**Exercise 14. Revise your knowledge of new terms related to evidence and its classification.**

**Exercise 15. Form Participle II of the given verbs and translate them into Russian:**

ó to capture, to describe, to distinguish, to establish, to explain, to obtain, to require, to touch;

ó to come, to find, to get, to give, to know, to leave, to make, to see, to speak, to take.

**Exercise 16. Practise translating the following sentences paying attention to the pronoun ðitö:**

**I**

1. Hearsay evidence is sometimes called ðsecond-hand evidence , because it is not direct evidence.
2. The best documentary evidence is a document itself.
3. Once evidence is obtained, the purpose is to seize it properly and use it against the accused.
4. Fixed evidence is not easily moved from a crime scene because of its size, shape or weight.
5. As soon as an item of evidence is discovered, the investigator, after initially examining it, labels it with a department-standard card (label).

**II**

1. It is impossible for someone to commit a crime without leaving evidence behind or taking it away with him.
2. It may take many months for a case to come to trial, then the trial itself may be subject to multiple delays.
3. It should be noted, that before any physical evidence can be collected and transported, it must be first recognized as such.
4. It is critically important to control the evidence and to be accountable for that control.
5. It is not the officer's job to analyze the evidence or to draw conclusions from it in testimony.

**III**

1. It is the investigator, who is responsible to collect evidence and submit it in court.
2. It is in the court that all the facts are tied together to help a judge or jury make a decision to convict or not to convict the suspect.
3. Presenting evidence related to the weapon of murder means establishing that it is the object that has caused injuries leading to the victim's death.
4. It is in the court that the forensic science testifies as an expert examining evidence on the tried case.
5. It is the jury, not the evidence, not the investigator, not the witness, that convicts or acquits the defendant.

**Exercise 17. Practise translating the following sentences paying attention to the meaning of the verb òto haveö:**

1. Each person involved in crime detection has his own responsibility for objective and impartial investigation.
2. If a search group is going to examine a crime scene, it has to be very careful not to destroy or overlook any piece of evidence.
3. Trustworthy and sufficient evidence will have been presented by the day of court session.
4. Each eyewitness has to inform the interrogator about events related to the crime he has seen himself.
5. This so called evidence had nothing to do with investigation of this case.
6. Direct evidence can include testimony of the witness who has directly observed the commission of the crime.
7. Members of the search group had a lot of work with evidence while searching a crime scene.
8. After an interview the interrogator should discuss the information with a witness paying attention to the facts that hadn't been spoken of.
9. There is no direct link, but it can be suggested that the person has used the gun to get ready to commit murder.
10. To conduct an interview in police stations has a very limited use.

**PART D: READING SKILLS DEVELOPMENT**

**Exercise 18. Skim the text òClassification of Evidenceö to understand its topic and general ideas.**

**Exercise 19. Scan the text òClassification of Evidenceö to find:**

**a) the English equivalents for the following Russian word-combinations:**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ -
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ ;

- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ ;

**b) the Russian equivalents for the following English word-combinations:**

- 1) to be based on the firsthand knowledge of the witness;
- 2) to state on oath at the trial;
- 3) certain minor relevant facts;
- 4) to have the mental ability to commit the crime;
- 5) the existence or absence of a socially dangerous act;
- 6) to foreshadow;
- 7) discovery, identification, and analysis of criminal evidence as a means of law enforcement;
- 8) to prove directly a disputed fact;
- 9) to bring the criminal to justice;
- 10) to speak for itself.

**Exercise 20. Read the text "Classification of Evidence" into Russian using a dictionary:**

***TEXT II: CLASSIFICATION OF EVIDENCE***

***PART A***

Crime detection is discovery, identification, and analysis of criminal evidence as a means of law enforcement.

The term "evidence" includes all the means by which the alleged fact is proved or disproved. The purpose of evidence is the discovery of the truth of the charge.

It is impossible for someone to commit a crime without leaving something behind or taking something away with him. If this evidence can be found, it may provide the proof needed to bring the criminal to justice. Evidence is collected and examined by the detectives and evidence technicians.

Evidence in criminal cases is facts on the basis of which the organ of inquiry, the investigator, and the court establish, in accordance with the law, the existence or absence of a socially dangerous act, the guilt of the person, who has committed the act, and other circumstances of importance to make a correct decision in the case.

Evidence may be classified as follows:

### ***Direct Evidence***

Direct evidence proves directly a disputed fact. It is the items (physical objects) that can be seen or certain types of the testimony of the witness who has directly observed the commission of the crime. This type of proof should point to the guilty person without any doubt and prove the exact circumstances of the crime. Direct evidence is based on the firsthand knowledge of the witness and establishes the main elements of the crime.

### ***Circumstantial Evidence***

Circumstantial evidence is that which establishes certain minor relevant facts, which help to prove the facts of the case. It indirectly links the accused to the crime. Circumstantial evidence is usually a series of events that implies guilt of a suspect. A person who is on trial for a criminal case may be asked to reveal what he or she has done before the crime or the weeks after the crime. The events that had occurred during these periods of time could foreshadow that person has committed the crime. An example is a person who has practised with a gun some weeks before his wife's murder. There is no direct link, but it can be suggested that the person has used the gun to get ready to commit murder.

Another form of circumstantial evidence is witness's testimony. At the trial people who have known the person may state on oath, how he or she would react in specific situations. This type of testimony is to demonstrate that the person under suspicion has had the mental ability to commit the crime.

In addition to mentioned information, circumstantial evidence establishes a factor or circumstance from which the court may conclude another fact of the crime.

### ***Oral Evidence***

Oral evidence is given by the spoken word, i. e. the testimony of a witness.

## ***PART B***

### ***Documentary Evidence***

Documentary evidence is written evidence contained in a document, such as business records and photographs. The best documentary evidence is a document itself. But under some circumstances, secondary evidence may be admissible. Such cases are:

- ó when the original is lost or destroyed;
- ó when the original is in the hands of the defendant, who does not want to present it to the court.

### ***Real or Physical Evidence***

Real evidence consists of material objects connected with the case and produced for the inspection of the court: weapons, bullets, blood stains, fingerprints and other evidence collected from the crime scene.

The term "physical evidence" includes any tangible evidence that has substance (not necessarily visible) and will be subject to examination, analysis, and presentation: for example, weapon used in the commission of crime, fingerprints, footprints, blood stains left at the crime scene. Real or physical evidence speaks for itself.

Real evidence may be direct or circumstantial.

### ***Hearsay or Second-Hand Evidence***

If you present evidence at a criminal trial and repeat what someone else has said, it won't be accepted as evidence by the judge. Evidence of something that you have not seen yourself as a witness is called hearsay evidence and is not admissible in the court of law. Because it is not direct evidence, hearsay evidence is sometimes called "second-hand evidence".

### ***Confession***

A confession means that a person accused of a crime acknowledges the fact that he/ she has been guilty of that crime. To constitute a confession, the admission of guilt must apply to all the elements of the

crime and exclude any reasonable doubt about the possibility of innocence. A written confession should be limited to the crime under investigation ó any mention of other crimes is prejudicial to the defendant. Though confirmation of confession is highly desirable, it has all too often been ignored in practice.

The success of criminal investigation is usually dependent upon the evidence presented to the court. It is in the court that the investigator must submit all the evidence, which he has collected. It is in the court that all the facts are tied together to help a judge or jury make a decision to convict or not to convict the suspect.

**Exercise 21. Which of the statements from the text òClassification of Evidenceö are true or false?**

1. Crime detection is discovery, identification, and analysis of criminal evidence as a means of law enforcement.

2. Circumstantial evidence is facts on the basis of which the court establishes, in accordance with the law, the existence or absence of a socially dangerous act, the guilt of the person, who has committed the act.

3. Evidence in criminal cases is facts that are not considered serious.

4. Direct evidence should point to the guilty person without any doubt and prove the exact circumstances of the crime.

5. It is possible for everybody to commit a crime without leaving something behind or taking something away with him.

6. Hearsay evidence includes any tangible evidence that has substance.

7. Oral evidence is contained in a document.

8. Real evidence is sometimes called òsecond-hand evidence .

9. Documentary evidence establishes a factor or circumstance from which the court may conclude another fact of the crime.

10. The success of criminal investigation is usually dependent upon the evidence presented to the court.

**Exercise 22. Choose the best variant to make the following sentences complete:**

1. Something that you have not seen yourself as a witness is called í

a) circumstantial evidence;

b) hearsay evidence;

c) direct evidence.

2. All the facts are tied together to help a judge or jury make a decision to convict or not to convict the suspect in the ...

- a) police precinct;
- b) crime laboratory;
- c) court.

3. Evidence in criminal cases is facts on the basis of which the organ of inquiry, and the court establish í

- a) the existence or absence of a socially dangerous act;
- b) circumstances of importance to make a correct decision in the case;
- c) the guilty party.

4. í establishes a factor or circumstance from which the court may conclude another fact of the crime.

- a) second-hand evidence;
- b) circumstantial evidence;
- c) real or physical evidence.

5. í is any tangible evidence that has substance and will be subject to examination, analysis, and presentation.

- a) direct evidence;
- b) confession;
- c) real or physical evidence.

**Exercise 23. Skim the text "Handling Evidence, While Detecting Crimes" to understand its topic and general ideas.**

### **TEXT III: HANDLING EVIDENCE, WHILE DETECTING CRIMES**

#### ***Sources of Physical Evidence***

Physical evidence may be removed from or brought to and left at the crime scene, for example, handwriting (a kidnapper's note); teeth marks; finger, palm, foot, and even ear prints. Impressions of a victim's clothing fabric have been found on the hood or fender of an automobile suspected of being involved in a hit-and-run case.

Other sources of physical evidence are the instruments used to commit the crime, for example, hammers; firearms and knives; jimmies. All are examples of what to look for at the crime scene.

It should be noted, that before any physical evidence can be collected and transported, it must be first recognized as such. Recognition is

a routine matter. Police departments today have technicians and scientific equipment available for collecting and preserving physical evidence.

In addition to the crime scene, two other possible sources of physical evidence are:

- ó the clothing and body of the victim (if not at the crime scene);

- ó the suspect: the body, clothing, weapon, automobile, house, garage, or other area or article under his or her control.

Whatever the source ó crime scene, victim, or suspect ó is, the discovery, preservation, and collection of physical evidence are the main steps equally.

Finding and analyzing evidence is only half of the investigative process. Correctly handling and presenting evidence is vital to the probative value of the material.

Evidence, from discovery to courtroom presentation, is subject to a flawless chain of custody ó a complete record of precisely who has had custody of evidence items at each stage of handling.

### ***Examining Evidence***

As soon as an item of evidence is discovered, the investigator, after initially examining it, labels it with a department-standard card (label). Typically, the label includes the investigator's signature, certifying the authenticity of the evidence and making it the first link in the chain of custody. This card accompanies the evidence wherever it goes. Each person, who subsequently examines the evidence item, signs the evidence card, noting the date and time the item has come into his possession.

### ***Preserving and Storing Evidence***

Evidence is rarely subject to deliberate tampering. However, too often, delicate evidence suffers from poor or careless handling.

Medical and some narcotics evidence is perishable and must be carefully preserved in storage. Investigations may last days, weeks, months, or years. It may take many months for a case to come to trial, then the trial itself may be subject to multiple delays. Even after conviction, the appeals process can take years. Through all of this, evidence must be preserved under proper conditions.

Labels fall off. Ink on labels becomes illegible. Improperly sealed containers allow liquids (body fluids, for example) to evaporate.

Envelopes containing trace evidence become unsealed. In everyday life, these things happen all the time. In police work, they can destroy evidence and thereby close a case.

Many police departments have adopted the kind of methods of inventory control used by retailers. They enter information on each piece of evidence into a computer database and print out a unique, machine-readable label for the item. Centralizing the evidence inventory in this manner helps ensure an unbroken chain of custody.

In conclusion it should be noted that identification, collection, and analysis of physical evidence is one of the most important aspects of the investigation.

**Exercise 24. Scan the text "Handling Evidence, While Detecting Crimes" to find:**

**a) the English equivalents for the following Russian word-combinations:**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ -
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ ;

**b) the Russian equivalents for the following English word-combinations:**

- 1) machine-readable label for the item;
- 2) examples of what to look for at the crime scene;
- 3) from discovery to courtroom presentation;
- 4) to be vital to the probative value of the material;
- 5) fabric found on the hood or fender of an automobile.

**Exercise 25. Find in the text "Handling Evidence, While Detecting Crimes" corresponding word-combinations to make the following sentences complete. Translate these sentences into Russian:**

1. Other sources of physical evidence are the \_\_\_\_\_.

---

2. Recognition of evidence is \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Many police departments enter information on each piece of evidence into a computer database and \_\_\_\_\_  
( ) \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The red car is an automobile suspected of \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_.

5. The investigator's signature \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 26. Retell the text "Handling Evidence, While Detecting Crimes" in Russian.**

## **PART E: READING, DISCUSSION AND WRITING**

**Exercise 27. Read the text "Chain of Custody" using a dictionary:**

### ***TEXT IV: CHAIN OF CUSTODY***

Evidence is subject to loss, damage, contamination, tampering, or the suspicion of any these things. Therefore, it is critically important to control the evidence and to be accountable for that control.

Chain of custody is a complete and seamless record of all investigative and judicial personnel who have had custody of a piece of evidence.

The chain of evidence concept is simple in theory, but it is often complicated in practice. Once evidence is obtained, the purpose is to seize it properly and use it against the accused. If the evidence is tangible, it is seized, secured, and processed. It is secured and brought to trial to be used in the prosecution of the case. At each step, every time the evidence changes hands, it must be accounted for. The person who releases the evidence to the next person must sign a release, and the receiver must sign a receipt.

### ***Presenting and Admissibility of Evidence in Court***

Common law has very strict rules on what can be introduced as evidence when trying to establish the guilt or innocence of a person. Different kinds of evidence are evaluated differently – some evidence, in other words, is better than other, as far as a court of law is concerned.

Direct evidence presented at a trial can be any artifact. For example, presenting evidence related to the weapon of murder means establishing that it is the object that has caused injuries leading to the victim's death.

At trial, physical evidence is discussed by the attorneys for the prosecution and the defense, but it is usually first presented by the police officer who has discovered the evidence. This presentation includes:

- ó identifying the item;
- ó proving its being authentic and unaltered;
- ó describing the place where the evidence was found;
- ó establishing the chain of custody from discovery to the present.

It is not the officer's job to analyze the evidence or to draw conclusions from it in testimony.

More often, direct evidence is presented in the form of testimony. Testimonies consist of witnesses' descriptions, observations, or inferences reasonably based on their own perceptions of the facts. Direct observations are considered among the best kind of evidence, particularly when they are supported by other people's observations. Officers of the investigative team may also testify in the court. Together, they provide the evidence used to persuade the judge and/ or jury of the true facts in the case.

Some kinds of evidence are not admissible at a trial. The court generally believes that evidence should be given directly by the person who has witnessed the event. Only material and relevant evidence and competent witnesses (so called sworn witnesses) may prove or disprove the guilt of the accused.

Then, in the end, it is the jury, not the evidence, not the investigator, not the witness, that convicts or acquits the defendant.

## **Exercise 28. Complete the summary based on the text "Chain of Custody" and retell it in English:**

### **I. Summary**

1. Chain of custody is a complete and seamless record of it
2. This concept is simple in theory, but it is í
3. Once evidence is obtained, the purpose is í
4. Establishing the guilt or innocence of a person Common law has very strict rules on í
5. At trial, physical evidence is discussed by the attorneys í

6. But it is usually first presented by the police officer who í
7. Direct evidence is presented in the form of testimony of í
8. Some kinds of evidence are not í
9. Only material and relevant evidence and competent witnesses may í
10. It is the jury, that ...

## II. Phrases to Complete the Sentences

- a) admissible at a trial;
- b) to seize it properly and use it against the accused;
- c) all investigative and judicial personnel who have had custody of a piece of evidence;
- d) for the prosecution and the defense;
- e) prove or disprove the guilt of the accused;
- f) convicts or acquits the defendant;
- g) often complicated in practice;
- h) both witnesses and officers of the investigative team;
- i) what can be introduced as evidence;
- j) has discovered the evidence.

**Exercise 29. Look through the texts IóIV from Unit II. Translate the following English word-combinations into Russian in written form:**

1	rules of evidence
2	to collect evidence and present it in court
3	to have a bearing on the guilt or innocence
4	to be offered as evidence
5	photographs, sketches and notes
6	to leave something at the crime scene or to take something from it
7	can be seen, touched, smelled, or tasted
8	solid, semi-solid or liquid
9	to find and preserve physical evidence
10	because of its size, shape or weight
11	to recognize, record, and collect physical evidence
12	truth of the charge
13	to be collected and examined by evidence technicians
14	other circumstances of importance
15	certain minor relevant facts

16	to be lost or destroyed
17	decision to convict or not to convict the suspect
18	the source of crime scene, victim, or suspect
19	identification and analysis of physical evidence
20	chain of custody

### Useful Phrases for Doing Interactive Exercises

It seems to me that	, ( - )
In my opinion	( - )
To my mind	
I think that	,
I believe that	,
First of all	
Next	( )
Finally	
I agree with you	
I disagree with you	
In conclusion	
To conclude I would say	( )

### Exercise 30. TEAM WORK:

Write down from the given above texts main categories of evidence and its peculiarities:

Main Categories of Evidence	Sub-Categories of Evidence	Examples of Evidence	Peculiarities of Evidence	Admissibility in Court
Testimonial Evidence				Admissible
Documentary Evidence		Photographs, sketches		
Real or Physical Evidence	Fixed Evidence			
	Movable Evidence			
í				

**Exercise 31. CONSIDER THE ISSUE:**

**There are some definitions of evidence below. Choose the most correct one, in your opinion, and share your ideas with other cadets:**

**EVIDENCE IS:**

- 1) anything that tends logically to prove or disprove a fact at issue;
- 2) anything that helps establish the facts of the crime under investigation;
- 3) all the means by which the alleged fact is proved or disproved;
- 4) facts on the basis of which the organ of inquiry and the court establish, in accordance with the law, the existence or absence of a socially dangerous act to make a correct decision in the case;
- 5) anything having a bearing on the outcome of a case/ on the guilt or innocence of the defendant;
- 6) the key to a criminal case.

**Exercise 32. BRAINSTORM:**

**Choose the right term for the following descriptions:**

1. It is written evidence contained in a document.
2. It is a complete and seamless record of all investigative and judicial personnel who have had custody of a piece of evidence.
3. It is got while interviewing or interrogating.
4. It is discovery, identification, and analysis of criminal evidence as a means of law enforcement.
5. It is any artifact presented at a trial.

**Exercise 33. DISCUSSION:**

**What or who is the following information about? Give your opinion in oral or written form:**

1. It is anything that helps establish the facts of the crime under investigation.
2. Information related to a crime presented as evidence that hasn't been seen by the speaker himself.
3. It is evidence given in oral form or statements made by witnesses.
4. Anything real that a suspect leaves at the crime scene or takes from the scene or that may be otherwise connected with a crime.
5. Somebody who convicts or acquits the defendant.

6. Admission of the fact of having been guilty of the crime made by a person accused of it.

## PART F: SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

### I. TOPICAL ACTIVE VOCABULARY

<b>NOUNS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS</b>			
1	admission	1	;
2	authenticity	2	
3	bearing	3	;
4	have a bearing	4	( )
5	chain of custody	5	
6	chain of evidence	6	
7	circumstances	7	
8	custody	8	1. ; ; ; 2. ;
9	damage	9	
10	discovery	10	
11	evidence	11	/
12	evidence technician	12	
13	exhibits	13	,
14	guilt	14	
15	innocence	15	
16	inquiry	16	
17	loss	17	
<b>VERBS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS</b>			
1	to admit evidence	1	( )
2	to assess evidence	2	
3	to collect evidence	3	
4	to deal with evidence	4	

5	to depend on evidence	5	
6	to destroy evidence	6	
7	to develop evidence	7	( )
8	to discover evidence	8	
9	to examine evidence	9	
10	to find evidence	10	
11	to gather evidence	11	
12	to handle evidence	12	;
13	to identify evidence	13	
14	to lift evidence	14	
15	to lose evidence	15	
16	to overlook evidence	16	( )
17	to process evidence	17	
18	to recognize evidence	18	
19	to record evidence	19	
20	to rely on evidence	20	
21	to support evidence	21	,
22	to submit evidence	22	
23	to weight evidence	23	

## **II. REFERENCE VOCABULARY**

<b>TYPES OF EVIDENCE</b>			
<b>NOUNS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS</b>			
1	admissible evidence	1	, ;
2	associative evidence	2	, ;
3	believable evidence	3	

4	circumstantial evidence	4	
5	confession	5	( )
6	corpus delicti evidence	6	
7	corroborative evidence	7	( )
8	credible evidence	8	,
9	demonstrative evidence	9	
10	direct evidence	10	,
11	documentary evidence	11	,
12	evidence	12	/ / ; / ;
13	first-hand evidence	13	;
14	fixed evidence	14	( , )
15	hearsay evidence	15	, ;
16	inadmissible evidence	16	, ;
17	invisible evidence	17	
18	latent evidence	18	
19	material evidence	19	( )
20	movable evidence	20	( )
21	non-movable evidence	21	( , )
22	obvious evidence	22	

23	opinion evidence	23	( )
24	oral evidence	24	
25	physical evidence	25	
26	portable evidence	26	( )
27	probative evidence	27	,
28	proper evidence	28	
29	real evidence	29	
30	relevant evidence	30	
31	reliable evidence	31	,
32	second-hand evidence	32	;
33	strong evidence	33	
34	sufficient evidence	34	
35	testimonial evidence	35	
36	trustworthy evidence	36	( )
37	tangible evidence	37	( )
38	visible evidence	38	
39	wortless evidence	39	
40	written evidence	40	
<b>PHYSICAL EVIDENCE/ EVIDENCE ITEMS</b>			/
1	blood stain	1	
2	bullet	2	
3	business records	3	
4	clothing fabric	4	
5	ear print	5	

6	evidence item	6	,
7	fiber	7	
8	fingerprint	8	
9	firearm	9	
10	footprint	10	
11	gun	11	;
12	handwriting	12	
13	hammer	13	
14	jimmy	14	
15	knife	15	
16	palm	16	
17	teeth marks	17	
18	tire tread	18	
19	tool	19	;
20	voice print	20	
21	weapon	21	

### III. VOCABULARY

NOUNS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS			
1	acknowledgement	1	;
2	attorney	2	
3	confirmation	3	;
4	contamination	4	
5	decision	5	( )
6	defendant	6	;
7	delay	7	
8	envelope	8	
9	fender	9	
10	gap	10	
11	hood	11	
12	inference	12	;
13	ink	13	
14	inspection of the court	14	( )
15	means	15	;

16	mental ability	16	
17	observation	17	
18	perception	18	

## PART G: GRAMMAR REVISION

### THE PERFECT TENSES: ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICES ПЕРФЕКТНЫЕ ВРЕМЕНА: ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЙ И СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

(Simple)

#### **Active Voice** **Действительный залог**

*An operative group has searched for a crime scene and found different types of physical evidence.*

:

**to have + Participle II**

<b>Past Perfect</b> ( )	<i>to have</i> ( ó had) + Participle II	<i>to have</i> ( ó had) + Participle II
	<i>to commit ó had committed</i>	<i>to find ó had found</i>
<b>Present Perfect</b>	<i>to have</i> ( ó have/ has) + Participle II	<i>to have</i> ( ó have/ has) + Participle II
	<i>to commit ó have/ has committed</i>	<i>to find ó have/ has found</i>
<b>Future Perfect</b>	shall/ will have + Participle II	shall/ will have + Participle II
	<i>shall/ will have committed</i>	<i>shall/ will have found</i>

**Passive Voice**  
**Страдательный залог**

:

Different types of physical evidence have been found at a crime scene by an operative group. ó

:

**to have been + Participle II**

<b>Past Perfect</b> ( )	to have been ( ) ó had been) + Participle II	to have been ( ) ó had been) + Participle II
	<i>to commit ó had been committed</i>	<i>to find ó had been found</i>
<b>Present Perfect</b>	to have been ( ) ó have/ has been) + Participle II	to have been ( ) ó have/ has been) + Participle II
	<i>to commit ó have/ has been committed</i>	<i>to find ó have/ has been found</i>
<b>Future Perfect</b>	shall/ will have been + Participle II	shall/ will have been + Participle II
	<i>shall/ will have been committed</i>	<i>shall/ will have been found</i>

Active Voice Tenses	Passive Voice Tenses
<b>Past Perfect</b>	
<i>The operative group <u>had searched</u> the crime scene by 12 o'clock a. m. yesterday. ó</i>	<i>The crime scene <u>had been searched</u> by the operative group by 12 o'clock a. m. yesterday. ó</i>
12 .	12 .

Active Voice Tenses	Passive Voice Tenses
<b>Present Perfect</b>	
<i>The operative group <u>has searched</u> the crime scene twice this week. ó</i>	<i>The crime scene <u>has been searched</u> by the operative group twice this week. ó</i>
<b>Future Perfect</b>	
<i>The operative group <u>will have searched</u> the crime scene by an arrival of the investigator. ó</i>	<i>The crime scene <u>will have been searched</u> by the operative group by an arrival of the investigator. ó</i>

:

<b>Past Perfect</b>	
by last week	
by the time he came	,
by 3 o'clock yesterday	3-
by last Sunday	
by that time	
<b>Present Perfect</b>	
today	
this morning (week, month, year)	( , )
lately (of late)	
ever	-
just	
always	
never	
already	
yet	,

often	
seldom	
for 10 years	10
recently	
since 2018	2018 .
before	
<b>Future Perfect</b>	
by 8 o'clock tomorrow	8
by next week (month, year )	( , )
by the end of the year (month, week)	( , )
by the arrival of the investigator	

**UNIT III  
CRIME SCENE SEARCH**

**III**

**GRAMMAR: Non-Finite Forms of the Verb:**

- 1. The Infinitive: Forms and Functions.**
- 2. Infinitive Constructions: Complex Object and Complex Subject.**

**VOCABULARY: Crime Scene Search.**

**TEXT I: CRIME SCENE SEARCH: GENERAL.**

**TEXT II: CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION: WHO IS WHO?**

**TEXT III: STAGES OF CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION.**

**TEXT IV: FUNDAMENTAL SEARCH PATTERNS OF THE CRIME SCENE.**

**PART A: INTRODUCTION**

**Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the functions of the Infinitive:**

**I**

1. As the first result of his work the crime scene search coordinator has to clear up the purpose, motive of the crime and the potential suspect.

2. To search a crime scene means to establish, what has happened and identify person(s) responsible for a crime.

3. In order to be effective a crime scene search should include: protection; preliminary survey; description; making sketch and taking photographs; evidence collecting, identifying and preserving.

4. He is not the man to be able to commit a crime.

5. An investigating officer obtaining information must gather, sort, compile and evaluate it.

6. By the next years to come, police departments will have relied more heavily on the new technologies for investigative efficiency.

7. The discovered evidence can help to make the conclusions and find out circumstances of the case.

8. To leave traces behind means to provide evidence for crime detection and solution.

9. Fingerprints have been used to identify criminals for almost 100 years.

10. Unfortunately, the science of criminalistics has not been yet developed to the point that makes it always possible to establish an identity.

## **II**

1. The fundamental assumption of criminalistics was known to be the fact that there is something to be found at the crime scene.

2. Some acts are considered to be crimes in one country, but not in another.

3. Crime scene search for physical evidence is believed to involve a wider area, including the lines of approach and flight by the criminal.

4. Police are expected to search people, their cars, and their homes in order to conduct investigation.

5. Physical evidence is said to be the silent witness .

6. Police officers are stated to patrol the streets and ensure there will be no incidents of violence.

## **III**

1. The crime scene search group expects the preliminary survey to begin when the scene has been thoroughly secured and protected.

2. Some hope police to be able to provide a solution in every criminal case.

3. The crime scene search coordinator made all the strangers be disappeared.

4. Each evidence technician understands every contact to leave a trace.

5. The investigator knew immediate actions at the crime scene to have been taken to prevent destruction or loss of physical evidence.

6. The crime scene search coordinator believed the personnel engaged into the process to have been well informed about the search rules of the crime scene.

**Exercise 2. Translate sentences with the new words and word-combinations:**

1. The detective must establish when and where the criminal act has been committed.
2. The crime scene is the area where the crime has been committed.
3. It is necessary to establish the nature and extent of the damage, as well as the causes and conditions that contributed to the crime.
4. He must clear up the purpose, motive of the crime and the supposed offender.
5. However, pieces of evidence can be found beyond the crime scene, as well.
6. Consequently, successful investigation requires both thorough indoor and outdoor inspection.
7. Arriving at the scene of arson the officer formed a quick opinion of what had happened and immediately summoned assistance.
8. The preliminary search of environment required pictures to be taken as soon as possible.
9. As a basic guide in the inquiry the investigator selected some means of collecting information from the crime scene search and questioning of eyewitnesses retained.
10. The process of a search of a crime scene usually includes an initial stage, a recovery step and a final stage.

**PART B: READING**

**Exercise 3. Read and translate international words and word-combinations from the given below texts:**

ó ambulance; analysis; area; artist; aspect; barrier; base; chaos; chemicals; collection; container; coordinator; crime; criminal; data; date; detail; detection; detective; device; diameter; dispatcher; distance; documentation; examination; expert; filter; function; furniture; guard; information; initials; inspection; interview; juvenile; line; location; manner; method; minimum; moment; nature; office; officer;

organization; perimeter; personnel; photograph; plan; process; professional; protocol; report(s); resource(s); respect; result; scenario; service; sketch; specialist; stage; tone; trace; videography;

ó chronological; critical(ly); effective(ly); final; fundamental; initial; legal; methodical(ly); original; parallel; physical; potential; serious; special; visual;

ó to base; to control; to compromise; to define; to differentiate; to discuss; to examine; to finish; to identify; to inform; to initiate; to start; to observe; to organize; to reconstruct; to secure; to show; to start; to vary;

ó to assist in the analysis process; audio or video technique; basic crime scene protocol; to collect legally; condition and position (location); to contact crime scene technicians; to contain the facts; to control information and media; crime scene; criminal act; to demonstrate the position; detective activity; to document in the on-the-scene report; evidence collection and identification; to filter the information context; general theory; indicated (inspected) area; information related to the date, location and conditions of the search; to interview the victim(s); judicial action; to mark for identification in a manner; medical examiner; motive of the crime; nature of the crime; observing process; patrol officer; personal style; police authorities; police barricades; to prevent communication; professional communications officers; professional medical examiner; representation of conditions at the crime scene; resources and assistance; to secure the scene; to separate the victims; to show the location; special problem area; to specialize in pathology; specific methods, spiral method; techniques and procedures; spiral method; theory about the incident; to present images of the crime scene; uniformed police officers; vital information; zone or sector method.

**Exercise 4. Skim the text "Crime Scene Search: General" and try to understand what it is about and what information is of primary importance or new for you.**

**Exercise 5. Read the text "Crime Scene Search: General" for detailed understanding:**

***TEXT I: CRIME SCENE SEARCH: GENERAL***

***PART A***

A crime scene may be defined as the location where the offence has been committed.

Crime scene search is the detective activity to examine the place of crime in order to establish what had happened and identify the responsible person(s). The discovered traces and other physical evidence can help make the conclusions and find out circumstances of the case.

The pieces of evidence can be found beyond the crime scene, as well. So crime scene search for physical evidence must involve a wider area, including the lines of approach and flight by the criminal. Consequently, successful detection requires both thorough indoor and outdoor inspection. Although crimes vary by type with respect to their possibility to yield physical evidence, the fundamental assumption, which underlies the crime scene search, is that there is something to be found.

In order to be effective a crime scene search should include the following steps:

***Arrival***

Arrival at the crime scene must be done as soon as possible. Law enforcement officers should be the first coming to the crime scene and must start the observing process with a great care in order to keep all evidence in its original and untouched state.

***Crime Scene Protection***

The first step on arrival for the police authorities to do is to establish a perimeter by using a rope or a barrier for keeping onlookers away from the indicated area. Police barricades and guards are said to help with securing the scene, as well.

At the crime scene only persons involved in an investigation should be present. Their number is kept to a minimum not to move or destroy any piece of evidence.

### ***Preliminary Survey of the Crime Scene***

Preliminary survey of the crime scene is conducted in accordance with the plan. It should be developed at the beginning of an investigating process. Its purpose is to define the resources, equipment and assistance required for the process. The plan includes objectives of the search; special notes of easily destroyed evidence, such as shoe prints in the dust; assignments for photographs, fingerprints, plaster casts, and evidence handling; decision on search method, etc.

## ***PART B***

### ***Crime Scene Description***

While making the original description of the crime scene, search coordinator should involve information related to the date, location and conditions of the search; assignment given to personnel and condition and position of evidence found.

### ***Crime Scene Sketch***

A crime scene sketch is a handmade pictorial representation of conditions at the crime scene. It is useful in clarifying investigative data by eliminating unnecessary detail. A sketch has not replaced photographs at the crime scene and is to be used to show dimensions of items (pieces of furniture, doors, windows, etc.); distances between objects and from objects to entrances and exits; measurements showing the exact location of evidence items.

### ***Crime Scene Photography***

Crime scenes will not have remained undisturbed for very long, and therefore are to be photographed as soon as possible, preferably before anyone has been allowed to gain access to the scene.

### ***Evidence Collection, Identification and Preservation***

The examination of the crime scene should be done carefully and methodically.

All evidence must be collected legally in order to be admissible in court at a later date. Evidence found during the search should be displayed immediately to the crime scene search coordinator to testify to its source. All evidence should be fully described and photographed.

All articles of any evidentiary nature should be carefully marked for identification in a manner not to disturb the evidence itself and not to be obliterated. These markings including initials, date and case number, enable the person finding the evidence to testify to its discovery at a later date.

Each item of evidence should be placed in a suitable container, identified and sealed. The legal 'chain of custody' must be maintained at all times.

As the first result of the crime scene search the search coordinator must establish when and where the criminal act has been committed. He has to clear up the purpose, motive of the crime and the potential suspect. In addition, it is necessary to establish the nature and extent of the damage, as well as the causes and conditions that contributed to the crime.

**Exercise 6. Answer the following questions on the text 'Crime Scene Search: General':**

1. What way may a crime scene be defined?
2. What is a crime scene search?
3. What steps should an effective crime scene search include?
4. Why must an arrival at the crime scene be done as soon as possible?
5. Why (What for) are police barricades and guards necessary at the crime scene?
6. What information should be involved by search coordinator, while making the original description of the crime scene?
7. What is a crime scene sketch made for?
8. When are the photographs taken?
9. What way should the examination of the crime scene be done?
10. What are the first results of the crime scene search made by the search coordinator?

**Exercise 7. Choose the best variant to make the following sentences complete:**

1. A crime scene sketch  
a) should be placed in a suitable container;  
b) is a handmade pictorial representation of conditions at the crime scene;  
c) must be done as soon as possible.

2. Successful detection requires í
  - a) both thorough indoor and outdoor inspection;
  - b) physical evidence;
  - c) damage, causes and conditions of the crime.
3. The examination of the crime scene should be done í
  - a) after rain;
  - b) by the police authorities together with onlookers;
  - c) carefully and methodically.
4. The ... is the location where the offence has been committed.
  - a) chain of custody;
  - b) evidence;
  - c) crime scene.
5. The fundamental assumption, which underlies the crime scene search is í
  - a) that a perimeter of the indicated area must be established;
  - b) that it is useful in clarifying investigative data;
  - c) that there is something to be found.

## PART C: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR FOCUSES

**Exercise 8. Match the following English words and word-combinations with their Russian equivalents:**

1	to include the lines of approach and flight by the criminal	a	, , ,
2	indoor and outdoor inspection	b	
3	to keep all evidence in its original and untouched state	c	, ,
4	to establish what had happened and identify the responsible person	d	
5	to clarify investigative data by eliminating unnecessary detail	e	

6	easily destroyed evidence	f	
7	to establish the nature and extent of the damage	g	
8	to conduct in accordance with the plan	h	( )
9	to clear up the purpose and motive of the crime	i	
10	to define the resources, equipment and assistance required for the search	j	

**Exercise 9. Find in the text "Crime Scene Search: General" the English equivalents for the following Russian word-combinations:**

- 1) ;
- 2) ( ) ;
- 3) , ;
- 4) , ;
- 5) ;
- 6) , ( - );
- 7) ( , ) ;
- 8) ;
- 9) ;
- 10) , .

**Exercise 10. Find in the text "Crime Scene Search: General" the Russian equivalents for the following English word-combinations:**

- 1) to replace photographs at the crime scene;
- 2) to include initials, date and case number;
- 3) to remain undisturbed for very long;
- 4) distances between objects and from objects to entrances and exits;
- 5) to commit the offence;

- 6) the fundamental assumption;
- 7) to secure the scene;
- 8) to keep onlookers away from the indicated area;
- 9) in a manner not to disturb the evidence itself;
- 10) to find evidence beyond the crime scene.

**Exercise 11. Match the synonyms and translate them:**

1	crime scene	a	search inside the premises
2	physical evidence	b	crime detection
3	indoor inspection	c	eye-witness
4	thorough	d	to gather evidence
5	to commit an offence	e	place of crime
6	criminal investigation	f	careful
7	to make the conclusion	g	to take pictures
8	to collect evidence	h	to do a criminal act
9	to photograph	i	tangible evidence
10	onlooker	j	to infer

**Exercise 12. Match the antonyms and translate them into Russian:**

1	to commit the offence	a	search inside the premises
2	the line of approach	b	to involve
3	detective activity	c	inadmissible evidence
4	to keep all evidence in its original and untouched state	d	to keep away from the scene
5	physical evidence	e	to destroy evidence
6	admissible evidence	f	criminal
7	investigating officer	g	to investigate crime
8	outdoor inspection	h	the line of flight
9	to gain access to the scene	i	oral statement(s)
10	to eliminate	j	criminal activities

**Exercise 13. Revise your knowledge of new terms related to crime scene search.**

## PART D: READING SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

**Exercise 14. Skim the text "Crime Scene Investigation: Who Is Who?" to understand its topic and general ideas.**

**Exercise 15. Scan the text "Crime Scene Investigation: Who Is Who?" to find:**

**a) the English equivalents for the following Russian word-combinations:**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_ ;

**b) the Russian equivalents for the following English word-combinations:**

- 1) to control the flow of information and media access;
- 2) to differentiate between a homicide or suicide by the evidence available;
- 3) to assume the absence of an obvious threat;
- 4) an ability to place people, events, and tangible and intangible evidence in space and time in order to put together an investigative scenario of the criminal event;
- 5) to give no weight to any police testimony that is not documented in the on-the-scene report.

**Exercise 16. Read the text "Crime Scene Investigation: Who Is Who?" into Russian using a dictionary:**

### **TEXT II: CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION: WHO IS WHO?**

#### **PART A**

As with any event, the entrance is often the most important moment in the crime scene investigation. How detectives enter the scene sets the tone for the entire investigation. The initial responding officer makes

decisions that will affect the rest of the case or, more critically, whether or not a case can even be made.

Safety comes first. A hot crime scene may include injured victims and perpetrators as well. And once the scene is secured, it becomes a matter of keeping your eyes open and taking care not to compromise any piece of evidence.

### ***Who's on Call***

Responding to a crime involves a number of professionals, beginning with the dispatcher, who relays vital information to responding officer(s). In the case of any major crime, other investigators are called in, including detectives, investigators from the prosecutor's office, and, depending on the nature of the crime, the medical examiner.

### ***Dispatcher***

The first line of response in law enforcement is the dispatcher. These professional communications officers take the call for help and dispatch appropriate responding officers.

The dispatcher must filter through the information and properly assess urgency in an emergency context in which everything seems equally urgent. The dispatcher's job is to determine *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, and *how* the emergency has happened.

### ***Uniformed Officers***

Uniformed police officers hold the most important job in law enforcement.

At the scene, amid the chaos, the uniformed officer must conduct a security sweep, secure the scene, care for the injured, and begin the process of calling for backup and investigative help, if needed.

The uniformed officer must act as the first investigator. One of his most difficult, but most critical duties is to secure the crime scene and control access to it. This means keeping non-essential persons out.

Assuming the absence of an obvious threat, the uniformed officer begins by determining the location and conditions of the victim(s). His next steps are:

- ó to determine, if the suspect is still at the scene;
- ó to determine, if any weapon is involved;
- ó to determine what, if any, crime has occurred;

ó to summon an ambulance, if the injuries require one;

ó to separate the victim, suspects and witnesses;

ó to prevent communication between the parties, i. e. removing the victim and witnesses from the suspect's line of sight and range of hearing;

ó to take care to disturb no evidence and summons other investigators, as required, if the dispatcher has not already done so.

While the uniformed officer does all from this list, he must also keep in mind the report that will soon have to be written. That is, in court, little or no weight will be given to any police testimony that is not documented in the on-the-scene report.

## ***PART B***

### ***Detectives***

Detectives need to be experts in whatever crime they are called to investigate.

Upon arrival at the scene the detective gets the first explanation of the event from the responding uniformed officer. The better job the officer has done, the better understanding the detective will have of the crime scene and the events occurred.

All detectives have their own personal style. Some are gruff, some are smooth, but all good ones have the practical knowledge of a seasoned street officer, a grasp of the forensic sciences, the legal knowledge of a prosecutor, and an ability to place people, events, and tangible and intangible evidence in space and time in order to put together an investigative scenario of the criminal event.

The detective begins by making certain that all of the duties of the patrol officer have been effectively completed. Rapport and cooperation between patrol officers and detectives is essential.

After getting a report from the patrol officer, the detective does the following:

ó determines, if immediate judicial action is required, such as securing a search warrant;

ó reinterviews the victim(s);

ó determines the status of the alleged perpetrator (Is the perpetrator in custody? Is he a juvenile?);

ó determines, if the witnesses are only that or more deeply involved in the commission of the crime;

- ó contacts crime scene technicians;
  - ó reports the early status of the investigation to supervisors, uniformed officers, detectives;
  - ó controls the flow of information and media access;
  - ó develops theories about the incident based upon evidence.
- The more serious and complicated the crime scene is, the more time is taken to gather and document evidence.

### *Other Investigative Services*

The crime-scene technicians are specialists assigned to crime-scene evidence gathering and analysis.

The professional medical examiner is a physician specializing in pathology and specially trained in forensic science. On the scene the medical examiner can generally determine whether or not the murder occurred at that location or somewhere else, to differentiate between a homicide or suicide by the evidence available.

The prosecutor's office investigators evaluate the case to ensure that it is ready for trial, once the work of the police and medical examiner is finished.

### **Exercise 17. Which of the statements from the text "Crime Scene Investigation: Who Is Who?" are true or false?**

1. How detectives enter the scene determines the status of the alleged perpetrator.
2. The prosecutor's office investigators are physicians specializing in pathology.
3. The uniformed police officer must separate the victim, suspects and witnesses.
4. A hot crime scene includes many onlookers.
5. The first line of response in law enforcement is the crime scene technician.
6. The professional medical examiner is a specialist assigned to crime-scene evidence gathering and analysis.
7. The dispatcher's job is to determine *who, what, where, when, and how* the emergency has happened.
8. Responding to a crime involves the dispatcher, investigators, detectives, investigators from the prosecutor's office, and the medical examiner.

9. Upon arrival at the scene the detective gets the first explanation of the event from the responding uniformed officer.

10. The crime-scene technicians can differentiate between a homicide or suicide by the evidence available.

**Exercise 18. Choose the best variant to make the following sentences complete:**

1. A hot crime scene may include í
  - a) a number of professionals, a dispatcher and supervisors;
  - b) injured victims;
  - c) information and media.
2. The first line of response in law enforcement is ...
  - a) the dispatcher;
  - b) the medical examiner;
  - c) the prosecutor.
3. One of the most difficult, but most critical duties of the uniformed officer at the crime scene is í
  - a) to determine the location of the victim(s);
  - b) to secure and control access to it;
  - c) to keep in mind the report that will soon have to be written.
4. The more serious and complicated the crime scene is, í
  - a) the more time is taken to have a breakfast;
  - b) the more time is taken to classify it;
  - c) the more time is taken to gather and document evidence.
5. A physician specializing in pathology and specially trained in forensic science is í
  - a) a crime-scene technician;
  - b) a professional medical examiner;
  - c) a criminal.

**Exercise 19. Skim the text "Stages of Crime Scene Investigation" to understand its ideas.**

**Exercise 20. Scan the text "Stages of Crime Scene Investigation" to find:**

**a) the English equivalents for the following Russian word-combinations:**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ ) ;
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ ;

**b) the Russian equivalents for the following English word-combinations:**

- 1) to provide the process of investigation with necessary information;
- 2) to interview the victim to ascertain the "theory" of the case;
- 3) to present consistent images of the crime scene through an application of written notes and reports (protocols);
- 4) to be intermingled with each other;
- 5) to give the technician a base from which to start.

**Exercise 21. Read the text "Stages of Crime Scene Investigation" using a dictionary:**

### **TEXT III: STAGES OF CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION**

#### **PART A**

Crime scene is the main source of information related to the crime committed.

#### ***Scene Recognition Stage***

The initial stage in the crime scene search (investigation) can be regarded as a scene recognition one. Its purpose is to define the resources, equipment and assistance required for the process.

At this stage the crime scene search coordinator must take a decision related to the fact of what perimeter of the search will be. Usually it is established by using a rope or a barrier.

Then the crime scene search coordinator is considered to develop a plan for the search, select necessary search pattern(s) to work and instruct the personnel to process scene about their activities and tasks.

### ***Scene Documentation (Protocol) Stage***

The other equally important moment of an organized approach for the search is the scene documentation. Its function is to present consistent images of the crime scene through an application of written notes and reports (protocols), videography, photographs and sketching.

Each crime scene is different and may require a different approach to processing the scene. However there is a basic crime scene protocol that should be adhered to in all crime scenes. The basic functions are as follows:

- ó interviewing;
- ó examining;
- ó taking pictures (photographing);
- ó sketching;
- ó processing.

Interview is the first step in processing a crime scene. The crime scene technician must interview the first officer at the scene or the victim to ascertain the theory of the case (what happened, what crime took place, how it was committed). This information will give the technician a base from which to start.

Crime scene examination is conducted to identify possible evidence, points of entry and exit and to get the general layout of the crime scene.

Photographing the crime scene is made to record:

- ó a pictorial view of what the scene looks like;
- ó items of possible evidence.

The search team should take the photographs before anything is moved, handled or initiated into the scene. The pictures will assist in the analysis process since they serve as a visual record of the scene and the detected evidentiary items.

Sketching crime scene is completed by the crime scene technician to demonstrate the layout of the crime scene or to identify the exact position of evidence within the crime scene. The sketch artist may point out the height of the doorframe, the size of the room, the distances between some objects, or the diameter of the hole left with a bullet.

Processing the crime scene is conducted by the crime scene technician for evidence, both physical and testimonial one.

Mentioned above five steps in the protocol of crime scene processing are intermingled with each other. The protocol should contain only the facts given in a chronological order, excluding any analysis or conclusion and be used in all crime scenes. Whether the crime scene is a recorded stolen vehicle or a multiple homicide where several crime scenes are involved, the basic protocol is the same.

## ***PART B***

### ***Evidence Collection Stage***

Along with scene recognition and scene documentation stages, the recovery step of the crime scene search, or the evidence collection, provides the process of investigation with necessary information.

Collection of evidence occurs with the help of specific methods, techniques and procedures. What is considered to be evidence? The kinds of evidence may include: trace evidence (broken glass, unknown chemicals, drugs and paint residue), impressions (footwear, fingertips), body fluids (blood), hair and fibers, documents (suicide note, diaries), weapons and firearms evidence (knives, guns, bullet holes).

The process of searching the crime scene evidence may involve many people from different organizations. Moreover, police officers, the prosecuting attorney, crime investigators, the medical examiner, specialists and detectives should be present at the crime scene.

The process of collecting evidence has its own organization. First, the authorized team must initiate a preliminary survey of the scene and recognize special problem areas. Walking through the search area, the investigator has to identify and protect physical evidence. The required actions of a survey include taking preliminary photographs, selecting a narrative technique (written, audio, or video), and developing a general theory of the crime. The detectives begin a detailed search after conducting the preliminary survey. The search for physical evidence signifies recognition of the items as pieces of evidence and their proper collecting.

### ***The Final Survey***

After the main stages of a search, the final survey should be conducted. Its mission is to review all aspects of the process. The

personnel should discuss the search. The final photo of the scene is supposed to show the final condition of the latter. In this stage, the investigating team must ensure that all evidence is found, and documentation is correct and complete. Documented in a quality manner results of crime scene search help reconstruct the events and, therewith, provide further background information for making a successful conclusion of the case.

**Exercise 22. Which of the statements from the text "Stages of Crime Scene Investigation" are true or false?**

1. Photographing the crime scene is the first step in processing a crime scene.

2. The final stage in the crime scene search (investigation) can be regarded as a scene recognition one.

3. Processing the crime scene is conducted by the crime scene technician for physical evidence.

4. The process of collecting evidence hasn't any organization.

5. Sketching crime scene is completed by the crime scene technician to demonstrate the layout of the crime scene.

**Exercise 23. Choose the best variant to make the following sentences complete:**

1. Crime scene examination is conducted í

a) to include trace evidence, impressions, body fluids, hair and fibers, documents, weapons and firearms evidence;

b) to make a report of it;

c) to identify possible evidence.

2. Five steps in the protocol of crime scene processing í

a) are intermingled with each other;

b) are completed by the crime scene technician;

c) may involve many people from different organizations.

3. Each crime scene is different and í

a) occurs with the help of specific methods, techniques and procedures;

b) may require a different approach to processing the scene;

c) should take the photographs.

4. í provide further background information for making a successful conclusion of the case.

- a) documented in a quality manner results of crime scene search;
- b) the final survey;
- c) photographing the crime scene.

5. Interview í

- a) may be defined as criminal activity;
- b) is the first step in processing a crime scene;
- c) is tried on indictment before a jury.

**Exercise 24. Retell the text "Stages of Crime Scene Investigation" in Russian.**

## **PART E: READING, DISCUSSION AND WRITING**

**Exercise 25. Read the text "Fundamental Search Patterns of the Crime Scene" using a dictionary:**

### ***TEXT IV: FUNDAMENTAL SEARCH PATTERNS OF THE CRIME SCENE***

Among search patterns we differentiate some main ones. They include:

- ó spiral search;
- ó strip search;
- ó grid search;
- ó zone search;
- ó pie search.

#### ***Spiral (or Circular) Search***

Spiral or circular search method may be used for outdoor or underwater exploration. It is conducted by a single searcher who moves either from outermost boundary towards the centre or the centremost to outward.

#### ***Strip (or Lane) Search***

Strip or lane search pattern is usually used for covering large or open areas. During such investigation a search personnel will move slowly, shoulder to shoulder; usually an arm's distance away from each other along examining parallel strips of the area. Moving forward together the team tries to avoid missing areas.

### ***Grid Search***

Grid search method is a variation of a strip search and suitable for indoors and outdoors searching. It is the most thorough seeking technique. Checking the area primarily from east to west and then from south to north, provides a double check of the inspected area.

### ***Zone or Sector Search***

If the scene is divided into smaller sectors that are assigned for doing a thorough search by team members, we are dealing with zone or sector search method. Usually the searched area is divided into four large quadrants.

### ***Pie Search***

Pie search means dividing the area into a number of pie-shaped sectors.

When conducting a search, crime scene search team should remember that crime scenes are three-dimensional and, therefore, it is required to look up. If any item comes into view, the investigator must immediately preserve it, tag and log it for a crime record. The forensics will be provided with the accurate information received in a documentation stage owing to a visual record of the process. This stage occurs during a second walk-through of the scene. The equipment and devices applied during the scene investigation include digital and film cameras, various lenses, flashes, filters, a tripod, a sketchpad, graph paper, measuring tape, rulers and a notepad. All these are the techniques of a documenting phase.

While searching the scene, the personnel and the person in charge have to take into account a lot of details: if there are any signs of forced entry, if there is anything out of place or if there are any tire marks in the area around the building. Thus, the investigator must be able to recognize what should be present at a scene but is not (victim's vehicle/wallet) and what is out of place and might have been left by the criminal.

To conclude, it is worth emphasizing that all items that are considered as evidence are of great importance for a case solution. Consequently, the process of crime scene search should be organized properly and accurately. Cases can remain unexposed if the officer conducting a search accepts some pieces of evidence as inconsiderable and fails to collect and preserve them. Thus, the personnel engaged into the process should be well informed about the search rules of the crime scene.

**Exercise 26. Look through the texts IóIV from Unit III. Translate the following English word-combinations into Russian in written form:**

1	crime scene search
2	to make conclusions
3	pieces of evidence
4	lines of approach and flight
5	indoor and outdoor inspection
6	original and untouched state
7	to use a rope or a barrier
8	not to move or destroy
9	equipment and assistance required
10	evidence handling
11	pictorial representation
12	to eliminate unnecessary detail
13	entrances and exits
14	to remain undisturbed for very long
15	to testify to its source
16	to be collected legally
17	background information
18	tangible and intangible evidence
19	to process the scene evidence
20	theory of the case

**Useful Phrases for Doing Interactive Exercises**

It seems to me that	, ( - )
In my opinion	( - )
To my mind	
I think that	,
I believe that	,
First of all	
Next	( )
Finally	
I agree with you	
I disagree with you	
In conclusion	
To conclude I would say	( )

**Exercise 27. TEAM WORK:**

Write down from the given above information related to functions and responsibilities of the crime scene search participants. Try to present as many positions as you can:

No	Crime Scene Search Personnel	Functions and Responsibilities
1	Crime Scene Search Coordinator	
2	Detective	
3	Dispatcher	
4	Evidence Technician	
5	Investigator	
6	Medical Examiner (Physician)	
7	Prosecutor's Office Investigator	
8	Uniformed Officer	

**Exercise 28. CONSIDER THE ISSUE:**

*PART A*

You are the police officer first arriving at the scene of homicide (burglary, arson, traffic accident). Name the most important actions, in your opinion, to protect the crime scene. Support your viewpoint!

*PART B*

Write five important questions, in your opinion, that a crime scene search unit should answer at the end of the crime scene investigation. Discuss your viewpoint with your group-mates!

**Exercise 29. BRAINSTORM:**

Name:

ó three urgent (emergent) actions, in your opinion, for the officer first arriving at a crime scene;

ó three pieces of evidence the most difficult to collect.

Support your viewpoint!

**Exercise 30. DISCUSSION:**

**What or who is the following information about? Give your opinion in oral or written form:**

1. It is conducted in accordance with the plan developed at the beginning of an investigating process and has a purpose to define the resources, equipment and assistance required for the process.

2. This officer takes the call for help, filters through the information and determines who, what, where, when, and how the emergency has happened.

3. It is used when the scene is divided into smaller sectors that are assigned for doing a thorough search by team members.

4. It must be collected legally in order to be admissible in court at a later date.

5. These specialists are assigned to crime-scene evidence gathering and analysis.

6. Its function is to present consistent images of the crime scene through an application of written notes and reports (protocols), videography, photographs and sketching.

7. It is suitable for indoor and outdoor inspection.

8. These specialists evaluate the case to ensure that it is ready for trial, once the work of the police and medical examiner is finished.

9. It is conducted by a single searcher who moves either from outermost boundary towards the center.

10. These officers should be well informed about the search rules of the crime scene.

**Exercise 31. TEAM WORK and DISCUSSION:**

**Write down from text "Fundamental Search Patterns of the Crime Scene" their main characteristics, advantages and disadvantages. Discuss your viewpoint with your group-mates!**

No	Search Patterns	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	Spiral Search		
2	Strip Search		
3	Grid Search		
4	Zone Search		
5	Pie Search		

**Exercise 32. ROLE PLAY:**

Can you form the ideal crime scene search group among your fellow-students and try to dramatize one of crime scene investigations.

**PART F: SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

***I. TOPICAL ACTIVE VOCABULARY***

<b>CRIME SCENE/ CRIME SCENE SEARCH</b>			
<b>NOUNS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS</b>			
1	examination	1	
2	inspection	2	
3	investigation	3	
4	search	4	
5	survey	5	
6	arrival at the crime scene	6	
7	coordinator	7	;
8	description	8	
9	equipment	9	
10	indoor crime scene	10	
11	objective	11	;
12	outdoor crime scene	12	( )
13	protection	13	;
14	purpose	14	
15	safety	15	; ;
16	sketch	16	;

VERBS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS			
1	to alter	1	
2	to apprehend	2	
3	to arrive (at the crime scene)	3	( )
4	to come to	4	
5	to complete	5	;
6	to conduct	6	
7	to define	7	
8	to disturb	8	;
9	to examine	9	,
10	to gain access to	10	
11	to go out to a crime scene	11	
12	to include	12	;
13	to inspect	13	;
14	to involve	14	;
15	to isolate	15	;
16	to observe	16	;
17	to process	17	
18	to protect	18	
19	to rope (off)	19	
20	to search	20	;
21	to secure	21	;
22	to sketch	22	;
23	to survey	23	;
24	to take steps (measures)	24	

## II. REFERENCE VOCABULARY

<b>STAGES OF CRIME SCENE SEARCH</b>			
1	initial stage	1	
2	recovery step	2	
3	final stage	3	
<b>CRIME SCENE SEARCH METHODS</b>			
1	circular search	1	
2	grid search	2	( )
3	lane search	3	( )
4	pie search	4	,
5	spiral search	5	
6	strip search	6	
7	hot search	7	

## III. VOCABULARY

<b>NOUNS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS</b>			
1	a ess	1	
2	application	2	
3	approach	3	
4	assignment	4	;
5	assumption	5	;
6	authorities	6	
7	background	7	;
8	backup (back-up)	8	;
9	care	9	;
10	chain of custody	10	
11	circumstances	11	
12	conclusions	12	

13	custody	13	1. ; ; ; 2. ; ;
14	damage	14	;
15	decision	15	;
16	dimension	16	;
17	dust	17	
18	emergency	18	
19	entrance	19	
20	exit	20	
21	explanation	21	
22	event	22	;
23	extent	23	;
24	grasp	24	;
25	guard	25	;
26	flight	26	;
27	flow	27	
28	furniture	28	
29	height	29	;
30	hole	30	;
31	juvenile	31	;
32	layout	32	
33	measurement	33	
34	onlooker	34	;
35	perpetrator	35	
36	physician	36	
37	pictorial representation	37	
38	pieces of evidence	38	;
39	processing	39	
40	purpose	40	
41	rope	41	
42	search warrant	42	
43	supervisor	43	

44	sweep	44	
45	threat	45	
46	urgency	46	
47	weight	47	
<b>VERBS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS</b>			
1	to acknowledge	1	
2	to adhere	2	( )
3	to affect	3	
4	to ascertain	4	; ( )
5	to be on call	5	; ( ) ;
6	to clarify	6	;
7	to consider	7	;
8	to contribute	8	; ;
9	to destroy	9	;
10	to display	10	,
11	to eliminate	11	
12	to evaluate	12	;
13	to find out	13	
14	to handle	14	,
15	to injur	15	, ;
16	to intermingle	16	;
17	to mention	17	
18	to move	18	;
19	to occur	19	;
20	to obliterate	20	;
21	to regard	21	;
22	to relay (relaid)	22	;
23	to require	23	;
24	to remain	24	
25	to remove	25	; ;

26	to respond	26	;	;
27	to set	27		
28	to signify	28		
29	t take measures	29		
30	to testify	30		
31	to underlie (underlay, underlain)	31		
<b>ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS</b>				
1	allegedly	1	;	;
2	appropriate	2	;	
3	available	3	;	
4	beyond	4	-	;
5	consequently	5	;	
6	consistent	6	;	;
7	critically	7	;	
8	entire	8	;	;
9	exact	9		
10	further	10		
11	gruff	11	;	
12	initially	12	;	
13	narrative	13		
14	sealed	14		
15	seasoned	15	;	
16	smooth	16	;	
17	suitable	17	;	
18	tangible	18	(	)
19	vital	19	;	

## PART G: GRAMMAR REVISION

### NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB: THE INFINITIVE: FORMS AND FUNCTIONS

#### НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА: ИНФИНИТИВ: ФОРМЫ И ФУНКЦИИ

ó (THE INFINITIVE);  
ó (THE GERUND);  
ó (THE PARTICIPLE).

ó , , :  
-  
-  
.  
( . .  
);  
ó .  
ó , « ?»  
« ?».

to : ,  
*to examine, to have detected.*

#### Forms of the Infinitive Формы инфинитива

:

Voice/	Tenses/			
	Simple (Indefinite)/	Continuous/ -	Perfect/ -	Perfect Continuous/
Active Voice/ -	<i>to detect</i>	<i>to be detecting</i>	<i>to have detected</i>	<i>to have been detecting</i>
Passive Voice/ -	<i>to be detected</i>	<i>ó</i>	<i>to have been detected</i>	

1. I am glad <u>to be a cadet</u> of the VA of the Interior of Russia.	1. ,
2. My grandfather is glad <u>to have studied</u> at the Investigatorsø Training College of the Interior of the USSR.	2. ,
3. The VA of the Interior of Russia is known <u>to be training</u> good specialists for law enforcement bodies.	3. ,

**Functions of the Infinitive**  
**Функции инфинитива**

), , ( - -

1.	<i>To search a crime scene properly is not an easy task.</i>	( )
2.	<i>The main task of crime scene search is <u>to recognize and find</u> evidence for further crime investigation and solution.</i>	ó
3.	<i>The detective decided <u>to search</u> a crime scene once more.</i>	.
4.	<i>Search group collected physical evidence <u>to be sent</u> to the crime laboratory.</i>	, , /
5.	<i><u>To discover the suspect</u>, police had to perform a number of detective actions.</i>	, .

## PART H: GRAMMAR REVISION

### **INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTIONS: COMPLEX OBJECT, COMPLEX SUBJECT**

### **ИНФИНИТИВНЫЕ ОБОРОТЫ: СЛОЖНОЕ ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ, СЛОЖНОЕ ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ**

ó

#### *Complex Object* **Сложное дополнение**

« -  
-  
:  
».

<b>Sub- ject</b>	+	<b>Predicate</b>	+	<b>Noun or Pronoun</b>	+	<b>Infinitive</b>
----------------------	---	------------------	---	----------------------------	---	-------------------

-	+	-	+	(	+	-
)						

For example:

<b><i>I</i></b>	+	<b><i>consider</i></b>	+	<b><i>him</i></b>	+	<b><i>to be responsible for crime commission.</i></b>
-----------------	---	------------------------	---	-------------------	---	---





6 « » :

I	( ):	
	to know, to think, to believe, to consider, to expect, to suppose	, , , ,
II	( ):	
	to see, to hear, to notice, to feel	, , , ,
III	( ):	
	to say, to report, to order, to ask, to allow, to state, to announce	, , , , , , , ,
IV	:	
	to seem, to chance (to happen), to prove, to appear, to turn out	, , , , ( , , );

6 *to be* :

V	to be (un)likely, to be certain, to be sure	( ) , , / , ,
---	---	---------------

**UNIT IV**  
**INFORMATION: WAYS OF GATHERING, OBTAINING,**  
**PROCESSING AND ANALYZING**

**IV**

: , ,

**GRAMMAR: Non-Finite Forms of the Verb:**  
**The Gerund: Forms and Variants of Translation.**

**VOCABULARY: Obtaining Information. Interview and Interrogation.**

**TEXT I: TWO MAIN WAYS OF DEALING WITH INFORMATION: MAKING DIFFERENCES.**

**TEXT II: DEALING WITH INFORMATION: INTERROGATION.**

**TEXT III: DEALING WITH INFORMATION: INTERVIEW.**

**TEXT IV: DEALING WITH INFORMATION: POSSIBLE SOURCES, WAYS AND METHODS.**

**PART A: INTRODUCTION**

**Exercise 1. Translate the following word-combinations and sentences paying attention to the Gerund:**

**I**

- 1) to encourage the suitable course of questioning;
- 2) to be prepared for giving additional information;
- 3) to remember ways of providing psychological advantage;
- 4) to pay attention to developing abilities of conducting intelligent questioning;
- 5) to involve gathering, sorting, compiling and evaluating information;
- 6) a person suspected of having committed a crime;
- 7) to result in making a confession or admitting participation in an illegal activity;

- 8) an automobile suspected of being involved in a hit-and-run case;
- 9) to leave the interrogation environment without making the smallest admission;
- 10) methods of documenting confessions.

## II

1. The detective is proud of having solved the case of contract killing.
2. People are protected from being apprehended or arrested without a valid reason.
3. The suspect did not know his accessoryø having been interviewed by the police before.
4. As in interviewing success of interrogation depends on a number of personal characteristics of the detective.
5. Acquiring adequate background information about subjects constitutes another critical factor in achieving success under investigation.
6. The interviewee denied his having participated in the burglary.
7. Many crimes are prevented by police officersøpatrolling streets of the cities.
8. One of the difficulties in detecting crimes is selecting acceptable ways of interrogating the accused and suspects.
9. The investigator ensured his dominating the interview by using simple psychological gestures.
10. The police suspected the wanted man of having committed a heinous crime.

### **Exercise 2. Translate sentences with the new words and word-combinations:**

1. This detective is said to have good skills for conducting interviews and interrogations.
2. To evade getting inaccurate information the interrogator prepared for a patient questioning of the complainant.
3. Interviews and interrogations are known to require much care in preparation and conducting them.
4. Before arranging the interview the officer ensured privacy and it helped him establish much better rapport with the suspect.
5. The firmness of voice and positive approach of the officer encouraged the subject to giving additional information.

6. The subject wasn't prepared to pay his attention to the matters of the occurrence.

7. To conduct an effective interview you must arrange it in a suitable time and place, make a checklist and be patient.

8. The businesslike attitude of the investigator encouraged the subject not to use evasive answers.

9. The suspect felt lack of firmness and confidence in officer's way of interrogating, so his answers were not exact and full.

10. Average persons may appear difficult subjects of questioning, but a good interrogator knows a number of methods to ensure his dominating in the interrogation.

## **PART B: READING**

### **Exercise 3. Read and translate international words and word-combinations from the given below texts:**

ó argument, business, category, chance, conflict, crime, detective, distributor, element, examiner, fact, factor, hypnosis, incident, individual, informant, information, interest, interview, method, motivation, nature, officer, person, plan, polygraph, position, problem, process, profession, pulse, rapport, reality, situation, standard, start, structure, student, subject, taxi, technique(s), telephone, term;

ó criminal, defective, direct(ly), effective, individual, initial, logical(ly), personal, special, specific, (un)comfortable;

ó to analyze, to assist, to constitute, to control, to cooperate, to focus, to function, to glamorize, to identify, to interview, to lead, to progress, to result, to start;

ó an accuracy of informant's information; accurate summary of the facts; active tactics; adequate information (training); a balancing act; a base line; (to) base on emotions; chances for progress; collecting information; (to) compensate for these factors; competency and credibility; (to) constitute critical factor (reasons); a criminal activity, critical details of documenting; details of the crime; to direct the interview; (to) document the process by audio or video; an effective interviewer; electrical resistance; (to) examine by a jury; (to) guarantee and control; an illegal activity; the image of a narcotics dealer; the informant's information on criminal groups or individuals; information

leading to arrests; intelligence characteristics; intercom systems; a limited instrument; medical patients; methods of documenting; modern police; major components; motive for cooperation; non-verbal and verbal; official interest; on a voluntary basis; personal qualifications; physical risks; physiologically based; polygraph examinations; positive and objective; (to) produce physiological effects; (to) provide information; (to) record the effect of physiological processes graphically; (to) reduce a large segment of individuals; (to) sort information and arguments; special type; (to) test the information; topics of general interest; trained, qualified and certified examiners; (to) be typically limited to 90 minutes.

**Exercise 4. Skim the text "Two Main Ways of Dealing with Information: Making Differences" and try to understand what it is about and what information is of primary importance or new for you.**

**Exercise 5. Read the text "Two Main Ways of Dealing with Information: Making Differences" for detailed understanding:**

***TEXT I: TWO MAIN WAYS OF DEALING WITH INFORMATION:  
MAKING DIFFERENCES***

There are few professions that depend on the flow of information more than law enforcement. This is especially true in criminal investigation. The detective must understand who, what, when, where and why. Beating the bushes, doing all the legwork required to get vital information, are glamorized on TV, but, in reality, it is just plain, hard and time-consuming work done in situations where time is almost always in short supply.

In every criminal investigation interview and interrogation are the most important means to obtain necessary information related to a crime.

A detective obtaining information must gather, sort, compile, and evaluate it.

There are very specific ways to interview and interrogate someone. As a start, the terms "interview" and "interrogation" are often used interchangeably. However, in modern police science, they should be

considered separate and distinct categories with very different techniques.

Investigators must make a clear distinction between these two processes: interviewing and interrogating subjects.

An interview is non-accusatory; its purpose is to gather information. It may be conducted early during an investigation, in a variety of environments. An interview is relatively unstructured; and written notes are taken.

During interviews subjects answer investigators' questions related to the crimes. Through this initial inquiry, investigators identify non-verbal and verbal behavior, establish rapport and obtain additional case facts.

If the investigator does not accuse the suspect while interviewing him he can establish a much better rapport with the suspect that will assist him in an interrogation after the interview.

At last, an interview should precede every interrogation. Through the interview, officers get information about the subjects and their needs, fears, concerns, and attitudes. They then analyze these data to prepare themes or arguments to use during interrogations.

An interrogation is accusatory. It involves active persuasion, is conducted in a controlled environment and when the investigator is reasonably certain of the suspect's guilt.

In an interrogation investigators accuse the suspect of a crime that he/she may have committed. Investigators estimate behavioral techniques to determine if the suspect is lying or not. During interrogations investigators must also use active persuasion. Investigators use tactics like using statements instead of asking questions.

Most interrogations occur when the investigator does not have enough evidence, and there is a need to get that evidence. In general, investigators should interview those suspects who are not likely to be guilty and then, as the investigation progresses, focus on more likely suspects. Interviewing and interrogating require special skills sets.

Interrogations bring investigations to a close. In interrogations, investigators lead, and subjects follow.

**Exercise 6. Answer the following questions on the text "Two Main Ways of Dealing with Information: Making Differences":**

1. What are two main ways of dealing with information?
2. What must the detective understand while interviewing or interrogating?
3. What must a detective, obtaining information, do with it?
4. What is a purpose of the interview or interrogation?
5. What do interviewing or interrogating require?

**Exercise 7. Which of the statements from the text "Two Main Ways of Dealing with Information: Making Differences" are true or false?**

1. In criminal investigation interview and interrogation aren't the most important means to obtain necessary information.
2. A detective obtaining information must gather, sort and evaluate it.
3. Investigators needn't make a clear distinction between interviewing and interrogating subjects.
4. During interviews subjects answer investigators' questions related to the crimes.
5. In an interrogation investigators can't accuse the suspect of a crime that they may have committed.

**PART C: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR FOCUSES**

**Exercise 8. Match the following English words and word-combinations with their Russian equivalents:**

1	beating the bushes	a	( )
2	time-consuming	b	
3	verbal behavior	c	
4	to use active persuasion	d	, , ,
5	in a variety of environments	e	
6	to use interchangeably	f	

7	to prepare themes or arguments to use during interrogation	g	( )
8	persons who are not likely to be guilty	h	
9	special skill set	i	
10	the flow of information	j	

**Exercise 9. Find in the text "Two Main Ways of Dealing with Information: Making Differences" the English equivalents for the following Russian word-combinations:**

- 1) ;
- 2) ( );
- 3) ;
- 4) ;
- 5) ( );
- 6) ;
- 7) ;
- 8) ;
- 9) ;
- 10) ( ).

**Exercise 10. Find in the text "Two Main Ways of Dealing with Information: Making Differences" the Russian equivalents for the following English word-combinations:**

- 1) doing all the legwork;
- 2) to be glamorized on TV;
- 3) information related to a crime;
- 4) to be conducted early during an investigation;
- 5) very specific ways;
- 6) to be relatively unstructured;
- 7) to gather, sort, compile, and evaluate information;
- 8) to be used interchangeably;
- 9) hard and time-consuming work;
- 10) to be reasonably certain of the suspect's guilt.

**Exercise 11. Match the synonyms and translate them into Russian:**

1	interviewing	a	to provide
2	rapport	b	injured person
3	to obtain	c	to collect
4	beholder	d	mutual understanding
5	to supply	e	to get
6	victim	f	questioning
7	inquiry	g	different
8	to compile	h	investigation
9	distinct	i	to estimate
10	to evaluate	j	witness

**Exercise 12. Choose the best variant to make the following sentences complete:**

1. í just plain, hard and time-consuming work done by detectives.
  - a) Criminal investigation is;
  - b) Beating the bushes, doing all the legwork to get vital information are;
  - c) An activity harmful to others is.
2. An interview is í
  - a) accusatory;
  - b) active persuasion;
  - c) non-accusatory.
3. By obtaining information a detective í
  - a) establishes rapport;
  - b) analyzes it to prepare themes or arguments to use during interrogations;
  - c) takes written notes.
4. During interviews subjects í
  - a) answer investigatorsøquestions related to the crime;
  - b) establish rapport;
  - c) sleep as much as possible.
5. Interviewing and interrogating í
  - a) require special skills sets;
  - b) estimate behavioral techniques;
  - c) are conducted in a controlled environment.

**Exercise 13.** Revise your knowledge of new terms related to obtaining information as well as interview and interrogation.

## **PART D: READING SKILLS DEVELOPMENT**

**Exercise 14.** Skim the text "Dealing with Information: Interrogation" to understand its topic and general ideas.

**Exercise 15.** Scan the text "Dealing with Information: Interrogation" to find:

a) the English equivalents for the following Russian word-combinations:

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ ;

b) the Russian equivalents for the following English word-combinations:

- 1) unplanned approach;
- 2) void of distractions;
- 3) subjects' backgrounds;
- 4) effective persuasion tool;
- 5) while not all-inclusive.

**Exercise 16.** Read the text "Dealing with Information: Interrogation" into Russian using a dictionary:

### ***TEXT II: DEALING WITH INFORMATION: INTERROGATION***

Interrogation means questioning a person who isn't eager to provide information related to a crime or a person suspected of having committed it.

Obtaining information that an individual suppresses constitutes the sole purpose of an interrogation.

A successful interrogation results in a suspect's making a confession or admitting participation in an illegal activity. However, interrogators

frequently do not acquire information critical to successful case resolution. Often, guilty suspects leave the interrogation environment without making the smallest admission. Interrogations can fail for any number of reasons. Some reasons are foreseeable; some are not. These major components include:

- ó preparing for the interrogation;
- ó distinguishing between interrogations and interviews;
- ó developing persuasive themes and arguments;
- ó establishing a set plan and a good relationship with the interrogation subject;
- ó allowing enough time for the interrogation;
- ó acquiring adequate interrogation training;
- ó understanding that some interrogations will fail.

While not all-inclusive, these factors prove vital to successful interrogations.

During interrogation the interrogator must be receptive to all information, regardless of its nature.

Even if the suspect gives information not related to the crime, the investigator should pay attention and listen to what is mentioned. This information could possibly help with the current investigation. Notes should be taken to insure that information doesn't get lost.

### *Arrangement*

Preparation stands as the most important factor in conducting successful interrogations. Too often, the unplanned approach leads to interrogation failures. Factors include setting and environmental conditions, knowledge of case facts, familiarity with subjects' backgrounds, and methods of documenting confessions.

Officers should not conduct interrogations unless they can guarantee privacy and control of the environment. A good setting is a small, controlled, soundproof room void of distractions. Investigators should exclude environments with windows, telephones, clocks and intercom systems. If investigators cannot guarantee this environment, they should conduct the interrogation at another time and place. Understanding case facts remains critical to any interview or interrogation, but some facts may prove more important than others. Knowledge of how a crime has been committed can be an effective persuasion tool. If investigators can

tell subjects how the crimes have been committed, the subjects may give the reasons for their involvement in these incidents.

Acquiring adequate background information about subjects constitutes another critical factor in achieving success while interrogating. Subjects' feelings, attitudes and personal values directly impact successful interrogations. Individuals often make the choice to confess based on their emotions, and then defend their positions logically. The more officers know about the subjects they interrogate, the better are their chances for success. When interrogators understand subjects' goals, needs, and conflicts, they can use this information to persuade subjects that confessing the truth is in their best interest.

Officers should resolve the critical details of documenting the confession before beginning the interrogation. Once the procedure starts, interrogators should not be involved in extraneous activities, such as changing audiotapes or searching for needed forms. These actions distract subjects, make them feel uncomfortable. Although interrogators document the process by audio or video recordings, they should obtain a signed, written statement as an accurate summary of the essential facts. Moreover, if the audio or video recordings prove defective, this written record can be admitted as evidence and examined by a jury.

**Exercise 17. Which of the statements from the text "Dealing with Information: Interrogation" are true or false?**

1. Obtaining information that an individual suppresses constitutes the second purpose of an interrogation.
2. A successful interrogation results in a suspect's making a confession.
3. Officers should conduct interrogations if they can't guarantee privacy and control of the environment.
4. The more officers know about the subjects they interrogate, the better are their chances for success.
5. Knowledge of how a crime has been committed can be an effective distracting tool.

**Exercise 18. Choose the best variant to make the following sentences complete:**

1. Interrogation means questioning a person who is í  
a) studying criminalistics;

- b) providing information related to a crime;
- c) developing leads.
- 2. A successful interrogation results in
  - a) audio or video recordings;
  - b) good setting in a small, controlled, soundproof room;
  - c) a suspect's making a confession.
- 3. Officers should resolve the critical details
  - a) of documenting the confession;
  - b) of understanding case facts;
  - c) of having committed crimes.
- 4. If investigators can tell subjects how the crimes have been committed
  - a) a person is eager to provide information;
  - b) they will understand subjects' goals, needs, and conflicts;
  - c) the subjects may give the reasons for their involvement.
- 5. Preparation stands as the most important factor in
  - a) the process by audio or video recordings;
  - b) conducting successful interrogations;
  - c) the investigators' personal interests.

**Exercise 19. Skim the text "Dealing with Information: Interview" to understand its topic and general ideas.**

**TEXT III: DEALING WITH INFORMATION:  
INTERVIEW**

Business of the police is people. Every facet of police work is concerned with the problems of people. Job of the criminal investigator is no exception. People and information they supply help accomplish investigative tasks; collecting information is the investigative tasks of police work. Considerable part of an investigative activity involves gathering, sorting, compiling and evaluating information. The investigator can't function without information, and information can't be obtained without assistance given by people.

Not all people who possess information needed by the investigator are willing to share it.

Interviewing in criminal investigation is face to face conversation for the purpose of getting information from individuals who possess knowledge of a crime or its circumstances.

In other words, interviewing is the process by which an officer seeks, obtains, and evaluates information given by persons having personal knowledge of events or circumstances of a crime. It is the questioning of persons believed to possess knowledge that is of official interest to the investigator.

A witness is defined as in general, one who, being present, personally sees or perceives a thing; a beholder, spectator or eyewitness.

There are many types of witnesses, and each has different motivations and perceptions that influence his responses during an interview. The interviewer must learn to recognize, overcome, and compensate for these factors. Because the witness's information also must be evaluated in light of its potential value in court, the interviewer must evaluate the witness's competency and credibility.

Competency describes witness's personal qualifications to testify in court. Among the factors an investigator must evaluate in determining the competency of a witness are age, level of intelligence, mental state, relationship to individuals involved in the case, and background characteristics that might preclude the testimony of the witness from being heard in court.

Credibility relates to that quality of a witness which renders his testimony worthy of belief. The credibility of a witness is established in terms of presence, consciousness and attentiveness during the interviewing process.

The effective interviewer must be knowledgeable, emphatic, sympathetic, objective, and must establish rapport with witnesses. A positive, firm approach, an ability to inspire confidence, and knowledge of a broad range of topics of general interest all are necessary as well.

A critical element in the interviewer's success is preparation before an interview. Acquiring as much information about the person to be interviewed as possible should be the investigator's first step. The interviewer also must become familiar with the facts of the case under investigation, to test the information given by witnesses and to establish a base line along which to direct the interview.

**Exercise 20. Scan the text 'Dealing with Information: Interview' to find:**

**a) the English equivalents for the following Russian word-combinations:**

- 1) ;
- 2) ;
- 3) ;
- 4) ;
- 5) ;

**b) the Russian equivalents for the following English word-combinations:**

- 1) to seek, obtain, and evaluate information;
- 2) qualifications to testify in court;
- 3) personally to see or perceive a thing;
- 4) to be emphatic, sympathetic and objective;
- 5) consciousness and attentiveness.

**Exercise 21. Retell the text 'Dealing with Information: Interview' in Russian.**

## **PART E: READING, DISCUSSION AND WRITING**

**Exercise 22. Read the text 'Dealing with Information: Possible Sources, Ways and Methods' using a dictionary:**

### ***TEXT IV: DEALING WITH INFORMATION: POSSIBLE SOURCES, WAYS AND METHODS***

#### ***PART A***

There is no hard rule as to what legal means and ways the detective applies to obtain information related to criminal investigation. But one should always keep in mind that all information even recorded in writing is nothing more than a piece of paper unless it is supported or corroborated by other independent physical or circumstantial evidence.

A detective must gather, process and record vital information quickly, clearly and without possible life-threatening error.

### ***Work with Victims***

Victims seem to be a natural and willing source of information. In most crimes, the victim and perpetrator aren't strangers to one another, and this relationship may prompt the victim to avoid cooperating in the investigation.

The best chance investigators/ detectives have for obtaining the victim's help is at the scene of the crime, immediately after the incident has occurred. Fear and anger move many to cooperate, whereas the more time that passes, the less urgent the motive for cooperation becomes. Worse, in many cases in which victim and the perpetrator know one another, the perpetrator often finds a way to intimidate or otherwise influence the victim.

Modern criminal investigation no longer centers on the cooperation of the victim. The first task is to obtain as much information as possible from the victim at the crime scene, but the main emphasis is placed on gathering evidence that is separate and apart from anything the victim may say. Witnesses such as neighbors, co-workers, family members are interviewed and always questioned independently.

### ***Work with Witnesses***

Not surprisingly, witnesses are very important to a criminal investigation. Unfortunately, eyewitness accounts are notoriously unreliable. It is evidence, but it must be corroborated by other, more objective evidence. Most importantly, all eyewitness evidence must be obtained independently, so that recollection of one witness doesn't influence that of another.

### ***Work with Suspects***

Willingly or unwillingly, suspects provide information in criminal investigations. Suspects can be tracked, their behavior observed, their patterns analyzed. In some cases, a search warrant may be issued to obtain blood, hair, or other items of evidence from a suspect. This can be analyzed and compared to an unknown sample found at the crime scene.

Although a suspect can't be forced to testify against himself, he may be compelled to provide the evidence just described, as well as to participate in a lineup, in which the victim or other witnesses may identify him as he stands next to five other similarly featured men.

## ***PART B***

### ***Undercover Work***

Possibly the most misunderstood job in police work is the undercover investigation.

Some investigators work undercover in a limited capacity and for a limited time. They may pose as taxi drivers, medical patients ó whatever it takes to get close to people who have outstanding warrants against them and need to be taken into custody.

There are also investigators, who work undercover on a much more extended basis (typically in drug-related crimes). They attempt to fit the image of a narcotics dealer, and their goals are to infiltrate the drug world in order to develop a case and bring charges against the dealer or the dealer's suppliers or distributors.

That is a dangerous assignment, but even riskier are "deep undercover" investigations. In these, the investigator virtually assumes a new life and new identity to infiltrate a criminal enterprise so thoroughly as to become all but indistinguishable from those he is investigating. The physical risks of this work are obvious. More subtle are the psychological hazards of coming to identify oneself with the criminals under investigation.

### ***Work with CI (Confidential Informants)***

An informant is a person who actively seeks information on criminal groups or individuals and passes on it to the police.

The informant ó also called by police a confidential informant (CI) and by the criminal world ó a rat ó is a special type. This person's value as a witness increases as his/ her value as a member of society decreases. That is, the more an informant is involved in criminal activity, the more valuable his/ her testimony becomes.

Informant testimony is always a doubtful balancing act. The investigator tackles it by using a package of facts and circumstances relating to a case and used to evaluate and corroborate the informant's information. If all the facts taken in their totality support it, the information is considered probably reliable. The detective may also build up the credibility of the informant by stating that he/ she has used the informant earlier to obtain information leading to arrests, seizures and convictions.

## **PART C**

### ***Polygraph***

Polygraph is often used in criminal investigations.

The polygraph (meaning "many writings") is commonly called a lie detector and is an instrument (more accurately an assemblage of instruments including a pneumograph, galvanograph and cardiograph) to measure and graphically record the effect of some physiological processes.

The first physiologically based lie detector was created by William M. Marston in 1917; Dr. John A. Larson substantially improved it in 1921. Later his student Leonarde Keeler improved the interrogation technique.

The polygraph principles of work are based on the fact that people lying produces significant physiological effects some of which can be measured. Thus,

• a pneumograph measures the rate of respiration and the depth of breathing;

• a galvanograph measures changes in the electrical resistance of the skin. Perspiration increases the skin's electrical conductivity;

• a cardiograph measures blood pressure and pulse rate.

So, the polygraph measures and records the physiological effects associated with anxiety, which, in turn, is associated with telling lies.

In criminal investigations polygraph examinations can reduce a large segment of suspects by eliminating people who seem clearly innocent.

During interrogation of a suspect the polygraph may be used to elicit a confession. Interrogations are typically limited to no more than 90 minutes and conducted by trained, qualified and certified examiners.

After the examination the examiner analyzes the resulting polygrams and using prescribed standards develops a numerical score for the test, which results in a verbal conclusion of either "truthful", "untruthful" or "inconclusive".

Polygraph examination is also used to estimate the accuracy of information. Key potential witnesses may also be screened by a polygraph examination.

In conclusion, the polygraph is used extensively in law enforcement during criminal investigations, but it is often not admitted into evidence by the courts.

## *Hypnosis*

Hypnosis is described as a special psychological state which resembles sleep, but it is really an altered form of the ordinary conscious state.

Hypnosis is used in law enforcement situations, but never ó on suspects ó their testimony obtained under hypnosis is completely inadmissible in court.

However, hypnosis is used on crime victims and witnesses ó on a strictly voluntary basis ó to attempt to recover repressed (õlostõ) memories and details of the crime and perpetrator.

**Exercise 23. Complete the summary based on the text õDealing with Information: Possible Sources, Ways and Methodsõ and retell it in English:**

### **I. Summary**

1. There is no hard rule í
2. Victims are í
3. The best chance for obtaining the victimõs help is í
4. Working with suspects the investigator í
5. Some investigators work undercover í , others work undercover í
6. An informant is a person who actively í
7. Informant testimony is í
8. The polygraph or a lie detector is í
9. The polygraph is used extensively in law enforcement, but it is í
10. As to hypnosis, it is used on crime victims and witnesses on a strictly voluntary basis to attempt ...

### **II. Phrases to Complete the Sentences**

- a) at the crime scene, immediately after the incident;
- b) seeks information on criminal activity and passes on it to the police;
- c) to obtain information related to criminal investigation;
- d) often not admitted into evidence by the courts;
- e) can track them, observe their behavior, and analyze their patterns;
- f) to recover repressed memories and details of the crime and perpetrator;
- g) in a limited capacity and for a limited time, on a much more extended basis;

- h) a natural and willing source of information;
- i) an instrument to measure and graphically record the effect of some physiological processes;
- j) always a doubtful balancing act.

**Exercise 24. Look through the texts IóIV from Unit IV. Translate the following English word-combinations into Russian in written form:**

1	important means to obtain necessary information
2	to ensure privacy
3	flow of information
4	to be used interchangeably
5	to involve active persuasion
6	a time-consuming work
7	to acquire information
8	to provide information related to a crime
9	suspectø making a confession
10	to allow enough time
11	a subjectø background
12	to compile and evaluate information
13	undercover investigation
14	to guarantee the environment
15	to share information
16	fear and anger
17	to build up the credibility
18	information leading to arrests, seizures and convictions
19	to measure and record
20	a conscious state

### Useful Phrases for Doing Interactive Exercises

It seems to me that	
In my opinion	( - )
To my mind	
I think that	,
I believe that	,
First of all	

Next	( )
Finally	
I agree with you	
I disagree with you	
In conclusion	
To conclude I would say	( )

**Exercise 25. TEAM WORK:**

**Read a list of *Do*s and *Don*t>s in *Questioning People* and fill in the table below:**

***Do*s and *Don*t>s in *Questioning People***

- 1) (don't) do anything hasty;
- 2) (don't) select a place providing you with a psychological advantage;
- 3) (don't) be a good actor;
- 4) (don't) find the best way for contact with the subject;
- 5) (don't) be in a hurry with the conclusions;
- 6) (don't) learn to listen to the subject of questioning;
- 7) (don't) interrupt the subject when he/ she is speaking;
- 8) (don't) dominate the situation;
- 9) (don't) use small psychological gestures;
- 10) (don't) show your prejudices;
- 11) (don't) degrade yourself in act or word;
- 12) (don't) control your temper;
- 13) (don't) show anger, hesitation or other emotions, if it isn't part of a plan;
- 14) (don't) threaten or intimidate the subject;
- 15) If the subject wishes to speak, (don't) listen patiently and (don't) agree with him;
- 16) (don't) ensure privacy;
- 17) (don't) eliminate all interruptions.

DO		DON'T	
1		1	
2		2	

**Exercise 26. CONSIDER THE ISSUE:**

Look through and analyze Part C from text "Dealing with Information: Possible Sources, Ways and Methods". Write down possible characteristics of "Pro et Contra" of using a polygraph in a criminal investigation:

PRO		CONTRA	
1		1	
2		2	

**Exercise 27. BRAINSTORM:**

*PART A*

Name:

ó three important questions, in your opinion, to begin an interview with;

ó three useless questions, in your opinion, to question people.  
Support your viewpoint!

*PART B*

Will you describe the image of an ideal informant. Write 365 sentences.

**Exercise 28. DISCUSSION:**

What or who is the following information about? Give your opinion in oral or written form:

1. The most important means to obtain necessary information related to a crime.
2. Persons giving information, who were criminals themselves or who are associated with criminals.
3. A non-accusatory way to gather information.
4. These persons attempt to fit the image of a narcotics dealer, for example. Their goals are to infiltrate the drug world to develop a case and bring charges against the dealer or the dealer's suppliers or distributors.
5. An instrument for measuring and graphically recording the effect of some physiological processes.

6. These persons give information having personal knowledge of events or circumstances of a crime that they personally have seen.

7. An accusatory investigative action of gathering information.

8. Usually these persons are strangers to one another. But in cases when they know one another, one of them often finds a way to intimidate or otherwise influence his/ her opponent.

9. This special psychological state resembles sleep, but it is really an altered form of the ordinary conscious state.

10. This person may not be forced to testify against himself, but may be compelled to participate in a lineup, in which the victim or other witnesses may identify him/ her.

## **PART F: SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

### ***I. TOPICAL ACTIVE VOCABULARY***

<b>NOUNS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS</b>			
1	admission	1	
2	approach	2	
3	background	3	;
4	beholder	4	
5	complainant	5	;
6	condition	6	
7	credibility	7	;
8	equipment	8	
9	persuasion	9	
10	privacy	10	
11	questioning	11	
12	rapport	12	;
13	recollection	13	
<b>VERBS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS</b>			
1	to acquire	1	
2	to admit	2	;

3	to allow	3	
4	to arrange	4	;
5	to assume	5	; ;
6	to compile	6	;
7	to deny	7	
8	to ensure	8	;
9	to estimate	9	
10	to evade	10	;
11	to evaluate	11	;
12	to mention	12	
13	to occur	13	;
14	to require	14	;
15	to seek	15	
16	to share	16	( ) -
17	to supply	17	; ;
18	to suppress	18	; ;

## **II. REFERENCE VOCABULARY**

<b>GETTING INFORMATION</b>			
<b>NOUNS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS</b>			
1	confession	1	
2	confidence	2	
3	interview	3	
4	interrogation	4	
5	techniques	5	
6	witness	6	
<b>VERBS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS</b>			
1	to conduct	1	
2	to interview	2	
3	to interrogate	3	
4	to complete	4	;

### III. VOCABULARY

NOUNS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS			
1	ability	1	;
2	accessory	2	;
3	account	3	;
4	advantage	4	;
5	anger	5	;
6	anxiety	6	;
7	attitude	7	;
8	beat	8	;
9	to be on the beat	9	;
10	custody	10	;
11	doubt	11	;
12	emphasis	12	;
13	exception	13	;
14	facet	14	;
15	fear	15	;
16	firmness	16	;
17	flow	17	;
18	hazard	18	;
19	hit-and-run case	19	;
20	pattern	20	;
21	sample	21	;
22	search warrant	22	;
23	seizure	23	;
24	skill	24	;
25	supply	25	;
26	weakness	26	;

VERBS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS			
1	to achieve	1	
2	to avoid	2	
3	to beat the bushes	3	, « ( ) »
4	to bring to a close	4	, ,
5	to compel	5	;
6	to devote	6	
7	to distinguish	7	;
8	to employ	8	;
9	to encourage	9	;
10	to expose	10	;
11	to fail	11	;
12	to feature	12	;
13	to fit	13	;
14	to impact	14	;
15	to inspire	15	;
16	to insure	16	;
17	to intend	17	
18	to intimidate	18	;
19	to misunderstand	19	
20	to perceive	20	;
21	to pose	21	-
22	to preclude	22	
23	to prompt	23	;
24	to provide	24	;
25	to relate (to)	25	;
26	to tackle	26	-
27	to threaten	27	

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS			
1	additional	1	
2	current	2	
3	distinct	3	;
4	doubtful	4	;
5	eager	5	;
6	emphatic	6	
7	extraneous	7	;
8	firm	8	;
9	foreseeable	9	
10	frequently	10	
11	interchangeable	11	
12	likely	12	;
13	otherwise	13	- ; ; ;
14	plain	14	;
15	receptive	15	
16	regardless (of)	16	;
17	subtle	17	;
18	suitable	18	;
19	sympathetic	19	;
20	undercover	20	;
21	urgent	21	»
22	vital	22	
23	void (of)	23	;
24	willing/ willingly	24	( - ); / ;
25	worthy (of)	25	;

**PART G: GRAMMAR REVISION**

**NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB:  
THE GERUND: FORMS AND VARIANTS OF TRANSLATION**

**НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА: ГЕРУНДИЙ:  
ФОРМЫ И ВАРИАНТЫ ПЕРЕВОДА**

- ó (THE GERUND);
- ó (THE INFINITIVE);
- ó (THE PARTICIPLE).

*to go ó going.*

*to*

*-ing:*

**Forms of the Gerund  
Формы герундия**

Voice/	Tenses/	
	Simple (Indefinite)/	Perfect/
Active Voice/	<i>detecting</i>	<i>having detected</i>
Passive Voice/	<i>being detected</i>	<i>having been detected</i>

interrogating efficiently, reading documents;  
 by reading, after obtaining information, before detecting;  
 my searching, her reporting, our using;  
 no breaking.

### **The Gerund: Variants of Translation** **Герундий: варианты перевода**

The detective avoids **making** mistakes in the work.  
 The detective avoids **making** mistakes in the work.  
 By using a jimmy the criminal broke the door.  
 A successful interrogation results in a suspect **having made a confession**.

### **Constructions with a Gerund** **Конструкции с герундием**

He knows of this police officer **having detected** a serious crime.

**UNIT V  
SEARCH AND SEIZURE**

**V**

**GRAMMAR: Non-Finite Forms of the Verb:**

- 1. The Participle: Forms and Functions.**
- 2. The Absolute Participial Construction.**

**VOCABULARY: Search and Seizure. Search with a Warrant. Warrantless Search.**

**TEXT I: SEARCH AND SEIZURE: GENERAL ASPECTS.**

**TEXT II: SEARCH WARRANT SPECIFICS.**

**TEXT III: TYPES OF WARRANTLESS SEARCH.**

**TEXT IV: POWERS OF A SEARCH WARRANT.**

**PART A: INTRODUCTION**

**Exercise 1. Translate the following phrases and sentences into Russian paying attention to Participle I, Participle II:**

**I**

**PARTICIPLE I**

- ó aggravating factors;
- ó having solved the contract murder;
- ó information given by persons having personal knowledge of events or circumstances of a crime;
- ó a warrant describing the place to be searched;
- ó to solve crimes examining and evaluating clues;
- ó robbery being detected;
- ó an order from a court authorizing and directing the police to search;

**PARTICIPLE II**

- ó an accused person;
- ó information related to suspected criminal activity;
- ó stolen property;
- ó to issue a warrant, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation;
- ó items found during a search;
- ó unlicensed weapon;
- ó a searched person;
- ó testimony taken from a witness;

ó polygraph having been improved by Dr. John A. Larson;  
ó a person carrying a concealed weapon;  
ó incriminating evidence.  
ó to conduct a limited search;  
ó attempted crimes.

## II

1. Search and seizure are procedures used in many civil law and common law legal systems.

2. Having seized the articles being in possession of the suspect they were recorded, labeled and stored in department's property room.

3. Presenting evidence related to the weapon of murder means establishing that it is the object having caused injuries and led to the victim's death.

4. Interview is the questioning of persons believed to possess knowledge that is of official interest to the investigator.

5. An officer may search only the places where items having been identified in the search warrant may be found.

6. When conducting a search, crime scene search team should remember that crime scenes are three-dimensional and, therefore, it is required to look up.

7. The personnel engaged into the search should be well informed about the search rules of the crime scene.

8. One suspect while being interrogated should be viewed but not heard by another suspect from outside of the interrogation room.

9. A witness is defined as a person, who, being present, personally sees events or circumstances of the crime commission.

10. While searching the scene, the personnel and the person in charge have to take into account a lot of details.

## III

1. At the crime scene available evidence being enough, the search coordinator ordered to collect it and send to the crime laboratory.

2. Each crime scene search has its own specifics, some having one search pattern, others having a combination of them.

3. The evidence of guilt being sufficient, the suspect was found guilty.

4. The emergency matters at the crime scene having been handled, the preliminary investigation can start.

5. In most large police agencies the detective branch is organized into several squads or departments, each of which specializing in investigation into a particular type of crime or a particular type of undercover operation.

**Exercise 2. Translate sentences with the new words and word-combinations:**

1. Seizure means a forcible taking of property found by search from a person arrested.

2. A warrant should be made out and obtained by an investigator to have the permission to search the premises, find and arrest a wanted person.

3. To conduct search and seizure the police officer has to obtain a warrant signed and dated.

4. The officer has a right to stop and question the individual, if he has reason to believe that the person is carrying a concealed weapon.

5. A search warrant will not be issued unless there is probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed.

6. The property that could have been seized had to be designated, labeled and stored in the property room before trial.

7. Police officers need no justification to stop someone in the street and ask questions, and individuals are completely entitled to refuse to answer any such questions.

8. If a person gives voluntary consent to the officer, he may conduct a warrantless search.

9. Reasonable suspicion is usually used to justify a brief frisk in a public area or a traffic stop at roadside.

10. Now police have been given greater latitude to search for and seize evidence and restrictions, on how they conduct their operations, have been eased.

## PART B: READING

### **Exercise 3. Read and translate international words and word-combinations from the given below texts:**

ó agent; arrest; authority; automobile; business; consent; constitution; contraband; crime; criminal; destruction; examination; fact; felony; fruit(s); hotel; incident; individual; informant; information; limit; location; marijuana; motorist; officer; operation; order; person; police; pornography; presence; privacy; situation; totality;

ó actual(ly); civil; effective; legal; legitimate(ly); (non)physical; normal; reasonable; traditional(ly); voluntarily/ voluntary;

ó to confiscate; to conspire; to discuss; to effectuate; to identify; to invalidate; to kill; to obstruct; to produce; to register; to show; to stop;

ó arresting officer; to arrest legally; to authorize and direct the police; confidential informant; to conspire to kill; criminal activity; critical concept; electronic device; federal statute; general public; to guarantee and protect by the Constitution; hotel management; to identify the person; in practice; to inspect object; judicial document; leading detective; legal action; legal system; legal terms; limited procedure; to list documents; normal conditions; obligation to inform individuals; official document; organized crime; police authority; police officer; to protect, preserve and prevent; to protect public safety; public area; reasonable actions; to specify the reason; to stop an automobile (an individual) legitimately; traffic stop; voluntary consent.

### **Exercise 4. Skim the text òSearch and Seizure: General Aspects and try to understand what it is about and what information is of primary importance or new for you.**

### **Exercise 5. Read the text òSearch and Seizure: General Aspects for detailed understanding:**

#### ***TEXT I: SEARCH AND SEIZURE: GENERAL ASPECTS***

Search and seizure are procedures used in many civil law and common law legal systems. Police or other authorities and their agents, who suspect that a crime has been or is being committed, conduct a search of a person's property. If any relevant to the crime evidence is found,

police may then seize (confiscate) it. Search and seizure also include placing an individual under arrest.

Searches and seizures are used to produce evidence for the prosecution of criminals. The police have the power to search and seize, but individuals are protected against arbitrary, unreasonable police intrusions. Some countries have provisions in their Constitutions that provide the public with the right to be free from unreasonable search and seizure. This right is generally based on the premise that everyone is entitled to a reasonable right to privacy.

The right of the people to be secure in their offices and houses against unreasonable searches and seizures will not be violated, and no warrants will be issued, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. In order to search a person or property, a law enforcement agent must have a valid search warrant or an arrest warrant.

The search warrant is an official document to conduct a search. It provides legal grounds for this action.

The warrant names the person subject to a search, sets the limits for search actions (a dwelling, a house and garden, a workplace, a hotel room). If possible, it lists the articles and documents to be found and seized; and it points out the facts that have provided grounds for the search.

The person to be searched is notified about his rights and duties, and the act of notification should be registered in the record of the search. Besides, the searched person is asked to voluntarily hand over articles and documents relevant to the case to the investigatory team.

If the officer does not have a warrant but has probable cause to believe that a person has committed a crime, he or she may then conduct a search.

Police officers need no justification to stop someone in the street and ask questions, and individuals are completely entitled to refuse to answer any such questions and go about their business. However, a police officer may only search people and places when the officer has probable cause or reasonable suspicion of criminal activity.

Probable cause means that the officer must possess sufficiently trustworthy facts to believe that a crime has been committed. In some cases, the officer may need only a reasonable suspicion of criminal

activity to conduct a limited search. Reasonable suspicion means that the officer has sufficient knowledge to believe that criminal activity is at hand and it is usually used to justify a brief frisk in a public area or a traffic stop at roadside. Items related to suspected criminal activity found during a search may be taken, or seized, by the officer.

**Exercise 6. Answer the following questions on the text 'Search and Seizure: General Aspects':**

1. What are procedures of search and seizure conducted for?
2. What police actions are individuals protected against?
3. What information is described in the search warrant?
4. What information must the person to be searched be notified about? What actions must be undertaken by the searching officer under these circumstances?
5. What does the 'probable cause' mean?

**Exercise 7. Choose the best variant to make the following sentences complete:**

1. Search and seizure include 
  - a) unreasonable police intrusions;
  - b) placing an individual under arrest;
  - c) an unreasonable suspicion of criminal activity.
2. Items  may be taken, or seized, by the officer.
  - a) supported by Oath or affirmation;
  - b) protected against unreasonable police intrusions;
  - c) related to suspected criminal activity found during a search.
3. Police conduct a search of a person's property and 
  - a) produce evidence for the prosecution of criminals;
  - b) go about their business;
  - c) seize any relevant to the crime evidence.
4. The warrant lists 
  - a) the articles and documents to be found and seized;
  - b) an Oath or affirmation;
  - c) the person(s) to be searched.
5. The right of the people to be secure in their offices and houses 
  - a) is dependent upon the arrest;
  - b) is prohibited by law;
  - c) will not be violated.

## PART C: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR FOCUSES

**Exercise 8. Match the following English words and word-combinations with their Russian equivalents:**

1	arbitrary intrusion	a	
2	to possess sufficiently trustworthy facts	b	
3	the right to be secured	c	
4	to have provisions in the Constitution	d	( )
5	an official document to conduct a search	e	( )
6	upon probable cause	f	
7	any evidence relevant to the crime	g	
8	to be at hand	h	
9	to refuse to answer the questions	i	
10	reasonable suspicion	j	

**Exercise 9. Find in the text "Search and Seizure: General Aspects" the English equivalents for the following Russian word-combinations:**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ );
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Exercise 10. Find in the text "Search and Seizure: General Aspects" the Russian equivalents for the following English word-combinations:**

- 1) to go about their business;
- 2) placing an individual under arrest;
- 3) to be protected against arbitrary, unreasonable police intrusions;
- 4) to be supported by Oath or affirmation;
- 5) to have probable cause;
- 6) a reasonable suspicion of criminal activity;
- 7) to issue a warrant;
- 8) to produce evidence for the prosecution of criminals;
- 9) to provide the public with the right;
- 10) document to be found and seized.

**Exercise 11. Match the synonyms and translate them into Russian:**

1	premise	a	sworn statement
2	to own	b	order
3	to be entitled	c	basis
4	to notify	d	consent
5	intrusion	e	to have as a property
6	warrant	f	assumption
7	affidavit	g	to have a right
8	to seize	h	entering without permission
9	permission	i	to inform
10	ground(s)	j	to confiscate

**Exercise 12. Match the antonyms and translate them into Russian:**

1	authorized	a	to discover
2	to consent	b	to permit
3	entry	c	to forbid
4	to forbid	d	unauthorized
5	to conceal	e	exit

**Exercise 13. Revise your knowledge of new terms related to search and seizure as investigatory actions.**

**Exercise 14. Form Participle II of the given verbs and translate them into Russian:**

ó to authorize, to conceal, to designate, to entitle, to invalidate, to justify, to list, to obstruct, to prompt, to seize;

ó to hide; to lose; to mean; to show; to steal; to understand.

**Exercise 15. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the constructions with Participle I, Participle II:**

1. The commission of felony may be the condition for searching the premises belonging to the person suspected of an offence.

2. The search record (protocol) should be dated, signed by an investigator, witnesses and other people present at the scene.

3. Search and seizure can be conducted, when the officer believe the things having importance for the case to have been hidden in the premises or an area, where the crime was committed.

4. All things seized are to be stored as long as it needed.

5. Police are required to knock and state their presence, when executing a warrantless search in the process of criminal investigation.

6. A search of stolen property is to be conducted by a specially trained officer.

7. The search warrant properly made out and obtained contains not only the names of persons participating in the search, and seized articles, but also what charges were brought against whom.

8. Having obtained information of a crime committed a prosecuting attorney has the authority to make out a warrant to search the premises of any person who is believed to hide the stolen things.

9. A forcible taking of property found during the search is called seizure.

10. Any police officer should have taken precautions to protect himself/ herself from use of a weapon not discovered by the search.

## PART D: READING SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

**Exercise 16. Skim the text "Search Warrant Specifics" to understand its topic and general ideas.**

**Exercise 17. Scan the text "Search Warrant Specifics" to find:**

**a) the English equivalents for the following Russian word-combinations:**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ ;

**b) the Russian equivalents for the following English word-combinations:**

- 1) to look for and seize illegal items;
- 2) to be based on the sworn testimony (affidavit);
- 3) unreasonableness in searches and seizures;
- 4) to be signed under oath by the officer;
- 5) destroyed or damaged by the suspect.

**Exercise 18. Read the text "Search Warrant Specifics" into Russian using a dictionary:**

### ***TEXT II: SEARCH WARRANT SPECIFICS***

People in the United States are entitled to privacy and freedom from government intrusion. This right is guaranteed and protected by the Constitution.

But there is a limit to that privacy. State police officers are allowed, where justified, to search your premises, car, or other property in order to look for and seize illegal items, stolen goods or evidence of a crime. To do so they must obtain a search warrant under normal circumstances. No warrant shall be issued unless there is probable cause to believe that an offence has been or is being committed.

A search warrant is an order from a court authorizing and directing the police to search a designated place for property stated in the order and to bring that property to court. The order must be based on the sworn testimony (affidavit) of the police officer that the facts on which the request for search is made are trustworthy.

Three critical concepts are directly related to the search warrant. They include unreasonableness, probable cause or particularity.

ó Unreasonableness in searches and seizures generally refers to whether an officer has exceeded the scope of police authority. Most unreasonable actions are those in which the police officer didn't have sufficient information to justify the search.

ó In discussing probable cause, it is provided clearly, that no warrant shall be issued unless probable cause is supported by oath or affirmation.

ó Particularity generally refers to search warrant itself. It means that a search warrant must specify the place to be searched and the reasons for searching it. When the police request a search warrant, the warrant must identify the premises and the personal property to be seized, and it must be signed under oath by the officer requesting it.

In practice, law enforcement officers don't often rely on a search warrant to enter a home or search a person, but in certain kinds of cases ó such as investigations of organized crime, gambling, drug and pornography cases ó search warrants are particularly useful; it is also necessary during investigation of other offences, where the evidence destroyed or damaged by the suspect can't be removed from the premises.

**Exercise 19. Which of the statements from the text óSearch Warrant Specificsö are true or false?**

1. Five critical concepts are directly related to the search warrant.
2. There is a limit to the privacy.
3. Law enforcement officers always rely on a search warrant to enter a home or search a person.
4. In certain kinds of cases, such as investigations of organized crime, drug and pornography cases search warrants are particularly useful.
5. The warrant must identify the premises and the personal property to be seized.

**Exercise 20. Choose the best variant to make the following sentences complete:**

1. State police officers are allowed í
  - a) to call for help;
  - b) to search your premises, where justified;
  - c) to exceed the scope of police authority.
2. Police officers must obtain a search warrant í
  - a) under oath of the officer;
  - b) under sufficient information;
  - c) under normal circumstances.
3. The order must be based on í
  - a) the sworn testimony of the police officer;
  - b) the freedom from government;
  - c) the evidence of a crime.
4. A search warrant is í
  - a) an investigative action;
  - b) an order from a court;
  - c) a specially trained police officer.
5. Privacy is guaranteed and protected í
  - a) by a search warrant;
  - b) by the Criminal Statute;
  - c) by the Constitution.

**Exercise 21. Skim the text "Types of Warrantless Search" to understand its topic and general ideas.**

### ***TEXT III: TYPES OF WARRANTLESS SEARCH***

#### ***PART A***

In order to conduct investigations, the police may want to search people, their cars, and their homes. To do so they must obtain a search warrant under normal circumstances. Any warrant will not be issued unless there is probable cause to believe that an offence has been or is being committed.

To make it easier for police to conduct investigations and to protect public safety, the Court has ruled that under certain circumstances a valid

search may be conducted without a search warrant. Traditionally, a search without a search warrant is permissible if there is:

- ó search incident to a valid arrest;
- ó threshold inquiry (stop and frisk);
- ó automobile search;
- ó consent search;
- ó plain view;
- ó seizure of non-physical evidence.

### ***Search Incident to a Valid Arrest***

A warrantless search is valid if it is made incident to a lawful arrest. The reason for this exception is that the arresting officer must have the power to disarm the accused, protect himself, preserve evidence of the crime and prevent the accused's escape from custody. Since the search is lawful, the officer retains what he finds if it is connected with a crime. The officer is permitted to search only the defendant's person and the areas in the defendant's immediate physical surroundings that are under his control.

### ***Threshold Inquiry (Stop and Frisk)***

Threshold inquiry deals with the situation in which, although the officer has not probable cause to arrest, his suspicions are raised concerning the behavior of an individual. In such a case, the officer has a right to stop and question the individual; if the officer has reason to believe that the person is carrying a concealed weapon, he may frisk the suspect. Unlike searching frisking is a limited procedure; it is a patdown of the outer clothing for the purpose of finding a concealed weapon. If no weapon is found, the search must stop. However, if an illegal weapon is found, an arrest will be made and a search incident to the arrest performed. If during a threshold inquiry situation, a police officer discovers other evidence, such as drugs, he may legally arrest the suspect.

## ***PART B***

### ***Automobile Search***

An automobile may be searched without a warrant if there is a probable cause to believe that the car was involved in a crime or contains evidence the police are inquiring. Police officers who have legitimately stopped an automobile believing (for certain) that

contraband (for example, spotting drug paraphernalia) is concealed somewhere within it, may conduct a warrantless search of the vehicle. The search is permissible even if the police had been watching the car because they were suspicious that the driver was involved in a drug deal. Under such conditions, the car may be stopped and searched, the contraband seized, and the driver arrested.

### ***Consent Search***

In a consent search, individuals waive their constitutional rights. Therefore neither warrant, nor probable cause need exist. However, for the search to be legal, the consent must be given voluntarily. Threat or compulsion invalidates the search. Although it has been held that a voluntary consent is required, it has also been maintained that the police are under no obligation to inform individuals of their rights to refuse the search. For example, police don't have to tell motorists they have stopped for a traffic violation that they are actually free to go before asking permission to search the car.

### ***Plain View***

Even when an object is in a house or in other areas involving an expectation of privacy, the object can be freely inspected if it can be seen by the general public. For example, if a police officer looks through a fence and sees marijuana growing in the suspect's field, no search warrant is needed for the property to be seized. The articles are considered to be in plain view; therefore. A search warrant needn't be obtained to seize them.

### ***Seizure of Non-Physical Evidence***

Police can seize non-physical evidence, such as conversation, if the suspect had no reason to expect privacy. For example, police may overhear and record a conversation in which two people conspire to kill a third party. They have a right to attach an electronic listening and recording device for the purpose of obtaining evidence that the defendant was transmitting information in violation of a federal statute. To conduct search and seizure of property in this case is unreasonable.

By now, police have been given greater latitude to search for and seize evidence and restrictions on how they conduct their operations have been eased.

**Exercise 22. Scan the text "Types of Warrantless Search" to find:**

**a) the English equivalents for the following Russian word-combinations:**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_ ;

**b) the Russian equivalents for the following English word-combinations:**

- 1) a valid arrest;
- 2) to escape from custody;
- 3) an expectation of privacy;
- 4) to ease restrictions;
- 5) spotting drug paraphernalia.

**Exercise 23. Retell the text "Types of Warrantless Search" in Russian.**

## **PART E: READING, DISCUSSION AND WRITING**

**Exercise 24. Read the text "Powers of a Search Warrant" using a dictionary:**

### ***TEXT IV: POWERS OF A SEARCH WARRANT***

Search and seizure are the legal terms used to describe a law enforcement agent's examination of a person's home, vehicle, or business to find evidence that a crime has been committed.

What rules must the police follow when engaging in searches and seizures?

A law enforcement officer must have a search or arrest warrant to search a person or property.

A search warrant is a judicially approved document that law enforcement officials have a right to search a particular place. Usually, a leading detective applies for a search warrant when the detective suspects or is provided with information from a reliable confidential informant that evidence of a crime will be found at a certain location.

In order to obtain a search warrant, a leading detective must file an affidavit supporting that there is probable cause to believe a search is justified. The affidavit must designate the specific place to be searched or specific items to be seized. The officer may search only the places where items having been identified in the search warrant may be found.

The leading detective must also apply an arrest warrant to apprehend a suspect. Each person is protected from being detained or arrested without a valid reason. The detective must have sufficient evidence to prove that the suspect identified in the warrant has committed the crime to be charged with and thus, should be arrested to stand trial for such crime. Ultimately, both warrants are issued by a judge when the leading detective shows sufficient evidence that such warrant is necessary to effectuate evidence gathering or prosecution of a suspect.

There are exceptions to the rule that a warrant must be obtained before conducting a search. For example, if a person gives voluntary consent to the officer, he may conduct a warrantless search, and such search is considered to be legal. The consent must be voluntary, but there is no clear test to determine whether or not it is; rather, a court will consider the totality of the circumstances in assessing whether consent is voluntary. There are also some cases where a third party who is in charge of the property may give consent (i. e., hotel management).

Police officers entering a dwelling must knock on the door and announce their identity and purpose before attempting forcible entry. Police are not required to knock and announce their presence, when executing a search warrant in a felony or drug investigation. To justify a no-knock entry police must have a reasonable suspicion that knocking and announcing their presence, under the particular circumstances, will be dangerous, or that it will obstruct the effective investigation of the crime, for example, destroying evidence.

However, excessive or unnecessary destruction of property in the course of a search may violate the rights of the people even though the entry itself is lawful and the fruits of the search are not subject to suppression.

In cases where the officer violates the person's rights, and the search and/ or seizure is found unlawful, the evidence will be kept out of the criminal case. This means that if a person's home was searched, but there was no search warrant or other circumstances that would have justified the search and seizure, any evidence gathered during that time will not be admissible in court.

**Exercise 25. Look through the texts IóV from Unit V. Translate the following English word-combinations into Russian in written form:**

1	search and seizure
2	arbitrary police intrusion
3	to entitle everyone
4	reasonable right to privacy
5	to be secure
6	upon probable cause
7	Oath or affirmation
8	valid search warrant
9	to notify one about one's rights
10	to hand over voluntarily
11	to be sufficiently trustworthy
12	brief frisk
13	to be allowed
14	designated place and property
15	plain view
16	warrantless search
17	to carry a concealed weapon
18	inquiry situation
19	threat or compulsion
20	latitude and restrictions

### Useful Phrases for Doing Interactive Exercises

It seems to me that	,
In my opinion	( - )
To my mind	
I think that	,
I believe that	,
First of all	
Next	( )
Finally	
I agree with you	
I disagree with you	
In conclusion	
To conclude I would say	( )

**Exercise 26. TEAM WORK:**

Write down from the given above texts information related to comparative analysis of search and seizure (with a warrant and warrantless one):

Search and Seizure with a Warrant		Warrantless Search and Seizure	
1		1	
2		2	

**Exercise 27. CONSIDER THE ISSUE:**

When is it legally justified entering the premises in a forceful manner?

**Prove each point!**

**Exercise 28. BRAINSTORM:**

**Choose the right term for the following descriptions:**

1. To take possession by force.
2. The person who has any property in his/ her possession.
3. The place where things seized by police are stored.
4. Procedures used to produce evidence for the prosecution of suspects.
5. An official document to conduct a search.
6. Permission of the owner to search his/ her house or property given voluntarily.

**Exercise 29. DISCUSSION:**

**What or who is the following information about? Give your opinion in oral or written form:**

1. An official document to conduct a search and to provide legal grounds for this action.
2. Right of people in the United States guaranteed and protected by the Constitution related to search.
3. It means that the officer must possess sufficiently trustworthy facts to believe that a crime has been committed.
4. One of three critical concepts related to the search warrant meaning that a search warrant must specify the place to be searched and the reasons for searching it.
5. It means that the officer has sufficient knowledge to believe that criminal activity is at hand.

6. A limited procedure including a patdown of the outer clothing for the purpose of finding a concealed weapon.

## PART F: SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

### I. TOPICAL ACTIVE VOCABULARY

<b>SEARCH, SEIZURE, WARRANT</b>			
<b>NOUNS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS</b>			
1	onsent search	1	
2	frisk	2	(            )
3	search	3	;
4	search and seizure	4	
5	search warrant	5	
6	seizure	6	;            ;
7	stop and frisk	7	
8	warrant	8	;
9	warrantless search	9	
10	warrant of seizure	10	
<b>VERBS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS</b>			
1	to frisk	1	
2	to issue a warrant	2	;
3	to execute a warrant	3	,            ,
4	to execute search and seizure	4	
5	to search	5	;
6	to seek (sought, sought)	6	,            ,            ;
7	to seize	7	;

### II. REFERENCE VOCABULARY

<b>NOUNS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS</b>			
1	affidavit	1	,

2	affirmation	2	;
3	compulsion	3	
4	consent	4	
5	custody	5	;
6	ground	6	
7	inquiry	7	;
8	intrusion	8	
9	latitude	9	
10	Oath	10	;
11	order	11	; ;
12	patdown	12	( , )
13	permission	13	
14	premise	14	
15	prosecution	15	
16	reasonable cause	16	
17	request	17	;
18	restriction	18	
19	suspicion	19	
20	sworn testimony	20	
21	threat	21	
<b>VERBS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS</b>			
1	to charge with	1	-
2	to conceal	2	; ;
3	to designate	3	;
4	to justify	4	; ;
5	to notify	5	,
6	to obstruct	6	
7	to request	7	; ;
8	to stand trial	8	
9	to subject	9	
10	to swear (swore, sworn)	10	,

### III. VOCABULARY

<b>NOUNS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS</b>			
1	charge	1	;
2	to be in charge of	2	, -
3	escape	3	
4	exception	4	
5	fence	5	;
6	gambling	6	
7	incident	7	;
8	paraphernalia	8	;
9	particularity	9	;
10	privacy	10	
11	prosecution	11	
12	provision	12	( , )
13	roadside	13	;
14	scope	14	;
15	spot	15	;
16	threshold	16	;
<b>VERBS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS</b>			
1	to announce	1	;
2	to apply	2	
3	to approve	3	;
4	to assess	4	
5	to attach	5	;
6	to attempt	6	;
7	to authorize	7	;
8	to be at hand	8	
9	to be charged with	9	-

10	to be secure	10	
11	to carry	11	( )
12	to conspire	12	;
13	to direct	13	
14	to ease	14	;
15	to entitle	15	;
16	to exceed	16	;
17	to file	17	, ( );
18	to go about their business	18	( )
19	to hand over	19	;
20	to invalidate	20	
21	to knock	21	
22	to list	22	;
23	to look up	23	;
24	to obstruct	24	
25	to prompt	25	;
26	to raise	26	. ; ;
27	to refer to	27	-
28	to refuse	28	
29	to rule	29	
30	to waive	30	;
<b>ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS</b>			
1	arbitrary	1	
2	outer	2	;
3	plain	3	;
4	plain view	4	
5	rather than	5	;
6	reasonable	6	;
7	relevant	7	-
8	trustworthy	8	( - ) ;

9	upon probable cause	9	
10	valid	10	;
11	voluntary	11	;

## PART G: GRAMMAR REVISION

### NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB: THE PARTICIPLE: FORMS AND FUNCTIONS

### НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА: ПРИЧАСТИЕ: ФОРМЫ И ФУНКЦИИ

ó :  
 ó (THE PARTICIPLE);  
 ó (THE INFINITIVE);  
 ó (THE GERUND).

( . . . )

I : I II.  
 to  
 -ing: to examine ó examining.

I  
 - , - , - , - - (

?)  
 II :  
 to  
 -ed;

ó  
 ó ( . . . ). , to do ó done.

II

**Forms of the Participle**  
**Формы причастия**

I

II

:

Voice, Tenses/ ,	Forms of the Participle	
	Participle I	Participle II
Active Voice Simple (Indefinite)/	<i>detecting</i>	<i>being detected</i>
Active Voice Perfect/	<i>having detected</i>	<i>having been detected</i>
Passive Voice/	<i>ó</i>	<i>detected</i>

:

ó

**Functions of the Participle**  
**Функции причастия**

:

the investigating officer ó  
the wanted person ó  
the seized property ó

« ?»:

;

;

( )

The detective searching the crime scene was very attentive. ó

( )

ó

when, while, if:

(When) Investigating the crime scene the detective found all the facts and evidence of the case. ó

(1)

(2)

I

(1)

(2).

When apprehended the criminal refused to show the stolen property. ó

II

## PART H: GRAMMAR REVISION

### THE ABSOLUTE PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTION

### НЕЗАВИСИМЫЙ ПРИЧАСТНЫЙ ОБОРОТ

ó

:

<b>Subject 1</b>	+	<b>Participle</b>	,	<b>Subject 2</b>	+	<b>Predicate</b>
------------------	---	-------------------	---	------------------	---	------------------

<b>1</b>	+		,	<b>2</b>	+	
----------	---	--	---	----------	---	--

*The evidence being strong and reliable, their admissibility in court is obvious.* ó

ó

ó

*Stolen property having been seized in a legal way, it was considered as evidence in the case of theft.* ó

ó

*The search group must have all necessary equipment to collect and lift evidence, physical evidence ranging in size from very large objects to minute substances.* ó

**UNIT VI  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES**

**VI**

**GRAMMAR: Modal Verbs:**

- 1. Modal Verbs and their Equivalentents.**
- 2. Modal Verbs with the Perfect Infinitive.**

**VOCABULARY: Police Work. Detective Activity.**

**TEXT I: LAW ENFORCEMENT AND POLICING.**

**TEXT II: ðREALö POLICE WORK.**

**TEXT III: DETECTIVE ACTIVITIES: HISTORY AND PRESENT.**

**TEXT IV: FUTURE POLICING.**

**PART A: INTRODUCTION**

**Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences paying attention to modal verbs, their equivalentents and combination of modal verbs with the Perfect Infinitive:**

**I**

1. In Great Britain the law provides that any person may arrest any other person having committed a felony in his presence.
2. The search commander canø remain misunderstood.
3. If we desire respect for the law, we must first make the law respectable.
4. In searching the premises the seizure of physical evidence should be conducted only with the invitation of witnesses.
5. Ordinarily police neednø have sufficient evidence to stop a person for a brief questioning.

**II**

1. An arrest can have a serious effect on the civil rights of the people and it is to be used only in these cases when it is really necessary.

2. The patrolman has to know his patrol area so well that he could take the quick route to the scene.

3. The barrister was able to prove the innocence of the accused.

4. A witness who can remember a few details of the crime committed will be allowed to look through photo or video-images of known suspects.

5. They ought to conduct crime scene search as soon as possible after the crime commission.

6. Most crimes are not reported, not recorded, not finished, or not able to be proved.

### III

1. The weapon found in the premises may have belonged to the person suspected of having committed a murder.

2. The police officer could have taken the accused to the crime scene to reconstruct the happening and establish details of the criminal act.

3. Seizure of items of property from prisoners must have been conducted with great caution in order not to lose them.

4. The officer searching the place did not know exactly what articles could have been stolen.

5. As the conditions made the preliminary search difficult, the detective should have paid great attention to all details, not to overlook any important fact.

#### **Exercise 2. Translate sentences with the new words and word-combinations:**

1. According to available estimations only one-third of police manpower resources deals with crime.

2. Most police officers regard detective work as *örealö* and the most glamorous aspect of police work.

3. The great majority of incidents the law enforcement officers handled arose when the police responded to citizen's call for service.

4. Uniformed police officers are to patrol their jurisdictions and always be on call.

5. Criminal investigation is a core of the law enforcement.

6. Examination of the *modus operandi* may reveal evidence of similar characteristics in a known murderer's activity.

7. Investigation of the theft will be detected properly as the officer uses the positive approach encouraging the witness to testify to the case.

8. Admissibility of the indirect evidence has been established without doubt, as the police officers handle them with caution.

9. In order to establish the identity and location of the criminal, the detective should examine and evaluate clues and personal records.

10. Undercover work of a police officer is one of the most interest aspects of crime detection.

## **PART B: READING**

### **Exercise 3. Read and translate international words and word-combinations from the given below texts:**

ó activity; agency; authorities; bureau; community; computer; contacts; contrast; crime; criminal; database; department; detail; ethics; idea; informant; information; list; location; manner; narcotic; operation; paperwork; partnership; person; policing; professional(s); program; radio; report; resource; scenario; scene; security; service; specialty; technology; traffic; victim; volunteers;

ó basic; collective; democratic; economic; efficient(ly); ethical; federal; historical; individual; intellectual; municipal; political; potential; private; real; social; technological(ly);

ó to associate; to arrest; to construct; to cultivate, to decode, to direct, to license, to interview, to patrol, to pioneer; to specialize; to transform;

ó academic community; to analyze and interpret; computer modeling; computer programs to model reality in detail; creative, innovative, and proactive policing strategies; cyber crime/ criminal; information technology; to integrate into all aspects of the community; modern technologies; organized crime; personal computer and Internet; police leaders; principal business; private industry; proactive and preventive strategies; protecting and serving the community; to revolutionize by technological innovation; techno crime; types of crime; uniformed police officers.

### **Exercise 4. Skim the text "Law Enforcement and Policing" and try to understand what it is about and what information is of primary importance or new for you.**

**Exercise 5. Read the text 'Law Enforcement and Policing' for detailed understanding:**

### ***TEXT I: LAW ENFORCEMENT AND POLICING***

#### ***PART A***

The idea of policing is probably as old as civilization.

Police have been a part of civilization for a very long time, at least since the days of Babylon under the lawgiver Hammurabi, nearly 4,000 years ago.

The first police agencies were extensions of the political or religious ruler's personal bodyguard or palace guard forces. So the first cops were specially designated members of religious, military or political forces, who were responsible to enforce religious, military or political law and order.

The evolution of police forces familiar to us today focuses on the first modern force, London's Metropolitan Police. They served as a model for police forces throughout Europe and then in the United States.

For most of the time police have existed, police agencies have been fairly simple organizations. In the beginning most had a single role: to chase and apprehend criminals. Later the mission of preventing crime was added, and police officers were sent out on routine street patrol. Later still, a third element was introduced: criminal investigation.

Now policing isn't a relatively simple game of cops and criminals. Today's police forces are an integral part of a criminal justice system. Their role is to uphold the Constitution and to protect people and property.

There is probably no such thing as a 'typical' police department. Police departments are unique among governmental agencies. They may be the size of a small army, organized to perform many requirements and functions, yet they must consistently present to the public a human face and an individual presence.

A law enforcement agency is a government agency responsible for the enforcement of laws. Outside North America, such organizations are usually called police services. In North America, some of these services are called police, others are known as sheriff's offices/ departments, while investigative police services in the United States are often called bureaus, for example the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

## ***PART B***

The law enforcement agency was charged to ensure social security and freedom from anti-social elements, to provide a peaceful environment to the society at large. Police work is at the core of this law enforcement body.

Police work includes maintaining peace and security in cities and towns. Police officers are expected to patrol the streets and ensure there are no instances of violence. They always stay available for service on call. Typical police duties include:

- ó attending emergencies;
- ó apprehending thieves, murderers, or fraudsters;
- ó filing cases and recording details of all evidence;
- ó tracking down the suspects by decoding the evidence and witness statements;
- ó patrolling the streets;
- ó providing security during social, political or economic downfalls;
- ó managing riots, etc.

Police officers work in teams and are equipped with modern technologies for assistance. Some of the common tools that policemen carry are guns, baton, radio, handcuffs, etc. They use computers to manage a database of city's locations, its citizens and the criminals being a threat to the city.

Law enforcement officers' duties depend on their specialty and whether they work for a state or federal agency. The duties of federal officers depend on the agency they work for. All law enforcement officers must write reports, keep records and testify in court.

Uniformed police officers patrol their jurisdictions. They spend the majority of their time responding to calls and doing paperwork. They direct traffic at the scene of an accident, investigate robberies, or provide first aid at accident scenes.

Many police departments in big cities participate in community policing, a program where officers work with citizens to observe suspicious behavior and fight crime.

### **Exercise 6. Answer the following questions on the text "Law Enforcement and Policing":**

1. Is the idea of policing new?
2. What is the name of one of the first lawgivers? Why do you think so?

3. What were the first cops responsible for?
4. What organization served as a model for modern police forces throughout the world?
5. Can we characterize policing as a relatively simple game of cops and criminals? Why?
6. What is the unique specific of a police department?
7. Is there any difference in functions of police services and those of bureaus in the United States?
8. What do typical police duties include?
9. What modern technologies are police officers equipped with?
10. What is community policing?

**Exercise 7. Which of the statements from the text "Law Enforcement and Policing" are true or false?**

1. Police have been a part of civilization for a very long time, nearly 2,500 years ago.
2. In the beginning most police agencies had a single role: to patrol streets.
3. Police departments are unique among governmental agencies.
4. In the United States the law enforcement agency was charged to fight crime.
5. Outside North America, law enforcement organizations are usually called police services.

**PART C: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR FOCUSES**

**Exercise 8. Match the following English words and word-combinations with their Russian equivalents:**

1	to charge	a	
2	to manage a database	b	
3	community policing	c	
4	to provide first aid	d	
5	at the core	e	
6	to be equipped with	f	
7	responding to calls	g	

8	criminal justice	h	
9	emergencies	i	
10	to testify in court	j	

**Exercise 9. Find in the text "Law Enforcement and Policing" the English equivalents for the following Russian word-combinations:**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Exercise 10. Find in the text "Law Enforcement and Policing" the Russian equivalents for the following English word-combinations:**

- 1) the enforcement of laws;
- 2) sheriff's office;
- 3) to be designated members of religious, military or political forces;
- 4) guns and handcuffs;
- 5) to direct traffic;
- 6) to have a single role;
- 7) to write reports;
- 8) to serve as a model for police forces;
- 9) to fight crime;
- 10) a relatively simple game of cops and criminals.

**Exercise 11. Match the synonyms and translate them into Russian:**

1	police agency	a	legislator
2	<i>modus operandi</i>	b	to decipher
3	to chase criminals	c	to want
4	lawgiver	d	to detect

5	to perform	e	method of operation
6	to decode	f	crisis
7	riot	g	police department
8	to desire	h	to fulfil
9	downfall	i	to pursue law violators
10	to investigate	j	public disorder

**Exercise 12. Match the antonyms and translate them into Russian:**

1	lawgiver	a	revolution
2	cop	b	unusual
3	disorder	c	complex
4	evolution	d	people (the public)
5	in the beginning	e	law and order
6	simple	f	lawbreaker
7	to protect	g	peace
8	typical	h	at the end
9	government	i	criminal
10	violence	j	to violate

**Exercise 13. Revise your knowledge of new terms related to law enforcement and policing.**

**Exercise 14. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the modal verbs:**

1. Commission of the crime may be the condition to search the premises, belonging to the suspect.

2. Stolen items, once found, must be identified as a property of the real owner and returned to him.

3. The accused might to produce his own evidence of his good reputation to demonstrate the proof of his innocence.

4. According to the legislation of Russia during implementation of law-enforcement activity law enforcement agencies can limit the rights and freedoms of subject for suppression of offences.

5. The law enforcement officer is able to intrusively search for information and evidence related to the crime committed.

6. The evidence that could have been discovered at the crime scene had to be designated, labeled and stored in a department's property room before trial.

7. Police officers have to work any time, when an emergency occurs.

8. The officer could have seized the articles being in possession of the suspect against his will or by force.

9. The detective should know ways to analyze the happening and to take immediate measures to detect the criminal, that is to identify, locate and apprehend him.

10. If people are able to roam around freely and visit any place they like without having any fear, it is due to the services of the police department.

## **PART D: READING SKILLS DEVELOPMENT**

**Exercise 15. Skim the text "Real Police Work" to understand its topic and general ideas.**

**Exercise 16. Read the text "Real Police Work" into Russian using a dictionary:**

### ***TEXT II: "REAL" POLICE WORK***

The basic responsibility of the police is to fight crime, maintain order, and provide miscellaneous services to the public. Patrol remains the basic manner in which police services are delivered to the public.

Criminal investigation is the most glamorous aspect of policing. Most police officers regard detective work as "real" police work. Detective work has a specific mission: apprehending the offender. The quality of work can also be measured in terms of the number of arrests. This contrasts sharply with patrol duty, which largely involves peace-keeping. Good detectives are believed to be able to solve most crimes, so the citizen-victim becomes angry when the police fail to solve the crime he or she has suffered from.

The process of investigating a crime involves several different steps performed by at least three different units within the police department: patrol officers, detectives, criminalistics technicians. The two major

stages of the investigation process are the preliminary investigation and the follow-up investigation.

The preliminary investigation is normally the responsibility of the patrol officer who is the first to arrive at the scene of the crime. The five major responsibilities include:

- 1) arresting any suspect or suspects,
- 2) providing aid to any victim(s),
- 3) securing the crime scene to prevent loss of evidence,
- 4) collecting all relevant physical evidence,
- 5) preparing a preliminary report.

Once the responding officer has completed the preliminary investigation, the case is assigned to the detective bureau for the follow-up investigation. In all departments, the detective unit is separate from the patrol unit. The smallest departments have no separate detective unit. Medium-sized departments have a separate detective unit but detectives handle all types of crime here. Larger departments specialize according to a types of crime (e. g., crimes against person, crimes against property).

The follow-up investigation includes the following steps:

- 1) interrogation of suspect or suspects, if arrested at the scene of the crime;
- 2) interview of witnesses;
- 3) search of the crime scene for physical evidence;
- 4) *modus operandi* review to determine, if the crime is similar to others under investigation or resembles crimes committed by known suspects;
- 5) development of additional information from informants, contacts, official records, etc.;
- 6) preparation of reports.

To obtain information about suspected criminal activity, the police use informants. Persons who are either criminals themselves or who associate with criminals are extremely valuable resources of information. Police officers seek to develop a list of informants.

**Exercise 17. Which of the statements from the text "Real Police Work" are true or false?**

1. Most police officers regard patrol work as "real police work."
2. The two major stages of the investigation process are the preliminary investigation and the follow-up investigation.



4. This work contrasts with patrol duty, which largely involves í
  - a) wrong-doing;
  - b) peace-keeping;
  - c) citizen-victim.
5. Once the preliminary investigation has been completed, the case is assigned to í
  - a) the jury for court examination;
  - b) the crime laboratory for evidence examination;
  - c) the detective bureau for the follow-up investigation.

**Exercise 20. Read the text "Detective Activities: History and Present" using a dictionary:**

### ***TEXT III: DETECTIVE ACTIVITIES: HISTORY AND PRESENT***

A detective is an investigator, usually a member of a law enforcement agency. Some are private persons, and may be known as private investigators, as "The Eye That Never Sleeps", the motto of the Pinkerton Detective Agency or shortened to simply "private eyes".

Informally, and primarily in fiction, a detective is any licensed or unlicensed person who solves crimes, including historical crimes, by examining and evaluating clues and personal records in order to uncover the identity and/ or location of the criminal.

In most large police agencies the detective branch is organized into several squads or departments, each of which specializes in investigation of a particular type of crime or a particular type of undercover operation, that may include: homicide; robbery; burglary; auto theft; organized crimes; missing persons; juvenile crime; fraud; narcotics; aggravated assault/ battery; sexual assault; computer crime; domestic violence; surveillance; arson.

Before the 1800-s, there were few municipal police departments, though the first had been established in Paris in 1667. As police activities moved from appointees helped by volunteers to professionals, the idea of dedicated detectives did not immediately arise. The first private detective agency was founded by Eugène François Vidocq in Paris in the early 1800-s, who had also headed a police agency in addition to being a criminal himself.

Police detective activities were pioneered in England by the Bow Street Runners and later the Metropolitan Police Service in Greater London. The first police detective unit in the United States was formed in 1846 in Boston.

Detectives have a wide variety of techniques available in conducting investigations. However, the majority of cases are solved by the interrogation of suspects and the interviewing of witnesses, which take time. Besides interrogations, detectives may rely on a network of informants they have cultivated over the years. Informants often have connections with persons with whom a detective would not be able to approach formally. Evidence collection and preservation can also help in identifying a potential suspect(s).

In criminal investigations, once a detective has suspects in mind, the next step is to produce evidence that will be submitted in a court of law. The best way is to obtain a confession from the suspect; usually, this is done by developing rapport and at times by seeking information.

**Exercise 21. Scan the text "Detective Activities: History and Present" to find:**

**a) the English equivalents for the following Russian word-combinations:**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ .

**b) the Russian equivalents for the following English word-combinations:**

- 1) to head a police agency;
- 2) to have connections;
- 3) by seeking information;
- 4) including historical crimes;
- 5) licensed or unlicensed person.

**Exercise 22. Retell the text "Detective Activities: History and Present" in Russian.**

## PART E: READING, DISCUSSION AND WRITING

**Exercise 23. Read the text "Future Policing" using a dictionary:**

### ***TEXT IV: FUTURE POLICING***

Although police work is being revolutionized by technological innovation, the underlying values of protecting and serving the community will remain unchanged.

Goals that reflect the major concerns of law enforcement in the years to come are:

- ó to encourage partnerships among law enforcement agencies, the academic community and private industry;

- ó to develop, analyze, and interpret long-range forecasts;

- ó to promote the use of technology;

- ó to research and promote creative, innovative, and proactive policing strategies;

- ó to advance ethical behavior in law enforcement.

Future police will be more thoroughly integrated into all aspects of the community; they will emphasize proactive and preventive strategies rather than reaction, they will exploit technology, and they will put increasing emphasis on ethics.

### ***New Technologies and Traditional Values***

Technology, especially the information technology that has been enabled by the personal computer and Internet, has opened new fields of techno crime and cyber crime. Yet, while the modality of these crimes is new, the underlying nature of the wrongdoing is older than the Eighth Commandment: Thou shalt not steal (Don't Steal!).

Overwhelmingly, cyber crime or techno crime is property crime, theft of intellectual property, theft of identity, ultimately theft of money. Cops of the future will have to continue to develop the technological sophistication to foil and apprehend cyber criminals, but, like the cops of today and the cops of a hundred years ago, their principal business will be policing property crime. Second to this ó in volume, but not importance ó will be policing violent crime against persons, most of it associated with property crimes.

### ***Policing: From Reactive to Proactive***

While the modalities of crime may change, the underlying crimes remain the same. Historically, police agencies have found that their greatest challenge has not been coping with new kinds of crime, but dealing more efficiently with the kinds of crime long familiar. From the very beginning of professional policing, the Bow Street Runners of the XVIIIth century London, the effort has been to get the police force ahead of the crime curve, to transform the police from a reactive agency to a proactive one.

Future cops will most likely accelerate this drive toward anticipating crime and applying law enforcement resources wherever and whenever most needed to combat and prevent crime. Technologically, this requires creating ever more sophisticated means of gathering and analyzing intelligence. This means developing computer programs that can model reality in great detail, enabling police agencies to construct place and time specific pictures of crimes to come and to work through implications of each scenario.

Nobody is likely to object to a technological wonder like this. However, such computer modeling will have to be built on present-moment, real-time intelligence, and that means increased systems of tracking and surveillance. It is at this point that police technology and the long-cherished rights of free people in a democratic society began to clash.

### ***Emphasis on Information***

By definition, the future is an uncertain place, but within this unknown, at least one trend in criminal investigation is sure: information will be regarded as an increasingly valuable commodity, and law enforcement agencies will, increasingly, become information gathering, sharing, and processing agencies.

### ***Policing for the People***

Technology will certainly play an important role in the future of criminal investigation and police work generally. However, technology can carry law enforcement only so far. Most authorities believe the future of effective policing to depend on strengthening the ties between the police and the community they serve. Many see the community policing idea as the way of the future, and all authorities agree that the

police must represent the community, must embody its values, and must be perceived as acting on behalf of the community. This requires a commitment on the part of police leaders as well as individual officers, but it also requires the collective will of the community to support the work of the police.

**Exercise 24. Look through the texts IóIV from Unit VI. Translate the following English word-combinations into Russian in written form:**

1	investigative police services
2	to ensure social security
3	to provide a peaceful environment
4	instances of violence
5	to attend emergencies
6	to file cases
7	to track down the suspects
8	to manage riots
9	to manage a database of city's locations
10	to apprehend the offender
11	to collect all relevant physical evidence
12	to be assigned to the detective bureau
13	known suspects
14	suspected criminal activity
15	extremely valuable sources
16	policing
17	to examine and evaluate clues
18	undercover operation
19	felonies and misdemeanors
20	evidence collection and preservation

### Useful Phrases for Doing Interactive Exercises

It seems to me that	, _____
In my opinion	( - )
To my mind	
I think that	, _____

I believe that	,
First of all	
Next	( )
Finally	
I agree with you	
I disagree with you	
In conclusion	
To conclude I would say	( )

**Exercise 25. TEAM WORK:**

**Look through and analyze the table "Some Advantages and Disadvantages Associated with a Policeman's Work" using a dictionary:**

***SOME ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES ASSOCIATED WITH A POLICEMAN'S WORK***

No	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
1	A sense of good for helping others.	The probability of injury or death on the job.
2	The variety of the job in each day.	Working nights, weekends, and holidays.
3	Being able to help individuals who are victims of a crime or an accident.	Being on call 24 hours a day.
4	Being able to meet all kinds of different people.	Working long hours in situations of emergency.
5	í í í	Moving around the country.

**Do you agree with this classification? Can you add some positions in the table? Discuss your viewpoint with your group-mates!**

No	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
1		
2		

**Exercise 26. CONSIDER THE ISSUE:**

***PART A***

**Name:**

- ó three attractive features of your future work, in your opinion;
  - ó three dangerous activities in your future work, in your opinion.
- Support your viewpoint!**

***PART B***

**Can you form the image of an ideal law enforcement/ police officer.  
Support your viewpoint!**

**Exercise 27. BRAINSTORM:**

**What kind of qualities, in your opinion, does a law enforcement officer need?**

**Of all characteristics required for an effective policeman, which three ones are the most critical? Why?**

**References**

Officers performing law enforcement functions are more effective if they possess specific intellectual, psychological and physical characteristics:

**Intellectual Characteristics:**

- ó to possess good knowledge and training;
- ó to know the classification of crimes;
- ó to be able to work with many different types of people;
- ó to possess common sense (                    );
- ó to use logic and to be objective;
- ó to develop skills in patrolling, interviewing, searching, apprehending criminals, etc.

**Psychological Characteristics:**

- ó to be emotionally balanced, self-disciplined;
- ó to organize time wisely;
- ó to possess patience, perseverance, persistence, initiative, dedication, intuition, the ability to distinguish the normal from the suspicious, to determine the truth of what is said.

**Physical Characteristics:**

- ó to be healthy;
- ó to be physically fit;
- ó to have good vision, hearing and high energy.

**Exercise 28. DISCUSSION:**

**PART A**

**What or who is the following information about? Give your opinion in oral or written form:**

1. The way the criminal uses to commit a crime.
2. A government agency responsible for the enforcement of laws.
3. The core of any law enforcement body.
4. Persons who are either criminals themselves or who associate with criminals.
5. A program where officers work with citizens to observe suspicious behavior and fight crime.

**PART B**

**Questions that you should ask yourself before choosing a career of a police officer:**

1. Do I have the necessary education to do this career?
2. Can I correspond to the physical and mental demands of the job?
3. Can I handle physical evidence, going to a crime scene where there is a victim of a homicide or suicide?
4. Can I work under a great deal of stress?
5. Can I keep my physical condition within the parameters of the job?
6. What way will this job influence my family?
7. Could I testify in court effectively?

**Could you support every "Yes" or "No" you have answered?**

**Discuss your viewpoint with your group-mates!**

**PART F: SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

**I. TOPICAL ACTIVE VOCABULARY**

NOUNS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS			
1	appointee	1	
2	baton	2	
3	caution	3	;
4	emergency	4	
5	environment	5	;
6	estimate	6	

7	fraudster	7	
8	gun	8	
9	handcuffs	9	
10	jurisdiction	10	
11	<i>modus operandi</i> ( )	11	(« »)
12	network	12	
13	precaution	13	;
14	prisoner	14	,
15	route	15	;
16	storing	16	
17	thief/ thieves	17	/
<b>VERBS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS</b>			
1	to approach	1	;
2	to assign	2	;
3	to be on call	3	;( ) ;
4	to decode	4	
5	to dedicate	5	;
6	to ensure	6	;
7	to file cases	7	;
8	to include	8	;
9	to involve	9	;
10	to provide	10	;
11	to require	11	;
12	to respond	12	;
13	to seek (sought, sought)	13	, , ;
14	to testify	14	;
15	to track (down)	15	

<b>ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS</b>			
1	additional	1	
2	available	2	;
3	miscellaneous	3	
4	private	4	
5	responsible	5	;
6	similar	6	;
7	suspicious	7	
8	undercover	8	;
			« ; »

## **II. VOCABULARY**

<b>NOUNS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS</b>			
1	Bow Street	1	,
2	Bow Street Runners	2	( , - )
3	challenge	3	
4	commitment	4	;
5	commodity	5	
6	core	6	;
7	curve	7	;
8	downfall	8	;
9	Commandment	9	
10	fiction	10	
11	forecast	11	;
12	implication	12	;
13	instance	13	;
14	modality	14	;
15	motto	15	
16	on behalf	16	;

17	surveillance	17	;
18	ties	18	;
19	wonder	19	
<b>VERBS AND THEIR WORD-COMBINATIONS</b>			
1	to advance	1	;
2	to arise (arose, arisen)	2	;
3	to attend	3	;
4	to belong	4	
5	to chase	5	
6	to cherish	6	;
7	to clash	7	,
8	to desire	8	;
9	to embody	9	;
10	to emphasize	10	;
11	to enable	11	
12	to expect	12	
13	to exploit	13	;
14	to fail	14	
15	to foil	15	
16	to perceive	16	,
17	to remain	17	,
18	to resemble	18	
19	to share	19	;
20	to shorten	20	;
21	to underlie (underlay, underlain)	21	
<b>ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS</b>			
1	angry	1	;
2	brief	2	
3	extremely	3	;
4	glamorous	4	;
5	long-term	5	

6	overwhelming	6	; ;
7	proactive	7	
8	sharply	8	;
9	ultimately	9	;

## PART G: GRAMMAR REVISION

### MODAL VERBS: MODAL VERBS AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS; MODAL VERBS WITH THE PERFECT INFINITIVE

### МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ: МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ И ИХ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЫ, МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ С ПЕРФЕКТНЫМ ИНФИНИТИВОМ

ó

No	Specifics	Examples
1	3- Present Simple	<i>I can start detecting. ó</i> <i>He can start detecting.</i>
2		<i>Can you detect this crime?</i> <i>I must not be here.</i>
3	<i>to</i>	<i>I can detect and solve crimes. ( : I like to detect and solve crimes).</i>
4	,	ó

**Modal Verbs and their Equivalents**  
**Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты**

( ) -

<b>Modal Verb/</b>	<b>can</b> ó	<b>must</b> ó	<b>may</b> ó	<b>needn't</b> ó
<b>Equivalent/</b> ( )	to be able to ó	to have to, to be to ó should, ought to ó (p )	to be allowed to ó	ó
	could; was/ were able to	had to; was/ were to	might; was/ were allowed to	ó
	can; am/ is/ are able to	must; have/ has to; am/ is/ are to; should; ought to	may, am/ is/ are allowed to	needn't
	will be able to	will have to	will be allowed to	ó

**Modal Verbs with the Perfect Infinitive**  
**Модальные глаголы с перфектным инфинитивом**

: -  
 -  
 :  
*He must have known the criminal. ó* ,  
 ; *They could have examined the evidence long before. ó*

<b>MUST</b>	<b>must have searched</b> <i>They must have searched the crime scene.</i>	, , .
<b>MAY (MIGHT)</b>	<b>may (might) have apprehended</b> <i>The detective may (might) have apprehended the criminal.</i>	, , .
<b>CAN (COULD)</b>	<b>can have left</b> <i>Can he have left?</i> ( ) .	?
	<b>cannot have said</b> <i>The witness cannot have said it ( - ) .</i>	( - ) , ( ) .
	<b>could have found</b> <i>He could have found the evidence long ago.</i>	( ) .
<b>SHOULD</b>	<b>should have examined</b> <i>They should have examined the crime scene.</i>	( ) .

**APPENDIX**  
**LIST OF USEFUL EXPRESSIONS**

<b>Aa</b>			
1	according to	1	,
2	again	2	,
3	against	3	
4	almost	4	
5	alone	5	( ),
6	along with	6	,
7	already	7	
8	always	8	
9	another	9	,
10	around ( )	10	,
11	at first	11	
12	at last	12	
13	at least	13	
14	at once	14	,
15	at present	15	,
<b>Bb</b>			
1	back	1	,
2	before	2	,
3	besides	3	,
4	but	4	,
5	by means (of)	5	,
<b>Cc</b>			
1	certainly	1	
2	closely	2	, ,
3	concerning	3	,
4	consequently	4	
5	continuously	5	
6	in the course of	6	,
7	of course	7	

<b>Dd</b>			
1	depending on	1	-
2	despite of	2	
3	directly	3	,
4	down	4	,
5	due to	5	- ,
<b>Ee</b>			
1	ach	1	
2	each other	2	
3	else	3	
4	elsewhere	4	
5	enough	5	,
6	especially	6	
7	even	7	
8	ever	8	- ,
9	e. g.	9	
10	except	10	,
11	etc.	11	
<b>Ff</b>			
1	far	1	, ,
2	as far as	2	,
3	far more	3	
4	far less	4	
5	few	5	
6	few	6	
7	first	7	,
8	at first	8	,
9	first of all	9	
10	following	10	, ,
11	as follows	11	
12	for example	12	
13	for instance	13	
14	forward(s)	14	,
15	frequently	15	,
16	further	16	,
17	furthermore	17	

<b>Gg</b>			
1	generally	1	,
2	in general	2	,
3	( ) great deal	3	
4	( ) good deal	4	,
5	greatly	5	,
<b>Hh</b>			
1	hardly	1	, ,
2	here	2	,
3	highly	3	,
4	however	4	,
<b>Ii</b>			
1	immediately	1	,
2	in case	2	( )
3	in the course	3	,
4	in fact	4	
5	in general	5	
6	in order to	6	
7	in order that	7	
8	in particular	8	,
9	indeed	9	,
10	instead of	10	-
<b>Jj</b>			
1	just	1	, , ,
2	just the same	2	,
<b>Ll</b>			
1	largely	1	,
2	lately	2	,
3	later on	3	,
4	(the) latter	4	( )
5	least	5	
6	at least	6	,
7	less	7	
8	not less	8	
9	like	9	,

10	long ago	10	
11	long before	11	
12	( ) lot of	12	
<b>Mm</b>			
1	mainly	1	
2	merely	2	, ,
3	more	3	
4	more or less	4	
5	more over	5	, ,
6	most	6	, , ,
7	most of	7	, ,
8	in most cases	8	, ,
<b>Nn</b>			
1	namely	1	, ,
2	naturally	2	
3	near	3	, , ,
4	nearly	4	, , , ,
5	neither	5	; ; ,
6	nevertheless	6	, ,
7	no	7	, ,
8	none	8	
9	nothing	9	
10	now	10	, ,
11	( ) number of	11	, ,
<b>Oo</b>			
1	of course	1	, ,
2	often	2	
3	on the contrary	3	, ,
4	on the one hand	4	
5	once	5	, , ( )
6	at once	6	, , ( )
7	once again	7	, ,
8	once mor	8	, ,
9	one	9	( .)
10	one	10	

11	one	11	неопределенно-личное местоимение: one should know – необходимо знать
12	only	12	только
13	the only	13	единственный
14	otherwise	14	иначе, иным путем, в противном случае
15	outside	15	снаружи, вне, за пределы
16	owing (to)	16	благодаря, из-за, вследствие
<b>Pp</b>			
1	particularly	1	особенно, очень, в частности
2	in particular	2	в частности, в особенности
3	partly	3	частично, отчасти
4	perhaps	4	может быть, возможно
5	point of view	5	точка зрения
6	presently	6	в настоящее время
7	previously	7	ранее
8	primarily	8	прежде всего, главным образом
9	prior to	9	до, раньше
10	probably	10	вероятно
11	properly	11	хорошо; надлежащим образом
12	provided (that), providing	12	при условии, что; если
<b>Qq</b>			
1	quite	1	вполне, совсем, совершенно, полностью
2	quite a number	2	довольно много
<b>Rr</b>			
1	rather	1	довольно, достаточно
2	rather ... than	2	скорее ... чем
3	recently	3	недавно
4	as regards to	4	по поводу (чего-либо)
5	in regard to	5	в отношении (чего-либо)
6	with regard	6	что касается (чего-либо)
7	regardless	7	независимо от, невзирая на
8	(of) in all respects	8	во всех отношениях

9	in this respect	9	,
10	with respect to	10	
<b>Ss</b>			
1	same	1	,
2	secondly	2	-
3	seldom	3	
4	so	4	, , ,
5	so í as	5	í ,
6	so on	6	
7	so that	7	,
8	sometimes	8	
9	specially	9	
10	in spite of	10	
11	still	11	, , ,
12	such	12	
13	such as	13	
<b>Tt</b>			
1	than	1	
2	thanks to	2	
3	that is (i. e.)	3	
4	that is why	4	
5	then	5	,
6	there	6	,
7	therefore	7	,
8	through	8	,
9	throughout	9	,
10	thus	10	
11	together	11	
<b>Uu</b>			
1	unlike	1	,
2	unlikely	2	,
3	up to	3	
4	usually	4	,

<b>Vv</b>			
1	very	1	очень
2	(the) very	2	тот самый
3	view	3	взгляд, мнение, точка зрения
4	from the point of view	4	с точки зрения
<b>Ww</b>			
1	way	1	путь, способ, образ действия
2	many ways	2	многими способами
3	in this way	3	таким образом
4	well	4	хорошо
5	well	5	тоже, так же
6	as well as	6	так же, как и
7	while	7	в то время как, тогда как, пока
8	who	8	кто
9	whole	9	весь, целый
10	on the whole	10	в целом
11	whom	11	кого, кому, которого, которому
12	why	12	почему
13	within	13	в пределах, внутри
14	without	14	без, вне, наружи
<b>Yy</b>			
1	yet	1	еще, все еще, уже, кроме того, даже

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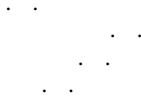
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