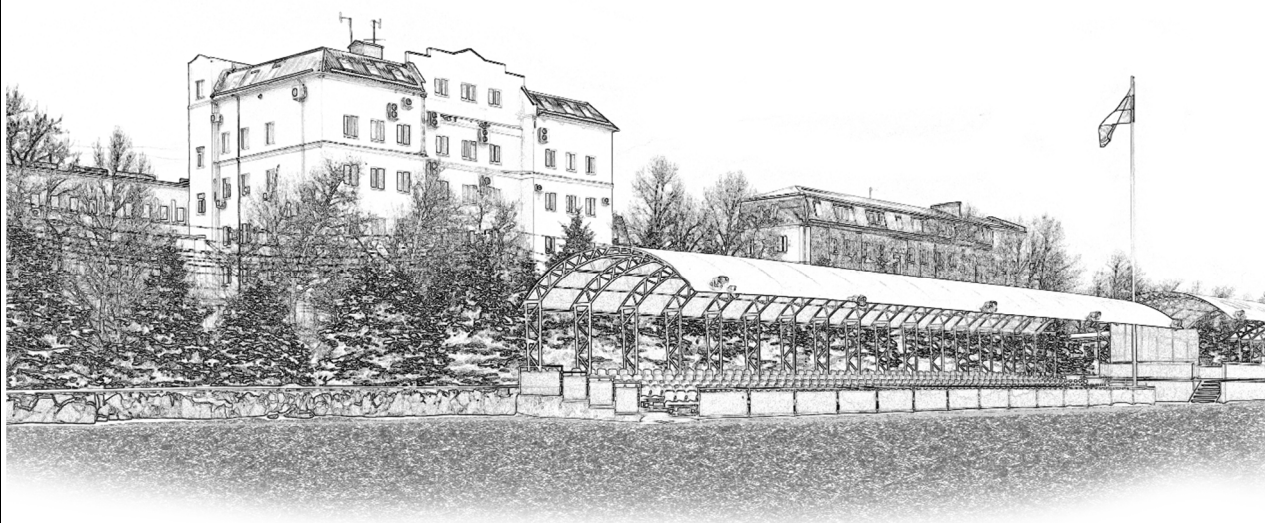




Краснодарский университет МВД России

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ  
ПО СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ «СУДЕБНАЯ ЭКСПЕРТИЗА»**

**ENGLISH FOR FORENSIC EXPERT  
STUDENTS**



Краснодар  
2024

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Учебное пособие

Краснодар  
2024

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В пособии представлены современные аутентичные профессионально ориентированные материалы, способствующие углублению знаний обучающихся по темам «Криминалистика и история ее развития», «Виды криминалистических экспертиз», «Трасология и трасологическая экспертиза», «Дактилоскопия и дактилоскопическая экспертиза», «Судебно-баллистическая экспертиза», «Методы идентификации личности», «Понятие и виды доказательств».

Для профессорско-преподавательского состава, адъюнктов, курсантов, слушателей образовательных организаций МВД России и сотрудников органов внутренних дел Российской Федерации.

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## **Introduction**

### **Введение**

Методическая организация учебного пособия, предусматривает выполнение целевых установок программы – научить будущих профессионалов – сотрудников полиции понимать и обсуждать литературу, связанную с аспектами судебно-экспертной деятельности, воспринимать на слух иноязычную речь и объясняться в определенных ситуациях профессионального характера на изучаемом языке по данной теме.

Методическая система учебного пособия предоставляет возможность освоить учебный материал поэтапно – от простого к сложному. Изучаются тематические лексические единицы, которые находят отражение в базовых текстах. После работы над текстом даются грамматические правила, освоение и закрепление которых осуществляется посредством упражнений для обучающихся разного уровня. Пособие состоит из семи разделов, соответствующих тематическому плану специальности 40.05.03 – судебная экспертиза. В приложение включен теоретический материал по грамматике английского языка, практические задания для отработки и тексты для дополнительного чтения с заданием для самоконтроля. Учебное пособие «Английский язык для обучающихся по специальности «Судебная экспертиза»» предполагает взаимосвязанное прохождение лексического и грамматического материала и развитие речевых умений и навыков. Каждый раздел пособия включает как аутентичные, так и адаптированные учебные, профессионально ориентированные тексты, лексико-грамматические комментарии и упражнения. Для будущих сотрудников ОВД в сфере судебно-экспертной деятельности представляется необходимым овладение всеми видами чтения литературы по специальности на английском языке с целью получения профессионально значимой информации, т. к. при решении ряда

профессиональных задач как вид речевой деятельности чтение широко востребовано.

Особое внимание уделено разделам, которые содержат лексико-грамматические единицы, введённые в предыдущих разделах, что снимает сложности в активизации новых единиц. Упражнения и различные задания стимулируют освоение навыков речевой коммуникации, как в устной, так и письменной речи.

Представленные в пособии аутентичные тексты на английском языке углубляют знания обучающихся специальности «Судебная экспертиза», знакомят их с современным английским языком, расширяют представления о криминалистике прошлого, настоящего и планируемого будущего, информируют об имеющихся методах и технологиях проведения трасологических, дактилоскопических, судебно-баллистических экспертиз и могут быть использованы профессорско-преподавательским составом, адъюнктами, курсантами и слушателями образовательных организаций МВД России как для работы в аудитории, так и для самоконтроля.

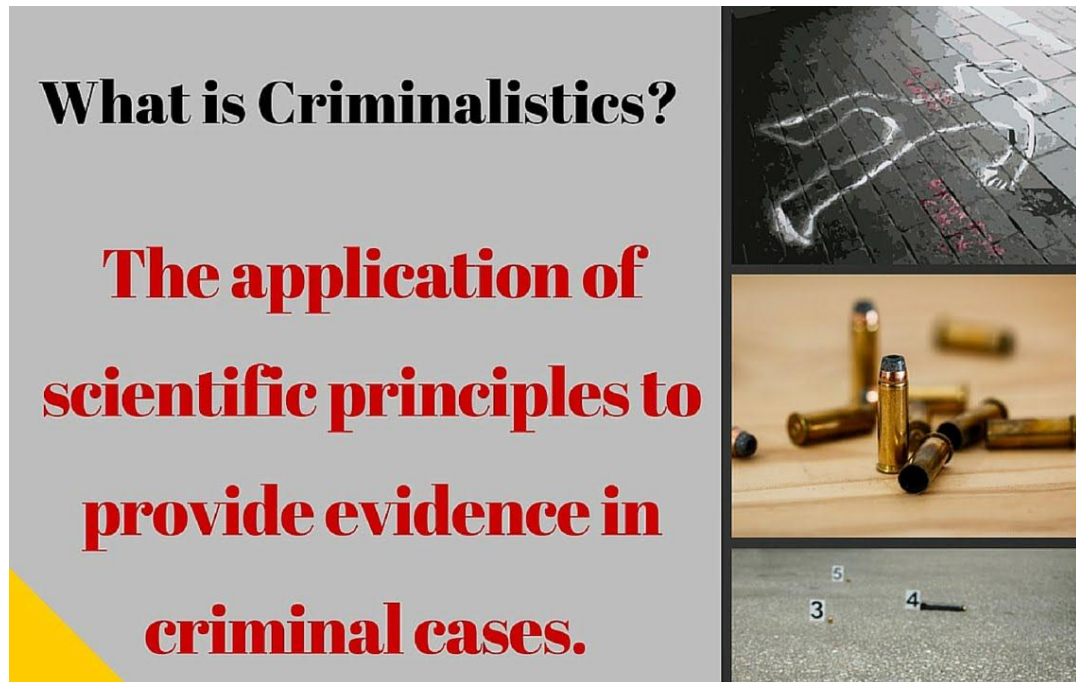
## UNIT I. CRIMINALISTICS AND THE HISTORY OF ITS DEVELOPMENT



forensic science	[fə'renzɪk 'saɪəns]	криминалистика, судебная наука
advanced	[əd'vɑ:nst]	прогрессивный, продвинутый
forensic pathology	[fə'renzɪk pə'thɒlədʒi]	судебная патология
odontology	[ɒdɒn'tɒlədʒi]	ОДОНТОЛОГИЯ
entomology	[entə'mɒlədʒi]	ЭНТОМОЛОГИЯ
to be confused with	[tə bi kən'fju:zd wið]	сбить с толку
pollen	['pɒlən]	пыльца
grain	[greɪn]	крупинка, мелькая частица
interpretation	[ɪn'tɜ:pri'teɪʃn]	объяснение, толкование
relevance	['reləvəns]–	уместность
testify	['testɪfaɪ]	давать показания, свидетельствовать

Ex.1. Read and translate the text 1. Work with transcription.

**TEXT 1. WHAT IS CRIMINALISTICS?**



**What is Criminalistics?**

**The application of scientific principles to provide evidence in criminal cases.**

**Forensic science** is the science applying scientific methods to solving crimes. Any science can be a forensic science if it has an application to the criminal justice system. Forensic science includes forensic pathology, odontology, entomology, engineering, criminology, and other disciplines. All of these are specialized sections in forensic science.

**What is forensic science?**

- The term *forensics* is derived from the Latin *forensis* meaning forum.
- Forensic science is application of science to matters of criminal and civil laws that are enforced by police agencies in the criminal justice system.
- Criminalistics is the examination of physical evidence. Can be used interchangeably with forensics.

**Criminalistics** is one of many divisions in the field of forensic science. Criminalists use techniques learned in chemistry, molecular biology, geology, and other scientific disciplines to investigate and solve crimes. Criminalistics should not be confused with the field of criminology.

Criminologists are sociologists, psychologists, and others who study the causes and effects of crime on society.

For the criminalist, crime scene investigation involves the recognition, documentation, collection, preservation, and interpretation of physical evidence, which may be as big as a truck or as small as a diatom or pollen grain. Recognition of items out of place, articles improperly located or items added to the crime scene are an important part of crime scene processing. The criminalist collects, preserves, and makes interpretations about the evidence and their relation to the series of events resulting at the crime scene.

The criminalist brings evidence back to the laboratory where examinations will be conducted. Interpretations are made about the relevance of a particular item from the crime scene by associating particular items of evidence to specific sources and reconstructing the crime scene. This means not only associating a suspect with a scene but also the telling of a story about what transpired before, during and after the crime. The criminalist must draw on a wide spectrum of scientific knowledge including chemistry, biology, genetics, molecular biology, physics, statistics and a working knowledge of civil and criminal law. Applying this knowledge, criminalist will associate and identify evidence, interpret the results, reconstruct the crime scene, and write a report summarizing the findings.

Finally, the criminalist testifies in courts of law, teaching the judge and jury about the conclusions reached in the laboratory.

### **FIND ENGLISH** **EQUIVALENTS**

**Ex.2. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following word-combinations:**

1. Что произошло до, во время преступления и после него
2. Специальные разделы в криминалистике
3. Связать и выявить доказательства
4. Расследование и раскрытие преступлений
5. Причины и последствия преступности для общества
6. Применять научные методы и приемы
7. Объяснения даются по каждому предмету

8. Неправильно расположенные предметы
9. Не следует путать
10. В смежных областях



**Ex.3. Translate these word-combinations from English into Russian.**

1. conclusions reached in the laboratory.
2. crime scene processing
3. recognition of items
4. scientific methods and techniques
5. the relevance of a particular item
6. to associate a suspect with a scene
7. to examine and analyze evidentiary items
8. to reconstruct the crime scene
9. to study the causes and effects
10. to summarize the findings



**Ex.4. Agree or disagree with the following statements:**

1. The criminalist testifies in courts of law, teaching the judge and jury about the conclusions reached in the laboratory.
2. The criminalist must draw on a narrow spectrum of scientific knowledge including chemistry, biology, genetics, molecular biology, physics, statistics and a working knowledge of civil and criminal law.
3. The criminalist brings evidence back to the laboratory where examinations will be conducted.
4. For the criminologist, crime scene investigation involves the recognition, documentation, collection, preservation, and interpretation of physical evidence.

5. Criminologists are sociologists, psychologists, and others who study the causes and effects of crime on society.
6. Criminalistics should be confused with the field of criminology.
7. A criminalist applies scientific methods and techniques to examine and analyze evidentiary items and testifies in court as to his or her findings.



### Questions and Answers

#### Ex.5. Translate the following

questions and find the answers in the text:

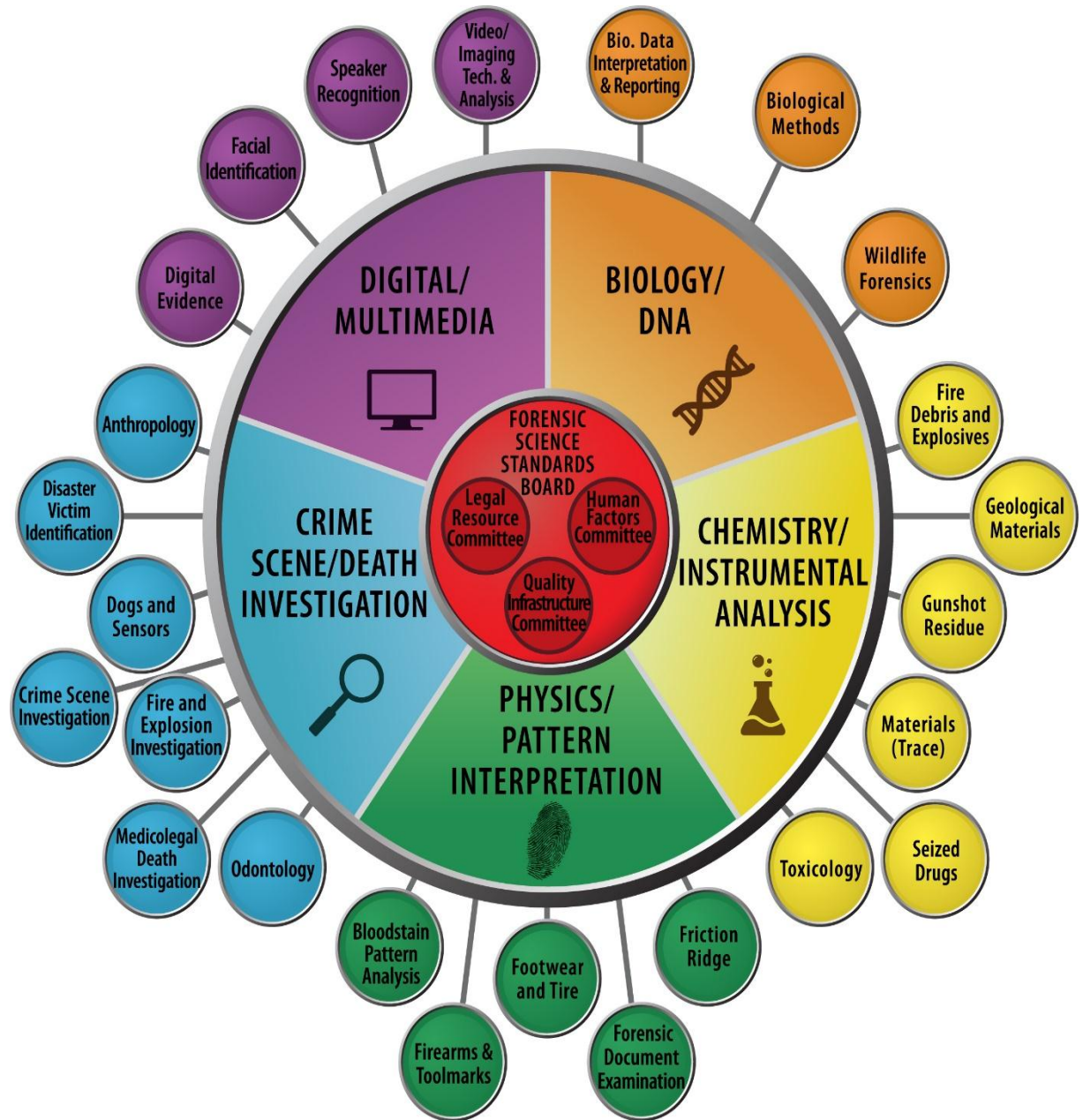
1. Что такое криминалистика?
2. Что включает в себя наука криминалистика?
3. Какие приёмы использует криминалистика?
4. С какой наукой не следует путать криминалистику?
5. Кого можно назвать криминологами?
6. Что включает в себя расследование места происшествия для криминалиста?
7. Что является важной частью процесса осмотра места происшествия?
8. Что криминалист делает с доказательствами, найденными на месте происшествия?
9. Какие знания применяет криминалист в своей деятельности?
10. За что отвечает криминалист? (Что входит в его обязанности?)
11. О чём криминалист свидетельствует (даёт показания) в суде?

#### Ex.6. Make a summary of the text and be ready to retell it.

### SUMMARY



Ex. 7. Study the following picture and say which spheres of forensic science a forensic-expert deal with.

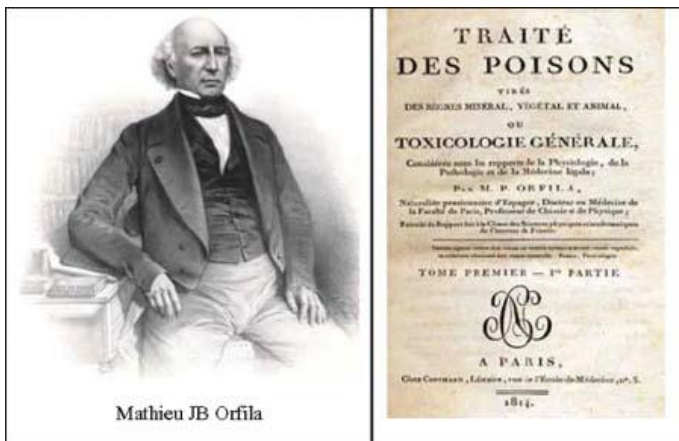


## TEXT 2. THE HISTORY OF CRIMINALISTICS



### Ex.1. Read and translate the text 2. Work with transcription.

The history of criminalistics does not have a single person to credit for its inception. In fact, much of the technology in criminalistics is borrowed from other sciences and applied to legal matters.

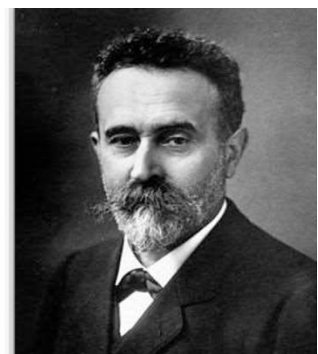


There were many contributors to the birth of the field through the mid-1800s to the early 1900s. **Mathieu Orfila** is credited as the father of forensic toxicology. He is also credited with being the first expert witness in a criminal trial in the 1840s.

In the 1880s **Alphonse Bertillon** created the first classification system attempting to achieve personal individualization, called anthropometry.

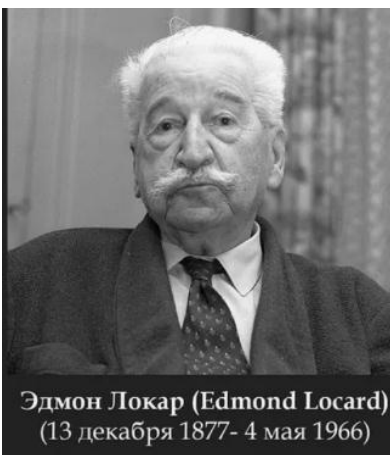
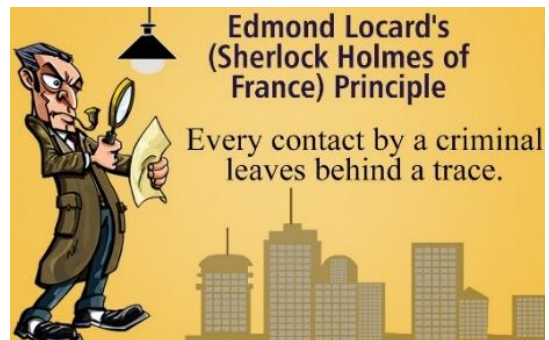
### Альфонс Бертillon 1853-1914

- Французский юрист, создатель системы бертильонажа - одной из первых систем идентификации и регистрации человека по признакам внешности.  
- Бертильоном был впервые предложен метод сигналетической фотосъемки преступников.



**Hans Gross** coined the term Criminalistics. Shortly thereafter, in the 1890s, **Francis Galton** published his study on fingerprints. Around the 1910s several contributors were added to history: **Landsteiner** discovered blood groups (i.e. A, B, H); **Leone Lattes** obtained blood types from dried blood; **Calvin Goddard** published his work on firearms comparisons; and Albert Osborn undertook document examinations.

Then, in 1920, **Edmond Locard** postulated his ‘exchange principle’, a fundamental contribution to the field upon which many of the specialties in criminalistics are based. Locard’s police laboratory in Lyon,

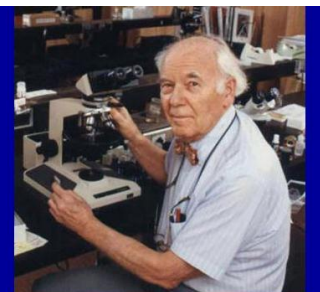


Эдмон Локар (Edmond Locard)  
(13 декабря 1877- 4 мая 1966)

France, was so successful that it gave the needed impetus to the formation of police laboratories and crime laboratories in Europe and the United States. In fact, the first crime laboratories were opening in the late 1920s in the United States. In the 1930s police science and criminalistics were emerging in academia, and in the late 1940s the school of criminology was formed at the University of California at Berkeley. As new technology

was emerging in the 1960s, **England’s Home Office created the Central Research Establishment, the first forensic research center in the world.** The 1970s, 1980s and 1990s saw an explosion of information and analytical methods, as the world’s technological advances and instrumentation were (and still are) improving.

**Walter McCrone**  
Used microscopy and other analytical methodologies to examine evidence (1916-2002)



Worked on Shroud of Turin (controversy with results)



**Ex.2. Translate these word-combinations from English into Russian.**

1. An explosion of information and analytical methods
2. Crime laboratories
3. Firearms comparisons
4. The first expert witness
5. The first forensic research center
6. The science was recognized and accepted
7. The study on fingerprint
8. The world's technological advances
9. To be borrowed from other sciences

**FIND ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS**

**Ex.3. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following word-combinations.**

1. Судебно-исследовательский центр
2. Судебная токсикология
3. Сравнение огнестрельного оружия
4. Открыть группы крови
5. Основной вклад
6. Образование полицейских лабораторий
7. Личная индивидуализация
8. Большинство технологий в криминалистике



**Ex.4. Agree or disagree with the following statements.**

1. England's Home Office created the Central Research Establishment.

2. Francis Galton published his study on fingerprints.
3. Mathieu Orfila is also credited with being the first expert witness in a criminal trial.
4. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes is credited as the father of forensic toxicology.
5. The first crime laboratories were opening in the late 1920s in the United States.
6. The history of criminalistics does not have a single person to credit for its inception.



**Ex. 5. Match the names of famous criminalists with their contribution in the definite field of forensic science.**

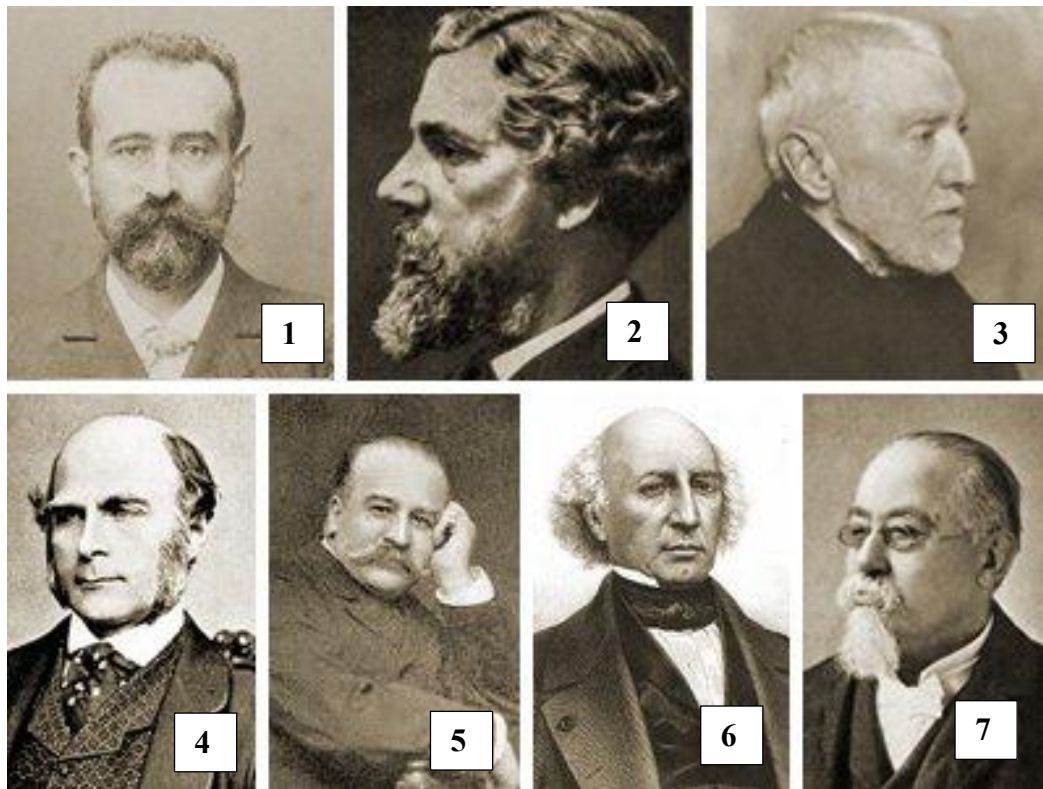
1. Walter C. McCrone	the father of forensic toxicology
2. Mathieu Orfila	the father of anthropometry
3. Francis Galton	the father of fingerprint identification
4. Edmond Locard	the father of modern microscopy
5. Alphonse Bertillon	the father of the modern crime laboratory



**Ex. 6. Match the scientists and their discoveries. Make a presentation about one of them.**

1. Mathieu Orfila (1787-1853)	A. First to look into fingerprinting
2. Alphonse Bertillon (1853-1914)	B. First to refine the science of bullet comparison
3. Francis Galton (1822-1911)	C. Father of toxicology
4. Calvin Goddard (1891-1955)	D. Authority on authenticating documents
5. Albert Osborn (1858-1946)	E. Developed the science of anthropometry

**Ex. 7. Match the names of famous criminalists with their picture**



- WILLIAM HERSCHEL
- MATHIEU ORFILA
- FRANCIS GALTON
- CESARE LOMBROSO
- ALPHONSE BERTILLON
- ALEXANDER LAKASSAN
- HENRY FOLDS



**Ex. 8. Put 10 special questions to the text.**

**Ex. 9. Make a summary of the text and be ready to retell it.**



**GROUP DISCUSSION**



**Ex. 10. Discuss the history of criminalistics and famous forensic scientists using the text and the information below:**

## Hans Gross (1847-1915)

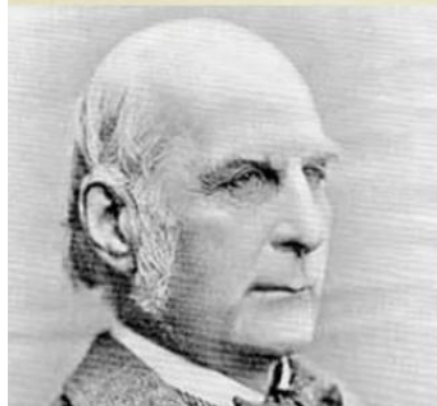


- First described the application of scientific disciplines to the field of criminal investigation

– Titled *Criminal Investigation*

– 1893

## Francis Galton (1822-1911)



- British Scientist
- 1892 Published the book Finger Prints
- 1<sup>st</sup> statistical proof supporting the uniqueness of fingerprints

## Calvin Goddard – 1920s

Father of Firearm Identification



- Individualization of weapons
- Firing pin marks on shell casings
- Refined the technique of bullet comparison with the gun from which it was fired.



## Simple Tenses

<b>Present</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>V / Vs (3л. ед.ч)</b></p> <p>We investigate crimes.          He investigat<u>e</u>s crimes.          They <b><u>don't</u></b> investigate crimes.          He <b><u>doesn't</u></b> investigate crimes.  <b><u>Do</u></b> you investigate crimes?  <b><u>Does</u></b> he investigate crimes?</p> <p>регулярные действия в настоящем; факты, истины (Cats catch mice);          расписание (The train leaves at 5); после if и when для обозначения          будущих действий.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>every day, usually, often, always</b></p>	<p><b>He is ill.</b>  <b><u>Is</u> he ill?</b>  <b>He <u>isn't</u> ill.</b>  <b>You are ill.</b>  <b>You aren't ill.</b>  <b>Are you ill?</b></p>
<b>Past</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ved / Irreg. V2.</b></p> <p>We investigat<u>ed</u> crimes.          He stol<u>e</u> a car  <b><u>Did</u></b> you investigate crimes?</p> <p>факты, события, регулярные действия в прошлом</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>yesterday, last year, 3 days ago</b></p>	<p><b>He <u>was</u> ill.</b>  <b><u>Was</u> he ill?</b>  <b>He <u>wasn't</u> ill</b></p>
<b>Future</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>WILL + V</b></p> <p>He <b><u>will</u></b> investigate crimes.  <b><u>Will</u></b> he investigate crimes?          He <b><u>won't</u></b> investigate crimes.</p> <p>1. предсказание; 2. обещание, предложение; 3. спонтанное решение</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>tomorrow, next week, in 2 days</b></p>	<p><b>He will be ill</b>  <b>Will he be ill?</b>  <b>I won't be ill</b></p>

## Exercises

**Ex. 1. Change the sentences into Past и Future Simple Tense, using indicators of time.**

1. He **apprehends** criminals twice a week.
2. She **collects** evidence at the crime scene.
3. We **keep** our car in the garage.
4. They often **make** mistakes.
5. A divisional inspector **helps** to secure a crime scene.
6. We **fight** crimes every day.
7. They **go** to the University on foot.
8. The lessons **begin** at 8.30.
9. I **stay** at our University till 5 o'clock.
10. It often **rains** in October.
11. She **gets** excellent marks in English.

**Ex. 2. Use the verb in the appropriate form.**

1. The interrogation (to begin) 2 minutes ago.
2. Each term (to last) 5 month and (to end) in examinations.
3. Operatives (not always to detect) crimes.
4. Field-criminals (to analyse) evidence in 2 days.
5. On Sunday our cadets (not to have) classes. They (to be) free. Sunday (to be) their day off.
6. A crime scene technician (to preserve) or (to destroy) evidence?
7. My parents (not to live) in Krasnodar. They (to live) in Sochi.
8. I (to have) no problems with exams last summer.
9. This cadet (not to go) to the duty-detail because he (to be) ill.

**Ex.3. Put the sentences into negative and interrogative forms.**

1. Crime scene investigation involves the recognition, documentation, collection, preservation, and interpretation of physical evidence.
2. The criminalist brought evidence back to the laboratory last week
3. The forensic expert testifies in courts from time to time.

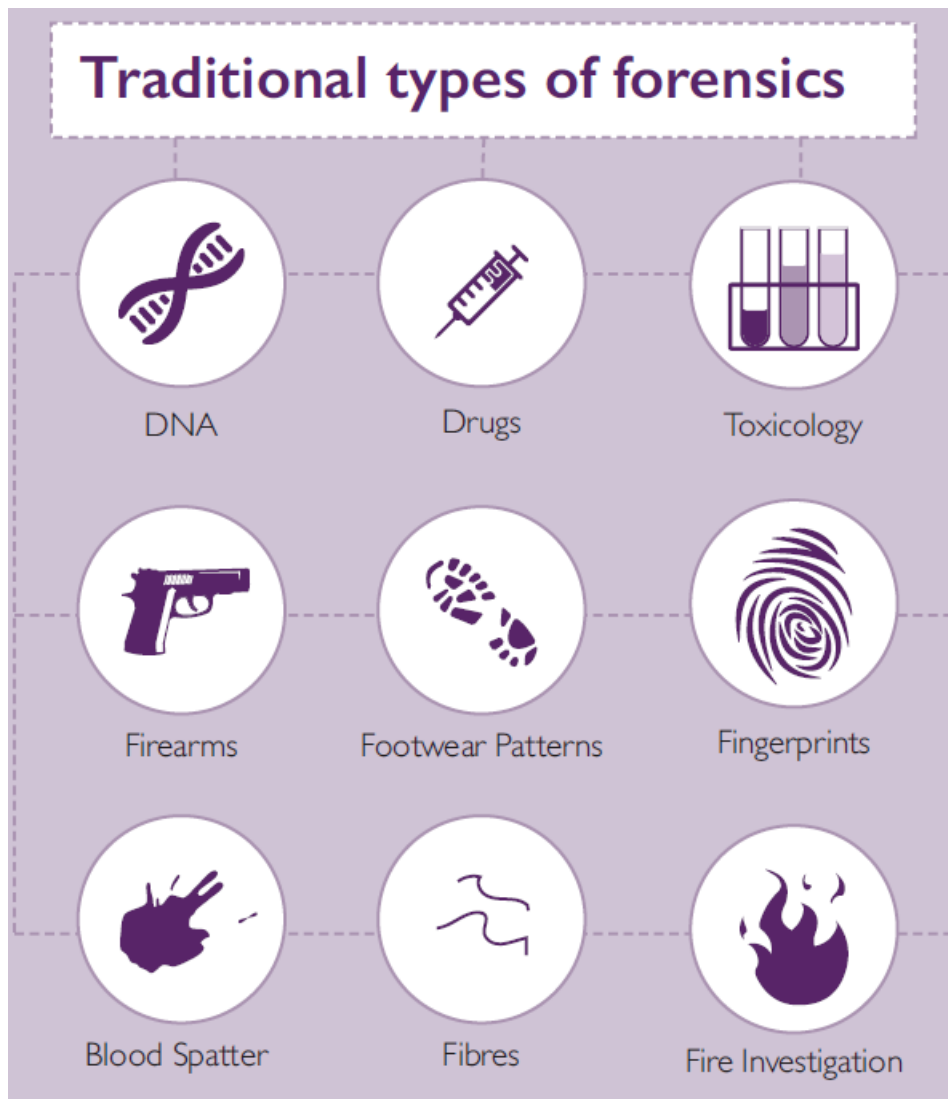
**Ex.4. Complete the sentences. Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.**

1. I didn't like the hotel. The room \_\_\_\_\_ very clean. (be)
2. I knew Mary was busy, so I \_\_\_\_\_ her. (disturb)
3. I was in a hurry, so I \_\_\_\_\_ time to call you. (have)
4. It was hard carrying the bags. They \_\_\_\_\_ really heavy. (be)
5. It was warm, so I *took* off my coat. (take)
6. The bed was very uncomfortable. I \_\_\_\_\_ well. (sleep)
7. The film wasn't very good. I *didn't enjoy* it much. (enjoy)
8. The window was open and a bird \_\_\_\_\_ into the room. (fly)
9. They were very tired, so they \_\_\_\_\_ the party early. (leave)
10. This watch wasn't expensive. It \_\_\_\_\_ much. (cost)

**Ex.5. Put different types of questions to the following sentences.**

1. A crime scene investigator *arrives* at the scene of a crime.
2. A criminal *left* a trace at crime scene.
3. A field-criminalist will *deliver* physical evidence to a crime lab.
4. Crime scene investigators *provided* an expert witness testimony.
5. Crime scene technician will *collect* and *record* physical evidence at crime scene.

## UNIT II. TYPES OF FORENSIC EXAMINATIONS



accused	\ə'kju:zd	<i>обвиняемый, подсудимый,</i>
approach	\ə'prəʊtʃ	<i>подход</i>
author	\,'ɔ:θə	<i>автор, писатель,</i>
automotive	\,'ɔ:tə'məʊtɪv	<i>автомобильный, самоходный,</i>

decisive	di' saisi:v	<i>решающий, убедительный</i>
disclosure	dis' kləʊzə	раскрытие; обнаружение,
equipped	i' kwɪpt	<i>оборудованный, оснащенный</i>
evidentiary value	\, evə' denʃiəri 'væljʊ:	доказательное значение
guilt	gɪlt	<i>вина, виновность,</i>
handwriting	\ 'hændraɪtɪŋ	<i>почерк</i>
innocence	\ 'ɪnəsns	<i>невинность</i>
linguistic	lɪŋ' gwɪstɪk	<i>лингвистический, языковой</i>
require	rɪ' kwaɪə	<i>требовать, нуждаться,</i>
technical	\ 'teknɪk	<i>технический</i>
papillary patterns	<i>амер.</i>  \ 'pæpɪləri:  <i>брит.</i>  \ pə' pɪləri	<i>папиллярные узоры</i>
sample	\ 'sæmpl	<i>образец, проба</i>
accessory	\ ək' sesəri	<i>принадлежность, аксессуар, механизм</i>
ammunition	\ ,æmjʊ' nɪʃn	<i>боеприпасы, патроны,</i>
baton	<i>амер.</i>  \ bə' ta:n  <i>брит.</i>  \ 'bætən	<b><u>патрон</u></b> , дубинка, жезл
bullet	\ 'bʊlɪt	<i>пуля</i> <u>wild bullet</u> — шальная пуля
cap	\ kæp	капсюль, наконечник снаряда
cartridge	\ 'kɑ:trɪdʒ	<i>патрон, картридж</i>
<u>practice</u> cartridge		боевой патрон
<u>spent</u> cartridge		использованный патрон
<u>ruptured</u> cartridge	\ 'rʌptʃəd	разорвавшийся снаряд

	cartridge	
cartridge <u>case</u>		патронная гильза
dagger	['dægə	<i>кинжал</i>
knuckle	['nʌkl	<i>кастет</i> knuckle <u>sandwich</u> — удар в челюсть
karate <u>stick</u>	kə'ra:ti stɪk	нунчаки
obstacle	['ɑ:bstəkl	<i>препятствие, помеха,</i> <i>препона</i>
powder	['paʊdə	<i>порох, порошок</i>
shot	ʃɒt	дробь
stiletto	sti'letəʊ	<i>стилет</i>
wad	['wɑ:d	пыж
storage	['stɔ:ɹɪdʒ	склад, хранилище

**Ex.1. Read and translate the text 1. Work with transcription.**

**FORENSIC EXAMINATIONS**



Forensic examination plays an important role in the disclosure, investigation and trial of a criminal case. In cases where crimes are committed against the person and health of citizens, the expert's opinion often has a decisive evidentiary value of

the guilt or innocence of the suspect (accused), which requires a better and responsible approach to the appointment of examinations.

In order to determine in which specific case what kind of examination should be carried out and on the basis of what special knowledge, what should be within the competence of the expert, it is necessary to classify forensic examinations correctly.

The most common are examinations related to the class of so-called traditional forensic (fingerprint, cold weapon examination, ballistic, trace, handwriting, technical examination of documents, portrait). Non-traditional forensic methods include: car research, videophonoscopic, automotive, explosive, phototechnical, examination of computer systems and computer information, odorological.

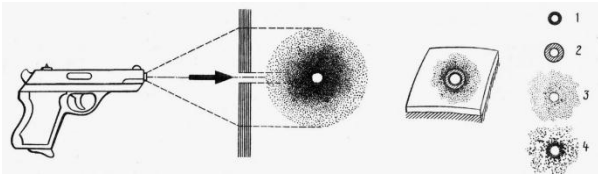
The objects of forensic examination are physical evidence and their materially fixed displays. -

Forensic examinations 1.1. Handwriting. 1.2. Author examination. 1.3. Technical and forensic examination of documents. 1.4. Phototechnical. 1.5. Ballistic. 1.6. Explosive engineering. 1.7. Tracological. 1.8. Phonographic (phonoscopic). 1.9. Linguistic. 1.10. Portrait. 1.11. Documents equipped with special means of protection. 1.12. Recovery of numbers (signs). 1.13. Materials science (materials, substances, products).

**1. Fingerprint examination.** - Objects: objects with traces or suspected traces of hands (material media), as well as bare feet (having papillary patterns), samples with fingerprints of certain persons are examined.



**2. Examination of cold weapons**  
Objects: various kinds of bladed weapons (knives, daggers, stiletos, etc.) and non-bladed weapons (brass knuckles, batons, sticks fastened with thread ("karate stick"), etc. are being investigated.



### 3. Ballistic examination. - Objects:

- hand firearms; - ammunition (cartridges, bullets, cartridges, shot, powder, wads, caps); - individual parts and accessories of

weapons; - obstacles with traces of the use of weapons; - items with traces of weapons storage.

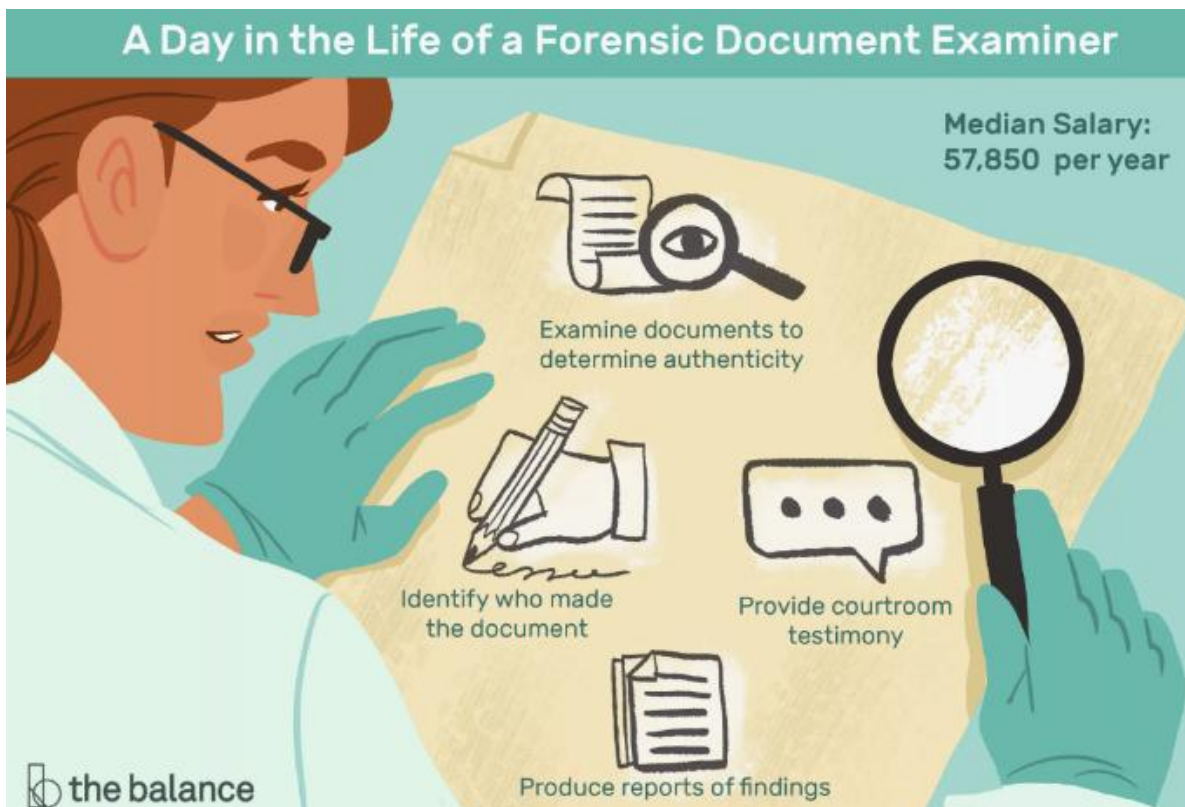


### 4. Tracological examination. -

Tracological examination is a multi-object examination carried out in order to identify various objects by the signs

of their external structure displayed in the traces at the scene of the incident, as well as to diagnose various circumstances related to the investigation: the direction of movement (of the criminal, transport), the time of origin of the traces, the method and sequence of the criminal's actions, etc.

### 5. Technical and forensic examination of documents.



Objects: - documents (identification of forgery, erasure, etching, additions, photo gluing, replacement of document blocks); - impressions of stamps and seals; - typewritten texts; - banknotes, securities, lottery tickets, foreign currency; - printing forms of multiplying equipment, cash registers; - damaged documents (decayed, burnt, torn). The technical and forensic examination of documents establishes: the authenticity of banknotes and forms of documents, including forms equipped with protective means; methods of applying impressions, stamps and seals and their identification; the brand of typewriter models and their identification; the use of technical means when performing signatures; partial changes in documents, ways of making them and identifying the original restoration of the original content of documents with flooded, crossed out, smeared and faded texts and records; identification of records by traces of pressure on paper; restoration of the original contents of burned documents.

## Some of the tools that are used by the forensic document examiner



Digital microscope



Optical microscope



IR and UV viewing scope



Lupe



NIST standard ruler



Protractor



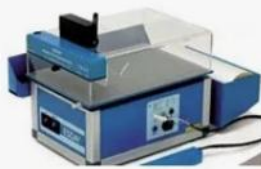
Photoshop



Computer



Flatbed scanner



ESDA



VSC

## 6. Portrait examination.



Objects: Objects can only be such carriers of information about the signs of a person's appearance, which are by their nature objective. These are: lifetime photographs (film frames, video recording) of the face, postmortem photographs, a corpse, a skull, postmortem masks, radiographs of the head (face). Neither hand-drawn portraits, nor artistic, nor compositional or so-called "sketches" can be



objects of expert research, since they carry the subjectivity of their author in the perception of signs

of appearance.

**7. The author's expert examination** establishes the actual data about the author of the document, solves both identification and diagnostic tasks. The first include: establishing (identifying) the author of the document; determining the author's group affiliation (his native language, gender, age, place of formation of language skills, education, etc.); as well as establishing the fact of intentional distortion of written speech; facts related to the conditions for creating the text of the document. The objects of the author's expertise are understood to be manuscripts, typewritten documents, photocopies, photocopies. The text under study should be at

least 500 words long, including independent parts of speech (nouns, adjectives, etc.), prepositions, conjunctions, interjections.

**8. Videophonoscopic expertise** consists of two directions: a) videophonoscopic studies of video and sound recording; b) phonoscopic studies of sound information recorded on a phonogram. The objects of the first study are: tape recorders, microphones, magnetic tapes, means of transmission, voice recorders, video recorders, cassettes to them. And the second – phonograms of the suspect's speech, where the group affiliation of the voice is determined by gender, age, nationality, intelligence, profession, etc.; identification of the author of oral speech; identification of the speaker (suspect); linguistic analysis of the suspect's speech (establishment of deviations from the literary norm: the presence of dialect, jargon, pathological, etc. defects).



**9. Phototechnical expertise** has been separated into an independent form from the technical and forensic examination of documents. The objects of this examination are: photo, film equipment, negatives, films, laboratory equipment (magnifiers, framing frames, photo cutters, etc.). Solves the problems: 1. identification (identification of photographic equipment by negatives, etc.); 2. diagnostic: establishment of shooting conditions, production of photographs and establishment of the type and type of photographic paper, differentiation of papers of domestic and foreign production, products of various enterprises, one enterprise, but different issues.

**10. The explosive expertise** has appeared and is developing as terrorist acts arise and grow. The objects of this examination are: explosive devices (explosives) and explosives.



Translation from English  
into Russian



**Ex. 2. Translate these word-combinations from English into Russian.**

1. plays an important role
2. in trial of a criminal case
3. against the person and health of citizens
4. have a decisive evidentiary value of
5. the guilt or innocence of the suspect (accused)
6. in order to determine
7. should be carried out
8. on the basis of what special knowledge
9. within the competence of the expert
10. related to the class of so-called traditional forensic
11. cold weapon examination
12. physical evidence

**FIND ENGLISH  
EQUIVALENTS**

**Ex. 3. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following word-combinations.**

1. экспертиза холодного оружия,
2. холодное (клинковое) оружие (ножи, кинжалы, стилеты и т.д.),
3. состоять из двух направлений,
4. с отпечатками пальцев определенных лиц,
5. решать проблемы,
6. против личности и здоровья граждан,
7. относящаяся к классу так называемых традиционных экспертиз,
8. оснащенных специальными средствами защиты,
9. образцы босых ног,
10. не относящийся к холодному (неклинковое) оружию (кастеты, дубинки, палки)

11. на основании каких специальных знаний,
12. имеет решающее доказательственное значение,
13. играет важную роль,
14. защитные средства,
15. должна проводиться экспертиза,
16. для того, чтобы определить,
17. виновность или невиновность подозреваемого (обвиняемого),
18. взрывные устройства,
19. вещественные доказательства,
20. в судебном разбирательстве уголовного дела,
21. в пределах компетенции эксперта,
22. боеприпасы (патроны, пули, гильзы, дробь, порох, пыжи, капсули).



#### **Ex. 4. Translate the following questions.**

1. Где судебно-медицинская экспертиза играет важную роль?
2. В каких случаях заключение эксперта часто имеет решающее доказательственное значение виновности или невиновности подозреваемого (обвиняемого)?
3. Почему необходимо правильно классифицировать судебные экспертизы?
4. Какие обследования являются наиболее распространенными?
5. Приведите примеры традиционных судебных экспертиз.
6. Что включают в себя нетрадиционные методы судебной экспертизы?
7. Какие вещественные доказательства являются объектами судебной экспертизы?
8. Что такое объекты дактилоскопической экспертизы?
9. Что такое экспертиза предметов холодного оружия?
10. Что такое объекты баллистической экспертизы?
11. Что такое объекты экспертизы следов?

12. Что такое техническая и судебно-медицинская экспертиза объектов документов?

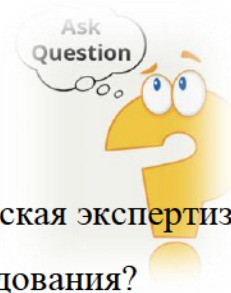
13. Что такое объекты портретной экспертизы?

14. Каковы объекты авторской экспертизы?

15. Из каких направлений состоит видеофоноскопическая экспертиза?

16. Что такое объекты видеофоноскопического исследования?

17. На что подразделяется фототехническая экспертиза?



**Ex. 5. Find the answers to the questions from the ex. 4 in the text above and write them down.**



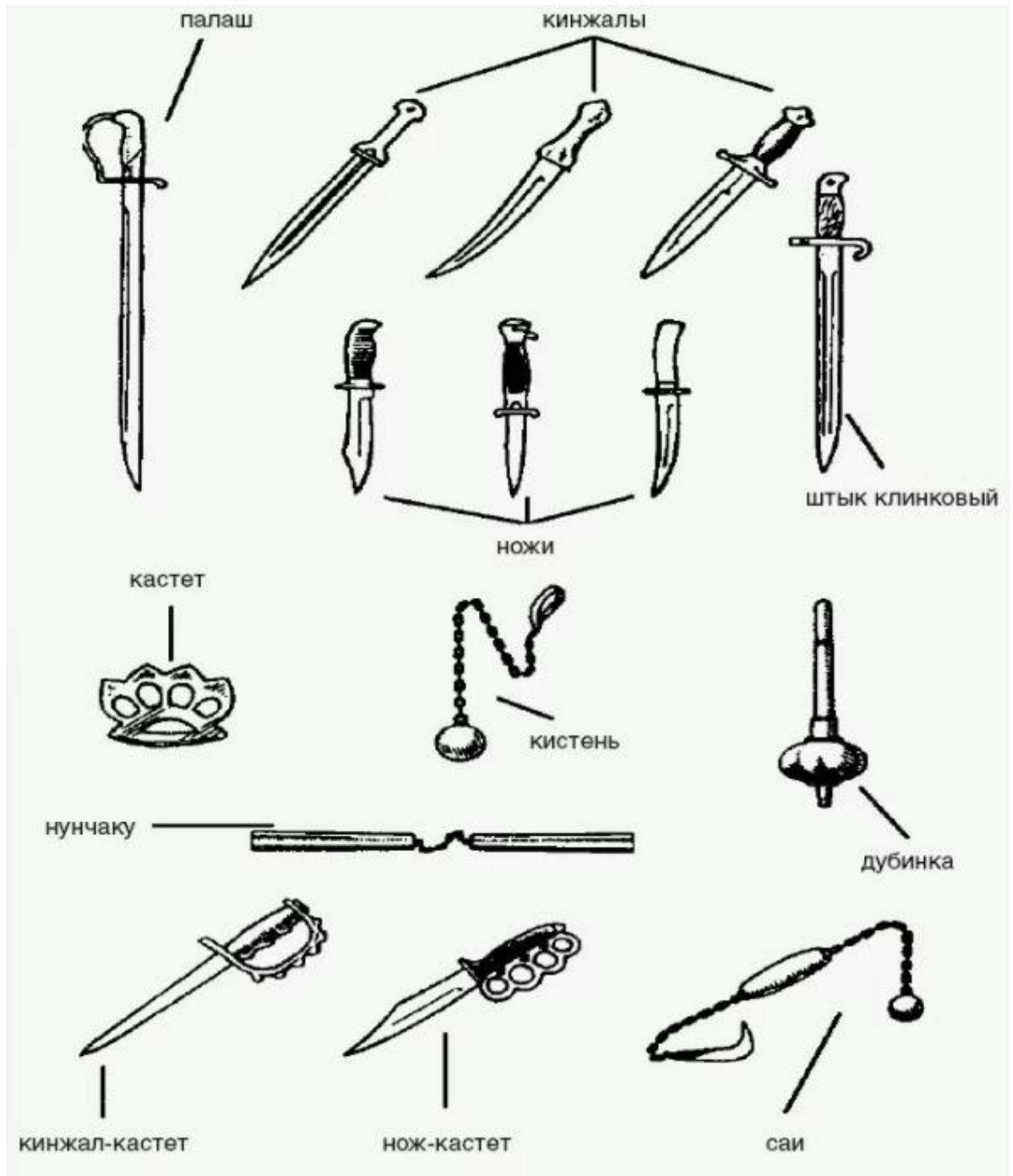
**Ex. 6. Make a summary of the text and be ready to retell it.**

**Ex. 6. Describe the picture using be+ing E.g.: A police officer is arresting the suspect.**



**FIND ENGLISH  
EQUIVALENTS**

Ex. 7. Find the English equivalents for each type of weapon on the picture below:





## Verb Forms

I	II	III	IV
INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PARTICIPLE II Past Participle	PARTICIPLE I Present Participle
to V	V- ed / V2	V-ed / V3	V-ing
to collect - собирать to see - видеть	collected - собирал saw - видел	collected - собранный seen - увиденный	collecting - собирающий seeing - видящий
to provide — предоставлять обеспечивать	provided — предоставлял, обеспечивал	provided — предоставленн ый, обеспеченный	providing — предоставляющий, обеспечивающий
to identify — идентифицировать , распознавать;	identified — распознавал	identified — опознанный	identifying— распознающий

Инфинитив — это неличная форма глагола, которая только называет действие (которое будет или должно быть сделано). Он не имеет ни лица, ни числа, ни времени и соответствует неопределённой форме глагола в русском языке (*-ть, -сти, -чь*). В словаре глагол даётся обычно в форме инфинитива. Формальным признаком инфинитива является частица *to*.

В английском предложении инфинитив может выполнять несколько функций:

### **Подлежащее.**

В этой роли инфинитив стоит в начале предложения, перед сказуемым. Может переводиться на русский язык:

- существительным,
- неопределенной формой глагола.

Например:

**To construct** an experiment of this kind seems nearly impossible. — Постановка эксперимента такого вида кажется почти невозможной.

**To be** a forensic scientist means to examine the evidence and give expert testimony in court. — работать судебным экспертом — значит проводить экспертизу вещественных доказательств и выступать экспертом в суде.

### **Часть составного именного сказуемого.**

Инфинитив употребляется в функции именной части составного именного сказуемого, следуя *за* глаголом-связкой *to be (am, is, are, was, were, will be)*.

*Может переводиться на русский язык словами:* значит; заключается в том, чтобы; состоит в том, чтобы.

Например:

*To do two things at once is to do neither.* — Делать два дела одновременно — значит не делать ни одного.

*Our task was to do the work well.* — Наша задача состояла в том, чтобы сделать эту работу хорошо.

The point **will be to achieve** the aim. — *Главное — достичь цели.*

### **Дополнение.**

В этой роли инфинитив стоит *после* сказуемого. Переводится на русский язык:

— неопределенной формой глагола.

Например:

— We attempted to carry out this research. — *Мы пытались выполнить это исследование.*

### **Обстоятельство.**

В этой роли инфинитив может стоять *в начале* или *в конце предложения*. Переводится на русский язык неопределенной формой глагола с союзами *чтобы* или *для того чтобы*.

**Существуют два вида обстоятельства, выраженного инфинитивом: цели и следствия.**

Перед инфинитивом в функции обстоятельства цели часто используются союзы **in order** — *для того чтобы*, **so as** — *(с тем) чтобы*. Инфинитиву в функции обстоятельства следствия могут предшествовать слова: **too** — *слишком*, **enough** — *достаточно*, **sufficient** — *достаточный*, **sufficiently** — *достаточно*.

Например: In order to testify as expert witnesses in the courts, they must demonstrate that they have sufficient knowledge, skills, or practical experience. - *Чтобы давать экспертные показания в суде, эксперт должен продемонстрировать соответствующий уровень знаний, компетенций или практического опыта.*

Individuals or objects on the recordings are sometimes too small to identify them. - *Люди или предметы иногда получаются слишком мелкими, чтобы различить их.*

### **Определение**

В этой роли инфинитив стоит после определяемого слова. Может переводиться на русский язык:

— придаточным определительным предложением,

- неопределенной формой глагола.

Например:

*Forensic video analysts use various techniques to make video recordings more relevant for resolving crimes.* - Эксперты по видеозаписям используют в своей работе множество приемов, позволяющих сделать записи более подходящими для раскрытия преступлений.

Forensic audio analysts examine the sequence of \_ events to determine the authenticity of the recording. - Специалисты в области проведения экспертизы аудиозаписей анализируют последовательность событий на записи, чтобы определить ее подлинность.

### **Вводное словосочетание.**

В этой роли инфинитив обычно стоит в начале предложения, и выделяется запятыми. Может переводиться на русский язык:

- неопределенной формой глагола,
- деепричастием,
- наречием,
- существительным с предлогом.

Следующие глаголы в сочетании с другими словами могут выступать в роли вводного словосочетания:

to begin (start) with — *прежде всего, для*

to put it briefly — *короче начала;* *говоря;*

*to be sure* — несомненно, вне сомнения;

*to sum up* — подводя итог;

to tell the truth — *по правде говоря.*

*to be exact* — точнее говоря

Например:

*To sum up, we shall present the flowchart.* — Подводя итог (чтобы подвести итог), приведем диаграмму.

*To be sure, all solutions to this problem are conditional.* — Очевидно (безусловно), все решения этой проблемы являются условными.

При переводе иногда следует использовать связующие слова: *следует отметить, следует сказать, необходимо упомянуть* и т.п.

**Ex.1. Underline the verb and identify its form. Translate the sentence.**

Crime scene investigators *arrived* at the scene of a crime.

Crime scene investigators are to *collect* and to *record* physical evidence at crime scene.

Criminals *left* traces at crime scene.

*The taken* sketches and photographs are of good quality.

CSIs *are taking* written notes now.

*The written* notes offer facts about the crime scene.

They *provided* an expert witness testimony

Tomorrow they will take a mobile crime lab to the crime scene to collect the evidence

**Ex.2. Underline the Infinitive, define its function and .translate the sentence.**

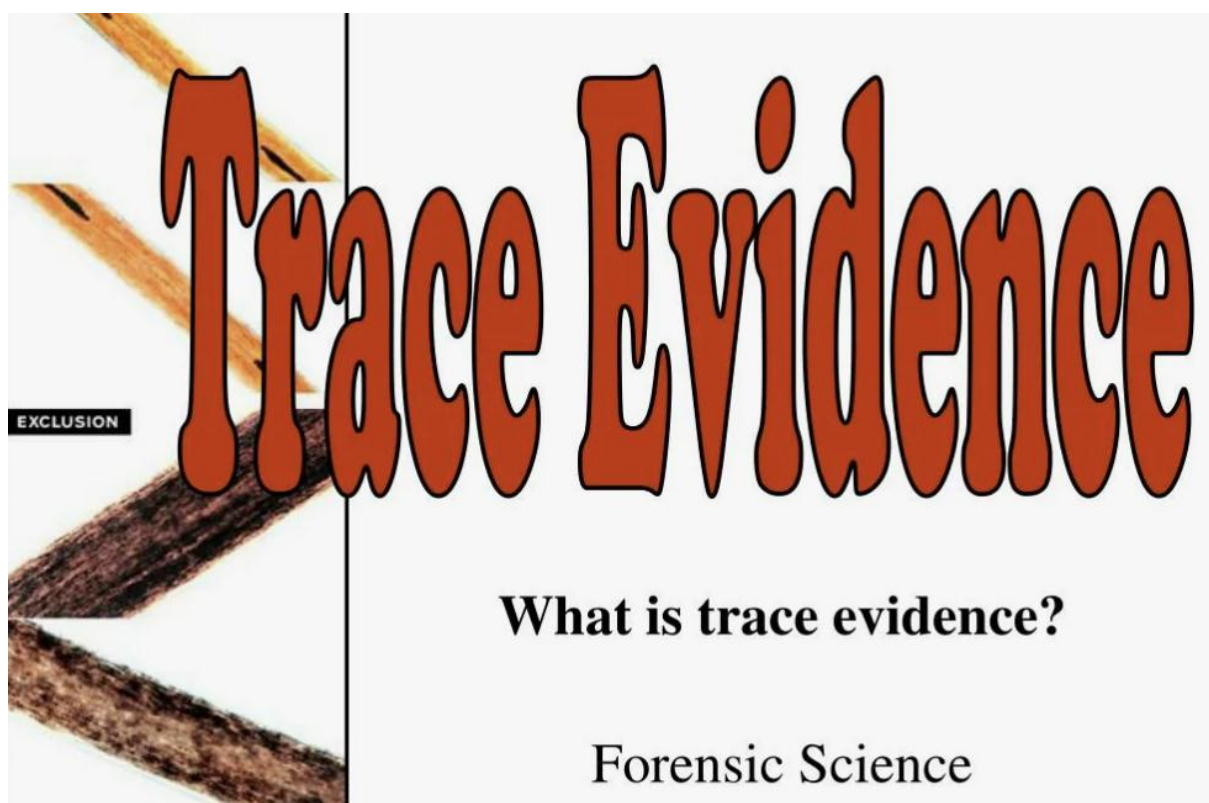
1. To begin with, DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is what makes us "us."
2. DNA analysis helps us to identify victims of accidents.
3. We use DNA analysis to know more about our family tree.
4. To identify evidence a forensic scientist should examine it.
5. DNA analysts use several methods to work with base patterns to identify crime suspects.
6. You need much time to get well-qualified.
7. Employers tend to hire candidates who are well-qualified.
8. The employer challenges the staff to work better.

9. To get a list of relevant Web sites, enter the keywords forensic DNA analysis or DNA forensics in a search engine.
10. To tell the truth, they are not reliable people.
11. And to conclude, this is very unusual solution to the problem.
12. Our team of security experts can work with you to provide a plan to meet your needs (that
13. This, to be sure, simplifies our life.
14. She encouraged other staff to write articles to the Journal of Forensic Sciences.
15. To be sure, DNA analysts perform other types of forensic work, such as serology, trace evidence, or firearms analysis.

**Ex.3. Underline the Infinitive, define its function and .translate the sentence.**

1. DNA analysts have access to a database of DNA profiles.
2. We need to buy new equipment to our forensic lab.
3. DNA analysts use special equipment to perform these procedures.
4. To tell the truth, job openings become available as individuals retire, transfer to other jobs, or advance to higher positions.
5. Their duty is to find sufficient evidence to link suspects to crime scenes.
6. Like other forensic scientists, DNA analysts must have effective self-management skills to work independently.
7. Talk to various DNA analysts to learn more about their work.
8. For entry-level positions, most crime labs prefer to hire applicants who have six months to one year or more of laboratory experience.
9. DNA analysis matches organ donors to recipients.

## UNIT III. TRACEOLOGY AND TRACE EXAMINATION



brands	'brændz	тавро, марка, клеймо,
claws	klɔ:z	когти
damage	'dæmɪdʒ	повреждение, ущерб, вред
dentures	'dentʃə	зубной протез, ряд зубов
DNA	,di: en 'ei	ДНК, дезоксирибонуклеиновая кислота
feet (мн.ч. от foot)	fi:t	ноги, стопы
fiber	'faɪbər	волокно, фибра, нить
footprint	'fʊt ,prɪnt	след, отпечаток, след ноги

horseshoe	'hɔ:rs_ʃu:	<i>подкова</i>
lips	lɪps	<i>губы</i>
lock	lɒk	<i>замок</i>
microparticles	'maɪkrəʊ 'pɑ:tɪk(ə)l	<i>микрочастица</i>
nail	neɪl	<i>ноготь, коготь, гвоздь</i>
node	nəʊd	<i>узел, нарост, утолщение,</i>
paw	pɔ:	<i>лапа, рука</i>
prosecution	prɒsɪ'kju:ʃn	<i>обвинение, судебное преследование</i>
seal	si:l	<i>печать, клеймо, пломба,</i>
skin	skɪn	<i>кожа, шкура</i>
teeth (МН.Ч. от tooth)	ti:θ	<i>зубы</i>
tissue	'tɪʃu:	<i>ткань, сплетение, паутина</i>
trial	'traɪəl	<i>Суд, судебный процесс</i>

**Ex.1. Read and translate the text 1. Work with transcription.**

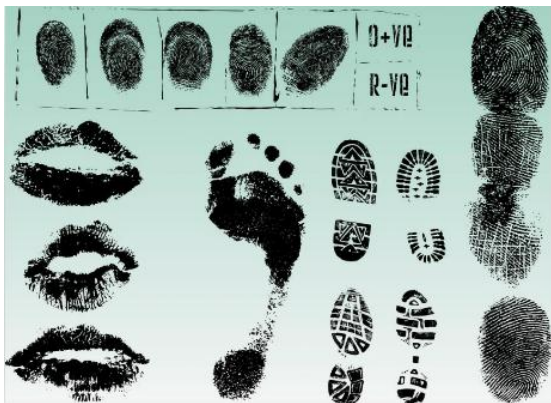
**TRACEOLOGY AND TRACE EXAMINATION**

**Traceology** is a branch of the science of criminology related to forensic technology, in which methods and scientific and technical means of detecting, fixing, removing and examining traces used to solve crimes are developed.

**Forensic and trace examination** is the study of traces, trace-forming and trace-receiving objects (carriers) and other materials of a case, conducted by a trace-evidence expert, in accordance with the procedure established by law to determine the actual data used as evidence.

**The source of information** necessary to solve the expert tasks of the trace examination are traces of a person, tools, mechanisms, vehicles, animals, the material situation of the scene in kind or recorded on photographs and inspection protocols.

They are classified on an object basis into five large groups, in each of them — into subgroups:



1. Human footprints. The information field consists of studies of traces of hands, feet, teeth (including dentures), lips, other areas of the human head (skin), shoes, damage to clothing, nails, their traces, etc.

2. Traces of tools, implements, mechanisms and their parts. The information field consists of studies of tools and their traces, nodes, locks, seals, the establishment of the whole in their parts, mass-produced products, etc.



3. Vehicle traces. The information field consists of studies of running and protruding parts, individual parts and their fragments.



4. Micro-objects. The information field includes microparticles, microtraces and their signs.

5. Animal traces. Their information field covers the study of footprints, paws, teeth, claws, horseshoes and brands (brands).

The analysis of the scene of crime or accident involves obtaining a permanent record of the scene (forensic photography) and collection of evidence for further examination and comparison. Collected samples include biological (tissue samples such as skin, blood, semen, or hair), physical (fingerprints, shells, fragments of instruments or equipment, fibers, recorded voice messages, or computer discs) and chemical (samples of paint, cosmetics, solvents, or soil).

Most commonly, the evidence collected at the scene is subsequently processed in a forensic laboratory by scientists specializing in a particular area. Scientists identify, for example, fingerprints, chemical residues, fibers, hair, or DNA left behind. However, miniaturization of equipment and the ability to perform most forensic analysis at the scene of crime results in more specialists being present in the field. Presence of more people at the scene of crime introduces a greater likelihood of introduction of contamination into the evidence. Moreover, multi-handling of a piece of evidence (for example, a murder weapon being analyzed by many specialists) is also likely to introduce traces of tissue or DNA not originating from the scene of a crime. All this results in strict quality controls imposed on collection, handling, and analysis of evidence to ensure lack of contamination. For example, in DNA analysis it is essential that samples are stored at the correct temperature and that there is no contamination from a person handling a sample by wearing clean gloves and performing analysis in a clean laboratory.

Ability to properly collect and process forensic samples can affect the ability of the prosecution to prove their case during a trial. The presence of chemical traces or DNA on a piece of debris is also crucial in establishing the chain of events leading to a crime or accident.

A growing area of forensic analysis is monitoring non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, analysis of possible terrorist attacks or breaches of security. The nature of samples analyzed is wide, but slightly different to a criminal investigation. In addition to the already described samples, forensic scientists who gather evidence of mass destruction collect swabs from objects, water, and plant material to test for the presence of radioactive isotopes, toxins, or poisons, as well as chemicals that can be used in production of chemical weapons. The main difference from the more common forensic investigation is the amount of chemicals present in a sample. Samples taken from the scene of suspected chemical or biological weapons often contain minute amounts of chemicals and require very sensitive and accurate instruments for analysis.

## **FIND ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS**

**Ex. 2. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following word-combinations.**

1. запись, протокол, составлять протокол, фиксировать
2. зарисовка, схема, делать зарисовку, составлять схему
3. измерение
4. измерять
5. обеспечивать безопасность,
6. обнаружение
7. обнаружить
8. отдельное доказательство, факт, предмет доказательства
9. приводить к
10. принимать меры безопасности
11. решать непредвиденные, неотложные дела
12. снимать на пленку
13. фотографирование



**Ex. 3. Answer the questions to the text “TRACEOLOGY AND TRACE EXAMINATION”.**

1. What is traceology?
2. What is trace examination?
3. What is the source of information necessary to solve the expert tasks of the trace examination?
4. Which groups are traces classified into?
5. What does the group of Human footprints consist of?
6. What does the group of Traces of tools consist of?
7. What does the group of Vehicle traces consist of?
8. What does the group of Micro-objects consist of?
9. What does the group of Animal traces consist of?
10. What does the analysis of the scene of crime or accident involve?

11. What do collected samples include?
12. Where is the evidence collected at the scene subsequently processed in?

## SUMMARY



**Ex. 4. Make a summary of the text and be ready to retell it.**



**Ex.5. Read and translate the text 2. Work with transcription.**

## IMPORTANCE OF TRACE EVIDENCE IN FORENSICS

Trace evidence is the microscopic material found on the crime scene which has great significance in solving criminal cases. These are very small in nature and can't be seen by the naked eye sometimes and can be transferred from one place to another very easily.

Each and every contact leaves behind a trace and hence a person can be linked/unlinked to being present at a particular place.

Trace evidence is also known as “*silent witness*”. Trace evidence links a culprit to the crime scene, or things involved. Trace evidence is found in many forms from as large as a brick to as small as a hair strand. It can be used to investigate every type of crime from rape to terrorist attacks.

Trace evidence characterizes a particular environment there will be an infinitesimal correlation between the evidence of different environments. Typically trace evidence includes hair, fibers, bloodstains, paint, glass pieces, gunshot residues, body fluids, etc.

### Types of Trace Evidence

Depending on the nature of the crime, different amount of traces is found at the crime scene that correlates to victim, perpetrator, and environment. The environment in this case means either the natural or the precise location of the crime.

In a crime scene, different types of evidence are found however the common examples are:

- Hair, Paint, Glass, Fibers, Soil, Fire debris, Body fluids, Chemical residues, Importance of Trace Evidence
- Since they are smaller in size and almost invisible to the naked eye they remain hidden from the culprit to later help in the investigation.
- Provides a vital link between the crime, suspect, and the victim.
- Helps in confirming the theory of the investigators.
- Helps in matching the original origin of the evidence with accuracy for clear ideas during an investigation.
- Also helps in reconstructing the crime scene.
- May provide clear information about the suspect(s).



**Ex.6. Read and translate the text 3. Work with transcription. Write an essay using recommendations:**

## **SUMMARY USEFUL PHRASES**

### **Thesis statement (one-sentence summary)**

- *The text deals with/discusses....*

### **Text in brief (title, author, source)**

- *The article "xx" was published /written by...*

### **Attributive language**

- *The author claims / argues / contends that ....*
- *According to the writer ,.....*
- *He points to several reasons for.....*
- *He illustrates this with.....*
- *He cites findings from .....*
- *He refers to (events, statistics, other people etc) ...*
- *To support this, the author...*
- *He concludes that .....*

## **Understanding Trace Evidence**

by Jack Claridge

Trace evidence is best described as any small piece of evidence that has to be collected by Scenes of Crime Officers (SOCO) and places a suspect at the scene of a crime.

### *What is Trace Evidence?*

Trace evidence normally takes on the form of one of the following:

- Hair, Fibres, Grass, Glass, Soil, Blood Flecks, Skin.

Trace evidence can sometimes be minute and can be difficult to detect, which is why a crime scene is sealed off only to those people who are responsible for overseeing the collection of physical evidence in whatever form it takes.

Normally these Scenes of Crime Officers (SOCO) are dressed in protective clothing so that they neither contaminate the crime scene nor disturb evidence that may be already there. This protective clothing normally takes on the guise of a protective plastic suit, gloves, head covering and footwear protectors that are all designed to stop hair, fibres and skin from transferring from the forensic scientists into the surrounding crime scene. Police officers also attending the crime are required to wear this protective clothing for the same reason.

### *How Trace Evidence is Collected & Tested*

Trace evidence is collected at the scene and is also collected from the deceased post mortem. This is done by scraping the fingernails, checking clothing for fibres and also checking footwear for soil samples that might allude to whether or not the victim's last living moments were spent somewhere else before being moved.

It is not uncommon for the perpetrators of the act of murder to move their victim to try and slow down the process of identification and also to remove suspicion from themselves. In many murder investigations it is common for the victim to have known the killer so their surroundings can sometimes be something of a giveaway and therefore moving the body post mortem to another locale is an attempt – albeit mostly a futile one – to cast doubt elsewhere.

As mentioned already there are many different types of trace evidence that can be collected; for the most part a forensic scientist or pathologist will look for signs of a struggle which can lead to the discovery of skin particles, blood flecks, hairs or fibres being transferred by contact from the perpetrator to the victim.

Where hair has been found it can be tested not only for a DNA match but also for trace elements of various chemicals which are found in hair care products; identifying such products can give an indication as to the sex of the assailant.

Grass, glass and soil traces are also an important element of the crime scene environment and each of these trace elements should be given due care and attention as they can often lead to surprising revelations and also bring avenues of investigation to the fore that would have not previously been considered as viable options.

Every Scene of Crime Officer (SOCO) responsible for the collection of material at a crime scene will spend many hours meticulously combing it for signs of this trace evidence and will spend equally as much time within the laboratory referencing and cross referencing this material in order to build up as comprehensive a picture of the crime scene and the events that unfolded there.



**Ex.7. Read and translate the text 4. Find the answers to the following questions:**

1. What is trace evidence?
2. Why is it important?
3. What does it mean to have a trace amount of evidence?
4. What does trace evidence include?
5. What are the five major types of trace evidence?
6. How is trace evidence used today?
7. Which is an example of trace evidence?
8. What best describes trace evidence?
9. Are drugs trace evidence?

10. What are the two major types of evidence?
11. Is blood considered trace evidence?
12. Which is an example of a trace evidence?
13. What does the word trace mean in forensics?
14. How is evidence used in a criminal investigation?
15. Why are fingerprints considered to be trace evidence?

### **Trace evidence**

**Trace evidence** is created when objects make contact. The material is often transferred by heat or induced by contact friction. Trace evidence is important in accident investigation, where the movement of one part against another will often leave a tell-tale mark. Such analysis is of great use in forensic engineering.

Trace evidence recovered from crime scenes can provide powerful leads for law enforcement. It can assist not only in identifying a suspect but in revealing strong associations between the suspect and the crime.

Trace Evidence Analysis is the discipline of forensic science that deals with the minute transfers of materials that cannot be seen with the unaided eye. Trace evidence may provide a link between the victim and a suspect, a victim and a scene, or the suspect and a scene.

Trace evidence can include a wide variety of materials, but the most commonly tested are hair, fibers, paint and glass. Other, less frequently included items are soil, cosmetics and fire debris.

Although the types of materials that might be used as trace evidence are nearly unlimited, hairs, fibers, paint, glass, and soil are the most common types analyzed in the microscopy laboratory.

Fibers, hair, soil, wood, gunshot residue and pollen are only a few examples of trace evidence that may be transferred between people, objects or the environment during a crime. Investigators can potentially link a suspect and a victim to a mutual location through trace evidence.

Trace evidence is best described as any small piece of evidence that has to be collected by Scenes of Crime Officers (SOCO) and places a suspect at the scene of a crime.

Some types of evidence that fall into trace evidence and chemistry include: hairs, fibers, soil, glass, controlled substances/drugs, lubricants, inks/dyes/paints, explosives, and fire debris. ...

There are two types of evidence — direct and circumstantial. Direct evidence usually is that which speaks for itself: eyewitness accounts, a confession, or a weapon.

In addition to microscopic evidence, the trace evidence section also deals with physical evidence such as tire and shoeprint impressions. These can be found in several different types of materials, such as paint, blood, soil and dust.

But all trace evidence is small or minute. Forensic examiners base their search for trace evidence on Locard's Exchange Principle. No matter how careful a criminal is, if contact is made with the crime scene or the victim, some form of trace evidence will be left behind. Trace evidence can include hair, fibers, fingerprints, and soil, among others.

The word 'trace' means small or minute. To a forensic scientist, trace evidence refers to evidence that is transferred from one person to another person or place. In the forensic world, this concept is known as Locard's Exchange Principle. The man running through the woods may have taken precautions not...

In a criminal investigation, evidence appears before the investigating agencies and courts in various forms. The success and failure of a case investigator are based on the ability to recognize, collect and use evidence in the investigation. Evidence can be present in the crime scene in many forms.

Fingerprints are considered to be unique, or individualizing, trace evidence. That means that fingerprints can be linked to an individual person, not a type of person. No two people in the world have the same fingerprints, not even identical twins.



### **Creative work for advanced students**

#### **Read the text to investigate a crime by**

1. Identifying the 5 pieces of evidence that the police recovered from the crime scene.
2. Classifying each piece of evidence as **direct** or **circumstantial**, and **physical** or **biological**.
3. Can any of the evidence be considered **class or individual evidence**? If so, explain thoroughly.
4. Think of the ending of the story and a criminal who committed a crime.

#### **Crime Scene:**

At approximately 7:15 a.m., Friday morning, Mrs. King, the seventh grade science teacher, thought something was fishy as she walked down the hall and noticed that her door was open. She walked into her classroom and immediately discovered that the small aquarium had been broken and her prized gold fish were gasping in the sink. Beside the broken aquarium were 3 drops of blood, and the shattered remains of the pink piggy bank that had been on the shelf above the aquarium. A can of blue paint was spilled on the floor. Footprints of a barefooted burglar led to an open window. Bits of a white powdery substance were found next to the broken, empty, piggy bank. The only other item found was a half-eaten large chunk of chocolate candy.

When the police arrived they immediately began to gather forensic evidence. Sticky fingerprints were lifted from the aquarium and the piggy bank.

# Grammar Expert



# The Participle

Причастие – это неличная форма глагола, сочетающая свойства глагола, прилагательного и наречия. В русском языке соответствует причастию и деепричастию.

В английском языке есть **два причастия**:

**1 Причастие I (Participle I или Present Participle)** - причастие настоящего времени. *Имеет две формы*:

**а) Present Participle Simple.** Соответствует русскому причастию настоящего времени и деепричастию несовершенного вида: **reading** – *читающий, читая*, **resting** – *отдыхающий, отдыхая*;

**б) Present Participle Perfect.** Соответствует русскому деепричастию совершенного вида: **having written** – *написав*, **having read** – *прочтя*. Эта форма употребляется для выражения действия, *предшествующего действию*, выраженному глаголом-сказуемым, и употребляется только в функции **обстоятельства**.

**2 Причастие II (Participle II или Past Participle)** - причастие прошедшего времени.

Причастие от переходных глаголов соответствует русскому страдательному причастию прошедшего времени: **opened** – *открытый*, **dressed** – *одетый*, **made** – *сделанный*.

Синтаксические функции причастия	
Participle II в функции определения	
Форма	Перевод
Participle II	Страдательным причастием , оканчивающимся на
develop <b>ed</b>	- <b>емый</b> ,
	- <b>имый</b>
разрабатываемый	( для настоящего времени);
разработанный	- <b>нный</b>
	(для прошедшего времени );
	или придаточным определительным предложением

# PARTICIPLE II

## Past

<b>Active</b>	(только от непереходных глаголов)	<i>come</i>
<b>Passive</b>		<i>asked</i>

## Функции в предложении

<b>1</b>	A <u>broken</u> cup lay under the table.	<b>1</b>	<b>Определение</b>
<b>2</b>	The teacher was <u>pleased</u> about the result of the test.	<b>2</b>	<b>Часть составного сказуемого</b>
<b>3</b>	All books <u>borrowed from the library</u> must be returned tomorrow.	<b>3</b>	<b>После существительных в причастных оборотах</b>
<b>4</b>	<p>1) <u>When asked</u> whether he expected me to help, dad said nothing.</p> <p>2) She spent the day <u>as though surprised</u>.</p> <p>3) <u>Satisfied with my answer</u>, the professor put me a "five".</p>	<b>4</b>	<b>Обстоятельство:</b> <b>1) времени</b> <b>2) образа действия</b> <b>3) причины</b>

## Определение

e.g.: the examined evidence, the evidence examined — *исследованные улики*.

Может переводиться на русский язык:

-причастием страдательного залога на (-ен, -ем, -ан/ян, -ят):

A written report is in the office. — *Написанный отчет лежит в офисе*.

The piece of evidence was found at the crime scene. - *Улика была найдена на месте происшествия*.

-прилагательным: Evidence collected at crime scenes can be divided into two classes: physical evidence and biological evidence. — *Улики, собранные на месте происшествия могут быть двух типов: вещественные и биологические доказательства*.

-придаточным определительным предложением (с союзом, который/ая/ое): *They finally presented the finished report.* — *В конце концов, они представили конечный вариант доклада*.

## Обстоятельство

Перед Причастием II в функции обстоятельства могут стоять союзы if, unless, when. В таком случае английское причастие переводится обстоятельственным придаточным предложением, в котором подлежащее то же, что и в главном предложении.

e.g.: *Well-known all over the world this book on Roman law was also translated into English.* — *Так как эта книга по римскому праву известна во всем мире, она была переведена и на английский язык*.

If deleted these data will never be recovered. — *Если эти данные будут стерты, их уже будет не восстановить*.

*When (If) given the book read the article about DNA analysts.* — *Когда вам дадут книгу, прочтите статью об экспертах в области ДНК./ Если вам дадут*

**Ex. 1. Translate word-expressions with PARTICIPLE II into Russian and make sentences with some of them:**

1. a well-structured presentation/content;
2. all books published in the USA;
3. an employee encouraged by the employer;
4. any instruction kept in the memory;
5. book/article/essay translated into English;
6. books written for entry beginners;
7. engaged in an interactive activity;
8. examined by forensic scientists;
9. fixed in a certain order;
10. functions performed by forensic scientists;
11. highly trained men and women known as forensic biologists;
12. the device invented by several scientists; unbiased information;
13. the examined data; every analyzed piece of evidence; each method used;
14. the finished/ discussed presentation/article/project/essay/report;
15. well-known all over the world.

**Ex. 2. Translate the sentences paying attention to the functions of PARTICIPLE II:**

1. Forensic statisticians investigate computerized photo files that contain hidden data.
2. Forensic statistics is a branch of applied statistics
3. Many crimes have been solved with the help of a forensic science principle known as Locard's exchange principle, which is attributed to Dr. Edmund Locard, a pioneer in forensic science.
4. Newer articles are listed in the first section. Older articles presented with the older website styling are listed in the archive section.
5. Published annually the 2018 edition contains 100 pages

6. The discussed issue shows that we need to continue our research.
7. The evidence is sent to forensic labs to be analyzed.
8. The samples examined under microscopes were of great importance.
9. Their scientific findings provide unbiased information.
10. Well-known opportunities to study forensic science were provided to us.
11. When a crime case is brought to court, the crime must be accurately reconstructed.
12. When asked clever questions, he answered eagerly.
13. When given the article read the part about forensic scientists.
14. When questioned, Ann did not know what to answer.

**Ex. 3. Write down the sentences, underline PARTICIPLE II and translate into Russian:**

1. A forensic scientist well-known all over the world participated at the conference
2. Engaged in a crime scene reconstruction the team forgot about time.
3. Every time applied to a new position James discussed money issues first.
4. He has read all the novels written by Arthur Conan Doyle.
5. Instructed applicants usually work better.
6. She collected all the pictures taken during crime scene documentation.
7. The issue discussed in May was accepted.
8. The task completed by Irene was discussed at break-time.
9. This mobile application designed by two forensic scientists was very successful.
10. Who examined this piece of evidence?

**UNIT IV. DACTYLOSCOPY AND  
FINGERPRINT EXAMINATION**

# Fingerprints

## History of Fingerprint Forensic science

**Crime  
scene  
Forensics**



tool	[tu:l]	орудие, инструмент
fingerprint	[ 'fɪŋgəprɪnt ]	след пальцев руки
footprint/footmark	[ 'fʊt.prɪnt/ 'fʊtmɑ:k ]	след ноги
blood stain	[blʌd steɪn]	пятно крови
crime scene search	[kraɪm si:n sɜ:tʃ]	осмотр места преступления
to observe	[tə əb'zɜ:v]	осматривать, наблюдать
to examine	[tə ɪg'zæmɪn]	осматривать, изучать
to survey	[tə 'sɜ:veɪ]	осматривать, обследовать, наблюдать

to inspect	[tə in'spekt]	инспектировать, осматривать, проверять
to search for evidence	[tə sɜ:tʃ fə(r) 'evidəns]	искать доказательства
to reconstruct the crime	[tə ,ri:kən'strʌkt ðə kraim]	воссоздать, реконструировать преступление
to discover	[tə di'skʌvər]	обнаружить
discovery	[di'skʌvəri]	обнаружение
to result in	[tə ri'zʌlt in]	приводить к
to secure	[tə si'kjʊər]	обеспечивать безопасность, охранять, защищать
to protect	[tə prə'tekt]	охранять, защищать
to take security measures	[tə teik si'kjʊərəti 'meʒərz]	принимать меры безопасности
photography	[fə'tɒgrəfi]	фотографирование
to videotape	[tə'vidiəuteip]	снимать на пленку
to handle emergency matters	[tə 'hændl i'mɜ:dʒənsi 'mætər]	решать непредвиденные, неотложные дела
sketch (n, v)	[sketʃ]	зарисовка, схема, делать зарисовку, составлять схему
to measure	[tə 'meʒər]	измерять
measurement	['meʒəmənt]	измерение
item of evidence	['aɪtəm əv 'evidəns]	отдельное доказательство, факт, предмет доказательства
record (n, v)	['rekə:d]	запись, протокол, составлять протокол, фиксировать



Ex. 1. Write down the following words with transcription and translation. Learn them.

Dactyloscopy, forensic science, forensic science laboratory, crime scene search, physical evidence, fingerprints, to compare/comparison, trace pattern, to match/match, chemical properties, blood, fabric, hair, tire, track, substance, items, (un) related, to contribute / contribution, tool, mark, fingerprints match.



**Ex.2.** Read the text 1. Work with transcription of the words and write them down with translation:

### Fingerprints

- No 2 people have the same fingerprints
- Fingerprints can solve crimes.
- Fingerprints are impressions created by ridges on the skin.
- Ridges form before a baby is born and maintain their pattern throughout life.
- As you grow, the pattern gets larger, but does not change.

How Fingerprints Work ©2008 HowStuffWorks

Arch

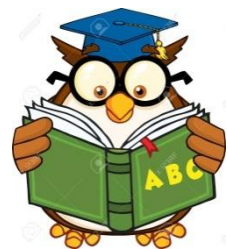
Whorl

Double Loops

Simple Loop

A Forensic Dactyloscopy is the science that deals with the comparison, identification, and classification of fingerprints.

The study of fingerprints is the best means available for identifying individuals. Fingerprinting is a simple and inexpensive means of recording an unchanging characteristic of an individual. Fingerprint records are consulted to determine if there is any prior criminal record. They help in determining the identity of the dead or injured.



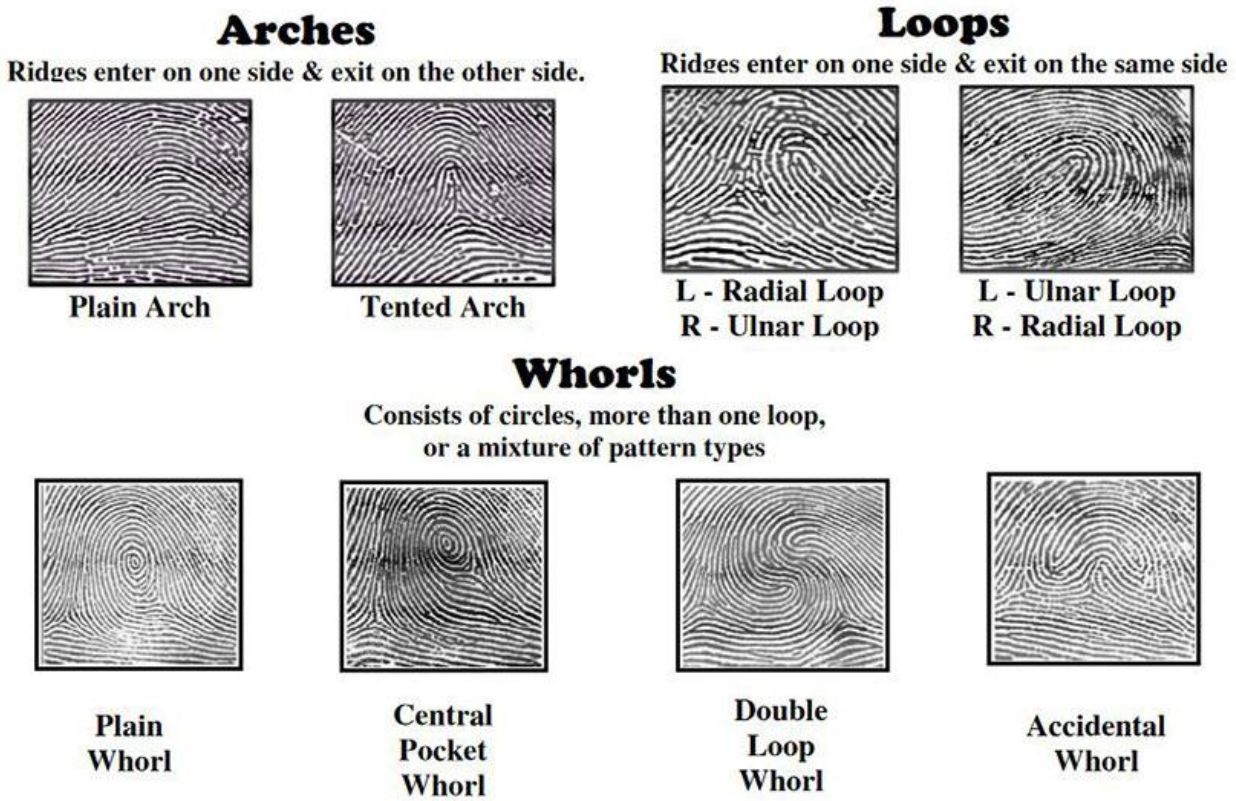
First the anthropometrical system introduced by Alphonse Bertillon in 1882 was used as the means of individual identification. But in 1896 Argentina became the first country to introduce dactyloscopy with the formation of a fingerprint classification system developed by Dr. Juan Vucetich. In 1897 in India Inspector Edward Henry worked out his fingerprint classification system. And by the beginning of World War I England and practically all of Europe were using dactyloscopy. This method is still used today though it has been further improved.

Fingerprints are perhaps the most common form of physical evidence and certainly one of the most valuable. They relate directly to the final aim of every criminal investigation – the identification of an offender. Fingerprints of the offender are often found at the scene of a crime. However, the prints can be easily destroyed by the first careless act. They are also, in many cases, difficult to find, especially latent prints. So it is necessary that the crime investigator make a thorough search of all surfaces in and around the scene of a crime.

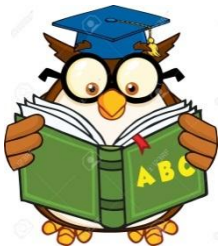
Particular attention should be paid to such places as the backs of chairs, table tops, telephone, etc. Valuable help in obtaining latent prints may be given from a person who knows the usual layout of the crime scene. He may point out articles that are out of place or identify objects that may have been brought in by the criminal. The possibility that the weapons of science can be turned against itself by the forging of fingerprints cannot be ignored.

At least forgery is of theoretical importance. To make a facsimile of a fingerprint for some purpose would not be difficult, but it becomes a very different matter when it is put into practical use as a forgery. It is certainly possible to make a fingerprint and get from it a visible print, but the forged fingerprint does not stand up to expert examination. Even, if it were possible, it is easily detectable with the use of a good hand-lens. The best weapon against such forgeries is, basically, the photographic enlargement.

Ex. 2. Study the following picture and give the Russian equivalents of the papillary ridges



Ex. 3. Read the text 2. Work with transcription of the words and write them down with translation:



:

### METHODS OF FINGERPRINT DETECTION

Since the late nineteenth century, fingerprint identification methods have been used by police agencies around the world to identify both suspected criminals as well as **the victims of crime**. The basis of the traditional fingerprinting technique is simple. The skin on the palmar surface of the hands and feet forms ridges, so-called papillary ridges, in patterns that are unique to each individual and which do not change over time. Even identical twins (who share their DNA) do not have identical fingerprints. Fingerprints on surfaces may be described as patent or latent. Patent fingerprints are left when a substance (such as paint, oil or blood) is transferred from the finger to a surface and are easily photographed without

further processing. Latent fingerprints, in contrast, occur when the natural secretions of the skin are deposited on a surface through fingertip contact, and are usually not readily visible. The best way to render latent fingerprints visible, so that they can be photographed, is complex and depends, for example, on the type of surface involved. It is generally necessary to use a “developer”, usually a powder or chemical reagent, to produce a high degree of visual contrast between the ridge patterns and the surface on which the fingerprint was left.

Developing agents depend on the presence of organic materials or inorganic salts for their effectiveness although the water deposited may also take a key role. The resulting latent fingerprints consist usually of a substantial proportion of water with small traces of amino acids, chlorides, etc., mixed with a fatty, sebaceous component which contains a number of fatty acids, triglycerides, etc. Detection of the small proportion of reactive organic material such as urea and amino acids is far easy.

Crime scene fingerprints may be detected by simple powders, or some chemicals applied at the crime scene; or more complex, usually chemical techniques applied in specialist laboratories to appropriate articles removed from the crime scene.



**Ex. 4. Find the answers to these questions in the texts “FINGERPRINTS” and “METHODS OF FINGERPRINT DETECTION” and write them down.**

1. What is a Forensic Dactyloscopy?
2. What was the first system of identification?
3. Who introduced dactyloscopy?
4. Why is fingerprinting the best means of identification?
5. Who may give help in obtaining latent prints?
6. How can a forged fingerprint be detected?
7. What are fingerprint identification methods used for?
8. How are fingerprints divided?
9. What is the difference between patent and latent fingerprints?

10. How can latent fingerprints be visible?
11. How can crime scene fingerprints be detected?
12. What was the first system of identification?
13. Who introduced dactyloscopy?
14. When was the first fingerprint classification worked out?
15. Why is fingerprinting the best means of identification?
16. Who may give help in obtaining latent prints?
17. Is forgery of fingerprints possible?

**Ex. 5. Make up a topic “DACTYLOSCOPY”, using the answers to the**

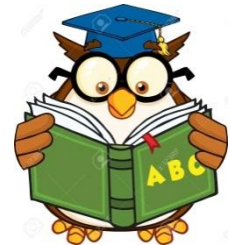
**questions  above.**



**Ex. 6. Read the text 3. Work with transcription of the words and write them down with translation:**

### **DACTYLOSCOPY AND FINGERPRINT ANALYSIS**

Fingerprint identification, known as dactyloscopy, or hand print identification, is the process of comparing two instances of friction ridge skin impressions, from human fingers or toes, or even the palm of the hand or sole of the foot, to determine whether these impressions could have come from the same individual.



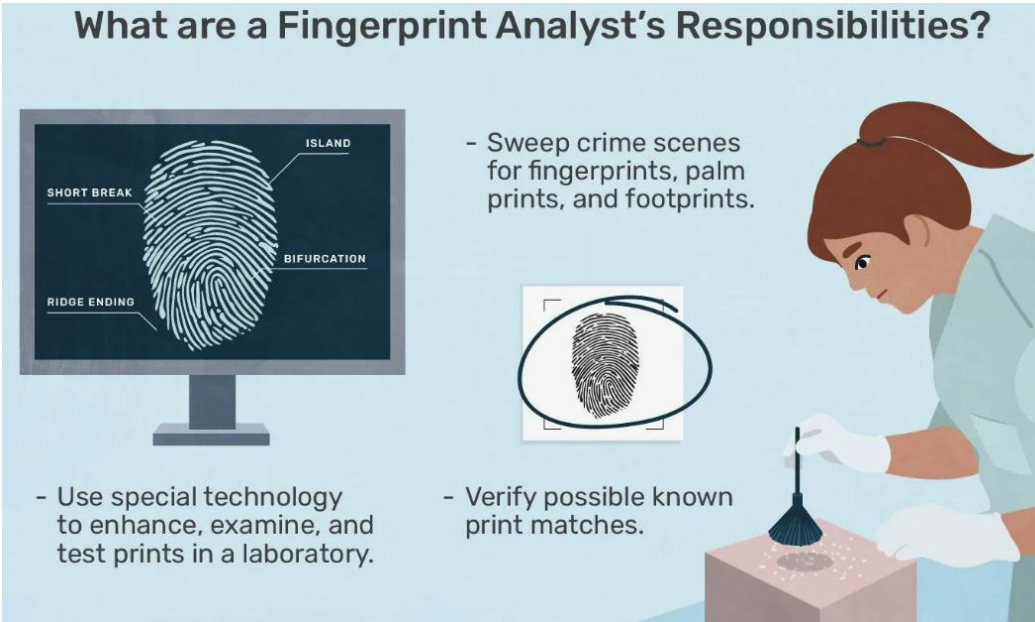
No two people have exactly the same fingerprints. Even identical twins, with identical DNA, have different fingerprints. This uniqueness allows fingerprints to be used in all sorts of ways, including for background checks, biometric security, mass disaster identification, and of course, in criminal situations.

Dactyloscopy relies on the analysis and classification of patterns observed in individual prints. Fingerprints are made of series of ridges and furrows on the surface of a finger; the loops, whorls, and arches formed by those ridges and furrows generally follow a number of distinct patterns. Fingerprints also contain individual characteristics called “minutiae,” such as the number of ridges and their groupings,

that are not perceptible to the naked eye. The fingerprints left by people on objects that they have touched can be either visible or latent. Visible prints may be left behind by substances that stick to the fingers—such as dirt or blood—or they may take the form of an impression made in a soft substance, such as clay. [Latent fingerprints](#) are traces of sweat, oil, or other natural secretions on the skin, and they are not ordinarily visible. [Latent](#) fingerprints can be made visible by dusting techniques when the surface is hard and by chemical techniques when the surface is porous.

Fingerprints provide [police](#) with extremely strong physical evidence tying suspects to evidence or crime scenes. Yet, until the computerization of fingerprint records, there was no practical way of identifying a suspect solely on the basis of latent fingerprints left at a crime scene because police would not know which set of prints on file (if any) might match those left by the suspect. This changed in the 1980s when the Japanese National Police Agency established the first practical system for matching prints electronically. Today police in most countries use such systems, called automated fingerprint identification systems (AFIS), to search rapidly through millions of digitized fingerprint records. Fingerprints recognized by AFIS are examined by a fingerprint analyst before a positive identification or match is made.

### What are a Fingerprint Analyst's Responsibilities?



The infographic is divided into three main sections. On the left, a computer monitor displays a fingerprint with labels: 'SHORT BREAK', 'ISLAND', 'RIDGE ENDING', and 'BIFURCATION'. Below the monitor is a bullet point: '- Use special technology to enhance, examine, and test prints in a laboratory.' In the center, there is a magnified view of a fingerprint with a black circle around it, and a bullet point: '- Verify possible known print matches.' On the right, an illustration shows a person in a lab coat and gloves using a brush to dust a surface. Above this illustration is a bullet point: '- Sweep crime scenes for fingerprints, palm prints, and footprints.'

- Use special technology to enhance, examine, and test prints in a laboratory.
- Sweep crime scenes for fingerprints, palm prints, and footprints.
- Verify possible known print matches.

## SHORT HISTORY OF DACTYLOSCOPY

The idea of Englishman William Herschel about the invariance of the papillary drawing of palmar surfaces of skin of the person is the cornerstone of a method of dactyloscopy.

### Fingerprint History



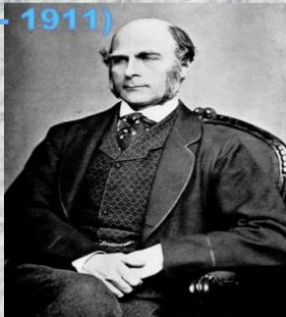
- 1877: **Sir William Herschel**
- Used fingerprints to:
  - Accompany signatures on various documents
  - Registered government pensioners' fingerprints to prevent collection by relatives after a pensioner's death.
  - Prisoners on sentencing to prevent various frauds of avoiding serving a prison sentence.
    - Prior to this they used...
      - Branding
      - Chopping off of fingers
      - Alphonse Bertillon → Anthropometry: Study of body measurements

### Francis Galton

(1822 - 1911)

Fingerprints  
Developed method  
of classifying

Published book  
Finger Prints



The English anthropologist Francis Galton achieved introduction of dactyloscopy as a method of registration of criminal offenders in England in 1895. On April 18, 1902 dactyloscopy was for the first time applied in Denmark to identification of the criminal. The different countries of the world

entered at themselves dactyloscopic methods within the next one and a half-two decades. France was one of the last. In Russia dactyloscopy is applied since 1906.

Since the end of the 20th years of the last century of FBI developed different automated systems of identification on fingerprints. [The AFIS system](#) was as a result created (Automated Fingerprint Identification System is the system of the automated identification of fingerprints).

## Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)



- The local police agency must have a **live-scan fingerprint terminal**.
- The agency may then:
  - Scan an arrestee's prints and mug shots.
  - Electronically transmit the prints, mug shots and personal information to their state's network for fingerprint checks.
- The state agency then transmits the same information to the FBI fingerprint repository for matches.



Originally the AFIS system was based on record of fingerprints on punched cards and had no opportunity to compare fingerprints, and automation consisted only in their classification by separate groups.

With the advent of the first [operating system](#) in the late seventies in FBI began to use scanning of cards with fingerprints. Using [the AFIS system](#) for identification at first rough comparison was carried out, then — exact, and then on the basis of the received results — final comparison by the

visual analysis of prints by forensic experts. Development of the computer equipment allowed to use a fingerprint instead of the password for verification of the personality, providing thereby reliable protection of digital information against malefactors.



In criminal justice cases, computerized systems are used to search various local, state and national fingerprint databases for potential matches. Many of these systems provide a value indicating how close the match is, based on the algorithm used to perform the search. Fingerprint examiners

then review the potential matches and make a final determination.

Fingerprint examinations may be conducted by forensic scientists, technicians or police officers; however, the examiner should have the proper training and experience to perform the task. Currently many agencies require new examiners to have a four-year degree in science (biology, chemistry or physics). In addition, agencies may require examiners to become certified by the International Association for Identification (IAI).



**Ex. 1. Find these word-combinations in the text and translate them:**

1. comparing two instances
2. of friction ridge
3. skin impressions
4. sole of the foot
5. identical twins
6. background checks
7. biometric security,
8. mass disaster identification

9. ridges and furrows
10. classification of patterns



**Ex. 2. Translate these words and word-combinations from Russian into English:**

1. дактилоскопия,	12. ткань,
2. криминалистика,	13. волосы,
3. лаборатория криминалистики,	14. шина,
4. поиск на месте преступления,	15. след,
5. вещественные доказательства,	16. вещество,
6. отпечатки пальцев,	17. предметы,
7. для сравнения /сравнения,	18. (не) связанные,
8. рисунок следов,	19. внести вклад / вклад,
9. для сопоставления / сопоставления,	20. инструмент,
10. химические свойства,	<b>21. отпечатки пальцев совпадают.</b>
<b>11. кровь,</b>	



**Ex. 3. Answer the questions to the text DACTYLOSCOPY AND FINGERPRINT ANALYSIS:**

1. What is dactyloscopy?
2. What are the other names of dactyloscopy?
3. Do identical twins have the same fingerprints?
4. Which way does the uniqueness of fingerprints allow them to be used?
5. What does Dactyloscopy rely on?
6. What are fingerprints made of?

7. What do fingerprints also contain?
8. What kinds of fingerprints do you know?
9. What can you say about visible fingerprints?
10. What are latent fingerprints?
11. How can latent fingerprints be made visible?
12. What do fingerprints provide police with?
13. What was there until the computerization of fingerprint records?
14. Which system do police in most countries use today?
15. What was the role of Francis Galton in the history of dactyloscopy?
16. When is dactyloscopy applied in Russia?
17. Who may fingerprint examinations be conducted by?

### GROUP DISCUSSION



**Ex. 4.** Make up a dialogue and reproduce it discussing **DACTYLOSCOPY AND FINGERPRINT ANALYSIS**



**Ex. 5.** Find these words and word-combinations in the text and translate them:

1. trace pattern,	11.blood,
2. to compare/comparison,	12.fabric,
3. physical evidence,	13.hair,
4. forensic science,	14.track,
5. forensic science laboratory,	15.tire,
6. fingerprints,	16.substance,
7. dactyloscopy,	17.items,

8. crime scene search,	18.(un) related,
9. to match/match,	19.to contribute / contribution,
10.chemical properties,	20.tool,
	21.fingerprints match



**Ex. 6. Translate the following word-combinations into English:**

1. отпечатки кожи гребня
2. подошвы стопы
3. идентичные близнецы
4. проверка биометрической безопасности,
5. идентификация при массовых катастрофах
6. гребни и борозды
7. классификация узоров

**Ex. 7. Изучите содержимое комплекта для снятия отпечатков пальцев (a fingerprint kit).**

a) Составьте список предметов, используя слова: **fingerprint powder, a brush, lift cards and a lift tape.**

1	
2	
3	
4	



b) Составьте предложения, используя конструкцию ***there is / are***.  
E.g.: *There are four items in this fingerprint kit.*

Изучите комплекты для проведения различных экспертиз на сайтах

<https://www.Drecisionforensictesting.com/collections/forensic-educational-kits>

<https://truecrimeforensics.com/best-forensic-crime-scene-kits/>

<https://www.bio-rad.com/ru-ru/product/forensic-dna-fingerprinting-kit?ID=18721652-4f03-4c64-90f8-ab309e058dbb>

Составьте список предметов и опишите содержимое одного из наборов

**Ex. 8. Study the following pictures and discuss fingerprint formation and identification:**

# Fingerprint Formation

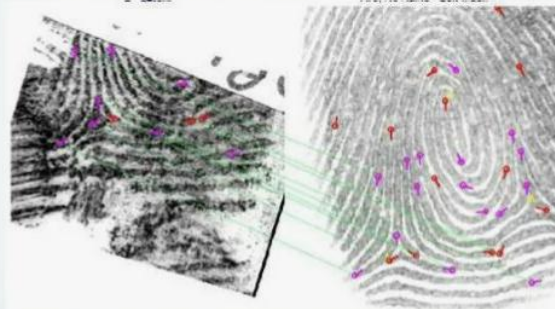


re 1

- ◆ Fingerprints are fully formed at about **seven months of fetus development** and finger ridge configurations **do not change throughout the life of an individual** except due to accidents such as bruises and cuts on the fingertips (Babler, 1991).
- ◆ Unrelated persons of the same race have very little generic similarity in their fingerprints.
- ◆ Parent and child have some generic similarity as they share half the genes.
- ◆ Siblings have more similarity.
- ◆ The maximum generic similarity is observed in monozygotic (identical) twins.

## Fingerprint Identification

- ❖ Points of similarity or points of identification—when minutiae on two different prints match
- ❖ No international standard for the number of points of identification required for a match
  - U.K. requires a minimum 16 points
  - Australia requires 12



Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)

# Grammar Expert Plus



## Present Participle Simple (Причастие настоящего времени)

- выражает **одновременность** с действием, выраженным глаголом-сказуемым.
- **Reading** English books I wrote out new words.
- **Читая** английские книги, я выписывал новые слова. (прошлое)
- **Reading** English books I'll write out new words.
- **Читая** английские книги, я буду выписывать новые слова. (будущее)

Причастие I (при самостоятельном употреблении) в английском предложении может выполнять несколько функций:

### **Определение**

В этой функции Причастие I употребляется либо перед определяемым словом (слева от него), либо после (справа), и в этом случае может переводиться на русский язык причастным оборотом либо придаточным определительным предложением.

**E.g.:** writing students — *пишущие студенты; students writing a test paper* — студенты, пишущие контрольную работу /тест; студенты, которые пишут контрольную работу.

### **Обстоятельство**

В этой функции Причастие I употребляется в начале или в конце предложения. В этом случае оно может переводиться на русский язык деепричастием, оканчивающимся на - ая, -яя, и др.) либо сказуемым в обстоятельственном придаточном предложении.

**E.g.:** Reading an English book he wrote out many new words. — *Читая английскую книгу, он выписывал много новых слов./ Во время чтения книги на английском языке, он выписал много новых слов*

### **Ex.1. Form Participle I from the Infinitive and translate them:**

**E.g.:** to arrive (прибывать) - arriving (прибывающий, прибывая), to collect (собирать) - collecting (собирающий, собирая), to apply (применять, подавать) - applying (применяющий, подающий, применяя, подавая).

To record, to examine, to analyze, to testify, to discuss, to move (remove), to visit (to revisit), to investigate, to study, to compare, to use, to sketch, to reconstruct, to connect, to relate, to distinguish, to evaluate, to discover, to search, to touch, to transport, to protect, to seal, to prevent.

**Ex.2. Translate these word-expressions with Participle I and use them in your own sentences:**

Arriving at / protecting / revisiting / reconstructing crime scene; determining blood alcohol levels; performing duties; devices printing the information; a speaking person; slowing down your speaking speed; when remaining silent; interrogating suspects; interviewing witnesses; protecting the scene; searching the area; distinguishing the differences; dealing with criminals; sealing the police line tape; not touching / delivering / studying / analyzing the evidence; warning or catching the attention of passersby; performing chemical analysis.

**Ex.3. Translate the sentences paying attention to the functions of PARTICIPLE I, underline them:**

1. Forensic statistics is a small but growing field.
2. Forensic chemists identify and evaluate physical evidence by performing chemical analysis.
3. Forensic chemists assist on various cases, including homicides, assaults, robberies, arson, and vandalism.
4. Most consultants in this field are employed on a part-time basis, while working in their primary occupations as professors, researchers, and business analysts.
5. He saw a running man.
6. We heard two people talking in the room.
7. Studying pieces of evidence he suddenly found a clue.
8. The examining evidence scientist didn't pay any attention to the chief's words.
9. Digital forensic specialists work in the field as well as in the lab recovering data from electronic / digital media.
10. While discussing that challengeable question, we argued a lot about it.
11. Sealing the police line tape he almost touched some pieces of evidence.

12. Some forensic chemists work in drug units analyzing illegal drugs.

13. While giving a short presentation about new forensic techniques he was slowing down his speaking speed.

14. Forensic engineering is the scientific examination and analysis of structures and products relating to their failure or cause of damage.

15. Trace evidence analysis is the analysis and comparison of trace evidence including glass, paint, fibers, hair, etc.

## **-ing & -ed Adjectives**

**-ing**

**Качество**  
предмета/ситуации  
/человека



This book is  
**boring**

The movie is  
**interesting**



Shopping is  
**tiring**



**-ed**

**Эмоции,**  
чувства или состояние  
человека



I am **bored**



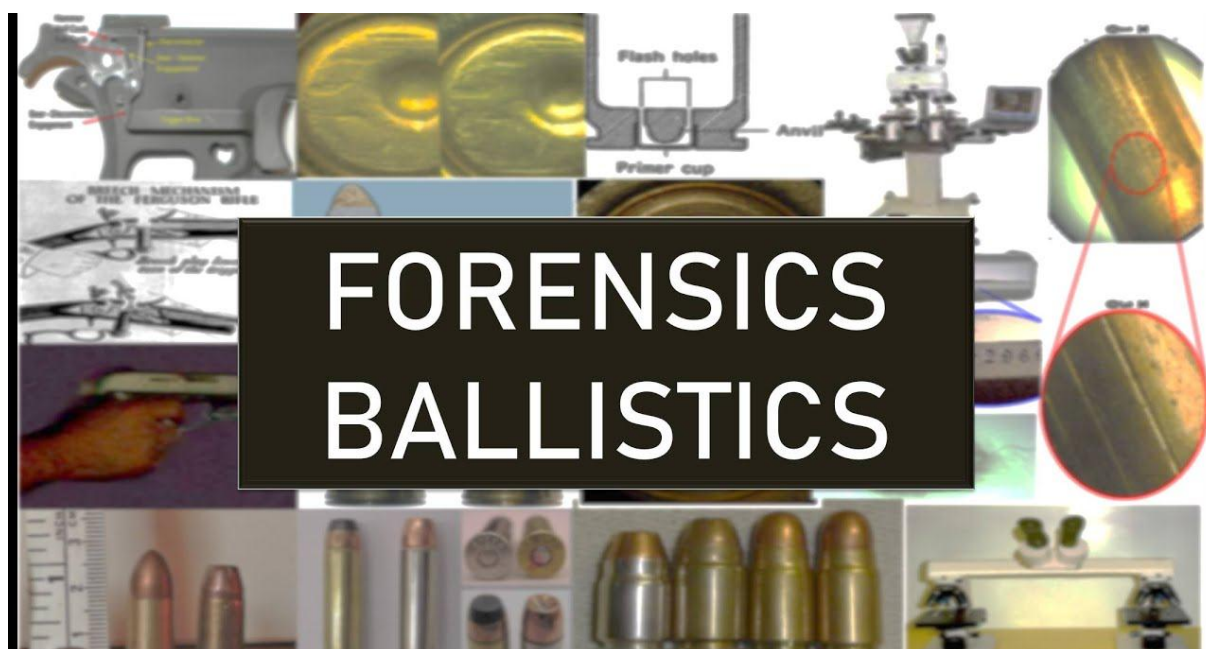
I am **interested**



I am **tired**

## UNIT V. FORENSIC BALLISTICS EXAMINATION

### СУДЕБНО-БАЛЛИСТИЧЕСКАЯ ЭКСПЕРТИЗА



ENGLISH	RUSSIAN
1. to throw	1. бросать
2. missiles	2. ракетные снаряды
3. shell	3. снаряд ( <i>артиллерийский</i> ), - мина, - патрон ( <i>дробового ружья</i> ), гильза ( <i>патрона, снаряда</i> )
4. to dissipate	4. рассеиваться
5. unambiguously [ʌnæm'bigjuəsli]	5. однозначно, недвусмысленно
6. to depend on	6. зависеть
7. to argue ['ɑ:gju:]	7. утверждать, доказывать, аргументировать

8. the firing pin	8. ударник
9. cartridge stop	9. патронный упор
10. ejector hook	10. зацеп выбрасывателя
11. the sleeve	11. гильза
12. accumulation	12. накопление
13. to design	13. конструировать
14. device	14. прибор
15. bullets	15. пуля
16. to be ahead	16. опережать, быть впереди
17. to invent	17. изобретать
18. comparative	18. сравнительный
19. to create	19. создавать
20. to include	20. включать в себя
21. a section	21. раздел
22. dedicated to	22. посвященный
23. to reflect	23. отражать
24. rapid	24. быстрый
25. provide	25. предоставлять, обеспечивать
26. aimed at	26. нацеленный на
27. to ensure	27. обеспечивать
28. application	28. применение
29. air guns	29. пневматическое оружие
30. ammunition	30. патроны
31. circumstances	31. обстоятельства
32. court trial	32. судебное разбирательство
33. accessories	33. принадлежности
34. blanks	34. заготовки
35. live bullet	35. боевые патроны
36. chucks support	36. патроны-держатели

37. unspent cartridges	37. неиспользованные патроны
38. strip clips	38. извлекать патроны из обоймы
39. nonexplosive agents	39. патроны для беспламенного взрывания
40. <u>dispersion</u> of projectiles	40. рассеивание снарядов
41. <u>special-</u> <u>purpose</u> projectiles	41. снаряды специального назначения
42. projectile <i>амер.</i>  prə'dʒektəl , <i>брит.</i>  prə'dʒektəl	- 42. пуля, реактивный снаряд, метательный

### **TEXT 1. FORENSIC FIREARMS EXAMINATION**

The field of **forensic firearms identification**, sometimes called **ballistics**, is at its heart the ability of a firearms examiner to determine if a particular bullet or cartridge case was fired from a specific firearm. This determination can be made thanks to small, often microscopic markings on bullets or cartridge cases that are unique to ammunition fired from that firearm. Although the examiner cannot determine who actually fired a weapon, matching the ammunition to a weapon provides vital facts for the investigation.

In conjunction with this, the examiner has the ability to explain how a firearm functions and what safety features a firearm might have. This can have an impact on investigations of suicides, unintentional shootings and accidental firearm discharge.

#### **The origin and development of forensic ballistics, its concept and subject**

The term «ballistics» comes from the Greek word «βάλλειν» – to throw. In a broad sense, it is the science of motion of bodies thrown into space, based on mathematics and physics. It deals mainly with studying the movement of shells fired

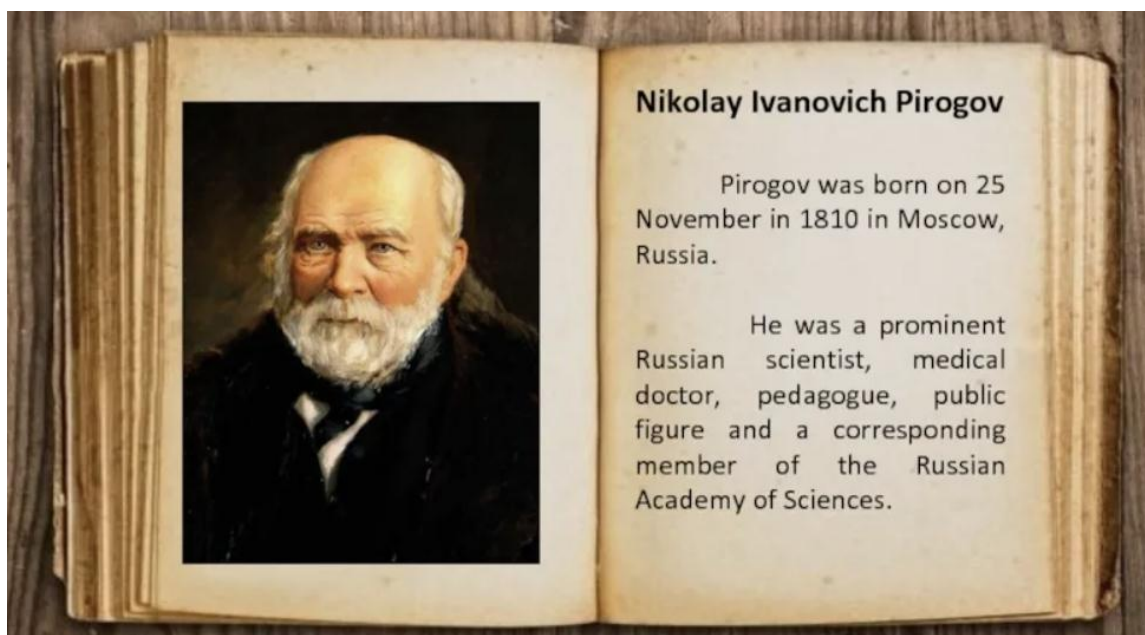
from firearms, missiles and ballistic missiles, as well as the processes that give them the kinetic energy necessary for it.

Forensic ballistics is closely related to the emergence and subsequent development of firearms. With the advent of new and terrible weapons cases of reckless and intentional infliction of gunshot injuries have taken place. However, it was only in the twentieth century when forensic ballistics theoretical basis and scientific recognition occurred.

Forensic ballistics is a section of forensic weapon science – one of the disciplines that makes up Criminalist technology, which together with Forensic tactics and methodology determines the content of Criminalistics as a science.

Until the mid-nineteenth century, the courts generally as «shooting experts» engaged the armourers, who had fairly accurate weaponry knowledge. In the second half of the nineteenth century the courts and the investigation began to resort not only to the help of arms specialists, but in particularly complex cases, to invite prominent scientists, for example, an outstanding surgeon, professor at the Medico-surgical Academy **N. I. Pirogov**, a major specialist in the field of wound ballistics with experience of forensic investigations of the cases involving criminal use of firearms.

In Russia the first scientific attempt to generalize expert practice in the field of firearms research related to the use of chemical methods. In Forensic Chemistry



Manual published in 1874 by A. Naquet, the problems of firearms studies were considered along with the poison analysis methods.



We should note the paper «Materials for Forensic Medical Examination of Gunshot Wounds» by physician Nikolai Shcheglov, published in 1879. Along with pure medical problems, the author considered some issues of forensic ballistics.

Thus, the book describes all existing types of firearms, shells and the essence of the processes occurring during a firearm shot; the marks on the bullet arising from the rifling fields in the barrel channel.

Some important conclusions were made by Shcheglov regarding shooting buckshot from a smoothbore weapon.

He experimentally proved that the distance at which the buckshot begins to dissipate cannot be determined unambiguously, because it depends on the mass of the powder charge, the mass and the number of buckshot. By means of those experiments he demonstrated the inconsistency of some foreign scholars' views on the issue.

At the turn of the twentieth century, a famous Austrian scientist **Hans Gross** in his outstanding work «Criminal Investigations, a Practical Textbook (Handbuch für Untersuchungsrichter als System der Kriminalistik)» (1893) he also related to the firearm research problems.

### Hans Gross (1847-1915)



- First described the application of scientific disciplines to the field of criminal investigation

– Titled *Criminal Investigation*  
– 1893



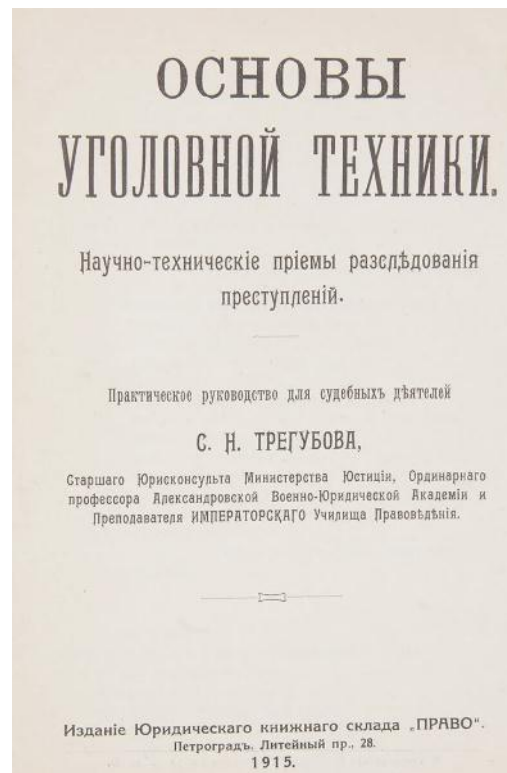
In 1913, a Parisian Professor of Forensic Medicine Victor Balthazard published an article wherein he argued that after the shot some specific traces from the firing pin, cartridge stop, ejector hook, and other parts and components of weapons are formed on the sleeve. These traces differ depending on the type of weapon.

The empirical stage in the forensic research development of weapon used and its traces, the practical material accumulation was marked by the establishment of new patterns.

In 1915 S. N. Tregubov in his book «**Fundamentals of Criminal Technology**» reflected the overall level of Criminalistics development in the prerevolutionary years and also considered some issues of firearms examination.

S. M. Potapov, N. P. Makarenko, V. L. Rusetsky, V. I. Favorsky made a significant contribution to the young Soviet state forensic science development .

In 1918, Professor of the medical faculty of Kyiv University V. Taranukhin designed the world's first device specially for micro and macro photography of bullets and shells. Thus, he was ahead of Philip Greywell (USA), who in 1925 invented a comparative microscope, August Bruning (Germany), that in 1931 created a device for optical scanning of bullets and Edmond Lcard (France) with his gastroscope.



## Calvin Goddard – 1920s

Father of Firearm Identification



- Individualization of weapons
- Firing pin marks on shell casings
- Refined the technique of bullet comparison with the gun from which it was fired.

A significant contribution to the development of firearms forensic identification was made by Charles Waite, Philip Gravelle and **Calvin Goddard (fig. 4)**, actively working in the United States in the 20–30's of the last century to create a comparative microscope.

In 1937 «Forensic Ballistics» by V. F. Chervakov was published in our country. The author being a forensic physician, collected and analyzed significant empirical materials, which became the basis for the scientific development of studying firearms and traces of their use. Since that moment almost all Criminalistics textbooks began to include a section dedicated to firearms study, which was named after V. F. Chervakov's «Forensic Ballistics».



In the years after the World War II the most important aspects of forensic ballistics were reflected in the works of **B. M. Komarinets** and **S. D. Kustanovich**. A significant contribution to the science development these years was also made by N. M. Zyuskin, G. A. Samsonov, I. A. Sapozhnikov.

The 60–70 years of the XX century were marked with the rapid development of Forensic ballistics theory and practice.

Their results were reflected in the works by E. I. Stashenko, E. N. Tikhonov, B. I. Shevchenko, A. I. Ustinov, V. V. Filippov and other Russian forensic scientists.

At the present period of Criminalistics development the Forensic ballistics, being at the high theoretical level, fully provides the solution of the tasks aimed at ensuring the solution and investigation of the crimes committed with use of firearms.

TEXT 2

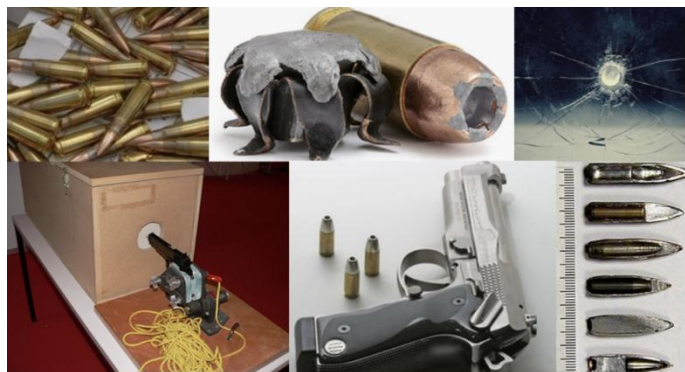
**THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASES OF  
FORENSIC BALLISTIC EXAMINATIONS  
OF SMALL ARMS AND TRACES OF THEIR USE**

One of the forms of practical application of forensic ballistics is conducting forensic ballistic examinations.

The forensic ballistic examination is a special study

conducted in accordance with the procedure, established by law, with an appropriate conclusion in order to obtain scientifically proved evidence on firearms, gas, air guns, firearms of limited destruction, signaling devices and items constructively similar to weapons, their parts and details, ammunition to them and the circumstances of their use, which are important for the investigation and court trial.

The subject of forensic ballistic examination as a type of practical activity is all the facts, circumstances of the case, which can be established by means of this examination, on the basis of special knowledge in the field of forensic ballistics, forensic and military equipment.

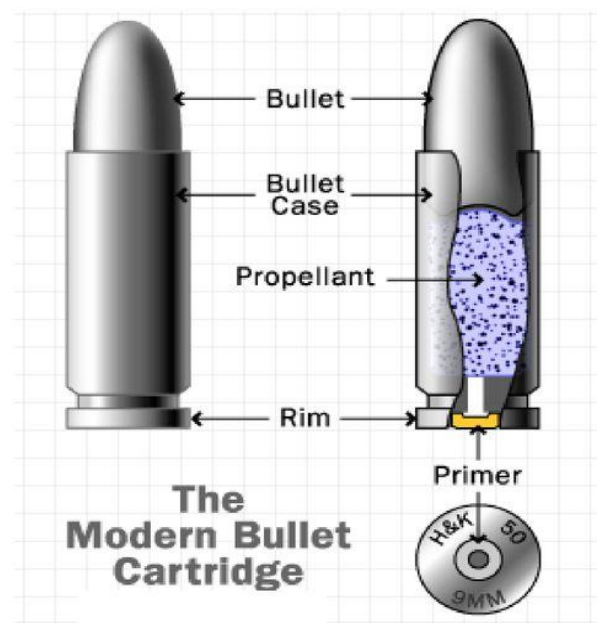
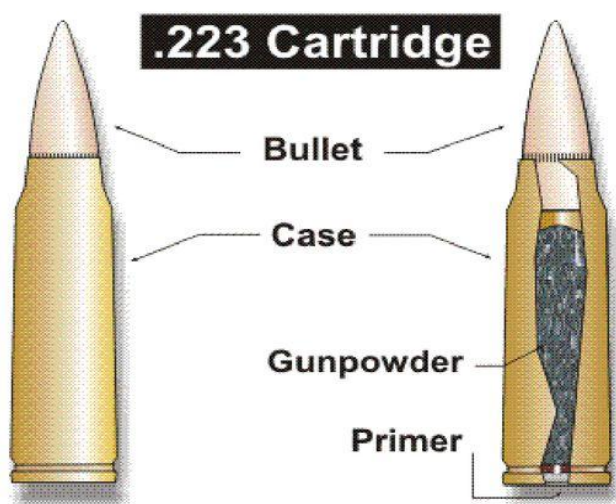


The objects of forensic ballistic examination can be both material objects (the firearm) and processes (the process of the shooting and the phenomena accompanying it).

The objects of forensic ballistic examination include:

- firearms, parts, parts, accessories and blanks;
- firearms of limited destruction, gas and signal pistols and revolvers, pneumatic weapons, cartridge-operated gun, various products that are structurally similar to weapons, parts and components thereof, etc.;
- ammunition for firearms, gas weapons, firearms for limited destruction, signaling devices, separate ammunition elements;
- materials, tools, mechanisms used for manufacturing firearms, as well as for manufacturing and equipping ammunitions and their elements;

## Bullet Anatomy



- traces of weapon parts and components on the projectiles and cartridge cases, traces of a shot on barriers and objects of inanimate nature; – material situation in the place where shots are fired; – the criminal case materials containing information on shot traces.

**Ex. 1. Using the text and additional information be ready to tell about the following researches and their contribution in criminalistics:**



*Рис. 1. Ганс Гросс*  
*Fig. 1. Hans Gross*



*Рис. 4. Калвин Годдард*  
*Fig. 4. Calvin Goddard*



*Рис. 2. Сергей Николаевич Трегубов*  
*Fig. 2. Sergei Nikolaevich. Tregubov*



*Рис. 5. Борис Максимович Комаринец*  
*Fig. 5. Boris Maksimovich Komarinets*



*Рис. 3. Василий Андреевич Таранухин*  
*Fig. 3. Vasily Andreyevich Taranukhin*



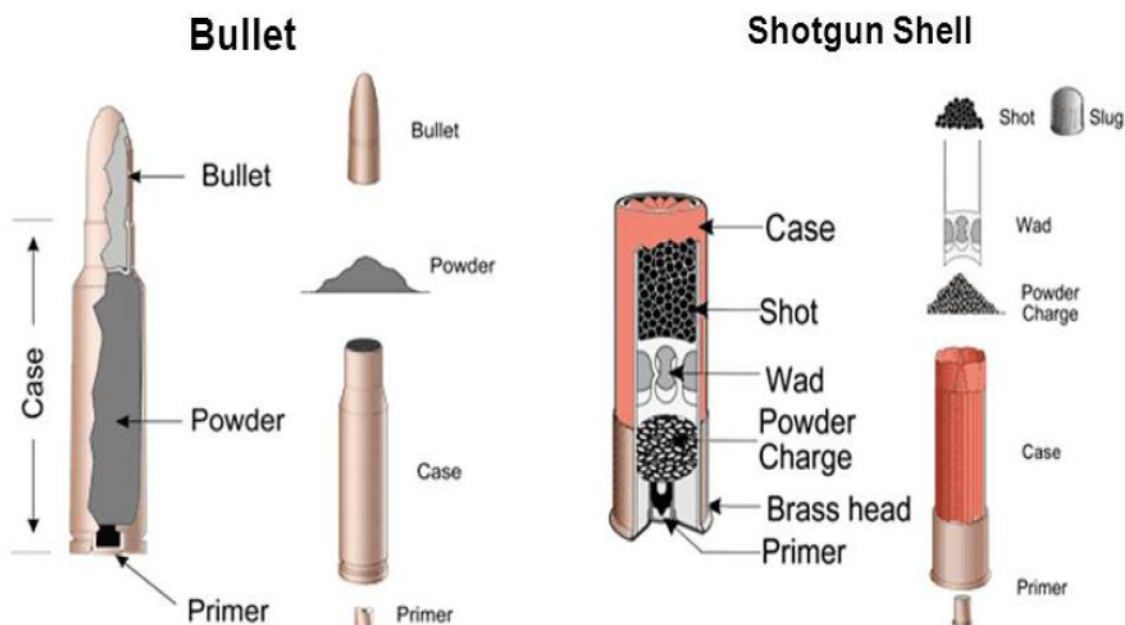
*Рис. 6. Семен Давыдович*  
*Кустанович*  
*Fig. 6. Semyon Davydovich*  
*Kustanovic*

**Ex. 2. Study the following pictures and give the Russian equivalents of the weapon items.**



# Components of Ammunition

- In addition to the parts of a gun, it is essential to know the components of ammunition.



## Ex. 3. Match the columns.

A	B
1. a device for optical scanning of bullets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• характерные следы</li> <li>• установление <span style="float: right;">НОВЫХ</span></li> </ul>
2. along with the poison analysis methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• закономерностей</li> <li>• сущность процессов</li> </ul>
3. arising from the rifling fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• совершенные с применением огнестрельного оружия</li> </ul>
4. at the turn of the twentieth century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• следы на пуле</li> <li>• решение задач</li> </ul>
5. committed with the use of	

firearms	• прибор для оптической развертки
6. criminal use of firearms	пуль
7. during a firearm shot	• при выстреле из огнестрельного
8. from a smoothbore weapon	оружия
9. in the barrel channel	• попытка научного обобщения
10. in the field of firearms	экспертной практики
research	• номер дроби
11. scientific attempt to	• наряду с методами исследования
generalize expert practice	ядов
12. shooting buckshot	• на рубеже XX в.
13. specific traces	• масса заряда пороха
14. the essence of the processes	• использование огнестрельного
15. the establishment of new	оружия в преступных целях
patterns	• из гладкоствольного оружия
16. the marks on the bullet	• выстрел дробью
17. the mass of the powder	• возникающие от полей нарезов
charge	• внести значительный вклад
18. the number of buckshot	• в области исследования
19. the solution of the tasks	огнестрельного оружия
20. to make a significant	• в канале ствола
contribution to	

Translation from English  
into Russian



**Ex. 4. Translate the following word- combinations  
into Russian.**

1. ballistic missiles
2. based on mathematics and physics
3. cases of reckless and intentional infliction of gunshot injuries
4. criminalist technology

5. demonstrate the inconsistency of some foreign scholars' views
6. experience of forensic investigations
7. fired from firearms
8. Forensic tactics
9. in the field of wound ballistics
10. scientific recognition
11. shooting experts
12. subsequent development
13. the advent of new and terrible weapons
14. the armourers
15. the kinetic energy
16. the movement of shells
17. the science of motion of bodies
18. to be closely related to...
19. to invite prominent scientists
20. an outstanding surgeon

**FIND ENGLISH  
EQUIVALENTS**

**Ex. 5. Find in the text the following word-combinations and translate them:**

1. наука о движении тел
2. основанная на математике и физике
3. движения снарядов
4. выпущенный из огнестрельного оружия
5. баллистические ракеты
6. кинетическая энергия
7. быть тесно связанным с...
8. последующее развитие
9. появлением нового и грозного вида оружия

10. случаи неосторожного и умышленного причинения огнестрельных повреждений

11. научное признание

12. криминалистическая техника

13. криминалистическая тактика

14. эксперты по стрельбе

15. мастера-оружейники

16. привлекать крупных ученых

17. выдающийся хирург

18. в области раневой баллистики

19. опыт судебно-медицинских исследований

20. показать несостоятельность утверждений некоторых зарубежных

ученых

21. огнестрельное оружие ограниченного поражения

22. сигнальные устройства

23. обстоятельства дела

24. строительно-монтажные пистолеты

25. конструктивно сходные с оружием

26. при выстреле из огнестрельного оружия

27. следы на пуле

28. возникающие от полей нарезов

29. в канале ствола

30. выстрел дробью

## Synonym Match

Ex. 6. Match the synonyms and translate them:

1. wounds	air guns
2. sleeves	provide
3. pneumatic weapons	prominent

4. marks	injuries
5. famous	<u>explosive-actuated</u> gun
6. ensure	shells
7. <u>cartridges</u>	traces
8. <u>cartridge-operated</u> gun	ammunition



### Ex. 7. Answer the questions:

1. What is ballistics in a broad sense?
2. What does ballistics mainly deal with?
3. What is Forensic ballistics closely related to?
4. When have cases of reckless and intentional infliction of gunshot injuries taken place?
5. Do you know the so-called “fathers” of Russian firearms identification? Tell something about some of them.
6. Which foreign forensic scientists made a prominent contribution into forensic ballistics?
7. What is the forensic ballistic examination?
8. What is the subject of forensic ballistic examination?
9. What do the objects of forensic ballistic examination include?



### Ex. 8. Translate the following questions and find the answers in the text:



1. Когда судебная баллистика получила свое теоретическое обоснование и научное признание?
2. Кого до середины XIX в. суды обычно привлекали в качестве «экспертов по стрельбе»?

3. В какой книге описаны все существовавшие до конца XIX в. виды огнестрельного оружия, снаряды и сущность процессов, происходящих при выстреле из огнестрельного оружия; следы на пуле, возникающие от полей нарезов в канале ствола?

4. Что экспериментально доказал Н. Щеглов относительно выстрела дробью из гладкоствольного оружия?

5. Кто внёс значительный вклад в развитие криминалистической идентификации огнестрельного оружия?

### FORENSIC BALLISTIC EXAMINATION

**Ex. 1. Write down the following words and learn them:**

tool	[tu:l]	орудие, инструмент
fingerprint	[ 'fɪŋgəprɪnt ]	след пальцев руки
footprint/footmark	[ 'fʊt.prɪnt/ 'fʊtmɑ:k]	след ноги
blood stain	[blʌd steɪn]	пятно крови
crime scene search	[kraɪm si:n sɜ:tʃ]	осмотр места преступления
to observe	[tə əb'zɜ:v]	осматривать, наблюдать
to examine	[tə ɪg'zæmɪn]	осматривать, изучать
to survey	[tə 'sɜ:veɪ]	осматривать, обследовать, наблюдать
to inspect	[tə ɪn'spekt]	инспектировать, осматривать, проверять
to search for evidence	[təsɜ:tʃfə(r) 'eɪvɪdəns]	искать доказательства
to reconstruct the crime	[tə ,ri:kən'strʌkt ðə kraɪm]	воссоздать, реконструировать преступление
to discover	[tə dɪ'skʌvər]	обнаружить
discovery	[dɪ'skʌvəri]	обнаружение

to result in	[tə rɪ'zʌltɪn]	приводить к
to secure	[tə sɪ'kjʊər]	обеспечивать безопасность, охранять, защищать
to protect	[tə prə'tekt]	охранять, защищать
to take security measures	[tə teɪk sɪ'kjʊərəti 'meʒər]	принимать меры безопасности
photography	[fə'tɒgrəfi]	фотографирование
to videotape	[tə'vɪdiəteɪp]	снимать на пленку
to handle emergency matters	[tə 'hændl i'mɜ:dʒənsi 'mætər]	решать непредвиденные, неотложны е дела
sketch (n, v)	[sketʃ]	зарисовка, схема, делать зарисовку, составлять схему
to measure	[tə 'meʒər]	измерять
measurement	['meʒəmənt]	измерение
item of evidence	['aɪtəm əv 'eɪdəns]	отдельное доказательство, факт, предмет доказательства
record (n, v)	['rekɔ:d]	запись, протокол, составлять протокол, фиксировать

**Ex. 2. Write down the following words, translate them and learn paying attention to their pronunciation:**

gun violence, ballistic examination, expertise, types of expertise, organizations against armed criminality, law enforcement officers, forensic science, forensic science laboratory, crime scene search, physical evidence, to compare/comparison, trace pattern, to match/match.

**Ex. 3. Read the text and write down the translation of the unknown words.**

**TEXT 2. FORENSIC BALLISTIC EXAMINATION**

**Forensic Ballistics:** It is a sub-branch of forensic physics. It deals with the examination of firearms and their projectiles such as bullets, slugs, balls, pellets, and cartridge cases obtained from the scene of a crime.

Forensic ballistics refers to the science of firearms and projectiles in relation to the reconstruction of events leading to a gunshot injury. Aspects such as the geometry of a bullet tract and gunshot residue, or GSR, are commonly used in the essence of reconstructing events causing the gunshot injury on a biological target.

**Subject**

The subject of the Forensic Ballistic Examination is actual data establish in the study of firearms, ammunition and traces of their actions which indicate the presence (absence) of circumstances relating to the subject matter of proof on a particular criminal case.

Ballistic examination is called in case of the use, illicit manufacture, carrying storage, sale of firearms and ammunition, devices of non-battle purposes (signaling and gas pistols and revolvers, air rifles, pistols and, etc.).

**Object**

The objects of ballistics examination are: weapons, ammunition, objects with gunshot injuries; bullets and shot shell found at the scene; clothing of the victim with gunshot injuries; protocols of investigative actions with photo tables and schemes; the forensic medical examination conclusions, as well as other materials needed to resolve the tasks by the expert.

**Tasks**

- matching the objects to the traumatic firearms, gas, pneumatic, signal weapon and constructively similar products to firearms and pneumatic weapon;
- matching the objects to ammunition;

- determination the type and model of firearms by the shooting bullets, sleeves, traces of shots also specific instance of weapon by the shooting bullets and sleeves;
- defining serviceability and suitability for shooting of weapon and ammunition;
- establishing some circumstances of firearm use (bullet ricochet, conformity of weapon caliber to cartridge caliber which were used for shooting; accordance the number of shots to traces on the barriers, the place of the shooter, direction and distance of the shot, relative position of the barrier and the weapon at the instant of firing and others).

### **Different types of existing ballistics**

Four categories of ballistics include internal, transitional, external, and terminal ballistics. Internal ballistics depicts the event occurring from the time of the propellant's ignition until it reaches the end of the gun barrel. Transitional ballistics refers to the intermediate process between internal and external ballistics; when the projectile leaves the muzzle to when the equalization of the pressure behind the projectile is achieved.

External ballistics is the flight of the bullet after it leaves the barrel. While terminal ballistics refers to the particular behavior of the projectile when it meets its target.

### **Comparison microscope for the visual examination of bullets and cartridge cases**

Every time that a bullet is fired, microscopic marks or commonly termed as 'ballistic fingerprints', are left on the bullet and cartridge case by the gun. When bullets are recovered from a crime scene, the marks deposited on the bullets from the crime scene can be compared to a bullet from the result of a test-fire with the suspect's gun. This is done to indicate whether the bullets from both settings were fired from the same gun, with the same method of comparison also applying to cartridge cases.

The field of forensic firearms identification, sometimes called ballistics, is at its heart the ability of a firearms examiner to determine if a particular bullet or cartridge case was fired from a specific firearm.

**Ex.4 Find English equivalents to the following words and word combinations.**

- 1) происходить из, создаваться на основе чего-либо –
- 2) инкриминация подозреваемых –
- 3) баллистика –
- 4) химические тесты –
- 5) изучение отпечатков пальцев –
- 6) опровергнуть заявления подозреваемых –
- 7) документировать –
- 8) место преступления –
- 9) профиль ДНК –
- 10) криминалистическая команда –

**Ex.5 Make up as many sentences as possible using the table below and translate them.**

<b>Подлежащее</b>	Forensic scientists A field officer A lab officer The police A suspect Technicians A forensic team Forensic science
<b>Сказуемое</b>	identify, work, collect document, arrive, analyze, know, prove, disprove, record, take, incriminate, use, find
<b>Дополнение</b> <b>(Р.п. и В.п. без</b>	- photos -the scene

<b>предлога)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a possible suspect</li> <li>-potential evidence</li> <li>-evidence</li> <li>-DNA profile</li> <li>- tests</li> <li>- scientific means</li> <li>- fibres or debris</li> </ul>
<b>Дополнение (косвенные падежи)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for a criminal investigation</li> <li>• related to the crime</li> <li>• by the field officers</li> </ul>
<b>Обстоятельство места</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-in investigating</li> <li>-at the crime scene</li> <li>- in the market place</li> <li>- on the suspects clothes</li> <li>- in car accidents</li> </ul>

**Ex.6. Give Russian equivalents to the following verbs and word combinations. Make up sentences in different tenses and forms (positive, negative, interrogative)**

1. to analyze and complete tests
2. to charge the person
3. to collect evidence
4. to commit a crime
5. to be derived from
6. to document; a document
7. to find a criminal
8. to identify
9. to make a contribution
10. to lie

11. to justify
12. to investigate
13. to identify and incriminate suspects
14. to perform autopsies
15. to support an offence
16. to support the prosecution
17. to visit the crime scene
18. to record; a record
19. to prove
20. to prove or disprove claims
21. to suspect.

**GROUP DISCUSSION**



**Ex.7. Be ready to discuss “Forensic Ballistics” using the answers to these questions:**

1. What is Forensic Ballistics?
2. What does Forensic Ballistics deal with?
3. What does Forensic Ballistics refer to?
4. What is commonly used in the essence of reconstructing events causing the gunshot injury on a biological target?
5. What is the subject of the Forensic Ballistic Examination?
6. Which case is ballistic examination called in?
7. What are the objects of ballistics examination?
8. What can you say about the tasks of ballistics examination?
9. What do you know about Different types of existing ballistics?
10. What is left on the bullet and cartridge case by the gun every time that a bullet is fired?



**Ex.8. Make up a dialogue and reproduce it discussing Forensic ballistic examination**



## Gerund



**Герундий** — это неличная форма английского глагола с суффиксом **-ing**, соединяющая в себе черты существительного и глагола и несущая в себе оттенок значения некого процесса:

**playing** - игра

**reading** - чтение

**walking** - прогулка

Our management encourages **working** overtime.

Наше руководство поощряет сверхурочную работу.

Как и причастие I (*Participle I*), герундий (*The Gerund*) образуется путём прибавления суффикса **-ing** к основе как правильных, так и неправильных глаголов. Подобной неличной формы в русском языке нет.

Герундий имеет свойства, как глагола, так и существительного. Как глагол может иметь после себя прямое дополнение и определяться наречием, иметь перфектную форму, категорию залога, а также выражать действие как процесс. Как существительное он может выполнять в предложении функции подлежащего, дополнения, определения и обстоятельства с предлогом. Может переводиться на русский язык:

- существительным, обозначающим процесс (-ание, -ение);

*Cheating is bad at exam.* — Списывание приносит вам вред на экзамене.

- неопределенной формой глагола;

*My favorite pastime is reading books.* - В свободное время я больше всего люблю читать книги.

– деепричастием, если есть предлог; Learn by doing. — *Учись делая.*

	Active	Passive
Simple Действие одновременное с действием сказуемого	detecting	being detected
Perfect действие, предшествующее действию сказуемого	having detected	having been detected
1. Advanced technology plays an important role in detecting crimes. 2. The offender was afraid of being detected. 3. The police officer reported of having detected and detained the suspect. 4. After having been detected by the police the case was sent to the procurator's office	1. Передовая техника играет важную роль в расследовании преступлений. 2. Преступник боялся, что его обнаружат. 3. Офицер полиции сообщил, что он разыскал и задержал подозреваемого. 4. После расследования полицией дело было направлено в прокуратуру.	

#### Functions and Translation of the Gerund

Герундий на русский язык может переводиться:

- именем существительным;
- неопределенной формой глагола;
- деепричастием;
- придаточным предложением.

В предложении герундий может выполнять следующие функции:

1. Подлежащее:

Detecting criminals is one of the main tasks of the investigator.

Розыск(разыскивать) преступников – одна из основных задач следователя.

2. Часть сказуемого:

One of the most important stages of investigation is detecting criminals.

Одна из важнейших стадий расследования – розыск преступников.

3. Дополнение:

He started detecting criminals after having obtained information of the crime.

Он начал разыскивать преступников после получения информации о преступлении.

4. Определение:

They discussed different methods of detecting criminals.

Они обсуждали различные методы розыска преступников.

5. Обстоятельства:

Before detecting criminals the investigator studied the circumstances of the case. Перед тем, как разыскивать преступников (перед розыском преступников), следователь изучил обстоятельства дела.

## Употребление герундия в английском языке.

Формы вежливости и запретительные фразы с герундием:

**Sorry for disturbing you.** Извините за беспокойство.

Please **excuse my coming** late. **Excuse me for coming** so late. Извини(те) за опоздание.

**Thank you for calling.** Спасибо за звонок.

**Forgive me for losing** the key. Извини(те), что я потерял ключ.

**Would you mind closing** the door? Вы не могли бы закрыть дверь?

**No Smoking.** Не курить!



**No Trespassing.**

Въезд запрещён –  
Частная территория!



**No parking.**

Парковка запрещена!



## Употребление герундия в английском языке.

Занимательные примеры – ПОСЛОВИЦЫ и ЗАГАДКИ:

### PROVERBS

- It is no use crying over spilt milk. It is hard sailing when there is no wind.
- There is no accounting for tastes. Seeing is believing.



### RIDDLES

- What can run all the time without getting hot?  
(A cold water tap)
- What asks no questions yet needs answering?  
(The door bell)



### Ex. 1 Translate the sentences paying attention to the forms of gerund:

1. He has never thought of becoming a police officer.
2. The man is suspected of having committed a murder.
3. He solved the crime without being helped.
4. I don't remember ever having seen this man.
5. Burglars try to avoid being seen.
6. He hated reminding people of their duties or being reminded himself.
7. I don't remember having been asked the question.
8. The boys were punished for having broken the window.
9. The court accused the man of having violated the law.
10. The evidence must be examined in the crime laboratory before being presented in court
11. Police departments have been created for maintaining order, enforcing the criminal law providing emergency services.
12. The process of investigating a crime has become a highly sophisticated art.

### Ex. 2 Translate the sentences paying attention to the forms of gerund:

1. He gave up studying forensic toxicology a few years ago.
2. Doing is better than saying.
3. Have you finished writing your report?
4. She continued collecting the evidence.
5. Would you like to take up examining the evidence?
6. Reading online journals is a nice way to learn new information.
7. Instead of examining the evidence, forensic specialists decided to go to the cinema.
8. He's very good at interviewing witnesses.
9. Asking questions took a lot of time.
10. You will get benefits by working more.
11. The employer simply cannot excuse sleeping during *the working hours*.
12. Last week, I made working my priority.

**Ex. 3 Complete the sentences with the Gerund:**

Example: Windsurfing is very exciting.

\_\_\_\_\_ makes me laugh.

\_\_\_\_\_ gives me a headache.

\_\_\_\_\_ isn't polite.

\_\_\_\_\_ is popular in my country.

\_\_\_\_\_ destroys the environment.

Not \_\_\_\_\_ can be dangerous.



**UNIT VI. PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION METHODS.**



*The following words will help you understand the text:*

- |     |                                  |                                 |
|-----|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1.  | Prosecute [ˈprɒsɪkjʊ:t]          | выступать в качестве обвинителя |
| 2.  | DNA [ˈdi:əneɪ]                   | ДНК                             |
| 3.  | compel [kəmˈpel]                 | убедить                         |
| 4.  | seize [si:z]                     | изымать, конфисковывать         |
| 5.  | defendant                        | подсудимый, обвиняемый          |
| 6.  | juror [ˈdʒʊərə]                  | присяжный заседатель            |
| 7.  | repository [rɪˈpɒzɪtəri]         | хранилище                       |
| 8.  | triplet                          | тройняшка                       |
| 9.  | dental records                   | стоматологическая карта         |
| 10. | ‘quadruplets [ˈkwɒdrʊplɪt]       | четверо близнецов               |
| 11. | ‘quintuplets [ˈkwɪntɪplɪt]       | пятеро близнецов                |
| 12. | discriminating [dɪsˈkrɪmɪneɪtɪŋ] | отличительный                   |
| 13. | iris [ˈaɪərɪs]                   | радужная оболочка глаза         |

14.	odour	['əʊdə]	запах
15.	hand		
geometry	[dʒi'ɒmɪtri]	метод идентификации по геометрии ладони	
16.	brain fingerprinting		дактилоскопия головного мозга
17.	voice verification		проверка, подтверждение голоса
18.	'keystroke	['ki:stɹəʊk]	нажатие клавиши
19.	surveillance systems	[sɜ:'veɪləns]	система наблюдения,

1. Совершенствовать навыки чтения и перевода базового текста по теме

**Read and write down the translation of the text. Work with transcription.**

### Identification



Identification plays a very important role in providing information about the criminals, suspects, victims and missing people for the law enforcement organs. In police investigation identification is the proof that the prisoner is the criminal wanted, his distinctive marks being known; or the pistol seized is the weapon used in committing the crime under investigation.

There are essentially four ways in which people can be identified:

- 1) Physical appearance (eyewitness identification);
- 2) fingerprints;
- 3) DNA;
- 4) Dental records.



Eyewitness identification is widely used in identification. Eyewitness identification is one of the most potent (убедительный) and effective means available to police and prosecutors. It is compelling (compel - заставлять (поверить)), and time after time it convinces juries of the guilt of a defendant. The problem is, eyewitness identifications are **WRONG at least 50 %**

of the time! So, identification evidence is notoriously (печально известно) unreliable. It has been shown on many occasions that people who positively identify a suspect are wrong because the suspect could not have been present at the time of the crime. *That is why* judges must remind (напоминать) jurors of the weaknesses and dangers of identification evidence in their summing up.

Fingerprint identification has been around for a long time.

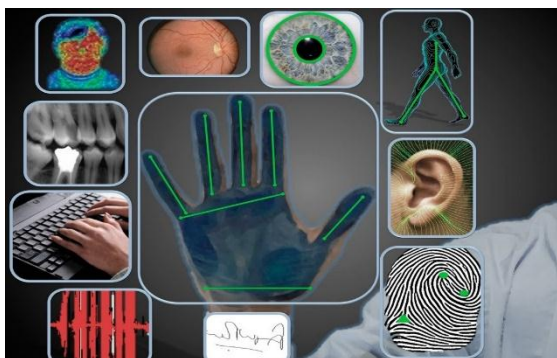
It has nearly a century of court acceptance in the United States. In the case of fingerprints, impressions can be taken and compared against fingerprints stored in various repositories. *Since* a print of one finger has never been known to duplicate exactly another fingerprint - even of the same person - it is possible to identify an individual with just one impression. Studies done by many examiners have shown



that the fingerprints of identical twins are different, as are the prints of triplets, quadruplets and quintuplets. *In that sense*, fingerprint identification has been found to be even more discriminating (отличительный) than the DNA

method, which cannot distinguish, by today's technology, between DNA of identical twins. *Despite* such factors as ageing and environmental influences, a person's fingerprints do not change. Fingerprints are used by police forces throughout Russia and in more than 30 countries.

DNA is an excellent way to identify people, matching a known sample to an unknown to confirm identification. Other than identical twins, each person's DNA profile is unique to them. DNA provides very accurate (точный) results. This method



is used for victim identification in mass disasters (катастрофы) and for matching crime scene DNA evidence with suspects or convicted offenders. In the case of dental records, a person's teeth can be compared to dental records held by their dentist.

*Except for the most commonly known and popular methods of biometric identification - fingerprint biometrics\* and DNA identification - there are some other biometrical methods of identification which include iris (радужная оболочка глаза) scans, hand geometry, facial identification, ear shape, body odour (запах), brain fingerprinting, signature (подпись) dynamics, voice verification (проверка, подтверждение) and computer keystroke dynamics. These technologies have many potential uses in the criminal justice system: to enhance (увеличивать, усиливать) access control and identity verification in correctional facilities; as an investigative means for identifying missing and exploited children *as well as* criminals captured by surveillance systems. They can accurately identify people when they cash checks, cross borders (граница) into the country, sign on to computer networks, or enter secure buildings.*

***Graphology** is the analysis of the physical characteristics and patterns of handwriting in order to identify the writer, indicating the psychological state at the time of writing, or evaluating personal characteristics.*

***Brain fingerprinting** is a lie detection technique which uses electroencephalography (EEG) to determine whether specific information is stored in a subject's brain.*

***Biometrics** – биометрия (раздел биологии, основные задачи которого – планирование количества биологических экспериментов и обработка результатов методами математической статистики). Основы биометрии заложены в конце 19-го века в работах английских учёных Ф. Дальтона и К. Пирсона.*

***Метод идентификации по геометрии ладони** по своей технологической структуре и уровню надежности вполне сопоставим с методом идентификации личности по отпечатку пальца. Математическая модель идентификации этого типа требует малого объема информации, что позволяет хранить в памяти большое количество записей и, следовательно,*

*быстро осуществлять поиск. Устройства считывания формы ладони создают изображение ладони, измеряя длину и толщину пальцев, площадь поверхности ладони. Идентификация по кисти руки — ещё один простой, но эффективный метод биометрической идентификации. Параметры кисти у каждого конкретного человека уникальны — форма кисти, ширина и длина ладони, отдельных пальцев, складки фаланг на тыльной стороне, узор кровеносных сосудов...*

**ATTENTION!**

where by – посредством чего	that is why – вот почему
at least – по крайней мере	despite – несмотря на
since – так как	except for – исключением
in that sense – в этом смысле	as well as – а также



**Ex.1. Translate from English into Russian:**


the artist's sketch; identikit; common blood types; behavioral characteristics; confirm or deny; verbal description; avenue; lineup; special files; pick pocketing; confess; confrontation; to prove the guilt; criminal records; fingerprint is unique; the methods and techniques.




**Ex 2. Translate from Russian into English:**

Проводить расследование; словесное описание; фоторобот; рост человека; форма головы; набросок художника; очная ставка; опознание; карманная кража; магазинная кража; способ совершения преступления.

**Ex 3. Match the synonyms:**

Avenue	offender, criminal
	
perpetrator	offence
portrait parle	transfer
narcotics	arrest, detain, seize
transmit	drugs
apprehend	verbal description
crime	way

**Ex 4. Match the antonyms and translate them:**

	forget	to lie
	guilt	universal
	unique	negative
	a positive	innocence
	to tell the truth	remember

**Ex 5. Read and translate the following word-combinations observing link words and form words:**

That investigation, these subjects, this portrait parle, any photography, many artist's sketches, her identikit, their modus operandi, the same eyewitness, each voiceprint, our reports from the crime laboratory, each pick pocketing, the latest burglaries, every shoplifting, many sex-offences, those arsons, these murders.

**Ex. 6. Retell the text «METHODS OF IDENTIFICATION» using the key word combinations**



**Ex. 7. Agree or disagree.**

1. Fingerprint identifications are wrong at least 50% of the time!
2. DNA provides very accurate results.
3. Eyewitness identification is an excellent way to identify people and is widely used to convince juries of the guilt of a defendant.
4. Fingerprints are used by police forces in more than 30 countries.
5. Studies done by many examiners have shown that DNA of identical twins is different as is DNA of triplets, quadruplets and quintuplets.
6. Biometrical methods of identification have many potential uses in the criminal justice system.

**Ex. 8. Study the following picture and discuss with your friends which method of identification is the most effective in different situations.**



**Ex.9. Repeat after speaker and translate the following international words without a dictionary**

Information, role, organ, police, pistol, physical, dental, dentist, process, effective, problem, to duplicate, individual, method, technology, factor, person, unique, result, mass, popular, biometric, to scan, geometry, dynamics, computer, potential, control, correctional, to exploit, system, check, to collect.

**Ex.10 Study the following synonyms and opposites, match them and translate:**



correctional facility	to search
discriminating	to be used
examiners	to distinctive
secure	to compare
to be around	researchers
to confirm	to verify
to match	safe
to observe	different
various	prison



identical twins	different
right	to go out
to be absent	dangerous
positively	fraternal twins
safe	negatively
impossible	wrong
the same	to be present
to enter	possible

## 11. Answer the questions to the text:



1. What are the four commonly used ways in which people can be identified?

2. What are the two most commonly known and widely recognized methods of biometric identification?

3. What is the most discriminating and reliable method? Why?

4. What is the least reliable method? Why?

5. What method is used for victim identification in mass disasters?

6. What are some other biometrical methods of identification except for fingerprint biometrics and DNA identification?

## Ex.12 Choose the right variant and translate the sentences.

1. ... is a person who gives a police officer confidential information about a crime as his civic responsibility and duty.

- a. informant                      b. burglar                      c. lawyer                      d. criminal*

2. ... is defined as a verbal picture or description of a human body.

- a. Biometrics                      b. The portrait parle                      c. Graphology                      d. DNA*

3. The confrontation of a suspect in custody with an eyewitness is called ... .

- a. interrogation                      b. investigation                      c. line up                      d. arrest*

4. The methods and techniques employed by the suspect, are known as ... .

- a. salient features                      b. physical appearance                      c. modus operandi                      d. identification*

5. ... establishes identification beyond any doubt.

- a. Fingerprint                      b. Eyewitness identification                      c. Graphology                      d. Line up*

6. Graphology is the analysis of the physical characteristics and patterns of ... .

- a. fingerprint                      b. handwriting                      c. salient features                      d. investigation*

**Ex.13. Составьте диалог по теме «Методы идентификации личности»:**

- Какие методы идентификации существуют и какие из них наиболее эффективны после осуществления террористического акта.

- Какие методы идентификации используются при определении личности близнецов и почему.

- Какие биометрические способы идентификации вы знаете.



**Choose the right variant:**

1. He identifies a criminal using the methods of identification, \_\_\_?

- a. *Doesn't he*
- b. *Don't he*
- c. *Doesn't it*
- d. *Isn't he*

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who steals.

- a. *Thief*
- b. *Arsonist*
- c. *Traitor*
- d. *Accomplice*

3. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ about identification?

- a. *Anything*
- b. *Anywhere*
- c. *Anybody*

d. *Somebody*

4. Every fingerprint is \_\_\_\_\_ .

a. *Unique*

b. *Universal*

c. *Well-done*

d. *Possible*

5. All persons accused of crime are \_\_\_\_\_ on arrest and before trial.

a. *Fingerprinted*

b. *Studied*

c. *Questioned*

d. *Listened*

6. The portrait parle was devised in 1882 by \_\_\_\_\_ .

a. *Alphonse Bertillon*

b. *Conan Doyle*

c. *Sherlock Homes*

d. *William Shakespeare*

7. The investigator wanted the criminalist \_\_\_\_\_ of the objects of the crime scene .

a. *To take pictures*

b. *Taking pictures*

c. *Took pictures*

d. *Taked pictures*

8. The investigator makes plaster casts of footprints and develops and \_\_\_\_\_ fingerprints.

a. *takes*

b. *runs*

c. *puts*

d. *identifies*

9. Photography is widely used in identification, \_\_\_\_\_?

a. *Isn't it*

b. *Doesn't it*

c. *Didn't it*

d. *Don't it*

10. All articles found at the crime scene which help to prove a case are called

\_\_\_\_\_.

a. *Physical evidence*

b. *Eyewitnesses*

c. *Corpus delicti*

d. *Crime*

11. The officer could identify the offender if he \_\_\_\_\_ him .

a. *Saw*

b. *See*

c. *Have seen*

d. *Had seen*

12. An imprint left by the criminal who cannot be seen without special techniques is called \_\_\_\_\_.

a. *Latent print*

b. *Physical evidence*

c. *Fingerprint*

d. *Corroborative print*

13. A homicide that is neither accidental nor lawful and does not fall into the categories of manslaughter is called \_\_\_\_\_ .

a. *Robbery*

b. *Murder*

c. *Forgery*

d. *Rape*



## Phrasal Verbs

*Смысловые глаголы* имеют самостоятельные лексические значения и несут смысловую нагрузку. Например: to arrive, to break, to contaminate, to commit, to ensure, to take и т.д. Смысловые глаголы иногда переходят во **фразовые глаголы**, которые состоят из связки глагола и наречия или предлога. Глагол в этом случае означает действие, а предлог или наречие – его характер или направленность.

Например:

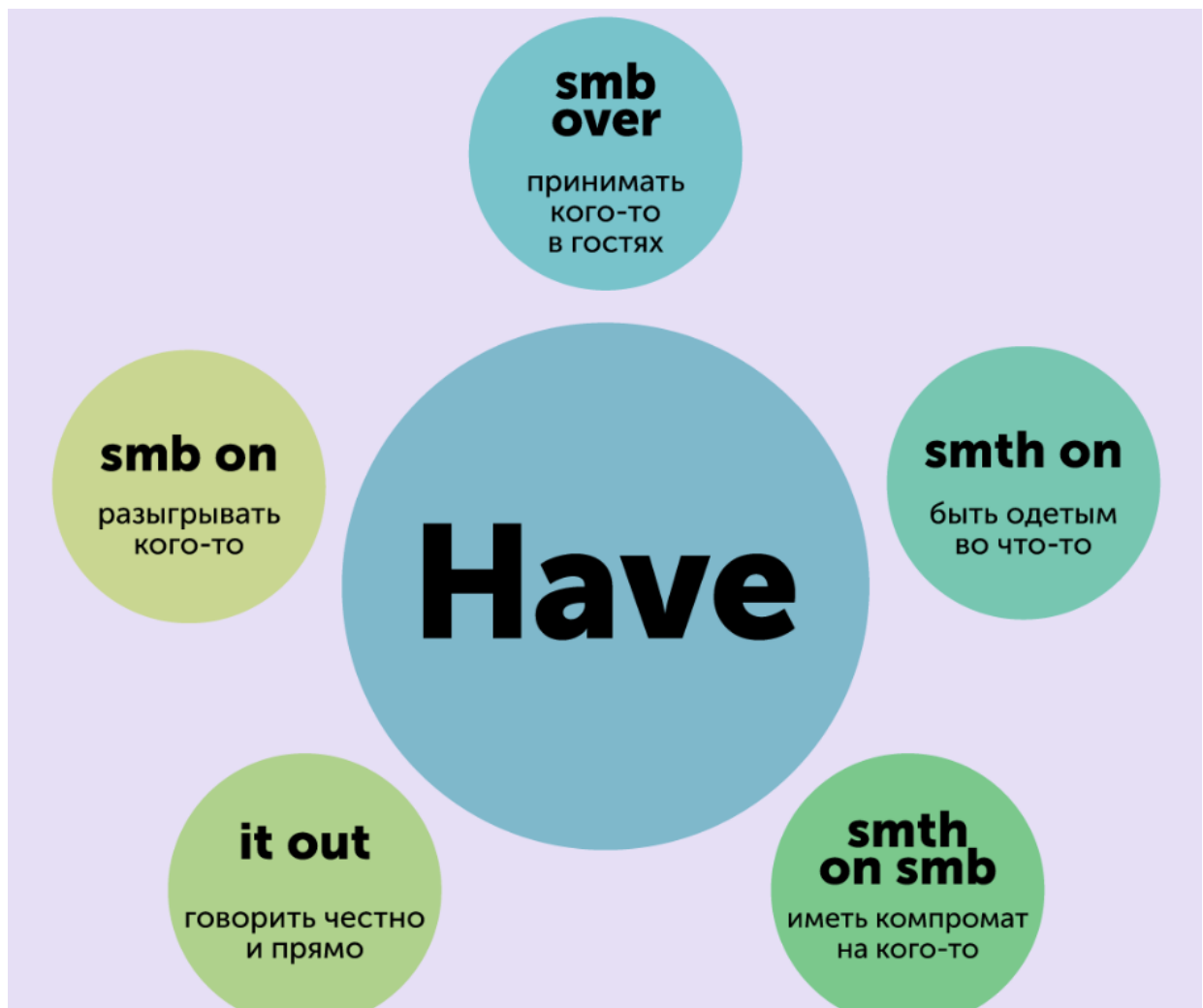
to carry on - *продолжать*; to carry out - *выполнять*;

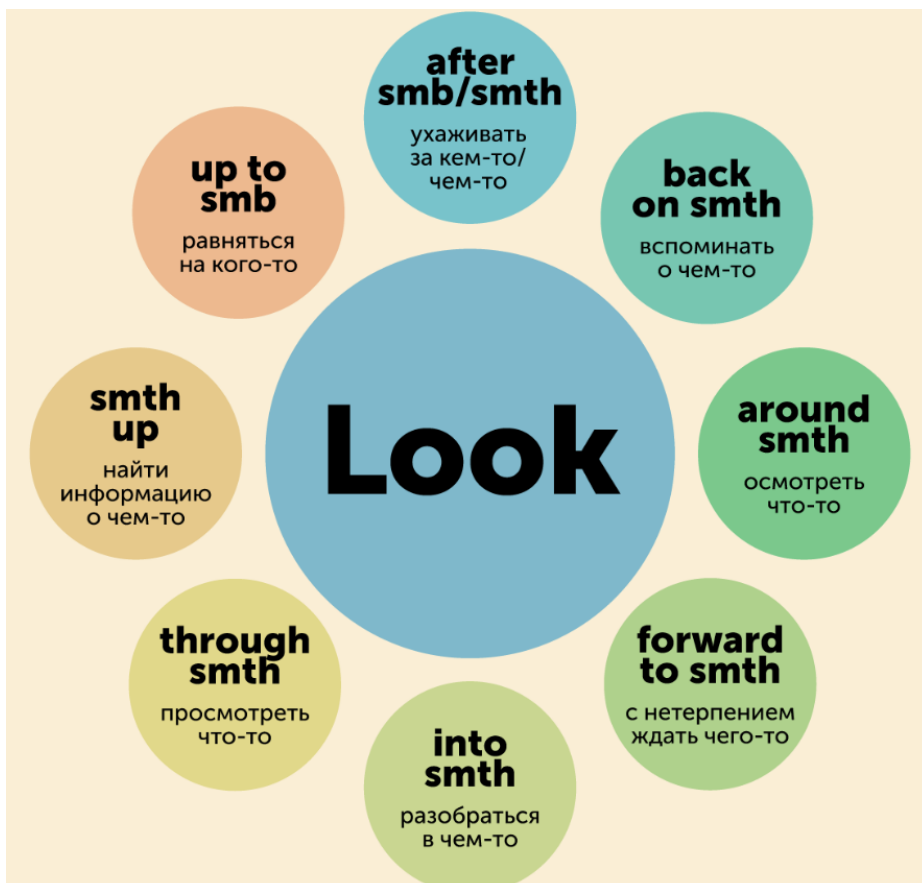
*to deal with* - иметь дело с кем-либо/чем-либо; *to deal in* - заниматься бизнесом; *to work out* - истощать; понимать; разрабатывать (план); составлять (документ); *to break down* - расстроиться; сломаться; *to break up* - расстаться; to break in - прервать, перебить, вламываться; *to break out of* - вырваться; *to break through* - преодолеть, добиться успеха.

*Вспомогательные глаголы* участвуют в образовании различных сложных форм глагола. Они употребляются только со смысловыми глаголами, поскольку не имеют самостоятельного значения и при переводе на русский язык

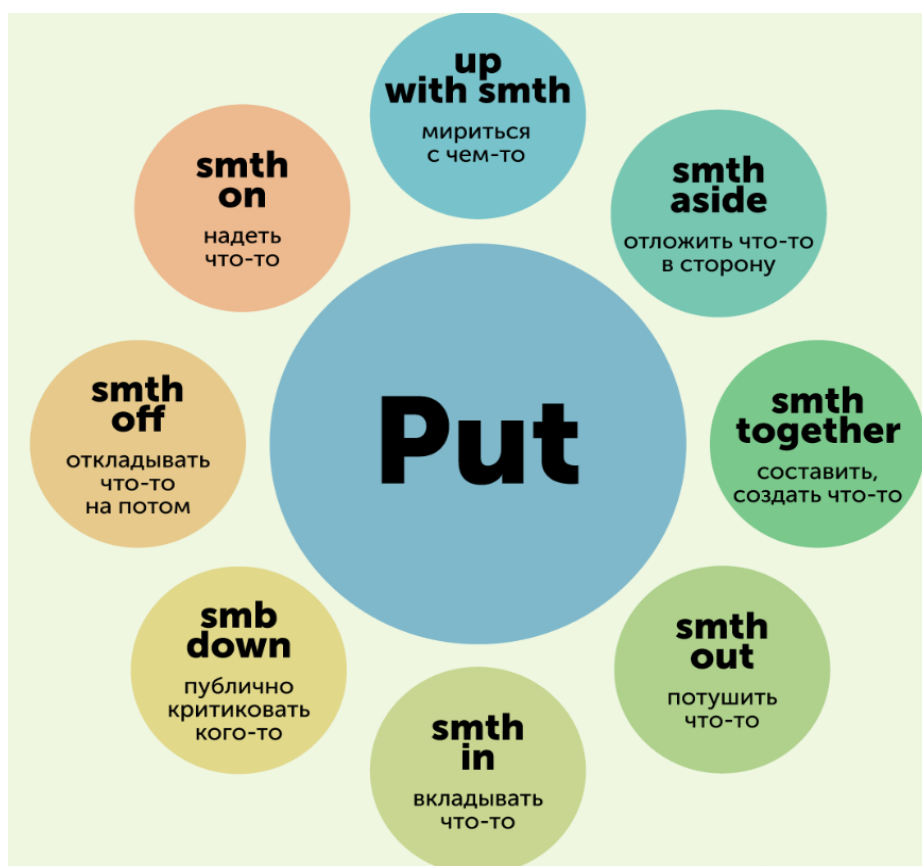
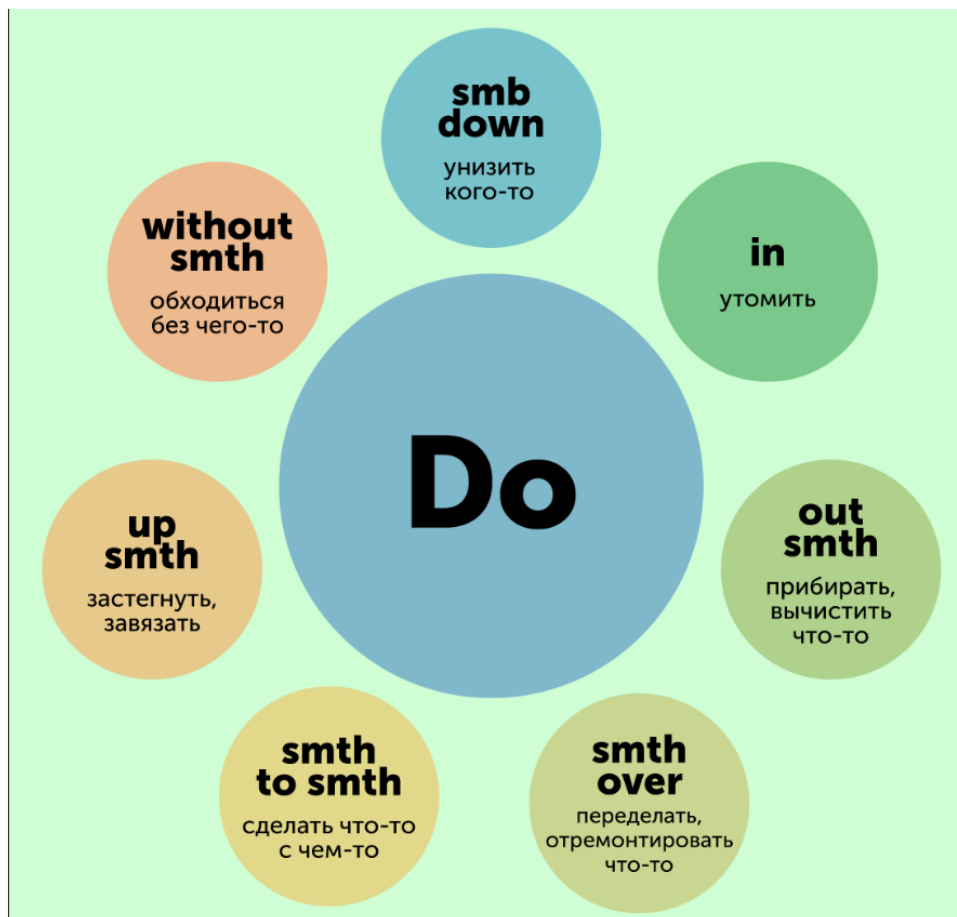
опускаются. Вспомогательные глаголы служат показателями времени, лица, числа и залога. Например: to be, to have, to do, will и т. д.

*Модальные глаголы* не имеют полного смыслового значения, так как отражают модальность действия, то есть отношение к нему говорящего. Они не используются самостоятельно, поэтому так же, как и вспомогательные, употребляются в сочетании со смысловыми глаголами. Например: must, can, should, may и т.д.











## Фразовый глагол *break*

<b>break</b>	<b>away</b>	сбежать, вырваться, отделиться
	<b>down</b>	сломаться; расстроиться, упасть духом
	<b>in</b>	вламываться, врываться ( <i>into sth</i> ); вмешиваться, прерывать (разговор)
	<b>off</b>	прекращать, прерывать; обрываться
	<b>out</b>	сбежать (из тюрьмы), вырваться; раздражаться, разразиться, начинаться (о войне, эпидемии)
	<b>through</b>	прорваться, пробиться, добиться успеха
	<b>up</b>	расходиться, распадаться, закрываться на каникулы (о школе)
	<b>with</b>	разорвать отношения

Выберите подходящий по смыслу вариант.

1. To get into a building or car using force is to \_\_\_\_.

- a) **break out**
- b) **break down**
- c) **break through**
- d) **break in**

2. It is the Forensic artists' job to \_\_\_\_\_ and translate complex concepts into visual aids

- a) **break out**
- b) **break down**
- c) **break through**
- d) **break in**

3. Three men broke out of prison yesterday.

- a) **break out**
- b) **break down**
- c) **break through**
- d) **break in**

4. Now that young women have \_\_\_\_\_ in the field of law enforcement, we can expect more women police officers and CSIs.

- a) **broken out**
- b) **broken down**
- c) **broken through**
- d) **broken in**

## UNIT VII. THE CONCEPT AND TYPES OF EVIDENCE



# Evidence and Types Of Evidence.



**Ex. 1. Write down the following words and learn them:**

To investigate	[təɪn'vestɪgeɪt]	расследовать, изучать
crime/criminal investigator	[kraɪm/ 'krɪmɪnlɪn'vestɪgeɪtə]	следователь по уголовным делам
investigation	[ɪn'vestrɪ'geɪʃn]	расследование, дознание, изучение
initial investigation	[ɪ'nɪʃlɪn'vestrɪ'geɪʃn]	первоначальное расследование
Preliminary investigation	[prɪ'lɪmɪnəriɪn'vestrɪ'geɪʃn]	предварительное расследование
crime scene	[kraɪmsi:nɪn'vestrɪ'geɪʃn]	расследование на месте

investigation		происшествия (по горячим следам)
continuing investigation	[ kən'tɪnju:ɪn,vestɪ'geɪʃn]	продолжающееся расследование
follow-up investigation	[ 'fɒləʊ-ʌpɪn,vestɪ'geɪʃn]	последующее расследование
evidence	[ 'eɪdəns]	доказательство(а), улика (и), свидетельские показания
piece of evidence	[pi:səv 'eɪdəns]	часть доказательственного материала
circumstantial evidence	[ ,sɜ:kəm'stænʃəl 'eɪdəns]	косвенные доказательства/улики
corroborative evidence	[ kə'rɒbəreɪt 'eɪdəns]	подкрепляющие доказательства
associative evidence	[ ə'səʊʃjətɪv 'eɪdəns]	доказательства, связывающие с преступлением
physical evidence	[ 'fɪzɪkl 'eɪdəns]	вещественные доказательства
trace evidence	[treɪs 'eɪdəns]	трасологические доказательства
(in)visible evidence	[(ɪn)'vɪz.ɪ.bl 'eɪdəns]	(не)видимые доказательства
clue	[klu:]	улика, ключ к разгадке
to discover	[tə'dɪ'skʌvər]	обнаруживать, открывать, раскрывать
to gather	[tə 'gæðər]	собирать
to collect	[təkə'lekt]	собирать
to search for	[təsɜ:tʃfər]	искать
truth	[tru:θ]	правда, истина

falsity	['fɒlsəti]	ложность, ошибочность
issue in law	['ɪʃu: mlɔ:]	спорный вопрос права, подлежащий осуждению судом
trace (n,v)	[treɪs]	след, выслеживать
to track	[tə'træk]	проследить, выследить
to find out	[tə'faɪndaʊt]	разузнуть, выяснить
to associate	[tə'səʊʃieɪt]	соединять(ся), связывать, ассоциировать
to accomplish	[tə'kʌmplɪʃ]	совершать, выполнять, достигать
to identify	[təaɪ'dentɪfaɪ]	опознавать, идентифицировать, устанавливать личность, устанавливать подлинность
identification	[aɪ'dentɪ.fi'keɪʃən]	опознание, установление личности или подлинности
to locate	[tə'ləʊ'keɪt]	обнаруживать, устанавливать местонахождение
location	[ləʊ'keɪʃn]	обнаружение, установление местонахождения
to apprehend	[tə'æprɪ'hend]	задерживать
guilty party	['gɪltɪ'pɑ:ti]	виновная сторона, виновный
to provide	[tə'prə'vaɪd]	предоставлять, обеспечивать
to present	[tə'preznt]	представлять, предъявлять
to perpetrate	[tə'pɜ:pə'treɪt]	нарушать закон, совершать преступление
perpetrator	['pɜ:pə'treɪtər]	правонарушитель, преступник

confession	[kən'feʃən]	признание в совершении преступления, признание вины
to testify	[tə'testɪfaɪ]	давать показания, свидетельствовать
testimony	['testɪməni]	свидетельские показания
eyewitness	['aɪ,wɪtnəs]	свидетель-очевидец
appearance	[ə'piərəns]	внешний вид, наружность
circumstance	['sɜ:kəmstəns]	обстоятельство, факт
statement	['steɪtmənt]	заявление, показания
opportunity	[,ɒpə'tju:nəti]	удобный случай, возможность
tool	[tu:l]	орудие, инструмент
fingerprint	['fɪŋgəprɪnt]	след пальцев руки
footprint/footmark	['fʊt.prɪnt/ 'fʊtmɑ:k]	след ноги
blood stain	[blʌdsteɪn]	пятно крови
to overlook	[tə ,əʊvə'lʊk]	просмотреть, пропустить
to connect	[təkə'nekt]	связывать, соединять
crime of personal gain	[kraɪməv 'pɜ:sənlgeɪn]	корыстное преступление
crime of violence	[kraɪməv'vaɪələns]	насильственное преступление
struggle (n,v)	['strʌgl]	борьба, бороться
to hide	[təhaɪd]	прятать(ся)
Existence	[ɪg'zɪstəns]	существование, наличие
to protect/secure a crime scene	[təprə'tekt/sɪ'kjʊəreɪkraɪmsi:n]	охранять место преступления

*The following words will help you to understand the text:*

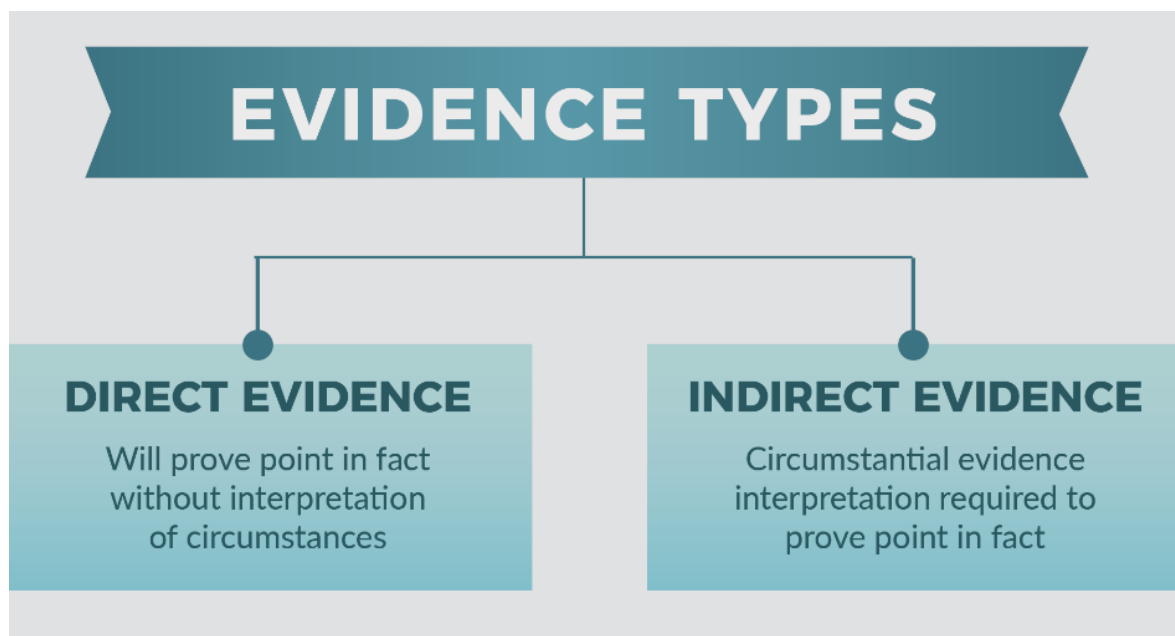
evidence, piece of evidence, circumstantial evidence, corroborative evidence, associative evidence, physical evidence, trace evidence, (in)visible evidence, clue, to discover, to gather, to collect, to search for, to provide, to present, circumstance, statement, opportunity, tool, fingerprint, footprint, blood stain, to overlook, to protect/secure a crime scene.

**Read and write down the translation of the text. Work with transcription.**

**"The concept and types of evidence"**

Evidence is material that is presented to a court of law to help find the truth about something.

Evidence is something (as testimony, writings, or objects) presented at a judicial or administrative proceeding for the purpose of establishing the truth or falsity of an alleged matter of fact.



There are several types of evidence that may be used in a court setting. Evidence can be direct or circumstantial. Direct evidence is the items in a court case that can be seen or certain types of eyewitness testimony. Circumstantial evidence is usually a series of events or characterization that implies guilt. All the

facts that are collected for a court case are tied together to help a judge or jury make a decision to convict or not to convict someone on trial.

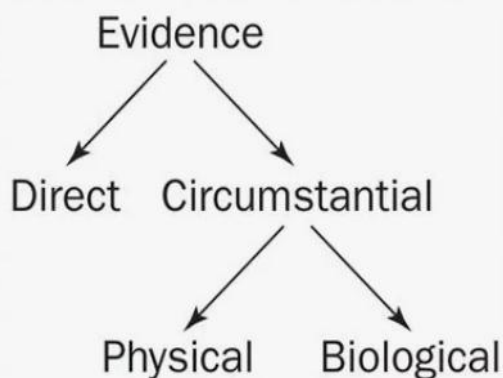
# Types of Evidence

## Direct

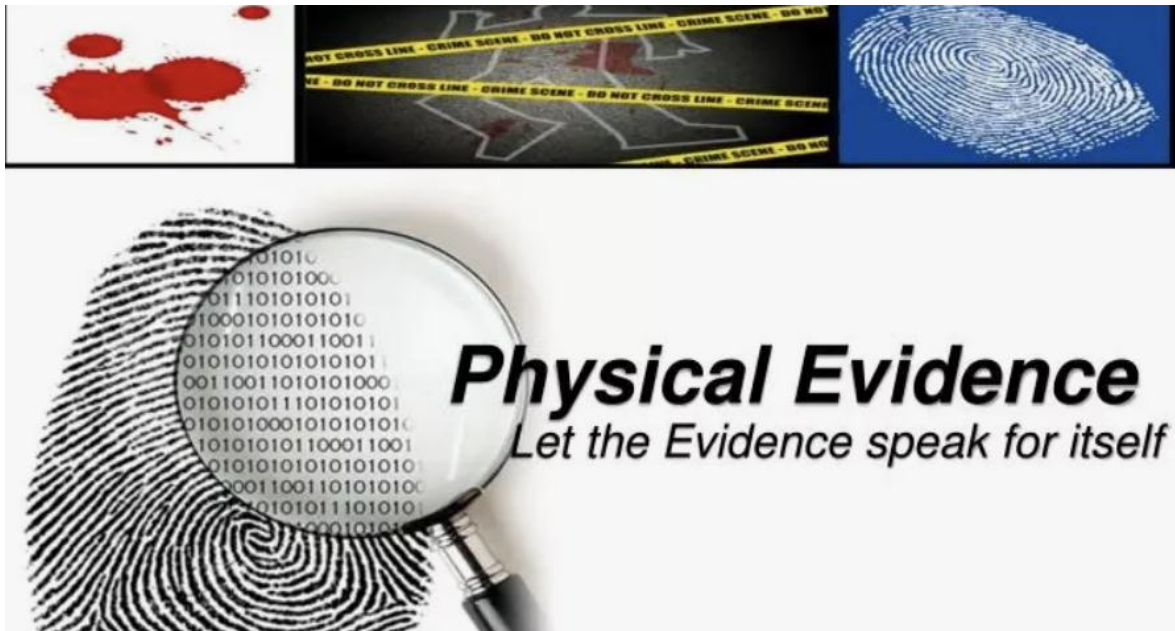
- Evidence that proves an alleged fact such as an eyewitness account, a video or dash cam, a confession.

## Circumstantial

- Evidence used to imply a fact but not prove it directly.
- Can be either physical or biological in nature.
- **Trace evidence** is a type of circumstantial evidence.



**Physical evidence** is one type of direct evidence. This includes the items found by investigators at a **crime scene**. The physical signs tell the story of how the crime was believed to have happened. Some of the physical signs can be gathered right away. This can include broken glass, weapons, drugs, and other items left behind at the scene.



## Physical Evidence

The finding, collecting and preservation of physical evidence are the most important phases in a criminal investigation.

### Physical Evidence

Physical evidence is any and all objects that can establish that a crime has been committed or can provide a link between a crime and its victim or a crime and its perpetrator.

Physical evidence is of value only if it helps prove a case or clear a suspect. The most valuable evidence may be worthless if inefficiently handled.

In general, the term «chain of evidence» may be defined as the documentation of every article of evidence, from the point of initial discovery at a crime scene, to its collection and transport to a laboratory, its temporary custody and its final disposition. Within this context, it is natural that:

- the admissibility of the information derived from any article of evidence be directly proportional to and fully dependent on the manner and precautions taken to ensure that the evidence presented to a court has been protected;

- there be no viable alternative to a strong chain of evidence.

It is not always possible to know whether or not an object has evidential value until it is analyzed. For example, one is generally unable to see all the details in shoe imprint until a cast has been made and that cast compared with the shoe.

In collecting any object of possible evidential value an officer should keep in mind the importance of the following:

1. The possibilities of fingerprints being found on it.
2. The chances of certain pieces of microscopic debris, such as hair, blood, paint, fibres, etc., adhering to it.
3. How that article should be removed, marked, packaged and transported.

Physical evidence is something that is concrete, something that can generally be measured, photographed, analyzed, and presented as a physical object in court.



**Circumstantial evidence** is a specific circumstance. For example, a suspect might be accused of burglary, and the shoes he is wearing are proved to have made certain impressions found at the scene of a crime. The shoes and the imprint are physical evidence, while the fact that the suspect was wearing the shoes when arrested is circumstantial evidence. Someone else could have worn the shoes at the time the burglary was committed, therefore that type of evidence is circumstantial.

If there are witnesses, the investigators needs corroborative evidence; if there are no witnesses, the entire case must often be proved through physical evidence alone.

A lone piece of evidence, because of its great intrinsic value and the impossibility of being duplicated, may be sufficiently important to warrant a conviction- for example, a fingerprint. At other times it may be a combination of a number of articles of physical evidence, none of which are conclusive, that proves the case.

The intrinsic value of physical evidence often depends on its location. A hat on one's head has little significance but if it is found beside a murder victim it might become of great importance.

There is no such thing as a perfect crime, a crime that leaves no traces-there is only the inability to find the evidence.

When the investigating officer arrives at a crime scene it is necessary that he should first protect the scene and prevent anybody from touching any object.

The preliminary survey is to acquaint the investigating officer with the entire scene and its important details. After he has completed his preliminary survey the photographer may go to work. It is important that the investigator should accompany the photographer, pointing out various objects of possible evidential value. He should note possible location of latent prints (invisible prints), and guard against contamination of such objects and surfaces.

After the general scene has been completely photographed, the officer with casting equipment casts all possible imprints. If such are present, and then the fingerprint man should work on various objects. He should also note movable objects where fingerprints may be found, and should carefully remove them to a safe place for dusting and developing later.

As the fingerprint man completes his work, the investigator may go to work thoroughly searching the scene of possible evidential value.

As evidence is found, it should be marked, carefully packaged, each article separately, and placed in some locality where it will not be destroyed or contaminated, until it is transported to a laboratory.

**Ex. 1.** Give all possible word combinations:

Prints ( скрытые, видимые, невидимые, пластичные)

Evidence ( вещественные, косвенные, прямые, подтверждающие)

fingerprints( найти, обработать порошком, проявить, подделать)

evidence ( искать, измерять, извлекать, разрушать, загрязнять)

thesceneofthecrime ( осматривать, охранять, фотографировать)



**Ex. 2. Read and say whether the following statements are true. If not so, correct them:**

1. The investigator always knows whether or not an object has evidential value.

2. The investigator should handle objects at the scene of a crime with great care.

3. Objects from the crime scene should be

removed and then photographed and examined.

4. Physical evidence is something that can be presented in court as a physical object.

5. Circumstantial evidence has no absolute evidential value.

6. A lone piece of evidence is always enough to prove a case.

7. Corroborative evidence is needed when there are no witnesses.

8. Arriving at a crime scene the officer should first remove objects of possible evidential value.

9. The investigating officer's duty is to protect objects which may bear fingerprints.

10. The aim of the preliminary survey is to note the location of separate objects.

11. As articles of evidential value are found, they should be transported to a laboratory.

12. The investigator should prevent evidence from being contaminated.

## Synonym Match

### Ex. 3. Match synonyms and give translation:

A	B
1. to look for	a) a fingerprint man
2. to analyze	b) a perpetrator.
3. a possibility	c) a photograph
4. custody	d) a probability
5. latent	e) an item
6. impressions	f) imprints
7. a picture	g) invisible
8. a dactyloscopic expert	h) preservation
9. an article	i) to examine
10. a criminal	j) to search for



### Ex. 4. Explain what is:

- 1) physical evidence;
- 2) circumstantial evidence;
- 3) corroborative evidence;
- 4) a fingerprint;
- 5) a latent print;
- 6) contamination of evidence;
- 7) the preliminary survey.



## Complete the sentences with the words in the list

**Ex. 5. Complete sentences using the following words:**

**(circumstantial, value, a cast, examined, the preliminary survey, to clear, contamination, to prove, marked, fingerprints, gathering, removed, corroborative, to protect).**

1. Physical evidence is of value only if it helps ... a case or ... a suspect.
2. The first phase in handling physical evidence is ... all potential evidence at the scene of a crime.
3. If a shoe imprint is found at the crime scene, ... should be made and compared with the shoe.
4. ... may be found on any object of possible evidential value.
5. No article should be moved or touched until it has been photographed and ... for fingerprints.
6. If there are no witnesses, the investigator needs ... evidence.
7. The first responsibility of an officer is ... the crime scene.
8. The investigating officer should prevent ... of objects which may bear fingerprints.
9. After being photographed objects where fingerprints may be found should be carefully ... from the scene.
10. When the fingerprint man completes his work, the investigating officer should examine the scene for articles of possible evidential....
11. All evidence found at the scene of a crime should be ... and packaged carefully and transported to a laboratory.
12. The aim of ... is to acquaint the investigator with the entire crime scene and its important details.
13. Besides physical and corroborative there is also ... evidence.



**Ex. 6. Answer the questions to the text "The concept and types of evidence"**

1. What are the most important phases of a criminal investigation?
2. Why should an officer keep in mind that any article on the crime scene should be handled with great care?
3. What does the term «chain of evidence» define?
4. What types of evidence do you know?
5. What is physical evidence?
6. In what way is circumstantial evidence different from physical evidence?
7. When is corroborative evidence very important?
8. What is the first responsibility of an officer at a crime scene?
9. What is the aim of preliminary investigation?
10. How should the investigating officer conduct the examination of the crime scene?
11. What should be done with physical evidence found at a crime scene?
12. What is evidence?
13. What does physical evidence include? Give examples.

**FIND ENGLISH  
EQUIVALENTS**

**Ex.7. найдите эквиваленты**

доказать дело, снять подозрения с подозреваемого, ценные вещественные доказательства, сделать слепок, косвенные улики, кража со взломом, убийство, подтверждающие доказательства, предварительный осмотр места происшествия, изъять предметы, уничтожить или загрязнить улики, осматривать место происшествия в целях нахождения отпечатков пальцев, жертва, доказывать дело лишь с помощью вещественных доказательств, оберегать место происшествия, закончить предварительный осмотр, отметить

расположение отпечатков пальцев, дактилоскопист, обработать порошком, промаркировать улики, упаковать улики.

**Ex. 8. Read the definitions and give the name of the corresponding actions or notions.**

1. All articles found at the scene of a crime which help prove a case are called ....
2. The prints of the hands left by a criminal on objects which he touched during the commission of the crime are called ... .
3. The process of observing the whole of the crime scene and noting the location of its objects is called ....
4. The process of using special powder to develop latent prints is called ....
5. A person who can give information about the crime or the criminal is called a ....
6. An imprint left by the criminal which cannot be seen without special techniques is called ....



**Ex. 9. Translate the sentences into English:**

1. Следователь должен собрать все вещественные улики на месте преступления.
2. Во время предварительного осмотра следователь знакомится с местом происшествия и его деталями.
3. Цель вещественных улик — обеспечить доказывание.
4. Полицейский должен обеспечить сохранность места происшествия.
5. Каждый преступник оставляет следы.
6. Предметы на месте преступления нельзя трогать, поскольку на них могут быть отпечатки пальцев.

7. Все предметы, на которых могут быть скрытые отпечатки, следует осторожно изъять с места происшествия.

8. Если есть отпечатки обуви, с них следует сделать слепки.

9. Все вещественные улики, найденные на месте происшествия,

## TEXT 2

### Types of Evidence

# Types of Evidence

## Direct vs Circumstantial (Indirect) Evidence

### Direct Evidence

- **Prove that some committed crime**
- **First hand observations such as ...**
  - Eyewitness Accounts or Testimonial evidence
    - Generally considered less reliable
  - Police Dashboard Cameras
  - Surveillance Cameras
- **Confessions are also considered to be Direct Evidence**

### Circumstantial or Indirect Evidence

- **Evidence that can be used to imply a fact yet does not directly prove it**
  - Is generally **physical** evidence.
  - Provides a link between a suspect and a crime Scene or victim.
  - The more circumstantial evidence the greater weight it carries

**Evidence** is something which can be used to demonstrate the truth of an **assertion**. It can take the form of a person's **testament**, an object or a document. In order for evidence to be **admissible**, it needs to be **relevant**, **material** and **competent**.

To be relevant, evidence must serve to make an assertion more or less probable. Evidence is material if it has a significant relationship with the issues in a case. Competent evidence is reliable. **Foundation** evidence is that which shows that these **prerequisites** of admissibility have been met.

There are four types of evidence: **real**, **demonstrative**, **testimonial** and **documentary**.

Real evidence is usually an object which was involved in the case. To be admissible, real evidence must be **authenticated**, either by identification or by establishing a **chain of custody**.

Demonstrative evidence illustrates the testimony of a witness. It may include maps or diagrams. It is authenticated by the witness himself.

Documentary evidence is similar to real evidence. Typically, it includes contracts or other forms. It, too, must be authenticated by a witness.

Testimonial evidence is an oral or written assertion offered as proof of the truth. This type of evidence does not require foundation evidence as a prerequisite for its admissibility.



**Ex. 1 Answer to the questions.**

1. Why is evidence important during a trial?
2. What are some items that can be used as evidence in a trial?
3. What are four types of evidence?
4. What does evidence need to be in order to be admitted to the court?



**Ex. 2 Translate the words in bold**



**Ex. 3** *Read the text once more and complete the table:*

Relevant Evidence	.
.	Has a significant relationship with the case
Competent Evidence	.
.	An object involved in a case
Demonstrative Evidence	Illustrates the testimony of a witness
.	Includes contracts and forms
Testimonial evidence	.
Foundation evidence	Shows that prerequisites are met



**Ex. 4** *Match the words (1-7) with the definitions (a-g):*

1 – assertion	a) something that is needed in order to continue
2 – evidence	b) being allowed in court
3 – testament	c) a sign or proof of why something is true
4 – chain of custody	d) a personal account
5 – authenticated	e) proven to be the original item
6 – prerequisites	f) a statement someone believes is true
7 – admissible	g) the processing of evidence from its collection to presentation in court



Ex. 6. Read a conversation between two lawyers and choose the

correct answer.

Complete the conversation



1. Which type of evidence is NOT mentioned? A. documentary evidence B. real evidence C. demonstrative evidence D. testimonial evidence	2. Why isn't Ms. Chambers's testimony admissible? A It isn't relevant. B It isn't material. C It isn't competent. D It isn't truthful.
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Lawyer 1:** Let's go over the 1 \_\_\_\_\_ we have for the Soames case.

**Lawyer 2:** Okay, good idea. I guess we ought to start with the real evidence; the gun Soames used for the 2 \_\_\_\_\_.

**Lawyer 1:** I spoke to Detective Meeks this morning. He faxed me the 3 \_\_\_\_\_ showing the chain of custody.

**Lawyer 2:** Everything was handled properly, right?

**Lawyer 1:** Yes, there should be no reason why the pistol wouldn't be 4 \_\_\_\_\_ as evidence.

**Lawyer 2:** Good. Is there any 5 \_\_\_\_\_ evidence for the case?

**Lawyer 1:** Yes, we have the videotapes from the bank's 6 \_\_\_\_\_.

**Lawyer 2:** I assume they're relevant?

**Lawyer 1:** Absolutely! The entire robbery was caught on video.

**Lawyer 2:** Really? You can't beat that for 7 \_\_\_\_\_. What's next?

**Ex. 7 Act out the roles below with a partner. Then, switch roles.**


Student A: You are a forensic expert. Discuss with Student B: kinds of evidence, handling of evidence, relevance of evidence	Student B: You are a crime scene technician. Discuss evidence for a bank robbery case with Student A.
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

### TEXT 3

#### Physical or Biological Evidence

## Sources of Biological Evidence

- Blood
- Semen
- Saliva
- Urine
- Hair
- Teeth
- Bone
- Tissue



Evidence can be classified as **Physical or Biological**. Physical evidence usually comes from a non-living origin and includes **fingerprints, tire tracks, shoeprints** and **fibres**. Biological evidence includes **bloodstains** and DNA.

**Body fluids** found at a crime scene might include blood, semen, saliva, and vomit. To identify and collect these pieces of evidence, a scene-of-crime officer (SOCO) might use swabs and smear slides or scalpel and tweezers. He/she will also use a blood collection kit to get blood samples from victims or suspects. **Hairs and fibres** – a SOCO can use combs, tweezers, and vacuum device to collect any hair or fibres at the crime scene. They might also recover carpet fibres from a suspect's

shoes. The lab can compare these fibres to carpet fibres from the victim's home. Their DNA can help to identify or eliminate a suspect. The presence of hair on a tool or weapon can identify it as the weapon used in the crime. **Fingerprints** – tools for recovering include brushes, powders, tape, lift cards, a magnifying glass and Super Glue. A crime lab can use fingerprints to identify or eliminate a suspect.

Locard's Exchange Principle states that **perpetrators** always leave physical and biological evidence at the scene of the crime, and take something away with them. Such evidence is usually found in very small quantities, and is called **trace evidence**. Trace evidence can include gun-shot residue (GSR), paint residue, chemicals, glass and illicit drugs. To collect trace evidence, SOCO might use tweezers and/or a knife and some kind of vacuum device.

Whatever evidence is found, it is vital to establish a secure chain of custody. Each person handling the evidence from its collection to its appearance in court must sign for it. It is also important that evidence is not **contaminated**. It must be **preserved** carefully, since items may **deteriorate** if there is a long interval before the criminal trial begins.

Some kinds of physical evidence such as tire tracks and shoeprints are not enough to convict, because they do not prove the individual's involvement. This type of evidence is known as **class evidence**. Class evidence is valuable if several different types can be found together. For example, finding various fibers and shoeprints is more valuable than finding only the fiber. Then they can be combined to identify the perpetrator.

(Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, David J. Smith "Law")

1. What kind of evidence can be found at the scene of a crime?
2. What sort of biological evidence is used most nowadays?
3. What is trace evidence?
4. What is class evidence?
5. How physical and biological evidence could be collected?
6. Can you translate the words in bold?

7. Can you abridge the text up to 5 sentences?

**Ex. 1** *Read the text again and choose the correct answer.*

1. Which of the following is NOT physical evidence?

A tire marks C fingerprints

B DNA D fibers

2. What is inferred by Locard's Exchange Principle?

A Trace evidence is carried away by the criminal.

B Criminals only leave trace evidence at a crime scene.

C Criminals often come back to the scene of a crime.

D Perpetrators always steal items from crime scenes.

3. What must happen for class evidence to be enough to convict someone?

A It needs to be a combination of physical and biological evidence.

B It needs to be uncontaminated and preserved properly.

C It needs to be found with other pieces of evidence.

D It needs to be clearly traced back to the perpetrator

**Ex. 2.** *Read the sentence and choose the correct word. Work in pairs.*

1. DNA is a kind of (biological/physical) evidence.

2. The man left (fingerprints/tire marks) when he touched the window.

3. Evidence must be (contaminated/preserved) or else it will not last until the trial.

4. The police need more (trace/class) evidence to convict the suspect.

5. The (fibers/bloodstains) came from a wool jacket.

6. Investigators wear protective clothing to avoid (preserving/contaminating) evidence.

7. The shoeprints/tire tracks) show the suspect has size 12 shoes.

**Ex. 3** *Place a check ( ) next to the response that answers the question.*

**Work in pairs.**

1. Did the investigators find any physical evidence?

A  Yes, there were shoeprints under the broken window.

B  No, the chain of custody has not been established.

2. What trace evidence was found in the crime scene?

A  The cold weather helped preserve the crime scene.

B  The police found mud from the crime scene in his apartment.

3. Why are the tire tracks so important to the case?

A  The paint on the car matches the one that left the accident.

B  They can be traced back to the tires on the suspects' vehicle.

4. How do the police know the perpetrator has brown hair?

A  They found several hairs at the scene of the crime.

B  The evidence shows he wears a size 11 shoe.

5. What information did they get after analyzing the bloodstain?

A  It had been there for several days already.

B  The fingerprints don't belong to the suspect.

6. Isn't the evidence going to deteriorate?

A  The suspect broke down and confessed to the crime.

B  Not if it is properly preserved and stored.

**Ex. 4** *There is a conversation between a lawyer and a forensic expert.*

**Complete the conversation about the evidence the expert has found.**

1  a shoe print

2  a tire track

3  a fiber

4  fingerprints

5  DNA

**Expert:** Well, I'll start with 1 \_\_\_\_\_ evidence. We've got a shoe print from a size 10 tennis shoe.

**Lawyer:** Was there any other class evidence? The 2 \_\_\_\_\_ by itself isn't that helpful.

**Expert:** We've got a red cotton 3 \_\_\_\_\_ probably from a sweatshirt. But it isn't clear whether it comes from our perpetrator or someone else who was in the area that day.

**Lawyer:** Okay. Any fingerprints? 4 \_\_\_\_\_?

**Expert:** There are no 5 \_\_\_\_\_. Our perpetrator must have been wearing gloves. All the bloodstains seem to come from our victim.

**Lawyer:** I appreciate your help, but unfortunately that's not enough to connect the suspect to the crime.

**Expert:** I know, but we've still got some 6 \_\_\_\_\_ evidence to examine.

**Ex. 5** *With a partner, act out the roles below based on the previous task. Then, switch roles.*

Use language such as: I've got some results from the crime scene. Was there any other class evidence? Our perpetrator must have been wearing gloves.
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Student A: You are a lawyer. Ask Student B about: physical evidence, biological evidence, DNA results
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Student B: You are a forensic expert. Answer Student A's questions.
---------------------------------------------------------------------

# SELF-CONTROL IS THE KEY TO SUCCESS

## Questions for Self-control

1. What is traceology?
2. What is trace examination?
3. What is the source of information necessary to solve the expert tasks of the trace examination?
4. Which groups are traces classified into?
5. What does the group of Human footprints consist of?
6. What does the group of Traces of tools consist of?
7. What does the group of Vehicle traces consist of?
8. What does the group of Micro-objects consist of?
9. What does the group of Animal traces consist of?
10. What does the analysis of the scene of crime or accident involve?
11. What do collected samples include?
12. Where is the evidence collected at the scene subsequently processed in?
13. What is trace evidence?
14. Why is it important?
15. What does it mean to have a trace amount of evidence?
16. What does trace evidence include?
17. What are the five major types of trace evidence?
18. How is trace evidence used today?
19. Which is an example of trace evidence?
20. What best describes trace evidence?

21. Are drugs trace evidence?
22. What are the two major types of evidence?
23. Which is an example of trace evidence?
24. What does the word trace mean in forensics?
25. How is evidence used in a criminal investigation?
26. Why are fingerprints considered to be trace evidence?
27. What is a Forensic Dactyloscopy?
28. What was the first system of identification?
29. Who introduced dactyloscopy?
30. Why is fingerprinting the best means of identification?
31. Who may give help in obtaining latent prints?
32. How can a forged fingerprint be detected?
- 33.** What are fingerprint identification methods used for?
34. How are fingerprints divided?
35. What is the difference between patent and latent fingerprints?
36. How can latent fingerprints be visible?
37. How can crime scene fingerprints be detected?
38. What was the first system of identification?
39. Who introduced dactyloscopy?
40. When was the first fingerprint classification worked out?
41. Why is fingerprinting the best means of identification?
42. Who may give help in obtaining latent prints?
43. Is forgery of fingerprints possible?
44. What is dactyloscopy?
45. What are the other names of dactyloscopy?
46. Do identical twins have the same fingerprints?
47. Which way does the uniqueness of fingerprints allow them to be used?
48. What does Dactyloscopy rely on?
49. What are fingerprints made of?

50. What do fingerprints also contain?
51. What kinds of fingerprints do you know?
52. What can you say about visible fingerprints?
53. What are latent fingerprints?
54. How can latent fingerprints be made visible?
55. What do fingerprints provide police with?
56. What was there until the computerization of fingerprint records?
57. Which system do police in most countries use today?
58. What was the role of Francis Galton in the history of dactyloscopy?
59. Since when is dactyloscopy applied in Russia?
60. Who may fingerprint examinations be conducted by?
61. What is ballistics in a broad sense?
62. What does ballistics mainly deal with?
63. What is Forensic ballistics closely related to?
64. When have cases of reckless and intentional infliction of gunshot injuries taken place?
65. Do you know the so-called “fathers” of Russian firearms identification? Tell something about some of them.
66. Which foreign forensic scientists made a prominent contribution into forensic ballistics?
67. What is the forensic ballistic examination?
68. What is the subject of forensic ballistic examination?
69. What do the objects of forensic ballistic examination include?
70. What is Forensic Ballistics?
71. What does Forensic Ballistics deal with?
72. What does Forensic Ballistics refer to?
73. What is commonly used in the essence of reconstructing events causing the gunshot injury on a biological target?
74. What is the subject of the Forensic Ballistic Examination?

75. Which case is ballistic examination called in?
76. What are the objects of ballistics examination?
77. What can you say about the tasks of ballistics examination?
78. What do you know about Different types of existing ballistics?
79. What is left on the bullet and cartridge case by the gun every time that a bullet
80. What are the four commonly used ways in which people can be identified?
81. What are the two most commonly known and widely recognized methods of biometric identification?
82. What is the most discriminating and reliable method? Why?
83. What is the least reliable method? Why?
84. What method is used for victim identification in mass disasters?
85. What are some other biometrical methods of identification except for fingerprint biometrics and DNA identification?
86. What are the most important phases of a criminal investigation?
87. Why should an officer keep in mind that any article on the crime scene should be handled with great care?
88. What does the term «chain of evidence» define?
89. What types of evidence do you know?
90. What is physical evidence?
91. In what way is circumstantial evidence different from physical evidence?
92. When is corroborative evidence very important?
93. What is the first responsibility of an officer at a crime scene?
94. What is the aim of preliminary investigation?
95. How should the investigating officer conduct the examination of the crime scene?
96. What should be done with physical evidence found at a crime scene?
97. What is evidence?
98. What does physical evidence include? Give examples.
99. What kind of evidence can be found at the scene of a crime?

100. What sort of biological evidence is used most nowadays?
101. What is trace evidence?
102. What is class evidence?
103. How physical and biological evidence could be collected?
104. What types of evidence do you know?
105. What is physical evidence?
106. In what way is circumstantial evidence different from physical evidence?
107. When is corroborative evidence very important?
108. What is the first responsibility of an officer at a crime scene?
109. What is the aim of preliminary investigation?
110. How should the investigating officer conduct the examination of the crime scene?
111. What should be done with physical evidence found at a crime scene?
- 112.** What are fingerprint identification methods used for?
113. How are fingerprints divided?
- 114.** What is the difference between patent and latent fingerprints?
115. How can latent fingerprints be visible?
116. How can crime scene fingerprints be detected?
117. What is a Forensic Dactyloscopy?
118. When was the first fingerprint classification worked out?
119. Why is fingerprinting the best means of identification?
120. Who may give help in obtaining latent prints?
121. Is forgery of fingerprints possible?
122. What was the first system of identification?
123. Who introduced dactyloscopy?
124. Why is fingerprinting the best means of identification?
125. How can a forged fingerprint be detected?
126. How must the examination of the crime scene be?
127. What is the primary responsibility of the search group?

128. Is it necessary to know where evidence is most likely to be found?
129. Who brings evidence back to the laboratory where examinations will be conducted?
130. What are made about the relevance of a particular item?
131. What must the criminalist draw on?
132. What types of forensic examinations do you know?
133. What information is analysed in the process of linguistic examination?
134. What documents does handwriting examination deal with?
135. What is traceology?
136. What is the origin of the word “trace”?
137. What do you know about trace examinations?
138. How many classes of chain impressions are there?
139. What is the most important class?
140. What class comprises visible prints?
141. What does the term ballistics refers to?
142. What is the Science of Forensic Ballistics of great significance in?
143. What does the flight path of a bullet include?
144. How can people be identified ?
145. What is supported by the philosophy of friction ridge identification?
146. Who can be identified from traces of their DNA from blood, skin, hair?
147. What is circumstantial evidence?
148. When does the investigators need corroborative evidence?

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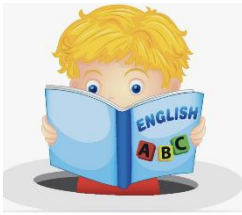
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## Appendix

### APPENDIX 1



## SUPPLEMENTARY READING

### №1. CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION INTRODUCTION

A body washes up on a lonely stretch of beach. A fire in a methamphetamine lab devastates an apartment building. A car accident claims the life of a driver during her trip home. These are all potential crime scenes.

By conducting a systematic examination of these areas, crime scene investigators uncover the physical evidence to help identify what happened and who was involved. This process must be conducted carefully and thoroughly to ensure that crucial evidence is collected and fragile evidence is not destroyed in the process.



At a scene, the case investigator and crime scene personnel work together to: define and secure areas that may contain evidence; examine and document the scene; collect physical evidence; and preserve, package and submit the evidence to the laboratory for analysis. With these key pieces of evidence, the investigator can attempt to reconstruct the elements of the crime.

The more thorough the crime scene team is at conducting its job, the more likely it is to accurately determine the facts of the case. The quality of the evidence and the manner in which it is handled will also impact the ability of the attorneys to argue the facts of the case and ultimately the jurors' ability to come to conclusions regarding guilt or innocence. (1306 печ.зн)

Crime	Scene	Investigation:	Introduction
<a href="https://www.forensicsciencesimplified.org/csi/index.htm">https://www.forensicsciencesimplified.org/csi/index.htm</a>		(дата	обращения:
21.04.2023)			

**Refer the article using the following:**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. It describes ... .
3. The author considers differences ... .
4. Much attention is given to ... .
5. It is interesting to note, that ... .
6. To make a conclusion I can

## **№ 2. DIGITAL EVIDENCE INTRODUCTION**

Digital devices are everywhere in today's world, helping people communicate locally and globally with ease. Most people immediately think of computers, cell phones and the Internet as the only sources for digital evidence, but any piece of technology that processes information can be used in a criminal way. For example, hand-held games can carry encoded messages between criminals and even newer household appliances, such as a refrigerator with a built-in TV, could be used to store, view and share illegal images. The important thing to know is that responders need to be able to recognize and properly seize potential digital evidence.

Digital evidence is defined as information and data of value to an investigation that is stored on, received or transmitted by an electronic device<sup>1</sup>. This evidence can

be acquired when electronic devices are seized and secured for examination. Digital evidence:

- Is latent (hidden), like fingerprints or DNA evidence
- Crosses jurisdictional borders quickly and easily
- Can be altered, damaged or destroyed with little effort
- Can be time sensitive

There are many sources of digital evidence, but for the purposes of this publication, the topic is divided into three major forensic categories of devices where evidence can be found: **Internet-based, stand-alone computers or devices, and mobile devices**. These areas tend to have different evidence-gathering processes, tools and concerns, and different types of crimes tend to lend themselves to one device or the other.

<sup>1</sup> *Electronic CSI, A Guide for First Responders, 2nd edition*, National Institute of Justice, April 2008

Digital

Evidence:

Introduction

<https://www.forensicsciencesimplified.org/digital/> (дата обращения: 21.04.2023)

**Refer the article using the following:**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. It describes ... .
3. The author considers differences ... .
4. Much attention is given to ... .
5. It is interesting to note, that ... .
6. To make a conclusion I can

### **№ 3. DNA EVIDENCE INTRODUCTION**

The establishment of DNA analysis within the criminal justice system in the mid-1980s revolutionized the field of forensic science. With subsequent refinement of DNA analysis methods in crime laboratories, even minute amounts of blood,

saliva, semen, skin cells or other biological material may be used to develop investigative leads, link a perpetrator or victim to a crime scene, or confirm or disprove an account of the crime.

Because of the accuracy and reliability of forensic DNA analysis, this evidence has also become an invaluable tool for exonerating individuals who have been wrongfully convicted.



The successes of DNA evidence in criminal trials has captured more than headlines, however—it has captured the public’s imagination as well. Jurors now increasingly expect DNA evidence to be presented in a wider array of cases, even when other types of evidence may be more valuable to the investigation.

DNA Evidence: Introduction  
<https://www.forensicsciencesimplified.org/dna/index.htm> (дата обращения: 21.04.2023)

**Refer the article using the following:**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. It describes ... .
3. The author considers differences ... .
4. Much attention is given to ... .
5. It is interesting to note, that ... .
6. To make a conclusion I can

## № 4. FINGERPRINT ANALYSIS INTRODUCTION

We touch things every day: a coffee cup, a car door, a computer keyboard. Each time we do, it is likely that we leave behind our unique signature—in our fingerprints.

No two people have exactly the same fingerprints. Even identical twins, with identical DNA, have different fingerprints. This uniqueness allows fingerprints to be used in all sorts of ways, including for background checks, biometric security, mass disaster identification, and of course, in criminal situations.



Fingerprint analysis has been used to identify suspects and solve crimes for more than 100 years, and it remains an extremely valuable tool for law enforcement. One of the most important uses for fingerprints is to help investigators link one crime scene to another involving the same person. Fingerprint identification also helps investigators to track a criminal's record, their previous arrests and convictions, to aid in sentencing, probation, parole and pardoning decisions.

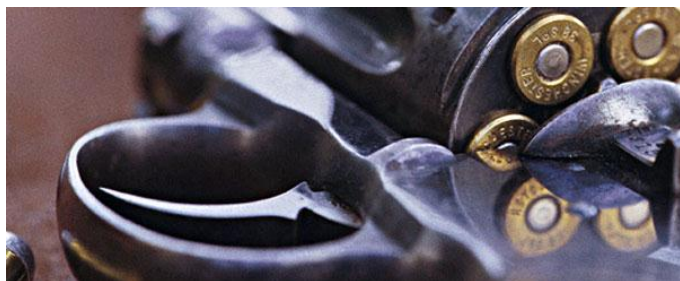
Fingerprint	Analysis:	Introduction
<a href="https://www.forensicsciencesimplified.org/prints/index.htm">https://www.forensicsciencesimplified.org/prints/index.htm</a>	(дата	обращения:
21.04.2023)		

## № 5. FIREARMS EXAMINATION INTRODUCTION

It's an all-too-common scenario: A person is found dead at a crime scene, the victim of a gunshot wound. Whether it's a cold-blooded robbery/homicide or a heated crime of passion, investigators must uncover the evidence and piece together the clues that will lead to the murder weapon. And with solid detective work and a bit of good fortune, the weapon will hopefully lead to the shooter.

The field of forensic firearms identification, sometimes called ballistics, is at its heart the ability of a firearms examiner to determine if a particular bullet or cartridge case was fired from a specific firearm. This determination can be made thanks to small, often microscopic markings on bullets or cartridge cases that are unique to ammunition fired from that firearm. Although the examiner cannot determine who actually fired a weapon, matching the ammunition to a weapon provides vital facts for the investigation.

In conjunction with this, the examiner has the ability to explain how a firearm functions and what safety features a firearm might have. This can have an impact on



investigations of suicides, unintentional shootings and accidental firearm discharge.

Firearms Examination:

Introduction <https://www.forensicsciencesimplified.org/firearms/index.htm> (дата обращения: 21.04.2023)

### Refer the article using the following:

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. It describes ... .
3. The author considers differences ... .
4. Much attention is given to ... .
5. It is interesting to note, that ... .
6. To make a conclusion I can



# Phrasal Verbs

1. back away — отступать, пятиться
2. back off — 1) отступить; 2) притормозить
3. be back — вернуться, возвращаться
4. be off — 1) уходить, уезжать; 2) быть свободным, неработающим
5. be out — отсутствовать, не быть дома, на месте
6. be over — окончиться, завершиться
7. be up — 1) проснуться; 2) быть бодрствующим; 3) подниматься
8. be up to — 1) собираться, намереваться что-л. сделать; 2) зависеть от
9. blow out — 1) разбиться вдребезги; 2) гаснуть; 3) взорвать; 4) погасить
10. blow up — 1) взорваться; выйти из себя; 2) взрывать
11. break down — полностью расстроиться; сломать(ся)
12. break in — 1) вмешиваться в разговор; 2) врваться, вламываться
13. break into — 1) вламываться; 2) озариться; разразиться; броситься
14. break off — 1) прервать(ся); 2) отделить(ся)
15. break out — 1) вырваться; 2) вспыхивать; 3) разразиться
16. break up — 1) прекращать; 2) расставаться; расходиться
17. burst out — 1) воскликнуть; 2) разразиться (смехом и т.п.); 3) вырваться
18. call back — 1) перезвонить; 2) позвать назад
19. calm down — успокаивать(ся)
20. carry on — продолжать заниматься чем-л.
21. carry out — выполнять, осуществлять (план, приказ, обещание ит.п.)

22. catch up — догнать, настичь, наверстать
23. check in — (за)регистрироваться
24. check out — 1) проверять, выяснять; 2) выписаться из
25. clean up — чистить(ся), убирать(ся), приводить в порядок
26. come across — натолкнуться на, случайно встретить
27. come along — 1) идти вместе, сопровождать; 2) приходить, появляться
28. come back — возвращаться
29. come by — 1) заходить, приходить; 2) доставать, получать
30. come down — спускаться, опускаться; падать
31. come forward — выходить вперед, выдвигаться
32. come from — происходить из, от (по причине), взяться
33. come in — 1) входить; 2) приходить, прибывать
34. come off — отделяться, отрываться, покидать, сходить, слезать
35. come on — 1) давай!, пошли!; 2) кончай!, брось!; 3) проходить, приходить
36. come out — 1) выходить; 2) появляться, возникать; 3) получаться
37. come over — приходить, подходить, заезжать
38. come up — 1) появляться, возникать; 2) подниматься, приближаться
39. count on — рассчитывать на что-л., кого-л.
40. cut off — 1) отрезать, отсекал; 2) прерывать
41. cut out — 1) вырезать; 2) прекращать(ся); 3) пресекать
42. end up — кончить, закончить, попасть, оказаться
43. fall down — падать, упасть, рухнуть
44. fall off — 1) падать; 2) отпадать, отваливаться
45. figure out — сообразить, выяснить, понять, разобраться
46. find out — выяснить, разузнать, обнаружить, найти
47. get along — 1) уживаться, ладить; 2) поживать; 3) справляться делами
48. get around — обойти, преодолеть; справиться; перехитрить
49. get away — 1) удрать, ускользнуть; 2) уходить
50. get back — вернуть(ся)

51. get down — опустить(ся)
52. get in — войти, забраться в, проникнуть, попасть в
53. get off — 1) выходить, покидать; 2) уносить, удалять; 3) уходи!
54. get on — 1) садиться на (в); 2) приступить к; 3) продолжить
55. get out — 1) уходить, уезжать; 2) выходить; 3) вынимать, вытаскивать
56. get over — 1) справиться; понять; 2) добраться до; 3) перейти, перелезть
57. get through — 1) проходить, проникать через; 2) выдержать, справиться
58. get up — 1) вставать, подниматься; 2) просыпаться
59. give up — 1) сдать, отказаться; оставить, бросить; 2) отдавать
60. go along — 1) соглашаться, поддерживать; 2) идти вместе, сопровождать
61. go around — 1) расхаживать повсюду; 2) обойти вокруг; 3) двигаться по кругу
62. go away — уходить, уезжать
63. go back — возвращаться
64. go by — 1) проходить/проезжать мимо; 2) проходить (о времени)
65. go down — спускаться, идти, ехать вниз
66. go in — входить
67. go off — уходить, уезжать; убежать, улетать
68. go on — 1) продолжай(те)!: 2) продолжать(ся); 3) происходить
69. go out — выходить
70. go over — 1) подойти, приехать; 2) повторять, перепроверять
71. go through — 1) пройти через, сквозь; 2) повторять; 3) тщательно изучать
72. go up — подниматься
73. grow up — вырастать, становиться взрослым
74. hang around — слоняться, бездельничать, болтаться без дела
75. hang on — 1) держи(те)сь!: 2) подожди(те)!: 3) цепляться, хвататься
76. hang up — 1) повесить, положить трубку; 2) висеть; 3) повесить что-л.
77. help out — помочь, выручить, вывести из затруднит. положения
78. hold on — 1) держи(те)сь!: 2) подожди(те); 3) держаться, вцепиться
79. hold out — протягивать, вытягивать

80. hold up — поднимать
81. keep on — продолжать
82. keep up — 1) не отставать; 2) продолжать; 3) поддерживать
83. knock down — 1) сбить с ног; 2) сносить, разрушать; 3) понижать
84. knock off — 1) уничтожить; 2) прекратить; 3) уронить, сбросить
85. knock out — 1) оглушить, вырубить; 2) поразить; 3) выбить
86. let in — впускать
87. let out — выпускать, освобождать
88. lie down — лечь, прилечь
89. line up — выстраивать(ся), становиться в линию, ряд, очередь
90. look back — оглядываться, оборачиваться
91. look down — смотреть, смотреть вниз
92. look for — 1) искать, подыскивать; 2) присматривать
93. look forward to — ожидать с удовольствием/с нетерпением
94. look out — 1) выглядывать; 2) быть осторожным
95. look over — 1) смотреть; 2) просматривать; осматривать
96. make out — 1) понимать, различать; 2) составлять; 3) справляться
97. make up — 1) составлять; 2) сочинять; 3) компенсировать
98. move in — 1) въезжать/ поселяться; 2) входить
99. move on — идти дальше; продолжать движение
100. move out — 1) съезжать; 2) выдвигаться, выходить
101. pass out — 1) терять сознание; 2) раздавать, распределять
102. pick up — взять, подхватить, подобрать, поднять (в очень широком смысле слова: любой предмет, человека, сигнал, звук, запах, след ит.п.)
103. point out — 1) указывать; 2) подчеркивать; 3) заметить
104. pull a way — 1) отъезжать, трогаться; 2) отпрянуть, отстраниться
105. pull off — 1) снимать, стаскивать; 2) справиться, выполнить; 3) съехать
106. pull on — 1) натягивать (одевать); 2) тянуть (на себя)
107. pull out — 1) вытаскивать, вынимать; 2) отъезжать, выезжать

108. pull up — подъезжать, останавливаться
109. put a way — убирать, отложить, прятать
110. put down — положить, опустить
111. put in — вставлять
112. put on — 1) надевать, одевать; 2) включать, приводить в действие
113. put out — 1) вытягивать; 2) выставлять; 3) тушить
114. put up — 1) поднимать; 2) строить; 3) финансировать
115. run away — убежать, удирать
116. run into — встретить, столкнуться, наскочить
117. run off — удирать, убежать, сбегать
118. run out — 1) выбегать; 2) кончаться, истощаться
119. run over — 1) подбегать; 2) переехать, задавить
120. set down — поставить, положить
121. set off — 1) отправляться (в путь); 2) вызывать (действие)
122. set up — устраивать, организовывать, создавать
123. settle down — 1) усаживаться; 2) поселяться; 3) успокаиваться
124. shoot out — выскочить, вылететь
125. show up — появляться, приходить
126. shut down — 1) закрыть, прикрыть; 2) выключить, отключить
127. shut up — заставить замолчать, заткнуть
128. sit back — откинуться назад/на спинку сиденья
129. sit down — садиться, усаживаться, занимать место
130. sit up — приподняться, сесть из лежачего положения
131. spread out — растягивать(ся), развертывать(ся), расширять(ся)
132. stand by — 1) приготовиться; 2) ждать; 3) поддерживать
133. stand out — выделяться, выступать, быть заметным
134. stand up — вставать, выпрямляться
135. stick out — 1) торчать, выпирать; 2) вытягивать, протягивать
136. switch off — выключать

137. switch on — включать
138. take away — 1) убирать, забирать; 2) отбирать, отнимать
139. take back — 1) отдать обратно/назад; 2) взять назад/обратно
140. take in — 1) вбирать, воспринимать; 2) впустить, приютить
141. take off — 1) снимать (с себя); 2) уходить, уезжать
142. take on — приобретать, принимать (форму, вид, свойство и т.п.)
143. take out — вынимать, вытаскивать
144. take over — захватить, овладеть, взять под контроль
145. take up — 1) занимать (место); 2) заняться чем-л.; 3) подхватить
146. throw up — 1) выкинуть - тошнить, рвать; 2) вскинуть, поднять
147. turn around — оборачиваться
148. turn away — отворачиваться
149. turn back — 1) повернуться снова, опять; 2) повернуть назад, отступить
150. turn down — 1) отвергать, отклонять; 2) убавлять, уменьшать
151. turn into — превращать(ся) в кого-л. или во что-л.
152. turn off — 1) выключать; 2) сворачивать, поворачивать
153. turn on — включать
154. turn out — оказаться, получиться, "выйти"
155. turn over — 1) переворачивать(ся); 2) передавать
156. turn up — появляться
157. wake up — 1) просыпаться; 2) будить кого-л.
158. walk around — ходить, бродить повсюду
159. walk away — уходить
160. walk back — возвращаться, идти назад/обратно
161. walk in — входить
162. walk off — уходить
163. walk out — выходить
164. walk over — подойти, подходить
165. walk up — подойти, подходить

166. watch out — 1) остерегаться, быть начеку; 2) присматривать (for- за)
167. wind up — очутиться, оказаться; завершиться чем-л.
168. work out — 1) понять, разобраться; 2) спланировать; 3)получиться
169. work up — 1) выработать, создать; 2) волноваться, расстраиваться
170. write down — записывать, излагать письменно



### English Irregular Verbs with Phonetic Transcription

Infinitive		Past Tense		Past Participle		Перевод
<b>arise</b>	[ə'raɪz]	<b>arose</b>	[ə'rəʊz]	<b>arisen</b>	[ə'riz(ə)n]	возникать, появляться
<b>awake</b>	[ə'weɪk]	<b>awoke</b>	[ə'wəʊk]	<b>awoken</b>	[ə'wəʊkən]	будить, просыпаться
<b>be</b>	[bi:]	<b>was, were</b>	[wɒz], [wɜ:]	<b>been</b>	[bi:n]	быть
<b>bear</b>	[bɛə]	<b>bore</b>	[bɔ:]	<b>born</b>	[bɔ:n]	рождать, приносить
<b>beat</b>	[bi:t]	<b>beat</b>	[bi:t]	<b>beaten</b>	['bi:tn]	бить
<b>become</b>	[bɪ 'kʌm]	<b>became</b>	[bɪ 'keɪm]	<b>become</b>	[bɪ 'kʌm]	становиться
<b>begin</b>	[bɪ 'ɡɪn]	<b>began</b>	[bɪ 'ɡæŋ]	<b>begun</b>	[bɪ 'ɡʌŋ]	начинать(ся)
<b>bend</b>	[bend]	<b>bent</b>	[bent]	<b>bent</b>	[bent]	гнуть, сгибать
<b>bind</b>	[baɪnd]	<b>bound</b>	[baʊnd]	<b>bound</b>	[baʊnd]	связывать
<b>bite</b>	[baɪt]	<b>bit</b>	[bɪt]	<b>bitten</b>	['bɪtn]	кусать(ся)
<b>bleed</b>	[bli:d]	<b>bled</b>	[bled]	<b>bled</b>	[bled]	кровоточить
<b>blow</b>	[bləʊ]	<b>blew</b>	[blu:]	<b>blown</b>	[bləʊn]	дуть

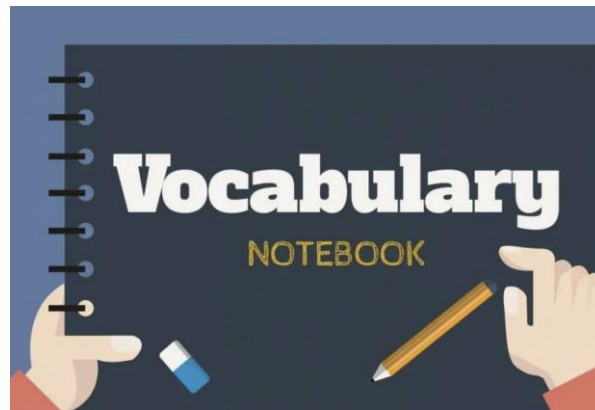
<b>Infinitive</b>		<b>Past Tense</b>		<b>Past Participle</b>		<b>Перевод</b>
<b>break</b>	[breɪk]	<b>broke</b>	[brəʊk]	<b>broken</b>	['brəʊkən]	ломать(ся)
<b>breed</b>	[bri:d]	<b>bred</b>	[bred]	<b>bred</b>	[bred]	воспитывать
<b>bring</b>	[brɪŋ]	<b>brought</b>	[brɔ:t]	<b>brought</b>	[brɔ:t]	приносить
<b>build</b>	[bɪld]	<b>built</b>	[bɪlt]	<b>built</b>	[bɪlt]	строить
<b>burn</b>	[bɜ:rn]	<b>burnt</b>	[bɜ:nt]	<b>burnt</b>	[bɜ:nt]	гореть, жечь
<b>burst</b>	[bɜ:st]	<b>burst</b>	[bɜ:st]	<b>burst</b>	[bɜ:st]	разразиться, взрывать(ся)
<b>buy</b>	[baɪ]	<b>bought</b>	[bɔ:t]	<b>bought</b>	[bɔ:t]	покупать
<b>cast</b>	[kɑ:st]	<b>cast</b>	[kɑ:st]	<b>cast</b>	[kɑ:st]	кинуть, лить (металл)
<b>catch</b>	[kætʃ]	<b>caught</b>	[kɔ:t]	<b>caught</b>	[kɔ:t]	ловить, схватывать
<b>choose</b>	[tʃu:z]	<b>chose</b>	[tʃəʊz]	<b>chosen</b>	['tʃəʊzən]	выбирать, подбирать
<b>come</b>	[kʌm]	<b>came</b>	[keɪm]	<b>come</b>	[kʌm]	приходить
<b>cost</b>	[kɒst]	<b>cost</b>	[kɒst]	<b>cost</b>	[kɒst]	стоять
<b>cut</b>	[kʌt]	<b>cut</b>	[kʌt]	<b>cut</b>	[kʌt]	резать
<b>dig</b>	[dɪg]	<b>dug</b>	[dʌg]	<b>dug</b>	[dʌg]	рыть, копать
<b>do</b>	[du:]	<b>did</b>	[dɪd]	<b>done</b>	[dʌn]	делать
<b>draw</b>	[drɔ:]	<b>drew</b>	[dru:]	<b>drawn</b>	[drɔ:n]	рисовать, тащить
<b>dream</b>	[dri:m]	<b>dreamt</b>	[dremt]	<b>dreamt</b>	[dremt]	мечтать, сниться
<b>drink</b>	[drɪŋk]	<b>drank</b>	[dræŋk]	<b>drunk</b>	[drʌŋk]	пить
<b>drive</b>	[draɪv]	<b>drove</b>	[drəʊv]	<b>driven</b>	['drɪvən]	водить
<b>eat</b>	[i:t]	<b>ate</b>	[eɪt, et]	<b>eaten</b>	['i:tən]	есть
<b>fall</b>	[fɔ:l]	<b>fell</b>	[fel]	<b>fallen</b>	['fɔ:lən]	падать
<b>feed</b>	[fi:d]	<b>fed</b>	[fed]	<b>fed</b>	[fed]	кормить
<b>feel</b>	[fi:l]	<b>felt</b>	[felt]	<b>felt</b>	[felt]	чувствовать
<b>fight</b>	[faɪt]	<b>fought</b>	[fɔ:t]	<b>fought</b>	[fɔ:t]	бороться
<b>find</b>	[faɪnd]	<b>found</b>	[faʊnd]	<b>found</b>	[faʊnd]	находить
<b>fit</b>	[fɪt]	<b>fit</b>	[fɪt]	<b>fit</b>	[fɪt]	подходить по размеру
<b>fly</b>	[flaɪ]	<b>flew</b>	[flu:]	<b>flown</b>	[fləʊn]	летать

<b>Infinitive</b>		<b>Past Tense</b>		<b>Past Participle</b>		<b>Перевод</b>
<b>forget</b>	[fər 'get]	<b>forgot</b>	[fər 'gɒt]	<b>forgotten</b>	[fər 'gɒtɪn]	забывать
<b>forgive</b>	[fər 'gɪv]	<b>forgave</b>	[fər 'geɪv]	<b>forgiven</b>	[fər 'gɪvən]	прощать
<b>freeze</b>	[fri:z]	<b>froze</b>	[frouz]	<b>frozen</b>	['frouzən]	замерзать
<b>get</b>	[get]	<b>got</b>	[gɒt]	<b>got</b>	[gɒt]	получать
<b>give</b>	[gɪv]	<b>gave</b>	[geɪv]	<b>given</b>	['gɪvən]	давать
<b>go</b>	[gou]	<b>went</b>	[went]	<b>gone</b>	[gɒn]	идти, ходить
<b>grow</b>	[grou]	<b>grew</b>	[gru:]	<b>grown</b>	[groun]	расти
<b>hang</b>	[hæŋ]	<b>hung</b>	[hʌŋ]	<b>hung</b>	[hʌŋ]	висеть, развешивать
<b>have</b>	[hæv]	<b>had</b>	[hæd]	<b>had</b>	[hæd]	иметь
<b>hear</b>	[hiə]	<b>heard</b>	[hɜ:rd]	<b>heard</b>	[hɜ:rd]	слышать
<b>hide</b>	[haɪd]	<b>hid</b>	[hɪd]	<b>hidden</b>	['hɪdn]	прятать
<b>hit</b>	[hɪt]	<b>hit</b>	[hɪt]	<b>hit</b>	[hɪt]	попадать в цель
<b>hold</b>	[hould]	<b>held</b>	[held]	<b>held</b>	[held]	держать
<b>hurt</b>	[hɜ:rt]	<b>hurt</b>	[hɜ:rt]	<b>hurt</b>	[hɜ:rt]	ранить, ушибить
<b>keep</b>	[ki:p]	<b>kept</b>	[kept]	<b>kept</b>	[kept]	держать, сохранять
<b>kneel</b>	[ni:l]	<b>knelt</b>	[nelt]	<b>knelt</b>	[nelt]	становиться на колени
<b>knit</b>	[nɪt]	<b>knit</b>	[nɪt]	<b>knit</b>	[nɪt]	вязать (спицами)
<b>know</b>	[nou]	<b>knew</b>	[nu:]	<b>known</b>	[noun]	знать
<b>lay</b>	[lei]	<b>laid</b>	[leɪd]	<b>laid</b>	[leɪd]	класть, положить
<b>lead</b>	[li:d]	<b>led</b>	[led]	<b>led</b>	[led]	вести, возглавлять
<b>lean</b>	[li:n]	<b>leant</b>	[lent]	<b>leant</b>	[lent]	наклоняться
<b>learn</b>	[lɜ:rn]	<b>learnt</b>	[lɜ:rnɪt]	<b>learnt</b>	[lɜ:rnɪt]	учить
<b>leave</b>	[li:v]	<b>left</b>	[left]	<b>left</b>	[left]	оставлять, покидать
<b>lend</b>	[lend]	<b>lent</b>	[lent]	<b>lent</b>	[lent]	занимать, одалживать
<b>let</b>	[let]	<b>let</b>	[let]	<b>let</b>	[let]	позволять

<b>Infinitive</b>		<b>Past Tense</b>		<b>Past Participle</b>		<b>Перевод</b>
<b>lie</b>	[lai]	<b>lay</b>	[leɪ]	<b>lain</b>	[leɪn]	лежать
<b>light</b>	[laɪt]	<b>lit</b>	[lɪt]	<b>lit</b>	[lɪt]	освещать, зажигать
<b>lose</b>	[luːz]	<b>lost</b>	[lɒst]	<b>lost</b>	[lɒst]	терять
<b>make</b>	[meɪk]	<b>made</b>	[meɪd]	<b>made</b>	[meɪd]	делать
<b>mean</b>	[miːn]	<b>meant</b>	[ment]	<b>meant</b>	[ment]	значить
<b>meet</b>	[miːt]	<b>met</b>	[met]	<b>met</b>	[met]	встречать
<b>mistake</b>	[mis'teɪk]	<b>mistook</b>	[mis'tʊk]	<b>mistaken</b>	[mis'teɪk(e)n]	ошибаться
<b>pay</b>	[peɪ]	<b>paid</b>	[peɪd]	<b>paid</b>	[peɪd]	платить
<b>put</b>	[pʊt]	<b>put</b>	[pʊt]	<b>put</b>	[pʊt]	класть, ставить
<b>read</b>	[riːd]	<b>read</b>	[red]	<b>read</b>	[red]	читать
<b>ride</b>	[raɪd]	<b>rode</b>	[rəʊd]	<b>ridden</b>	['rɪdn]	ехать верхом
<b>ring</b>	[rɪŋ]	<b>rang</b>	[ræŋ]	<b>rung</b>	[rʌŋ]	звонить, звенеть
<b>rise</b>	[raɪz]	<b>rose</b>	[rəʊz]	<b>risen</b>	['rɪzən]	подниматься
<b>run</b>	[rʌn]	<b>ran</b>	[ræn]	<b>run</b>	[rʌn]	бежать
<b>say</b>	[seɪ]	<b>said</b>	[sed]	<b>said</b>	[sed]	говорить
<b>see</b>	[siː]	<b>saw</b>	[sɔː]	<b>seen</b>	[siːn]	видеть
<b>seek</b>	[siːk]	<b>sought</b>	[sɔːt]	<b>sought</b>	[sɔːt]	искать
<b>sell</b>	[sel]	<b>sold</b>	[sould]	<b>sold</b>	[sould]	продавать
<b>send</b>	[send]	<b>sent</b>	[sent]	<b>sent</b>	[sent]	посылать
<b>set</b>	[set]	<b>set</b>	[set]	<b>set</b>	[set]	класть, ставить
<b>shake</b>	[ʃeɪk]	<b>shook</b>	[ʃʊk]	<b>shaken</b>	['ʃeɪkən]	трясти
<b>shine</b>	[ʃaɪn]	<b>shone</b>	[ʃaʊn, ʃɒn]	<b>shone</b>	[ʃaʊn, ʃɒn]	светить, сиять, блестеть
<b>shoot</b>	[ʃuːt]	<b>shot</b>	[ʃɒt]	<b>shot</b>	[ʃɒt]	стрелять
<b>show</b>	[ʃəʊ]	<b>showed</b>	[ʃəʊd]	<b>shown</b>	[ʃəʊn]	показывать
<b>shrink</b>	[ʃrɪŋk]	<b>shrank</b>	[ʃræŋk]	<b>shrunk</b>	[ʃrʌŋk]	садиться (о материале), уменьшать(ся), сокращать(ся)

<b>Infinitive</b>		<b>Past Tense</b>		<b>Past Participle</b>		<b>Перевод</b>
<b>shut</b>	[ʃʌt]	<b>shut</b>	[ʃʌt]	<b>shut</b>	[ʃʌt]	закрывать
<b>sing</b>	[sɪŋ]	<b>sang</b>	[sæŋ]	<b>sung</b>	[sʌŋ]	петь
<b>sink</b>	[sɪŋk]	<b>sank</b>	[sæŋk]	<b>sunk</b>	[sʌŋk]	тонуть
<b>sit</b>	[sɪt]	<b>sat</b>	[sæt]	<b>sat</b>	[sæt]	сидеть
<b>sleep</b>	[sli:p]	<b>slept</b>	[slept]	<b>slept</b>	[slept]	спать
<b>smell</b>	[smel]	<b>smelt</b>	[smelt]	<b>smelt</b>	[smelt]	нюхать, пахнуть
<b>slide</b>	[slaid]	<b>slid</b>	[slid]	<b>slid</b>	[slid]	скользить
<b>sow</b>	[sou]	<b>sowed</b>	[soud]	<b>sown</b>	[soun]	сеять, засевать
<b>smell</b>	[smel]	<b>smelled</b>	[smeld]	<b>smelled</b>	[smeld]	нюхать, пахнуть
<b>speak</b>	[spi:k]	<b>spoke</b>	[spouk]	<b>spoken</b>	['spoukən]	говорить
<b>spell</b>	[spel]	<b>spelt</b>	[spelt]	<b>spelt</b>	[spelt]	произносить по буквам
<b>spend</b>	[spend]	<b>spent</b>	[spent]	<b>spent</b>	[spent]	тратить
<b>spill</b>	[spɪl]	<b>spilt</b>	[spɪlt]	<b>spilt</b>	[spɪlt]	проливать
<b>spit</b>	[spɪt]	<b>spat</b>	[spæt]	<b>spat</b>	[spæt]	плевать
<b>split</b>	[splɪt]	<b>split</b>	[splɪt]	<b>split</b>	[splɪt]	расщеплять
<b>spoil</b>	[spɔɪl]	<b>spoilt</b>	[spɔɪlt]	<b>spoilt</b>	[spɔɪlt]	портить
<b>spread</b>	[spred]	<b>spread</b>	[spred]	<b>spread</b>	[spred]	распространя ть(ся)
<b>stand</b>	[stænd]	<b>stood</b>	[stʊd]	<b>stood</b>	[stʊd]	стоять
<b>steal</b>	[sti:l]	<b>stole</b>	[stɔul]	<b>stolen</b>	['stɔulən]	воровать
<b>stick</b>	[stɪk]	<b>stuck</b>	[stʌk]	<b>stuck</b>	[stʌk]	приклеивать( ся), застревать, упорствовать
<b>sting</b>	[stɪŋ]	<b>stung</b>	[stʌŋ]	<b>stung</b>	[stʌŋ]	жалить
<b>strike</b>	[straɪk]	<b>struck</b>	[strʌk]	<b>struck</b>	[strʌk]	ударять, бастовать
<b>strive</b>	[straɪv]	<b>strove</b>	[strəʊv]	<b>striven</b>	['strɪvn]	стараться, стремиться
<b>swear</b>	[sweə]	<b>swore</b>	[swɔ:]	<b>sworn</b>	[swɔ:n]	давать клятву
<b>sweep</b>	[swi:p]	<b>swept</b>	[swept]	<b>swept</b>	[swept]	мести, подметать

<b>Infinitiv e</b>		<b>Past Tense</b>		<b>Past Participle</b>		<b>Перевод</b>
<b>swim</b>	[swɪm]	<b>swam</b>	[swæm]	<b>swum</b>	[swʌm]	плавать
<b>take</b>	[teɪk]	<b>took</b>	[tʊk]	<b>taken</b>	['teɪkən]	брать, взять
<b>teach</b>	[ti:tʃ]	<b>taught</b>	[tɔ:t]	<b>taught</b>	[tɔ:t]	учить
<b>tear</b>	[teə]	<b>tore</b>	[tɔ:]	<b>torn</b>	[tɔ:n]	рвать
<b>tell</b>	[tel]	<b>told</b>	[tould]	<b>told</b>	[tould]	рассказывать
<b>think</b>	[θɪŋk]	<b>thought</b>	[θɔ:t]	<b>thought</b>	[θɔ:t]	думать
<b>throw</b>	[θrou]	<b>threw</b>	[θru:]	<b>thrown</b>	[θroun]	бросать
<b>understand</b>	[ʌndər'stænd]	<b>understood</b>	[ʌndər'stʊd]	<b>understood</b>	[ʌndər'stʊd]	понимать
<b>upset</b>	[ʌp'set]	<b>upset</b>	[ʌp'set]	<b>upset</b>	[ʌp'set]	опрокидывать, расстраивать (планы), огорчать
<b>wake</b>	[weɪk]	<b>woke</b>	[wouk]	<b>woken</b>	['woukən]	просыпаться
<b>wear</b>	[weə]	<b>wore</b>	[wɔ:]	<b>worn</b>	[wɔ:n]	носить
<b>weep</b>	[wi:p]	<b>wept</b>	[wept]	<b>wept</b>	[wept]	плакать
<b>wet</b>	[wet]	<b>wet</b>	[wet]	<b>wet</b>	[wet]	мочить, увлажнять
<b>win</b>	[wɪn]	<b>won</b>	[wʌn]	<b>won</b>	[wʌn]	выигрывать, побеждать
<b>wind</b>	[waɪnd]	<b>wound</b>	[waʊnd]	<b>wound</b>	[waʊnd]	извиваться, обматывать, заводить (часы)
<b>write</b>	[raɪt]	<b>wrote</b>	[rou]	<b>written</b>	['rɪtɪn]	писать



### English-English Forensic Vocabulary

**Abrasion** – An injury to the skin that removes the epithelial layer.

**Accused** :- A person charged with a criminal offense. He is still not convicted of the crime.

**Acquittal**- A courtroom verdict in which a criminal defendant has not been found

**AFIS**—Automated Fingerprint Identification System

**Algor Mortis** – The reduction in body temperature after death.

**Asphyxia** – Death caused by suffocation as a result of the lack of oxygen and increase of carbon dioxide in the blood. Also known as apnoea.

**Back spatter**—blood directed back toward the source of energy or force that caused the spatter; often associated with entrance gunshot wounds.

**Ballistic fingerprinting**– Ballistic fingerprinting is a method used to analyze and compare the unique markings left on bullets and cartridge cases to identify the firearm used in a crime.

**Blow flies**—large metallic looking flies often attracted to a dead body immediately after death.

**Cadaveric Spasm** – The sudden rigidity of the muscles immediately after death.

**Castoff pattern**—bloodstain pattern created when blood is released or thrown from a blood-bearing object in motion.

**Chain of Custody/Evidence-** A continuous succession of persons responsible for the evidence with the purpose to ensure there is neither alteration nor loss of evidence: the documentation of the chain of custody is a record of times, places, and persons who have been responsible for the evidence. Transfers should be kept to a minimum and when transfers are made, they should be documented carefully. All transfers of custody of evidence must be logged with: the name of the persons transferring custody-the name of the persons receiving custody-and the date and time of each transfer: the documentation may be attached to the evidence envelope.

**Circumstantial Evidence** – Evidence from which a logical conclusion of a fact may be drawn.

**CODIS** – The Combined DNA Index System, the FBI database of genetic information

**Contusion** – A soft hemorrhage from a blunt trauma.

**Corpus Delicti** – The essential body of facts that suggest a crime has occurred. From the Latin ‘body of crime’. All the parts of the crime scene are considered as corpus delicti.

**Crime Scene Staging** – The alteration or manipulation of a crime scene in order to reduce its evidentiary value or to misguide the investigator.

**Criminal Profiling** –**The analysis of the crime scene and crime patterns to assign relevant characteristics to a perpetrator in order to aid law enforcement in narrowing the field of suspects.**

**Culprit:-** One who is found guilty of an offence after the investigation. He/She is also called as the criminal, perpetrator or offender.

**Direct evidence**—information that established fact, for example, an eyewitness’ testimony that the defendant fired the fatal shot.

**Drip pattern**—bloodstain pattern resulting from blood dripping into blood.

**Electrocution** - Death brought about by electricity.

**Equivocal death**—manner of death (homicide, suicide, accident) remains undetermined after a complete investigation.

**Evidence** – Any items, in any state of matter or in any form encountered at the scene of crime and are included in a legal investigation for the jury’s or judge’s consideration in the determination of an individual’s guilt or innocence.

**Exemplar**—representative item usually in undamaged or less damaged condition to which a damaged item can be compared.

**Expert Witness** – An individual with a specialized knowledge of a certain field that can assist in the understanding of complicated information or offer an expert opinion in the court of law. Example: Forensic Expert, Ballistic Expert etc.

**Expired blood**—blood propelled from the nose, mouth, or a wound as a result of air pressure and/or air flow.

**Exsanguination**—bleeding to death

**Facial recognition**– Facial recognition is a technology that uses algorithms to identify and verify a person’s identity based on their facial features.

**Facial Reconstruction** - Reconstruction of unidentified human remains is done by modeling clay, representing muscle, tissue and skin, over the skull. On the forehead, margins of the eyes, cheekbones, bridge of the nose, above the lips, and the chin, facial shape is closely related to skull contour. However, the shape of the eyes and eyelids, the tip of the nose, and the lips cannot be predicted from the skull, and these are important features in facial recognition. Advances in 3-D computer modeling are aiding in and may soon replace a sculpted facial reconstruction.

**Forensic anthropology**– **Forensic anthropology is the study of human remains to determine the cause of death, identify the individual, and provide evidence for criminal investigations.**

**Forensic archaeology**– Forensic archaeology involves the excavation and analysis of buried human remains and associated evidence to aid in criminal investigations and provide historical context.

**Forensic botany**– Forensic botany is the use of plant evidence, such as pollen or plant fragments, to link suspects, victims, or crime scenes in criminal investigations.

**Forensic entomology**– Forensic entomology is the study of insects, their life cycles, and their behavior to estimate the time of death and provide evidence in criminal investigations.

**Forensic entomology**– Forensic entomology is the study of insects, their life cycles, and their behavior to estimate the time of death and provide evidence in criminal investigations.

**Forensic geology**– Forensic geology is the study of rocks, minerals, and soil to provide evidence and geological context in criminal investigations, such as identifying the origin of soil samples found at a crime scene.

**Forensic linguistics**– Forensic linguistics is the application of linguistic analysis and techniques to investigate and solve crimes, such as analyzing voice recordings or deciphering coded messages.

**Forensic toxicology**– Forensic toxicology is the analysis of bodily fluids and tissues to determine the presence of drugs, poisons, or other chemicals that may have contributed to a person's death or impairment.

**Handwriting analysis** - The examination and interpretation of handwriting to determine characteristics or personality traits.

**Hanging**—Suspension from a cord wound around the neck.

**High velocity impact spatter**—bloodstain pattern caused by a high velocity force or impact of approximately 100 feet or more per second, such as the force produced by a gunshot; the spatter is characterized by a mist-like dispersion; most mist-like droplets are usually 0.1 mm or smaller.

**Homicide** – Murder, a death caused by another person.

**Hypostasis (Livor Mortis)** – Also known as lividity. The pooling of blood at the lowest parts of the body. Usually commences between six and eight hours after death has occurred.

**Hypothermia** - This situation occurs when the core temperature of one's body falls below normal. It is the failure of the body to maintain adequate production of heat under conditions of extreme cold.

**Hypoxia** – Decrease in oxygen to the brain.

**IBIS**—Integrated Ballistics Information System—a database used for acquiring, storing, and analyzing images of bullets and cartridge casings.

**Impact spatter**—bloodstain pattern created when blood receives a blow or force resulting in the random dispersion of smaller drops.

**Impression Evidence** – The evidence left by anything that leaves a kind of impression at the scene or on an item, such as footprints, tire tracks, toolmarks, bite marks, fingerprints etc.

**Incendiary fire**—fire intentionally caused by human activity.

**Indent** – An impression left on paper caused by the force from a pen tip.

**Junk DNA**—the discovery that much of the DNA in every cell was repeated sequence DNA that doesn't code for proteins and led to speculation that the repeat sequence DNA had no function.

**Laceration** – The splitting or tearing of the skin.

**Ligature strangulation**—Strangulation without suspension using some form of cord-like object called a garrote.

**Maggots** - The larvae of flies and other insects that live on rotting food.

**Manner of Death** – The way in which death was caused; homicide, suicide, accidental, natural, or undetermined.

**Manual strangulation**—Strangulation using the fingers or other extremity

**Mechanism of death**—abnormality produced by the cause of death which is incompatible with life.

**Medium velocity impact spatter**—bloodstains produced when a blood source has been subjected to a medium velocity force (5-25 feet per second); beating usually produces this type of spatter .

**NDNAD** – National DNA Database, the UK's database of DNA profiles

**Oblique lighting**—lighting cast at angle almost parallel with an object to show detail by creating shadows. The light at any angle other than 90 degree is often called as oblique light.

**PERK** - The Physical Evidence Recovery Kit, or PERK, is a kit used to collect evidence.

**Point of origin**—three dimensional point or area from which the blood that produced a bloodstain originated; determined by projecting angles of impact or well-defined bloodstains back to an axis constructed through the point or area of convergence. It is also used for fire in cases of arson.

**Polygraph** – A lie detector test that measures physiological responses to determine truthfulness.

**Rigor mortis** - The stiffening of the body muscles after death.

**Serial Killer** – An individual who has murdered three or more people with a cooling-off period in between. This cooling off period can be in days or months.

**Signature Crime** – A crime scene bearing the individual ‘stamp’ of a particular offender. It is not a physical stamp, however a particular pattern opted by the criminal or a particular symbol left at the crime scene.

**Skeleton bloodstain**—bloodstain consisting only of an outer periphery after the central area is removed by wiping when the liquid was partially dry.

**Strangling** is compression of the neck that may lead to unconsciousness or death by causing an increasingly hypoxic state in the brain.

**Strangulation** - The condition of having respiration stopped by compression of the air passage.

**Suicide** – a death caused by same person (killing of self).

**Suspect**:- Person suspected of committing a crime. There can be one or more suspects in a crime or criminal activity. However, few of them can be accused or convicted as criminal.

**Testimonial Evidence** - statements or the spoken word from the victim(s) or witness(es).

**Trace Evidence** – Minute pieces of evidence found at the crime scene, including fibre, hair, glass, seed, and soil.



**EXAM QUESTIONS FOR SELF-CONTROLE**

1. Where do you study?
2. What is your future profession?
3. What problems are you to handle in your future work?
4. Is your future profession difficult?
5. Are the trainees to wear a special uniform?
6. What is the CID man responsible for?
7. How many special institutions in the USA are working in the field of law enforcement professional education?
8. What are the famous agencies of police training of the Justice Department?
9. What are the main tasks of police training at the Sacramento State College?
10. What professional skills and abilities are you to get at the KU?
11. What subjects do you study at the KU?
12. What foreign languages and special subjects do you study here?
13. What is the final object of your training at the KU?
14. How many years do you study at the KU?
15. Are there many lecture-halls, classrooms and special laboratories at your institute?
16. How are they equipped?
17. What helps our cadets to become skilled and well-trained police officer?
18. What does the British Parliament consist of?

19. How often are British Parliamentary elections held?
20. What is the President of the USA?
21. How often do Americans choose their new President?
22. Who of the US presidents was elected for a fourth term?
23. What is the seat of the US Congress?
24. What are the two chambers of the American Congress?
25. How often do elections in the House of Representatives take place?
26. What is the military center of the USA?
27. Who was the first President to live in the White House?
28. What branches is the government of the USA composed of?
29. Who does the highest executive power in the United States belong to?
30. What kind of person must the President of the USA be?
31. What are some of the functions of the President?
32. Who is the legislative power vested in?
33. How many chambers does the Congress consist of?
34. How many members are there in the Senate in the House of Representatives?
35. What must all bills and resolutions pass in order to become a law?
36. What is the head of the judicial branch of power in the United States?
37. Who does the Supreme Court of the United States consist of?
38. Where are most of the criminal and civil cases tried?
39. What kind of government does each state in the USA have?
40. What kind of state is Great Britain?
41. In what way do the monopolists achieve their power over the government in Britain?
42. What are the branches of power in the United Kingdom?
43. What is the highest legislative body in the United Kingdom?
44. What do the executive bodies of Great Britain consist of?
45. What kind of organ is the House of Lords?

46. Who is responsible for directing national policy in Great Britain?
47. Who is responsible for the operation of public services in Great Britain?
48. What are local authorities responsible for?
49. What can you say about the Prime Minister of Great Britain?
50. When was the Russian Federation set up?
51. What is Russia under the Constitution?
52. What can you say about the President of the Russian Federation?
53. What are the functions of the Russian President?
54. How often are general elections held in Russian Federation?
55. When was the last general election held?
56. How is the Russian President elected?
57. What is within the Russian President's prerogative?
58. What is the legislative power vested in?
59. What is the upper chamber of the Russian Parliament?
60. What is the lower chamber of the Russian Parliament?
61. How many representatives does the Federation Council include?
62. How many deputies does the State Duma consist of?
63. What does the Russian executive power belong to?
64. Who is the head of the Russian Government?
65. What is the Russian judicial branch represented by?
66. What can you say about the Supreme Court?
67. What is the state symbol of Russia?
68. What is the Russian national coat of arms?
69. Who was the founder of the British police?
70. What does "walking the beat" mean?
71. Why are British police cars called "jam-sandwich" cars in colloquial speech?
72. Is there a single police force, organized by central government?
73. What is the major difference in police organization between Britain and some other countries?

74. When do British police forces co-operate with each other?
75. What is the name of London's police headquarters?
76. In what situations can policemen carry arms?
77. What are the ranks of policemen?
78. What is the job of CID officers?
79. What are the duties of traffic wardens?
80. What is Scotland Yard and what does it do?
81. What was the public sentiment about the first Scotland Yard plainclothes police agents?
82. When did Scotland Yard set up its Criminal Investigation Department?
83. What were the CID's initial duties?
84. What is the CID nowadays?
85. Which parts of London are covered by the Metropolitan Police?
86. What are the Metropolitan Police's Duties?
87. Who is the administrative head of Scotland Yard?
88. What is the structure of the CID?
89. What assistance does the Yard render to the countries of the Commonwealth?
90. What does the FBI handle?
91. What are the main divisions of the FBI you can name?
92. What are the matters within the FBI jurisdiction?
93. In what way are the FBI Agents devoting their efforts to the fight against organized crime?
94. Where can valuable leads in an investigation be found very often?
95. How many special projects are currently handled by the Interpol?
96. What is Europol?
97. When did it start its work?
98. What is the aim of Europol?
99. What international crimes does Europol fight against?

100. Does Europol any executive powers? What does it mean?
101. What can you say about structure of this organization?
102. Is there any difference between Europol and Interpol? What are their roles in the fight against organized crime?
103. What developments made it easier for criminals to move around the world?
104. Who are being subjected to increasing pressure from criminals?
105. Does the term «international crime» refer only to specific types of offence defined in law?
106. What does the term «transnational crime» mean?
107. How many groups of transnational crimes can you name according to UN's classification?
108. What offences are covered by international conventions?
109. Is tracing and arresting international criminals an easy task?
110. Why must police services in different countries work together?
111. What is the responsibility of law enforcement agencies?
112. What methods are used in crime detection?
113. What is the key investigative task of police work? Why?
114. Why do the detectives use the informants?
115. What does crime detection usually begin with?
116. What specialists does an operative group consist of?
117. Name the functions of each specialist of an operative group.
118. What is the function of an investigator?
119. What is the function of a detective?
120. What is the function of a medical expert?
121. What is the function of a dog handler?
122. What is a crime scene?
123. What are the most common types of crime?
124. What is a crime scene search?
125. What actions of the investigator does it consist of?

126. What questions should an investigator answer during the crime scene search?
127. What does an experienced investigator manage to do after a careful study of the crime scene?
128. What stages does the process of crime scene search usually include?
129. What problems does the investigator (or the patrol officer) solve during the preliminary stage?
130. What problems does the investigator solve at the stage of general observation?
131. What questions does he usually try to answer at the stage of detailed examination?
132. What does the investigator do at the final part of observation?
133. What are the most important phases of a criminal investigation?
134. What types of evidence do you know?
135. What is physical evidence?
136. In what way is circumstantial evidence different from physical evidence?
137. When is corroborative evidence very important?
138. What is the first responsibility of an officer at a crime scene?
139. What is the aim of preliminary investigation?
140. How should the investigating officer conduct the examination of the crime scene?
141. What should be done with physical evidence found at a crime scene?
- 142.** What are fingerprint identification methods used for?
143. How are fingerprints divided?
- 144.** What is the difference between patent and latent fingerprints?
145. How can latent fingerprints be visible?
146. How can crime scene fingerprints be detected?
147. What is a Forensic Dactyloscopy?
148. When was the first fingerprint classification worked out?

149. Why is fingerprinting the best means of identification?
150. Who may give help in obtaining latent prints?
151. Is forgery of fingerprints possible?
152. What was the first system of identification?
153. Who introduced dactyloscopy?
154. Why is fingerprinting the best means of identification?
155. How can a forged fingerprint be detected?
156. Where did criminals disappear?
157. What can I do for you?
158. Will you call an ambulance?
159. What means of city transport do you know?
160. Why do people queue (line) up at the bus stop?
161. What do we call the money passengers pay for their trip in buses, trams, etc.?
162. Have you got anything to declare?
163. What must be declared in the declaration form?
164. What must a traveler have to make a trip to most countries?
165. Do you know that there is a speed limit here?
166. What is the mission of the Traffic Safety Department?
167. What languages are used on the road signs in different countries?
168. What is the most fundamental characteristic of a crime?
169. What is a criminal conduct?
170. What are the three elements of a crime?
171. What kind of modern crimes do you know?
172. What are the main factors that today create new criminal opportunities?
173. What is the role of globalization and technology?
174. Who is identified in the first stage?
175. What is an excellent means of identifying the criminal?
176. What is made by several objective persons?

177. How must the examination of the crime scene be?
178. What is the primary responsibility of the search group?
179. Is it necessary to know where evidence is most likely to be found?
180. Who brings evidence back to the laboratory where examinations will be conducted?
181. What are made about the relevance of a particular item?
182. What must the criminalist draw on?
183. What types of forensic examinations do you know?
184. What information is analysed in the process of linguistic examination?
185. What documents does handwriting examination deal with?
186. What is traceology?
187. What is the origin of the word “trace”?
188. What do you know about trace examinations?
189. How many classes of chain impressions are there?
190. What is the most important class?
191. What class comprises visible prints?
192. What does the term ballistics refers to?
193. What is the Science of Forensic Ballistics of great significance in?
194. What does the flight path of a bullet include?
195. How can people be identified?
196. What is supported by the philosophy of friction ridge identification?
197. Who can be identified from traces of their DNA from blood, skin, hair?
198. What is circumstantial evidence?
199. What is physical evidence?
200. When do investigators need corroborative evidence?
201. What is traceology?
202. What is trace examination?
203. What is the source of information necessary to solve the expert tasks of the trace examination?

204. Which groups are traces classified into?
205. What does the group of Human footprints consist of?
206. What does the group of Traces of tools consist of?
207. What does the group of Vehicle traces consist of?
208. What does the group of Micro-objects consist of?
209. What does the group of Animal traces consist of?
210. What does the analysis of the scene of crime or accident involve?
211. What do collected samples include?
212. Where is the evidence collected at the scene subsequently processed in?
213. What is trace evidence?
214. Why is it important?
215. What does it mean to have a trace amount of evidence?
216. What does trace evidence include?
217. What are the five major types of trace evidence?
218. How is trace evidence used today?
219. Which is an example of trace evidence?
220. What best describes trace evidence?
221. Are drugs trace evidence?
222. What are the two major types of evidence?
223. Is blood considered trace evidence?
224. Which is an example of trace evidence?
225. What does the word trace mean in forensics?
226. How is evidence used in a criminal investigation?
227. Why are fingerprints considered to be trace evidence?
228. What is a Forensic Dactyloscopy?
229. What was the first system of identification?
230. Who introduced dactyloscopy?
231. Why is fingerprinting the best means of identification?
232. Who may give help in obtaining latent prints?

233. How can a forged fingerprint be detected?
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240. Who introduced dactyloscopy?
241. When was the first fingerprint classification worked out?
242. Why is fingerprinting the best means of identification?
243. Who may give help in obtaining latent prints?
244. Is forgery of fingerprints possible?
245. What is dactyloscopy?
246. What are the other names of dactyloscopy?
247. Do identical twins have the same fingerprints?
248. Which way does the uniqueness of fingerprints allow them to be used?
249. What does Dactyloscopy rely on?
250. What are fingerprints made of?
251. What do fingerprints also contain?
252. What kinds of fingerprints do you know?
253. What can you say about visible fingerprints?
254. What are latent fingerprints?
255. How can latent fingerprints be made visible?
256. What do fingerprints provide police with?
257. What was there until the computerization of fingerprint records?
258. Which system do police in most countries use today?
259. What was the role of Francis Galton in the history of dactyloscopy?
260. Since when is dactyloscopy applied in Russia?
261. Who may fingerprint examinations be conducted by?

262. What is ballistics in a broad sense?
263. What does ballistics mainly deal with?
264. What is Forensic ballistics closely related to?
265. When have cases of reckless and intentional infliction of gunshot injuries taken place?
266. Do you know the so-called “fathers” of Russian firearms identification? Tell something about some of them.
267. Which foreign forensic scientists made a prominent contribution into forensic ballistics?
268. What is the forensic ballistic examination?
269. What is the subject of forensic ballistic examination?
270. What do the objects of forensic ballistic examination include?
271. What is Forensic Ballistics?
272. What does Forensic Ballistics deal with?
273. What does Forensic Ballistics refer to?
274. What is commonly used in the essence of reconstructing events causing the gunshot injury on a biological target?
275. What is the subject of the Forensic Ballistic Examination?
276. Which case is ballistic examination called in?
277. What are the objects of ballistics examination?
278. What can you say about the tasks of ballistics examination?
279. What do you know about Different types of existing ballistics?
280. What is left on the bullet and cartridge case by the gun every time that a bullet
281. What are the four commonly used ways in which people can be identified?
282. 2. What are the two most commonly known and widely recognized methods of biometric identification?
283. What is the most discriminating and reliable method? Why?
284. What is the least reliable method? Why?
285. What method is used for victim identification in mass disasters?

286. What are some other biometrical methods of identification except for fingerprint biometrics and DNA identification?
287. What are the most important phases of a criminal investigation?
288. Why should an officer keep in mind that any article on the crime scene should be handled with great care?
289. What does the term «chain of evidence» define?
290. What types of evidence do you know?
291. What is physical evidence?
292. In what way is circumstantial evidence different from physical evidence?
293. When is corroborative evidence very important?
294. What is the first responsibility of an officer at a crime scene?
295. What is the aim of preliminary investigation?
296. How should the investigating officer conduct the examination of the crime scene?
297. What should be done with physical evidence found at a crime scene?
298. What is evidence?
299. What does physical evidence include? Give examples.
300. What kind of evidence can be found at the scene of a crime?
301. What sort of biological evidence is used most nowadays?
302. What is trace evidence?
303. What is class evidence?
304. How physical and biological evidence could be collected?



### TESTS for Self-Control

::Вопрос 1::Choose right definition for: money laundering

~торговля оружием

~денежный перевод

~отмывание денег

~прачечная

~денежный выкуп

::Вопрос 2::Someone who steals from a pocket or a handbag in public places.

~A kidnapper

~A hijacker

~A pickpocket

~A policeman

~A field-criminalist

::Вопрос 3::If a person breaks the law it means that he commits a \_\_\_\_\_

~crime

~investigation

~interrogation

~lesson

~hostage

::Вопрос 4::Choose right definition for: Drug trafficking \_\_\_\_\_

~is trading in illegal drugs such as heroin, cannabis, cocaine, LSD, etc.

~is the crime of betraying your own country by helping its enemies.

~is stealing small amounts of goods or things of little value, often over a long period of time.

~is a car accident in which the guilty driver does not stop to help.

~is the use of violence such as murder and bombing in order to obtain political demands or to influence a government

::Вопрос 5::A person who commits a criminal offence is called a criminal, or an \_\_\_\_\_.

~offender

~citizen

~witness

~resident

~policeman

::Вопрос 6::Everybody must study a \_\_\_\_\_ language at school

~forgotten

~honour

~foreign

~different

~forgiven

::Вопрос 7::Crime \_\_\_\_\_ among youngsters is increasing.

~car

~police

~rate

~officer

~offence

::Вопрос 8::You must work hard to \_\_\_\_\_your knowledge

~move

~like

~improve

~make

~mean

::Вопрос 9::She's much \_\_\_\_\_ her sister

~taller that

~more taller

~more tall than

~taller than

~more tall that

::Вопрос 10::I must \_\_\_\_\_ these sentences into English

~to translate

~translate

~translating

~translated

~ translates

::Вопрос 11::In order to prevent a criminal suspect from escaping, police use \_\_\_\_\_

~gloves

~handcuffs

~perpetrators

~fingerprints

~Glasses

::Вопрос 12::The letter \_\_\_\_\_ in pencil and it was difficult to read it.

~is writing

~has written

~was writing

~writes

~was written

::Вопрос 13::Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ about him?

~somebody

~anybody

~anywhere

~somewhere

~anything

::Вопрос 14::My \_\_\_\_\_ name is Mr. James Harris, said Mrs. Harris.

~daughter's

~colleague's

~animal's

~husband's

~passenger's

::Вопрос 15::Last autumn he \_\_\_\_\_ a student of our university.

~jumped

~finished

~invented

~became

~learned

::Вопрос 16::The police \_\_\_\_\_ the car in the forest far from the town.

~threw

~found

~felt

~fought

~fired

::Вопрос 17::This book doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ much

~pay

~look

~cost

~watch

~look like

::Вопрос 18::Mark \_\_\_\_\_ the shop and bought some new books.

~went

~offered

~joined

~touched

~entered

::Вопрос 19::The teacher can \_\_\_\_\_ all the mistakes in our translations.

~to find

~finding

~find

~finds

~found

::Вопрос 20::The students \_\_\_\_\_ in the country next summer.

~work

~were working

~are working

~will work

~have worked

::Вопрос 21:Our Constitution \_\_\_\_\_ many years ago

~has written

~was written

~was writing

~wrote

~writes

::Вопрос 22::Are the books in your room? Yes, my friend\_\_\_\_\_.

~puts them there

~put it there

~puts it there

~to put them there

~put them there

::Вопрос 23::The weather is better today, \_\_\_\_\_

~hasn't it

~isn't it

~doesn't it

~to know

~aren't it

::Вопрос 24::Shakespeare was born in 1564, he \_\_\_\_\_ at the age of fifty-two

~entered

~decided

~found

~died

~called

::Вопрос 25::You must be \_\_\_\_\_ when crossing the street.

~late

~slept

~careful

~besides

~real

::Вопрос 26::This room can \_\_\_\_\_ as a classroom.

~use

~be used

~have used

~useful

~to go

::Вопрос 27:: Why \_\_\_\_\_ you writing with a pencil?

~do

~have

~did

~had

~are

::Вопрос 28::These new houses \_\_\_\_\_ two years ago.

~were built

~have built

~built

~build

~building

::Вопрос 29::But the new school \_\_\_\_\_ next year.

~will build

~will be built

~has built

~will have built

~will be building

::Вопрос 30::John \_\_\_\_\_ his friend at the station.

~invented

~knew

~let

~met

~go

::Вопрос 31::The opposite of guilty is \_\_\_\_\_

~young

~criminal

~ arrested

~innocent

~wanted

::Вопрос 32::This policeman graduated from \_\_\_\_\_ Moscow University.

~the

~—

~a

~an

~any

::Вопрос 33::This table is made \_\_\_\_\_ wood.

~with

~by

~from

~of

~on

::Вопрос 34::I can't find his address \_\_\_\_\_.

~somewhere

~nowhere

~somebody

~anywhere

~nobody

::Вопрос 35::Give me \_\_\_\_\_ to read, please.

~anything

~something

~somebody

~anybody

~somewhere

::Вопрос 36::She gave him \_\_\_\_\_ water to wash his hands and face.

~many

~few

~a little

~a few

~a many

::Вопрос 37::The Thames is \_\_\_\_\_ than the Volga.

~short

~ shortest

~shorter

~ more short

~more shorter

::Вопрос 38::This is the \_\_\_\_\_ view I have ever seen in my life.

~beautiful

~most beautiful

~more beautiful

~beautifuler

~beautifullest

::Вопрос 39::I \_\_\_\_\_ very busy yesterday.

{

~am

~is

~was

~were

~will be

::Вопрос 40:: \_\_\_\_\_ your sister go to school?

~do

~is

~are

~does

~am

::Вопрос 41:: What is the official name of Britain?

~The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

~ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

~ The United Kingdom of the Great Britain and the Northern Ireland

~Great Britain

~England

::Вопрос 42:: What parts does the United Kingdom consist of?

~England, Scotland, Wales

~England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland

~England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland

~England, Scotland, Wales, Iceland

~England, Spain, Wales, Ireland

::Вопрос 43:: What kind of state is Great Britain?

~a republic

~a parliamentary monarchy

~an absolute monarchy

~the presidential republic

~a constitutional republic

::Вопрос 44::Who is the head of the state of Great Britain de jure?

~the Parliament

~the Queen

~the Prime Minister

~the King

~the President

::Вопрос 45::When did the Queen Elizabeth II come to the throne?

~in 2012

~in 1897

~in 1952

~in 2019

~in 1900

::Вопрос 46::What are the Houses of British Parliament?

~The House of Lords and the House of Commons

~The House of Lords and the House of Commons and Senate

~Senate and the House of Lords

~Congress

~House of Representatives and State Duma

::Вопрос 47::Who heads the government of Great Britain de facto?

~The Queen

~the Prime Minister

~the President

~The King

~The Princess

::Вопрос 48::The USA is... a union of 50 states.

~a constitutional republic

~a presidential republic

~a federal republic

~a constitutional monarchy

~a republic

::Вопрос 49::The USA consists of \_\_\_\_\_

~49 states and the state of the Hawaii Islands

~50 states and the District of Columbia

~49 states and the District of Columbia

~51 states

~15 states

::Вопрос 50::The head of the American state and government is the President,  
elected for \_\_\_\_\_ years

~five

~seven

~six

~four

~two

::Вопрос 51::The political system of the U.S. consists of \_\_\_\_\_ branches

~two

~three

~Four

~Five

~seven

::Вопрос 52::The legislative body is the Congress consisting of \_\_\_\_\_.

~the Senate and the House of Representatives

~the House of Commons and the House of Representatives;

~the House of Commons and the Senate

~the House of Representatives and the President

~The Senates

::Вопрос 53::Who discovered America?

~Christopher Columbus

~George Washington

~The pilgrims

~John Glenn

~Abraham Lincoln

::Вопрос 54::Who was the first president of the USA?

~Abraham Lincoln

~George Washington

~Franklin D. Roosevelt

~Tomas Jefferson

~Christopher Columbus

::Вопрос 55::Which is the United States capital?

~New York City

~Los Angeles

~Washington, D.C.

~Chicago

~San Francisco

::Вопрос 56::The American flag has

~thirteen stripes

~thirty stripes

~fifty stripes

~fifteen stripes

~fifty - one stripes

::Вопрос 57::Washington, D.C., is a \_\_\_\_\_

~State

~Country

~District

~Town

~City

::Вопрос 58::Where does the President of the USA live and work?

~ in Congress

~in the White House

~in the Pentagon

~in the Empire State Building

~in the Supreme Court

::Вопрос 59::Russia is \_\_\_\_\_ largest country in area.

~world's

~the world's

~the worlds'

~a world's

~the world

::Вопрос 60::The head of the Russian government is the \_\_\_\_\_

~President

~Prime Minister

~State Duma

~Federal Assembly

~the King

::Вопрос 61::Moscow \_\_\_\_\_ in 1147

~was founded

~is founded

~was found

~founded

~was founding

::Вопрос 62::\_\_\_\_\_ different climatic zones in our country

~There is

~This is

~There are

~It is

~This are

::Вопрос 63::Moscow was rebuilt, \_\_\_\_\_ it was destroyed by fire

~ so

~therefore

~because

~if

~while

::Вопрос 64::The \_\_\_\_\_ power is realized by the Federal Assembly

- ~executive
- ~judicial
- ~legislative
- ~federal
- ~civil

::Вопрос 65::The Upper Chamber of the Federal Assembly is called the Federation

- \_\_\_\_\_
- ~Duma
  - ~Council
  - ~Court
  - ~State
  - ~Senate

::Вопрос 66::Moscow is \_\_\_\_\_ capital of \_\_\_\_\_ Russia, our Motherland

- ~the, the
- ~a, —
- ~—, —
- ~the, —
- ~a, a

::Вопрос 67::The head of the state in Russia is the \_\_\_\_\_

- ~President
- ~Prime Minister
- ~State Duma
- ~Federal Assembly
- King

::Вопрос 68::The Napoleon army in 1812 \_\_\_\_\_ Moscow by fire

~was destroyed

~is destroyed

~was destroy

~destroyed

~destroying

::Вопрос 69::In the north, \_\_\_\_\_ very cold

~there is

~there is

~there are

~it is

~it does

::Вопрос 70::The Russian Federation is situated \_\_\_\_\_ two plains

~between

~on

~in

~of

~ into

::Вопрос 71::The \_\_\_\_\_ branch of the Federal Government is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts

~executive

~judicial

~legislative

~federal

~ district

::Вопрос 72::The state \_\_\_\_\_ is the Lower Chamber of the Federal Assembly

~Duma

~Council

~Court

~Power

~Congress

::Вопрос 73::\_\_\_\_\_you written the letter to our teacher

~shall

~will

~have

~did

~having

::Вопрос 74::The police have \_\_\_\_\_ evidence against this suspect

~nothing

~none

~no

~nobody

~everything

::Вопрос 75::He was\_\_\_\_\_ by the police outside a club in Chicago

~arrested

~understood

~gone

~built

~gone

::Вопрос 76::What \_\_\_\_\_ nice day

~the

~a

—

~An

~some

::Вопрос 77::Dealing drugs behind a restaurant is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_

~behavior

~ pickpocket

~ back-up

~street crime

~Study

::Вопрос 78::Another word for "theft" is \_\_\_\_\_

~murder

~felony

~stolen

~robbery

~cyber crime

::Вопрос 79::He \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to his friend yesterday

~wrote

~will write

~is writing

~did write

~have written

::Вопрос 80::One of the first things detectives do at a crime scene is check for \_\_\_\_\_

~treasures

~cruisers

~fingerprints

~Felonies

~Gold

::Вопрос 81::Convicted offenders can be fined or given a \_\_\_\_\_ sentence

~Bar

~jail

~ cell

~ bail

~cage

::Вопрос 82::A car is driven faster than the limit

~traffic light

~speeding

~ drunk-driving

~ trafficking

~stopping

::Вопрос 83::A person throws a lit match into a building and it catches fire

~murder

~arson

~burglary

~domestic violence

~theft

::Вопрос 84::A terrorist group takes over an airplane and changes its course

~speeding

~vandalism

~trafficking

~hijacking

~robbery

::Вопрос 85::A man regularly assaults his wife and children

~burglary

~homicide

~domestic violence

~abduction

~fraud

::Вопрос 86::A dishonest lawyer charges a client for more hours of work than he really did

~theft

~burglary

~armed robbery

~fraud

~trafficking

::Вопрос 87::A police officer shoots and kills an unarmed teenager who refused to obey him

~robbery

~murder

~ terrorism

~ assault

~smuggling

::Вопрос 88::A thief goes into your house through a window

~forgery

~fraud

~burglary

~vandalism

~pick-pocketing

::Вопрос 89::A child steals a chocolate bar from a store

~trafficking

~assault

~kidnapping

~child abuse

~shoplifting

::Вопрос 90::An \_\_\_\_\_ is the crime of causing or threatening to cause physical harm to someone

~vandalism

~bruise

~assault

~bullet

~hazard

::Вопрос 91::To \_\_\_\_\_ is to obey orders

~burn

~carry

~comply

~charge

~rule

::Вопрос 92:: \_\_\_\_\_ is an item that can be used to kill someone or cause serious physical harm

~Disorderly conduct

~Equipment console

~Deadly weapon

~Aggravated assault

~Soft touch

::Вопрос 93::If something is \_\_\_\_\_, it can cause damage.

~horizontal

~clever

~harmful

~charge

~drunk

::Вопрос 94:: \_\_\_\_\_ is the effort of a law enforcement department to discover the facts surrounding an incident

~Offence

~Airway

~Assault

~Excessive force

~Investigation

::Вопрос 95:: \_\_\_\_\_ are a metal device placed around the wrists to immobilize the hands

~Watch

~K-9 unit

~Kits

~Handcuffs

~Weapons

::Вопрос 96::She was charged with giving false \_\_\_\_\_ in court

~alibi

~evidence

~innocent

~text

~money

::Вопрос 97::Ten \_\_\_\_\_ are expected to testify at the trial today

~innocent

~motives

~witnesses

~alibi

~killer

::Вопрос 98::Two sisters have been charged with \_\_\_\_\_.

~innocence

~murder

~motive

~guilty

~movie

::Вопрос 99::He firmly believes that she is \_\_\_\_\_ of the crime

~innocent

~evidence

~motive

~theft

~watch

::Вопрос 100::Why would she have killed him? She has no \_\_\_\_\_.

~dead

~murder

~motive

~handcuffs

~police

::Вопрос 101::A person who transports things illegally into a country is a \_\_\_\_\_

~mugger

~smuggler

~bandit

~killer

~teacher

::Вопрос 102::Paying a police officer to do something illegal is \_\_\_\_\_

~mugging

~bribery

~arson

~theft

~fraud

::Вопрос 103::A story that proves someone could not have committed a crime is \_\_\_\_\_

~an alibi

~a witness

~an evidence

~a robbery

~a test

::Вопрос 104::A person who attacks people in the street to steal is a \_\_\_\_\_

~burglar

~pickpocket

~mugger

~killer

~kidnapper

::Вопрос 105::Robbery is \_\_\_\_\_

~demanding money from a person or organization by threatening them

~stealing money or other things from a bank, shop etc

~deliberately killing someone

~playing cards on money

~leaving country illegally

::Вопрос 106::Blackmail is \_\_\_\_\_

~obtaining money in return for not revealing someone's secret

~following and watching someone over a period of time in an annoying way

~writing or printing untrue statements to damage someone's reputation

~writing love letters to celebrities

~making posts in the Internet

::Вопрос 107::Murder is \_\_\_\_\_

~receiving or handling stolen goods

~killing someone with a knife

~unpleasant or threatening behavior towards someone

~stealing jewelry

~damaging things, especially public property

::Вопрос 108::The police have \_\_\_\_\_ two men in connection with the robbery in the town centre yesterday

~armed

~cooked

~worked

~arrested

~wrote

::Вопрос 109::One main task of the police is to \_\_\_\_\_ criminals

~choose

~catch

~come

~carry

~calm

::Вопрос 110::Choose right definition for: Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_

~is bad or improper behavior by a person in a position of authority or trust, such as a doctor, dentist, police officer, etc.

~is stealing things from people's pockets or handbags, usually in crowds or in public places.

~is saying something untrue about someone with the intention of damaging his or her reputation.

~is deliberately damaging public buildings and other public property, usually just for the fun of it.

~is offering money or gifts to someone in a position of authority, e. g. a government official, in order to persuade him to help you in some way

::Вопрос 111::Choose right definition for: Smuggling \_\_\_\_\_

~is the crime of lying in court while giving evidence, when you have promised to tell the truth.

~is the crime of taking things or people illegally into or out of the country

~is murdering a public figure such as a king, a president, etc.

~is entering privately owned land or property without the permission of the owner.

~is attacking someone, usually in a public place, in order to rob him or her

::Вопрос 112::He has three children, \_\_\_\_\_ he?

don't

~hasn't

~haven't

~has

~hadn't

::Вопрос 113::Choose the right term for the definition: the crime of deliberately setting fire to a building

~murder

~arson

~theft

~bribery

~Fraud

Вопрос 114::Choose the right term for the definition: the crime of breaking into a house, a flat, etc. in order to steal things

~kidnapping

~forgery

~rape

~murder

~burglary

::Вопрос 115::Last year she \_\_\_\_\_ English lessons to a group of our students

~worked

~defended

~took

~drew

~gave

::Вопрос 116::The law can punish criminals in many different ways, but the worst is \_\_\_\_\_.

~fine

~life imprisonment

~death sentence

~jail

~home detention

::Вопрос 117::Choose the right form for the definition: money paid as a punishment

~tax

~wage

~cash

~fine

~credit card

::Вопрос 118::Young people who committed a crime are tried by a special court called \_\_\_\_\_

~the Royal Court

~the Juvenile Court

~the High Court

~the Crown Court

~the Criminal Court

::Вопрос 119::A sophomore is \_\_\_\_\_

- ~a first year student
- ~a second year student
- ~a third year student
- ~a fourth year student
- ~a fifth year student

::Вопрос 120::Правоохранительные органы

- ~Law enforcement agencies
- ~Peace-keeping activities
- ~Legal statutes
- ~Law organs
- ~Law enforcement activities

::Вопрос 121::The oldest British universities are \_\_\_\_\_

- ~Princeton and New York
- ~Moscow and Saint-Petersburg
- ~Oxford and Cambridge
- ~Paris and Berlin
- ~Cambridge and Glasgow

::Вопрос 122::Higher education in the USA is provided by \_\_\_\_\_

- ~schools and kinder gardens
- ~colleges and universities
- ~cinemas and cafes
- ~universities and laboratories
- ~colleges and schools

::Вопрос 123::I \_\_\_\_\_ at the Krasnodar University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia

~get

~study

~investigate

~learning

~make

::Вопрос 124::The terrorists kidnapped the child and held him as a \_\_\_\_\_

~officers

~murders

~burglar

~hostage

~killer

::Вопрос 125::Choose the right translation of the term: International police cooperation

~ преступления против личности

~международное сотрудничество полицейских

~ компьютерная преступность

~международное преступное сообщество

~сотрудничество независимых государств

::Вопрос 126::Give the translation of the term: Угон воздушного средства

~cybercrime

~hijacking

~gambling

~drug trafficking

~theft

::Вопрос 127::When \_\_\_\_\_ her homework?

~Ella usually does

~does Ella do usually

~usually does Ella

~does Ella usually do

~do Ella usually do

::Вопрос 128::\_\_\_\_\_ is someone who steals

~A thief

~An arsonist

~A hijacker

~Investigators

~Thieves

}

::Вопрос 129::He was arrested while trying to \_\_\_\_\_ drugs into the country

~murder

~arson

~smuggle

~locate

~investigate

}

::Вопрос 130::What time \_\_\_\_\_ lunch?

~does Jack has

~do Jack have

~Jack has

~do Jack has

~does Jack have

:Вопрос 131:: \_\_\_\_\_ coined the term Criminalistics

~Alphonse Bertillon

~Hans Gross

~Edmond Locard

~Mathieu Orfila

~Robert Peel

::Вопрос 132:: In the 1880s Alphonse Bertillon created the first classification system called \_\_\_\_\_

~anthropometry

~toxicology

~sociology

~ecology

~criminology

::Вопрос 133:: A medical expert states time of \_\_\_\_\_ of a dead body

~birth

~marriage

~divorce

~death

~evidence

::Вопрос 134:: A forensic expert works as a \_\_\_\_\_

~field-criminalist

~forest-criminalist

~river-criminalist

~lake-criminalist

~moon-criminalist

::Вопрос 135::A criminalist identifies people by their\_\_\_\_\_.

~cars

~fingerprints

~thoughts

~cases

~documents

::Вопрос 136::Give the right translation of the term: human trafficking

~кража интеллектуальной собственности

~отмывание денег

~торговля наркотиками

~экологические преступления

~торговля людьми

::Вопрос 137::Can he \_\_\_\_\_English?

~speaks

~speaking

~spoke

~speak

~to speak

::Вопрос 138::A person who commits a criminal offence is called a criminal, or an \_\_\_\_\_.

~ citizen

~witness

~offender

~ offenders

~investigator

::Вопрос 139::If you attack another person illegally you will be tried for unlawful

\_\_\_\_\_

~damage

~punishment

~assault

~law

~testimony

::Вопрос 140::If the injury you cause in the attack is very serious it is called \_\_\_\_\_.

~manslaughter

~grievous bodily harm

~kidnapping

~pickpocketing

~murder

::Вопрос 141::The law can punish criminals in many different ways, but the worst is

\_\_\_\_\_.

~freedom

~ life imprisonment

~death sentence

~5 year imprisonment

~30 year imprisonment

::Вопрос 142::Young people who committed a crime are tried by a special court called \_\_\_\_\_.

~the Juvenile Court

~death sentence

~5 year imprisonment

~30 year imprisonment

~freedom

::Вопрос 143::Name the types of financial crimes.

- ~fraud, embezzlement, forgery
- ~ financial scam, tax evasion, rape
- ~ money laundering, bribery, murder
- ~robbery, smuggling, slaughter
- ~manslaughter, kidnapping, forgery

::Вопрос 144::What is an identity theft?

- ~ theft of credit cards
- ~ theft of ideas
- ~theft of personal information
- ~car theft
- ~theft of art works

::Вопрос 145::What is Cybercrime?

- ~the use of robots for a crime
- ~the use of video and audio-means for a crime
- ~the use of mass media for a crime
- ~the use of any computer network for a crime
- ~the use of cybercrimes for a crime

::Вопрос 146::What of the following crimes are not Cybercrimes?

- ~trawl the web, hostile postings, burglary
- ~ vicious rumours, computer hacking, abusive messages
- ~ extortion, stalking and harassment
- ~cyberterrorism, computer hacking, extortion
- ~ phishing, email harassment, cyberstalking

::Вопрос 147::In what sphere are the white-collar crimes widespread?

- ~criminal law
- ~administrative law
- ~constitutional law
- ~economy
- ~philosophy

::Вопрос 148::What is the best method of identification of identical twins?

- ~fingerprinting
- ~DNA
- ~anthropometrical
- ~eyewitness identification
- ~physical appearance

::Вопрос 149::Which methods of identification are biometrical?

- ~ interrogation, footprints, ear shape
- ~iris scans, hand geometry, voice verification
- ~eyewitness identification, ear shape, body odour
- ~interviewing, brain fingerprinting, signature dynamics
- ~body odour, facial identification, interrogation

::Вопрос 150::\_\_\_\_\_ is something that is concrete, something that can generally be measured, photographed, analyzed, and presented as a physical object in court.

- ~Circumstantial evidence
- ~A latent print
- ~Physical evidence
- ~Corroborative evidence
- ~Invisible evidence

::Вопрос 151::The word investigate is derived from \_\_\_\_\_ vestigare meaning to

- ~a Latin word
- ~a French word
- ~a Russian word
- ~a Chinese word
- ~a

::Вопрос 152::\_\_\_\_\_ is something that is concrete, something that can generally be measured, photographed, analyzed, and presented as a physical object in court.

- ~Circumstantial evidence
- ~A latent print
- ~Physical evidence
- ~Corroborative evidence
- ~Invisible evidence

::Вопрос 153::The crime scene technician \_\_\_\_\_

- ~gives the first aid to a victim
- ~apprehends a criminal
- ~analyzes the situation
- ~takes fingerprints, footprints
- ~interrogates a suspect

::Вопрос 154::The interrogation is a \_\_\_\_\_ of an investigation

- ~part
- ~crime
- ~witness
- ~fingerprinting
- ~main

::Вопрос 155::Мне хотелось бы допросить подозреваемого сразу

~I'd like to interrogate the witness at ones

~I liked to interrogate the suspect at ones

~I'd like to interrogate the suspect at ones

~I'd like to interview the suspect at ones

~I'd like to interview the criminal at ones

::Вопрос 156::The line of distinction between an interrogation and an interview is very \_\_\_\_\_

~long

~big

~thin

~thick

~fat

::Вопрос 157::There are lots of \_\_\_\_\_ in this part of the city - put your money and phone somewhere safe

~pickpockets

~murderers

~smugglers

~counterfeiters

~kidnappers

::Вопрос 158::When I go out at night, I usually leave a light on in the house; I think it will stop \_\_\_\_\_ breaking into my house.

~eyewitnesses

~kidnappers

~drug dealers

~burglars

~killers

::Вопрос 159::A: Did he kill his wife? B: Yes, he's been charged with

\_\_\_\_\_.

~manslaughter

~homicide

~murder

~killing

~all of the above answers

::Вопрос 160::This person \_\_\_\_\_ a crime last year.

~founded

~committed

~interrogated

~killed

~committing

::Вопрос 161::Prevention of juvenile \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the important tasks too.

~investigation

~delinquency

~keystone

~robbery

~entrance

::Вопрос 162::The crime of \_\_\_\_\_ is committed when anyone obtains money by violence.

~larceny

~extortion

~tax fraud

~fishing

~slaughter

::Вопрос 163::A person who betrays his country to another state is a \_\_\_\_\_

~traitor

~thief

~terrorist

~pickpocket

~sky-jacker

::Вопрос 164::All articles found at the crime scene which help to prove a case are called \_\_\_\_\_

~eyewitnesses

~corpus delicti

~crime

~footprints

~physical evidence

::Вопрос 165::An imprint left by the criminal who cannot be seen without special techniques is called \_\_\_\_\_

~corroborative print

~powder

~fingerprint

~dust

~plaster casts

::Вопрос 166::A homicide that is neither accidental nor lawful and does not fall into the categories of manslaughter is called \_\_\_\_\_

~perjury

~housebreaking

~abduction

~fraud

~murder

::Вопрос 167::Criminal investigation is the key task of the \_\_\_\_\_ service.

~transport

~police

~crime

~interrogation

~medical

::Вопрос 168::The aim of any crime scene search is \_\_\_\_\_

~to destroy evidence

~to pack evidence

~to discover evidence

~to hide evidence

~to make plaster casts

::Вопрос 169::Eyewitness identification is widely used \_\_\_\_\_.

~in identification

~in taking fingerprints

~in collecting evidence

~in giving the first aid

~in telling the truth

::Вопрос 170::This method is used for victim identification in mass disasters

~DNA

~fingerprint

~dental records

~iris scan

~voice verification

*Учебное издание*

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ  
ПО СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ «СУДЕБНАЯ ЭКСПЕРТИЗА»**

**ENGLISH FOR FORENSIC EXPERT STUDENTS**

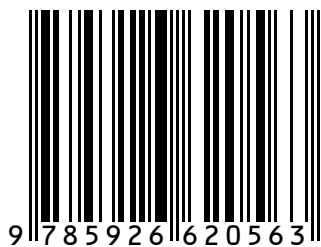
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