

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**  
**Барнаульский юридический институт МВД России**

**РАЗВИТИЕ КОММУНИКАТИВНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ  
ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ТЕМЫ  
«РАССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ»  
(АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК)**

*Учебное пособие*

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Учебное пособие обеспечивает теоретическую и практическую основу для процесса формирования и развития коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции обучаемых, способствует повышению грамотности при расследовании преступлений и активизирует знания, умения и навыки употребления профессионально ориентированных лексико-грамматических единиц в письменной и устной речи по теме.

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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ**

Актуальность международного полицейского сотрудничества в выполнении значимых задач уголовной политики обуславливается тем, что в конце XX и начале XXI столетий наибольшей опасностью является возрастающая национальная и транснациональная преступность, которая на данный момент включает в себя целый ряд угроз, среди которых уголовные, экологические, военные, генетические и другие.

Рост числа новых преступлений в XXI веке (пиратство, торговля людьми, в т.ч. женщинами и детьми, обращение в рабство, распространение ложной информации, незаконный оборот наркотических средств, изготовление фальшивых денежных средств, столкновение морских судов и т.д.) создает предпосылки для тесного сотрудничества полицейских из разных стран в борьбе с преступностью.

Приобретение полицейскими основных профессиональных знаний, умений, навыков и компетенций на иностранном языке, необходимых для выполнения служебных обязанностей при взаимодействии с иностранными гражданами, становится актуальной задачей.

Требования к профессиональным навыкам современного полицейского расширяются. Современный сотрудник полиции в России должен быть подготовлен для любого вида профессиональной деятельности (работа с информационными материалами зарубежных стран, аналитический обзор видов преступлений, их особенностей и поиск оптимальных способов их раскрытия). Целью обучения сотрудников правоохранительных органов иностранным языкам является сформированная и развитая коммуникативная иноязычная компетенция письменной и устной речи, позволяющая взаимодействовать сотрудникам полиции между собой и членами общества в борьбе с преступностью.

# МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ПОЛИЦИИ

## ТЕМА 1 ПО РАССЛЕДОВАНИЮ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ.

### ЕВРОПОЛ. ИНТЕРПОЛ.

#### TEXT 1

#### EUROPOL

##### VOCABULARY

<i>be under control</i>	<i>быть под контролем</i>
<i>supervision</i>	<i>надзор</i>
<i>to hunt down</i>	<i>охотиться</i>
<i>be made up</i>	<i>состоять из</i>
<i>to search for</i>	<i>искать</i>
<i>to safeguard</i>	<i>охранять</i>
<i>adhere to</i>	<i>придерживаться</i>
<i>investigative rights</i>	<i>право расследовать</i>
<i>the European Union</i>	<i>Европейский Союз</i>
<i>priority</i>	<i>приоритет</i>
<i>to combat</i>	<i>бороться</i>
<i>to target</i>	<i>нацеливаться</i>
<i>effectiveness</i>	<i>эффективность</i>
<i>illicit</i>	<i>незаконный</i>
<i>forgery</i>	<i>подделка</i>



# EUROPOL

Europol is the European Union Law Enforcement Organization. Its mission is to assist the law enforcement organs of Member States in their fight against international (organized) crime in the EU zone. In fact, organized crime represents a threat to the structure, security, and freedom of democratic systems.

Europol deals with criminal information and its activities aim to:

- establish regular contacts and disseminate information among the Member States (MS);

- develop a methodology of joint teams for investigating international crimes;

- train law enforcement officers in the MS.

According to the Convention, Europol fights against terrorism, money laundering, drug trafficking, and illegal

immigration. At the present time Europol's priority is also to combat crimes committed against children, for example, the trade in children and their organs, ritual killing, kidnapping, and sexual exploitation including child pornography.

In its fight against international crime Europol does not violate the basic rights of the citizens.

The date of 1 July 1999 became significant for all citizens of the European Union. On that date the European law enforcement organization known as Europol became fully operational. Europol is the focus of our interest in this paper. It is a multi-agency law enforcement organization with the potential to support and coordinate the law enforcement agencies' actions to combat international organized crime. Its aim is to improve the effectiveness and co-operation in preventing and combating serious international organized crime and terrorism with an emphasis on targeting criminal organizations.

Europol's headquarters is situated in the Hague, the Netherlands. There are 490 people working at the Europol premises. Europol is responsible to the



Council of Ministers for Justice and Home Affairs of the European Union.

Europol supports the law enforcement activities of the member states mainly against:

- illicit drug trafficking;
- illicit immigration network;
- terrorism;
- forgery of money (counterfeiting of the Euro) and other means of payment;
- trafficking in human beings including child pornography;
- illicit vehicle trafficking;
- money-laundering.

In addition, other main priorities for Europol include crimes against persons, financial crime and cybercrime.

Since international organized crime does not stop at national borders, Europol has improved its international law enforcement co-operation by strategic agree.

## EXERCISES

### 1 ANSWER THE QUESTIONS TO THE TEXT:

1. When was Europol founded?
2. What is the task of Europol?
3. What crimes does Europol combat?
4. What divisions is it made up?
5. What are these divisions responsible for?

### 2 FIND THE DEFINITIONS TO THE GIVEN WORDS:

1. a criminal	<b>A</b> to say, write, or do something as an answer.
2. legitimate	<b>B</b> to spend a lot of time or efforts doing something.
3. counterfeiting	<b>C</b> the process of buying and selling people or things illegally.
4. traffic	<b>D</b> someone who has committed a crime.
5. assets	<b>E</b> something such as money or property.
6. to reply	<b>F</b> to plan, to invent a method of doing something.
7. to devise	<b>G</b> a substance or an object that can cause an explosion.
8. a missing person	<b>H</b> to receive or obtain something from something else.
9. to derive	<b>I</b> a person who the police cannot find.
10. explosives	<b>J</b> allowed by law or correct according to the law.
11. to devote	<b>K</b> making an illegal copy of a bank note, product, ticket, etc.
12. trade	<b>L</b> to buy or sell goods or services.

### 3 FILL IN THE GAPS, READ THE DIALOGUE, TRANSLATE IT INTO RUSSIAN:

- 1) – \_\_\_\_ me. \_\_\_\_ is Europol?
- 2) – Europol is the law \_\_\_\_ organization in the \_\_\_\_ Union.
- 3) – What jurisdiction does Europol have? Does it have the \_\_\_\_ of arrest or any \_\_\_\_ rights?
- 4) – No, Europol deals with \_\_\_\_ information and its mission is to assist the \_\_\_\_ enforcement organs.
- 5) – What crimes does Europol \_\_\_\_ against?
- 6) – The main Europol's priorities are terrorism, money \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, trafficking, and \_\_\_\_ immigration.
- 7) – Thanks. See \_\_\_\_ later.
- 8) – \_\_\_\_ luck.



## TEST

**1. The mission of Europol is to ....**

- a) provide information access
- b) finance police officers to combat crimes
- c) fight against crime in the world
- d) fight against crime in the EU zone

**2. Illegal immigration is....**

- a) travelling without a passport within a country
- b) travelling without a luggage
- c) crossing a border without documents
- d) sale of illegal documents

**3. Europol can violate basic rights of the citizens.**

- a) yes
- b) no
- c) in some cases

**4. Europol became fully operational in....**

- a) 1999
- b) 2001
- c) 1991

**5. The headquarters of Europol is located in....**

- a) France
- b) Holland
- c) Italy
- d) Greece

**6. According to what paper does Europol fight against crime?**

- a) Constitution
- b) Criminal Code
- c) Convention
- d) Civil Code

**7. Does Europol deal with criminal information?**

- a) yes
- b) no
- c) in some cases

**8. What crime does Europol not fight?**

- a) shoplifting
- b) kidnapping
- c) smuggling
- d) piracy

## TEXT 2

### INTERPOL

#### VOCABULARY

<i>money laundering</i>	«отмывание» денег
<i>wanted list</i>	список разыскиваемых лиц
<i>white-collar crime</i>	преступление, совершенное лицом, занимающим высокое общественное положение
<i>annual</i> ['ænjəl]	ежегодный
<i>at the core</i>	в основе
<i>charter</i> ['tʃɑ:tə]	устав
<i>extradition treaty</i>	договор экстрадиции
<i>domestic</i>	зд. национальный
<i>facilitate</i> [fə'siliteit]	способствовать, продвигать



# INTERPOL

The International Criminal Police Organization, more commonly known as Interpol, is an intergovernmental organization with 190 member countries whose aim is to facilitate international police cooperation. It was established as the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC) in 1923; it chose Interpol as its telegraphic address in 1946, and made it its common name in 1956.

The General Assembly and Executive Committee form the Organization's governance. Interpol's supreme governing body, the General Assembly is composed of delegates appointed by each member country. It meets once a year to decide all important issues related to policy, resources, working methods, finances, activities and programs. Executive Committee is elected by the General Assembly and is headed by the President of the Organization. It provides guidance and direction to the Organization and oversees the implementation of decisions made at the annual General Assembly.

Day-to-day implementation of the Organization's strategic decisions is carried out by the General Secretariat and National Central Bureaus. Located in Lion, France, the General Secretariat operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and is run by the Secretary General. The activities of its



against humanity,  
genocide,  
environmental crimes,  
war crimes, organized  
crime, piracy, illicit  
traffic in works of art,  
illicit drug production,  
drug trafficking,  
weapons smuggling,  
human trafficking,  
money laundering,  
child pornography,  
white-collar crime,  
cybercrime,  
intellectual property  
crime, and corruption.

departments concern certain crimes. Each Interpol member country maintains a National Central Bureau linking national police with Interpol's global network. NCBs are staffed by highly trained national law enforcement officers, with the goal to contribute to international databases of criminal information and to cooperate on cross-border investigations, operations and arrests. These bureaus contact any foreign agency or government who wish to exchange or gather information on particular criminal activities.

Positioning Interpol as politically neutral organization, its charter forbids it from undertaking interventions or activities of a political, military, religious, or racial nature. Its work focuses primarily on public safety and terrorism, crimes

As the exchange of police information lies at the core of Interpol's mandate, its task is to secure communication channels that connect National Central Bureaus in all its member countries and give access to a range of criminal databases that enables the law enforcement community to make well-informed tactical, operational or strategic decisions. One of Interpol's most important tasks is to inform member countries about people who are being detected by police forces worldwide but it is a member country's domestic police that make a request to place criminals on the Interpol wanted list and it is domestic police that must track and arrest them. The main weapon in the hands of Interpol is not the army of professional detectives but the extradition treaty.

## EXERCISES

### 1 ANSWER THE QUESTIONS TO THE TEXT:

1. What is Interpol?
2. How did the name of the organization come into being?
3. What bodies form the governance of the organization?
4. What is the task of the General Assembly?
5. What is the task of the Executive Committee?
6. What are the functions of the General Secretariat?
7. What are National Central Bureaus responsible for?
8. What is forbidden to Interpol and why?
9. What crimes does Interpol deal with?
10. What are the main tasks of the organization?

### 2 MAKE UP WORD COMBINATIONS:

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> on cross-border arrests                | <b>1.</b> to facilitate     |
| <b>B.</b> to undertake interventions             | <b>2.</b> to make           |
| <b>C.</b> communication channels                 | <b>3.</b> to maintain       |
| <b>D.</b> a National Central Bureau              | <b>4.</b> to form           |
| <b>E.</b> international police cooperation       | <b>5.</b> to be established |
| <b>F.</b> to a range of criminal databases       | <b>6.</b> to cooperate      |
| <b>G.</b> member countries                       | <b>7.</b> to forbid         |
| <b>H.</b> as the International Police Commission | <b>8.</b> to secure         |
| <b>I.</b> a request                              | <b>9.</b> to inform         |
| <b>J.</b> the organization's governance          | <b>10.</b> to give access   |

## TEST

### 1. Find an odd word combination:

- a) to detect a criminal
- b) to solve a crime
- c) to break the law
- d) to interrogate a suspect

### 2. Interpol ... in 1923 as an organization fighting against international criminals.

- a) has been founded
- b) had been founded
- c) was founded
- d) is founded

### 3. We know that shoplifting ... a misdemeanor.

- a) is
- b) are

### 4. The international police safeguard the interests of ....

- a) citizens
- b) persons in office
- c) the government
- d) criminals

### 5. I do not interrogate criminals yet. My friend doesn't do that ....

- a) neither
- b) either
- c) never
- d) ever

### 6. Правильное отрицание: I ... watch TV in the morning.

- a) does not
- b) never
- c) have not
- d) am not

### 7. Neither of you ... about it.

- a) do not
- b) knows
- c) doesn't know
- d) don't know

### 8. Правильное сказуемое: I (не читаю) much about international criminals. I am not interested in such information.

- a) did not read
- b) am not reading
- c) not read
- d) do not read

## ТЕМА 2 ВИДЫ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ

### TEXT 1

### PROPERTY CRIME

#### VOCABULARY

<i>arson</i> [ˈɑːs(ə)n]	умышленный поджог
<i>burglary</i> [ˈbɜːgləri]	кража с проникновением; взлом с кражей
<i>pickpocketing</i>	карманное воровство
<i>robbery</i> [ˈrɒb(ə)rɪ]	грабеж, соединённый с насилием, или разбой
<i>shoplifting</i> [ˈʃɒp, lɪftɪŋ]	воровство в магазинах; магазинная кража
<i>perpetrator</i> [ˈpɜːpɪtreɪtə]	нарушитель
<i>property</i> [ˈprɒpəti]	объект права собственности
<i>extortion</i> [ɪkˈstɔːʃ(ə)n]	вымогательство
<i>motor vehicle theft</i> [ˈviːɪk(ə)l]	хищение автотранспортных средств
<i>larceny</i> [ˈlaːs(ə)nɪ]	кража; похищение имущества; спланированное противоправное лишение собственности
<i>embezzlement</i> [ɪmˈbeɪzləmənt]	присвоение или растрата имущества; растрата имущества; хищение денежных средств
<i>vandalism</i> [ˈvænd(ə)lɪz(ə)m]	варварство; вандализм; бессмысленное разрушение
<i>amateur theft</i> [ˈæmət(ʃ)ə]	вор-непрофессионал
<i>cat burglar</i> [ˈkætˈbɜːglə]	вор-форточник; вор-домушник
<i>offender</i> [əˈfendə]	правонарушитель



The major property crimes are burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, pickpocketing, arson, shoplifting, and vandalism. Property crime is a crime to obtain money, property, or some other benefit. This may involve force, or the threat of force, in cases like robbery or extortion. Since these crimes are committed in order to enrich the perpetrator they are considered property crimes. Crimes against property are divided into two groups: destroyed property and stolen property. When property is destroyed, it could be called arson or vandalism. Examples of the act of stealing property is robbery or



embezzlement. Property crimes are high-volume crimes, with cash, electronics, power tools, cameras, and jewelry often targeted.

While property crime by definition does not involve physical harm, it still is considered a major component of the crime problem, because it is so common and produces losses of billions of dollars annually.

Thieves can be **amateurs** and **professional**. Most property offenders are amateurs as they are young and unskilled in the ways of crime, they usually do not plan their crimes beforehand and commit them when they see an opportunity for quick illegal gain.

In contrast, professional property offenders tend to be older and quite skilled in the ways of crime, and the amount they gain from any single theft is relatively large. Not surprisingly, they often plan their crimes well in advance. The so-called **cat burglar**, someone who scales tall buildings to steal jewels, expensive artwork, or large sums of money. Many professional thieves learn how to do their crimes from other professional thieves.

### White-Collar Crime



White-Collar crime is arguably much more harmful than street crime, both in terms of economic loss and of physical injury, illness, and even death. The most famous definition is a crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of his occupation. The study of white-collar crime today focuses on fraud by physicians, attorneys, and other professionals and on illegal behavior by executives of corporations designed to protect or improve corporate profits (**corporate crime**).

## EXERCISES

### 1 ANSWER THE QUESTIONS USING THE TEXT:

1. What is the difference between amateur theft and professional theft?
2. Whom do we call cat burglars?
3. What damage can embezzlement cause?
4. Why can we say that white-collar crimes are more serious than street crimes?
5. What can a white-collar crime deal with?

### 2 FIND WORDS IN THE TEXT ACCORDING TO THE DEFINITION:

1. A thief who gets into buildings by climbing up walls.
2. Workers work in offices rather than doing physical work.
3. An activity in which you risk money in the hope of winning more money if you are lucky or if you guess something correctly.
4. Someone who steals something.
5. A crime in which someone gets money or information from someone else by using force or threats.

### 3 CHOOSE THE PROPER DEFINITION FOR THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF CRIMES:

1. larceny	2. embezzlement	3. vandalism	4. shoplifting	5. pickpocketing
------------	-----------------	--------------	----------------	------------------

- a) stealing money and other things from people's pockets and bags, especially in crowded places;
- b) theft, misappropriation, or conversion of money placed in one's trust, or which belong to an employer;
- c) the act of deliberately damaging or destroying things, especially public property;
- d) the crime of stealing things from a shop;
- e) the crime of stealing personal property.

## TEST

### 1. Property crimes are aimed at....

- a) causing physical harm
- b) getting information
- c) profiteering
- d) spoiling smb's reputation

### 2. Cat burglars are....

- a) cats that walk on the roofs
- b) burglars that like cats
- c) amateur thieves
- d) thieves that get into the houses through the windows



**3. White-collar crimes are crimes committed by....**

- a) people who wear shirts
- b) officials;
- c) men who wear white clothes
- d) professional criminals

**4. Property crimes include....**

- a) burglary, larceny, arson, shoplifting and vandalism
- b) burglary, shoplifting, manslaughter, and vandalism
- c) robbery, bribery, slander and extortion
- d) robbery, kidnapping and embezzlement

**5. Professional criminals commit crimes....**

- a) at random
- b) carefully planning everything in advance
- c) without any planning
- d) when the owners of the property ask them to do it

**6. White-collar crimes' studies are concentrated on....**

- a) analysis of the street crimes
- b) analysis of frauds of attorneys and high rank officials
- c) behavior of clerks
- d) gangsters' attacks

**7. Annually property crimes cause loss of....**

- a) billions of dollars
- b) hundreds of rubbles
- c) thousands of buildings
- d) millions of cashpoints

**8. Extortion can cause....**

- a) physical suffering
- b) mental suffering
- c) losing money
- d) all the above mentioned

**9. Embezzlement deals with....**

- a) smb's property
- b) threatening to smb's life
- c) information inside trading
- d) company's funds

**10. Pickpocketing means....**

- a) stealing products in a shop
- b) breaking benches in the park
- c) stealing things from bags and pockets in the crowd
- d) killing animals.

## TEXT 2

### CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

#### VOCABULARY

<i>homicide</i>	<i>убийство</i>
<i>assault</i>	<i>нападение</i>
<i>battery</i>	<i>избиение</i>
<i>execution</i>	<i>смертная казнь</i>
<i>malice</i>	<i>умысел</i>
<i>felony</i>	<i>тяжкое преступление</i>
<i>manslaughter</i>	<i>убийство</i>
<i>deliberation</i>	<i>обдумывание</i>
<i>victim</i>	<i>жертва</i>
<i>negligence</i>	<i>небрежность</i>
<i>to lose self-control</i>	<i>потерять самообладание</i>
<i>circumstance</i>	<i>обстоятельство</i>
<i>to loathe</i>	<i>ненавидеть</i>
<i>consent</i>	<i>согласие</i>
<i>to cause harm</i>	<i>причинять вред</i>

Crimes against the person include homicide, kidnapping, assault, battery, and sexual assault. Each «crime against the person» is usually broken down into levels of seriousness.

**Homicide** is the killing of one human being by another. It is the most serious of all crimes, but can be classified as criminal or non-criminal. criminal Homicide is committed with intent, and possibly a plan. Non-Criminal Homicide is «excusable» or «justifiable».

**Non-criminal homicide** is killing that is justifiable or excusable, the killer is deemed faultless. Examples would be killing an enemy soldier in wartime; execution of condemned criminal; killing of a criminal by a police officer in the line of duty; self-defense or defense of another person.

**Criminal homicide.** Murder is the most serious type of criminal homicide. Murder is killing that is done with the intent to kill or seriously harm a person, or acting in an extremely reckless manner, that shows no regard for human life. Most states have laws that classify murder according to the killer's state of mind or the circumstances surrounding the crime.

First degree murder is killing that was premeditated – thought about beforehand [planned], deliberate, and done with malice. Felony murder is killing that takes place during the commission of certain felonies. Examples would be arson, rape, robbery, or burglary. There is no need to prove intent to kill. Most states consider felony murder as first degree murder.



Second degree murder is killing that is done with malice, but without premeditation or deliberation. Intent to kill did not exist until the moment of the murder, spontaneous killings that are unplanned. Voluntary manslaughter is killing that would otherwise be seen as murder but that occurs after the victim has done something to the killer that would cause a reasonable person to lose self-control or act rashly. The killing must occur before a «cooling off» period. Involuntary manslaughter is killing in which there is no intent to kill at all. Negligent homicide is causing death through criminal negligence. Negligence is failure to exercise a reasonable or ordinary amount of care in a situation that causes harm.

Suicide is the deliberate taking of one's own life. In the United States a suicide takes place, on average, every 15 minutes. Even though many people will have the thought enter their minds sometime in life, very few will actually carry out this act. There are

many agencies, hotlines, and counselors that are available to help those in emotional and or physical need. Suicide is almost always a very selfish act. It usually only leaves great despair behind, and sometimes great loathing of the individual that commits it.



Kidnapping/ unlawful imprisonment is taking away a person against his will. An age old crime that originally referred to stealing children, obviously today it refers to anyone taken against their will.

**Assault and battery.** Assault is any attempt or threat to carry out a physical attack upon another person. Battery is any unlawful physical contact inflicted by one person upon another person without consent. Usually these words are used interchangeably today. There are different classes or degrees of assault and battery just like in homicides.

## EXERCISE

### 1 ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What crimes against the person do you know?
2. What is homicide?
3. How can homicide be classified?
4. What is a suicide?
5. Kidnapping is taking away a person against his will, isn't it?

## TEST

**1. Each «crime against the person» is usually broken down into....**

- a) levels of seriousness
- b) kinds of persons
- c) levels of importance

**2. Examples of non-criminal homicide would be....**

- a) burglary
- b) killing an enemy soldier in wartime
- c) suicide

**3. First degree murder is killing that was done....**

- a) with malice
- b) without premeditation or deliberation
- c) voluntary

**4. The types of second degree murder are....**

- a) voluntary manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter
- b) arson, larceny
- c) smuggling, terrorism

**5. In the United States a suicide takes place, on average, ....**

- a) every 25 minutes
- b) every day
- c) every 15 minutes

**6. Suicide is almost always....**

- a) a very selfish act
- b) a reasonable act
- c) a spontaneous act

**7. There are many agencies that are available....**

- a) to punish people
- b) to help people in emotional and or physical need
- c) to investigate the crimes

**8. Kidnapping means....**

- a) stealing people
- b) killing children
- c) imprisonment of animals

**9. Assault is....**

- a) acting in an extremely reckless manner
- b) any attempt or threat to carry out a physical attack upon another person
- c) the deliberate taking of one's own life

**10. Battery is....**

- a) killing of a criminal by a police officer in the line of duty
- b) any unlawful physical contact inflicted by one person upon another person without consent
- c) execution of condemned criminal.

## ТЕМА 3 РАБОТА НА МЕСТЕ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЯ

### TEXT 1

### AT THE CRIME SCENE: FINDING THE EVIDENCE

#### VOCABULARY

<i>crime scene</i>	<i>место преступления</i>
<i>crime scene investigator (CSI)</i>	<i>следователь-криминалист</i>
<i>evidence</i>	<i>доказательство</i>
<i>physical evidence</i>	<i>вещественное доказательство</i>
<i>to identify</i>	<i>определять, устанавливать</i>
<i>perpetrator</i>	<i>преступник, исполнитель</i> <i>преступления</i>
<i>traces</i>	<i>следы</i>
<i>weapon</i>	<i>оружие</i>
<i>to examine the crime scene</i>	<i>осматривать место</i> <i>совершения преступления</i>
<i>to collect evidence</i>	<i>собирать доказательства</i>
<i>to recreate the crime</i>	<i>воссоздать, реконструировать</i> <i>преступление</i>
<i>fingerprints</i>	<i>отпечатки пальцев</i>
<i>to take pictures</i>	<i>фотографировать</i>
<i>search</i>	<i>осмотр</i>
<i>crime scene team</i>	<i>следственно-оперативная группа</i>

The goal of the evidence-collection stage is to find, collect and preserve all physical evidence that might serve to recreate the crime and identify the perpetrator in a manner that will stand up in court. Evidence can come in any form. Some typical kinds of evidence a CSI might find at a crime scene include:

- trace evidence (gunshot residue, paint residue, broken glass, unknown chemicals, drugs);

- impressions (fingerprints, footwear, tool marks);
- body fluids (blood, saliva);
- hair and fibers;
- weapons and firearms evidence (knives, guns, bullet holes, cartridge casings);
- questioned documents (diaries, suicide note, phone books; also includes electronic documents like answering machines and caller ID units).

With theories of the crime in mind, CSIs begin the systematic search for incriminating evidence, taking meticulous notes along the way. If there is a dead body at the scene, the search probably starts there.

A CSI might collect evidence from the body at the crime scene or he might wait until the body arrives at the morgue. In either case, the CSI does at least a visual examination of the body and surrounding area at the scene, taking pictures and detailed notes.

The CSI must examine also the crime scene. There are several search patterns available for a CSI to choose from to assure complete coverage and the most efficient use of resources. These patterns may include:

- *the outward spiral search*: The CSI starts at the center of scene (or at the body) and works outward;

- *the parallel search*: All of the members of the CSI team form a line. They walk in a straight line, at the same speed, from one end of crime scene to the other;

- *the grid search*: A grid search is simply two parallel searches, offset by 90 degrees, performed one after the other;

- *the zone search*: In a zone search, the CSI in charge divides the crime scene into sectors, and each team member takes one sector. Team members may then switch sectors and

search again to ensure complete coverage.

While searching the scene, a CSI is looking for details including:

- Are the doors and windows locked or unlocked? Open or shut? Are there signs of forced entry, such as tool marks or broken locks?

- Is the house in good order? If not, does it look like there was a struggle or was the victim just messy?

- Is there trash in the trash cans? Is there anything out of the ordinary in the trash? Is the trash in the right chronological order according to dates on mail and other papers? If not, someone might have been looking for something in the victim's trash.

- If the crime is a shooting, how many shots were fired? The CSI will try to locate the gun, each bullet, each shell casing and each bullet hole.

- Are there any tire marks in the driveway or in the area around the building?

- Is there any blood splatter on floors, walls or ceilings?

The actual collection of physical evidence is a slow process. Each time the CSI collects an item, he must immediately preserve it, tag it and log it for the crime scene record. Different types of evidence may be collected either at the scene or in lab depending on conditions and resources.

## EXERCISE

### 1 ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What is the goal of the evidence-collection stage?
2. What typical kinds of evidence might a CSI find at a crime scene?
3. What search patterns may a CSI use to assure complete coverage and the most efficient use of resources?
4. What details is a CSI looking for?
5. Different types of evidence may be collected either at the scene or in lab, may not they?

## TEST

### 1. The goal of the evidence-collection stage is... .

- a) to locate the perpetrator
- b) to find, collect and preserve all physical evidence
- c) to make a record
- d) to bring a criminal action

### 2. Trace evidence can include... .

- a) blood
- b) knives
- c) broken glass
- d) tool marks

### 3. Questioned documents don't include... .

- a) diaries
- b) suicide note
- c) phone books
- d) fingerprints

### 4. If there is a dead body at the scene, the search probably starts... .

- a) at the crime scene
- b) in the morgue
- c) in victim's house
- d) at the police station

### 5. In ..., the CSI in charge divides the crime scene into sectors, and each team member takes one sector.

- a) a zone search
- b) a grid search
- c) an outward spiral search
- d) a parallel search

**6. ... is simply two parallel searches, offset by 90 degrees, performed one after the other.**

- a) an outward spiral search
- b) a parallel search
- c) a zone search
- d) a grid search

**7. In a parallel search all of the members of the CSI team... .**

- a) start at the body and works outward
- b) form a line and walk in a straight line
- c) start at the center of scene;
- d) divide the crime scene into sectors

**8. The search CSI starts at the center of scene (or at the body) and works outward. Such a search is called ... .**

- a) a zone search
- b) a parallel search
- c) an outward spiral search
- d) a grid search

**9. At the crime scene CSIs begin the systematic search for ... .**

- a) witnesses
- b) perpetrators
- c) evidence
- d) victims

**10. A CSI collects evidence at the crime scene, he must not ... .**

- a) preserve it
- b) touch it
- c) tag it
- d) log it.



## TEXT 2

### WHAT IS A CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATOR (CSI)?

#### VOCABULARY

<i>crime scene investigator (CSI)</i>	<i>следователь-криминалист</i> (на месте преступления)
<i>adept</i>	<i>знаток</i>
<i>collection of physical evidence</i>	<i>сбор вещественных доказательств</i>
<i>forensic scientist</i>	<i>эксперт-криминалист</i> (в лаборатории)
<i>strict code of standards</i>	<i>строгий кодекс стандартов</i>
<i>nonessential personnel</i>	<i>вспомогательный персонал</i>
<i>investigative personnel</i>	<i>следственные работники</i>
<i>blood stain patterns</i>	<i>пятна крови</i>
<i>bodily fluids</i>	<i>телесные жидкости</i>
<i>gunshot residue</i>	<i>остатки после выстрела</i>
<i>spent casings</i>	<i>стреляные гильзы</i>
<i>bullet fragments</i>	<i>осколки пули</i>
<i>gun powder patterns</i>	<i>образцы пороха</i>
<i>to utilize a number of tools and investigative techniques</i>	<i>использовать инструменты и методы расследования</i>
<i>to solve the pieces of a crime puzzle</i>	<i>собрать кусочки головоломки преступления</i>

Although the specific roles of crime scene investigators (CSI) are defined by the agency through which they work, these professionals must be adept at identifying, processing and collecting physical evidence, and they must have a respect and understanding of the criminal justice system and the protocols and procedures associated with the collection of physical evidence at the scene of a crime.

Crime scene investigators, unlike forensic scientists who conduct tests on physical evidence within a forensic laboratory, are the on-the-scene professionals who are called to the scene of a crime to ensure that all physical evidence is properly collected,

preserved and documented according to a strict code of standards. These investigative professionals also ensure that all physical evidence is packaged and transported to a forensic laboratory.

A crime scene investigator must:

1) work with law enforcement to identify, isolate and secure the crime scene;

2) work with law enforcement to establish a restricted perimeter around the crime;

3) work with law enforcement to define a clear set of restrictions regarding nonessential personnel and investigative personnel;

4) preserve, collect and record evidence, including tool marks,

footprints, tire marks, bite marks, and fingerprints;

5) collect DNA evidence, including blood, semen, hair, skin, blood stain patterns, bodily fluids and nails;

6) collect trace evidence: gunshot residue, fibers, paint, glass, etc.;

7) collect firearms evidence, including weapons, spent casings, bullet fragments, cartridges, and gun powder patterns.

Crime scene investigators may consist of a number of investigative specialists who work as a team at the scene of a crime to identify, collect and process evidence that is then

studied by forensic scientists and used to identify the perpetrator of a crime and ultimately to prosecute offenders in a criminal court of law. Crime scene investigators, depending on their professional scope, utilize a number of tools and investigative techniques to secure and cultivate physical evidence and create reports that detail their observations and investigative efforts. Physical evidence collected by crime scene investigators is then used by law enforcement officials to solve the pieces of a crime puzzle and ensure that the perpetrators are brought to justice.

## EXERCISES

### 1 ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What is a CSI (crime scene investigator)?
2. Why is a CSI called to the scene of a crime?
3. What actions must the CSI do there?
4. What tools and investigative techniques does a CSI usually utilize?
5. How can you explain the word combination «the pieces of a crime puzzle»?

### 2 LOOK AT THE STATEMENTS. ARE THEY TRUE OR FALSE?

1. They must have a respect and understanding of the criminal justice system and the protocols and procedures associated with the collection of physical evidence at the scene of a crime.
2. A crime scene investigator must hide tools on the scene of crime.
3. Semen, hair, skin, blood stain patterns, bodily fluids and nails are not very important evidence.
4. Crime scene investigators may consist of a number of investigative specialists who work as a team at the scene of a crime.
5. Physical evidence collected by crime scene investigators is then used by law enforcement officials to solve the pieces of a crime puzzle and ensure that the perpetrators are brought home.

### 3 WHAT DO THESE WORDS OR WORD COMBINATIONS FROM THE TEXT REFER TO?

- |                    |                                    |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. crime           | a. offence, law, criminal          |
| 2. to identify     | b. to find, to detect, to look at  |
| 3. law enforcement | c. right, society, law application |
| 4. evidence        | d. clue, tool, gun powder          |
| 5. to secure       | e. to search, to guard, to collect |

## TEST

**1. A CSI must be ... at identifying, processing and collecting physical evidence.**

- a) an adept                      b) a layman                      c) a judge

**2. The specific roles of crime scene investigators are defined by the ... through which they work.**

- a) agency                      b) classroom                      c) yard

**3. Crime scene investigators are the ... professionals who are called to the scene of a crime.**

- a) after-the-scene              b) on-the-scene                      c) under-the-scene

**4. These investigative professionals also ensure that all physical evidence is packaged and transported to a ... .**

- a) court                      b) scientific Institute              c) forensic laboratory

**5. A crime scene investigator must work with ... to identify, isolate and secure the crime scene.**

- a) law enforcement              b) teachers                      c) government

**6. Crime scene investigators may consist of a number of ... who work as a team at the scene of a crime to identify, collect and process evidence.**

- a) students                      b) common people                      c) investigative specialists

**7. A crime scene investigator must work with law enforcement to establish a ... around the crime.**

- a) restricted perimeter      b) criminals                      c) corpus delicti

**8. ... collected by crime scene investigators is then used by law enforcement officials.**

- a) paper                      b) food product                      c) physical evidence

**9. A crime scene investigator must collect ..., including weapons, spent casings, bullet fragments, cartridges, and gun powder patterns.**

- a) firearms evidence              b) DNA evidence                      c) trace evidence

**10. Crime scene investigators, depending on their ..., utilize a number of tools and investigative techniques.**

- a) education                      b) family                      c) professional scope

## ТЕМА 4 ДОПРОС И ДОЗНАНИЕ

### TEXT 1

### INTERROGATION

#### VOCABULARY

<i>interrogation</i>	<i>допрос</i>
<i>interviewing</i>	<i>опрос</i>
<i>non-suspect</i>	<i>человек вне подозрений</i>
<i>suspect</i>	<i>подозреваемый</i>
<i>the object of interrogation</i>	<i>предмет допроса</i>
<i>specialized abilities</i>	<i>специальные навыки</i>
<i>patient</i>	<i>терпеливый</i>
<i>tactful</i>	<i>тактичный</i>
<i>composed</i>	<i>сдержанный, хладнокровный</i>
<i>persistent</i>	<i>настойчивый</i>
<i>sympathetic</i>	<i>доброжелательный</i>
<i>firm</i>	<i>твердый</i>
<i>the subject of interrogation</i>	<i>субъект допроса</i>
<i>relevant information concerning the case</i>	<i>важная информация, имеющая отношение к делу</i>
<i>victim</i>	<i>потерпевший</i>
<i>complainant</i>	<i>истец</i>
<i>accused</i>	<i>обвиняемый</i>
<i>witness</i>	<i>свидетель</i>
<i>polygraph (lie-detector)</i>	<i>полиграф (детектор лжи)</i>
<i>admissible in court</i>	<i>принимаемый в суде</i>

The **interrogation** of criminal suspects and **interviewing** witnesses is the greatest source of direct information in the general administration of criminal justice. The line of distinction between an interrogation and an interview is very thin. Both involve questioning and more important, listening. Interviewing is the process of

general questioning of victims, witnesses and others who may have knowledge about the criminal activity and who are «non-suspects» at the time of the encounter. The interrogation concerns the legal aspect of questioning and is the systematic questioning of a criminal suspect or a person who is reluctant to disclose information in his

possession which is relevant to the investigation. In some respect interrogation refers to special police facilities and procedures of sleuthing. During the interview a «non-suspect» may become a **suspect**, the questioning then becomes interrogation.

Thus interrogation is a part of investigation but it does not substitute the investigation. **The object of interrogation** is to discover the truth and to prepare a criminal case for the prosecution in court, that is to develop evidence of guilt, to prove this guilt and to punish a person responsible for a crime and to recover the stolen property.

The success of any interrogation depends primarily on the efforts and **specialized abilities** of the investigator, a good decision-making judgement being quite indispensable for a technique of a successful interrogator. Every good investigator should be **patient, tactful, composed, persistent** and **sympathetic**, but he should be **firm** if it is necessary. Those salient features of the police officer can do nothing but help him in obtaining good results in the investigation.

There is not one method of interrogation. Every good investigator learns to acquire a technique of interrogation which best suits his temperament and his talents. Although a special list of «do's» and «don'ts» is quite available in the practice of interrogation, it often happens that some good investigators do not recognize certain general rules and use their own methods. We don't describe here such dramatic interrogation technology as the **polygraph** or so called **lie-detector** and hypnosis because there is still no complete agreement by psychologists on

the validity of these methods, and their results are not always **admissible in court**.

**The subject of interrogation** may be any person who has **relevant information concerning the case**. It may be a **victim**, a **complainant**, an **accused**, a **witness** and a criminal. They may be cooperative and uncooperative, willing or unwilling. In any case the officer should choose and follow the right line of interrogation.

A successful investigator never forgets that his attitude to the subject of interrogation may be the key to the solution of a case. When a witness does not want to take part in criminal investigation he falsely denies the facts he knows and the officer fails to get the information. In this case the interrogator should neither threaten nor intimidate him. He tries to persuade the witness that he is shirking his duty as a citizen if he does not reveal the truth and without its discovering it will be impossible to solve the crime.

As a rule initial questioning by a police officer obtains a description of a suspect. In addition to inquiry about sex, race, age, height, clothing, glasses, hair length and facial appearance, the officer asks about the distinctive marks of the suspect, i.e. the most unusual features of his appearance. These questions force a subject to think about the overall appearance of the suspect and often result in establishing important information, e.g. the suspect has an ear missing, an artificial leg, gold teeth, or a scar running from one eye to the corner of his mouth. Such details may appear the most vital in the total process of identification, location and apprehension of the criminal.

## EXERCISE

### 1 ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What is the difference between an interrogation and an interview?
2. What is the essence of interrogation?
3. What are the attributes of a good interrogator?
4. What is the object of interrogation?
5. What is the subject of interrogation?

## TEST

1. **Interrogation is the source of indirect information for the investigator.**  
a) true                      b) false                      c) sometimes
2. **There is no distinction between an interrogation and an interview.**  
a) true                      a) false                      b) sometimes
3. **Interrogation substitutes for investigation completely.**  
a) true                      b) false                      c) sometimes
4. **The success of any interrogation depends on some specialized aptitudes of the interrogator.**  
a) true                      b) false                      c) sometimes
5. **There are a lot of different methods of interrogation.**  
a) true                      b) false                      c) sometimes
6. **A special list of 'do's' and 'don'ts' is quite indispensable for the successful practice of interrogation.**  
a) true                      b) false                      c) sometimes
7. **The subject of interrogation always gives information willingly.**  
a) true                      b) false                      c) sometimes
8. **Initial questions by a police officer obtain information about the distinctive marks of the suspect.**  
a) true                      b) false                      c) sometimes
9. **The results of interrogation obtained on a polygraph are always admissible in court.**  
a) true                      b) false                      c) sometimes
10. **The subject of interrogation may be only a criminal.**  
a) true                      b) false                      c) sometimes

## TEXT 2

### INTERVIEWING, QUESTIONING AND INTERROGATION

#### VOCABULARY

<i>to interview</i>	<i>беседовать</i>
<i>to question</i>	<i>опрашивать</i>
<i>to interrogate</i>	<i>допрашивать</i>
<i>a suspect</i>	<i>подозреваемый</i>
<i>information gathering techniques</i>	<i>методы сбора информации</i>
<i>investigation</i>	<i>расследование</i>
<i>to be measured, objective, and ethical</i>	<i>быть взвешенным, объективным и этичным</i>
<i>confession to a crime</i>	<i>признание в преступлении</i>
<i>to discover the truth</i>	<i>узнать правду</i>
<i>third degree</i>	<i>допрос с пристрастием</i>
<i>threats</i>	<i>угрозы</i>
<i>intimidation</i>	<i>запугивание</i>
<i>coercion [kəʊ'ɜːʃn]</i>	<i>принуждение</i>
<i>miscarriage of justice</i>	<i>судебная ошибка</i>
<i>physical or mental anguish</i>	<i>физические или душевные страдания</i>
<i>false confession</i>	<i>ложное признание</i>
<i>challenges of suspect questioning</i>	<i>проблемы (трудности) допроса подозреваемых</i>
<i>major criminal cases</i>	<i>крупные уголовные дела</i>
<i>to gather verbal responses</i>	<i>собирать устную информацию</i>
<i>to occur [ə'kɜː]</i>	<i>происходить, случаться, иметь место</i>
<i>to obtain a confession</i>	<i>получить признание</i>
<i>to be admissible at trial</i>	<i>иметь силу в суде (быть приемлемым)</i>
<i>to pose as a witness</i>	<i>выдавать себя за свидетеля</i>
<i>victim</i>	<i>жертва</i>
<i>to detain</i>	<i>задерживать, арестовывать</i>
<i>reasonable grounds</i>	<i>веские основания</i>
<i>circumstantial evidence</i>	<i>косвенные доказательства (улики)</i>
<i>direct evidence</i>	<i>прямые доказательства</i>
<i>to link the suspect to the crime</i>	<i>связывать подозреваемого с преступлением</i>



Police use the interviewing, questioning, and interrogation of suspects as information gathering techniques in investigations. In modern day policing, interviewing, questioning, and interrogation techniques are measured, objective, and ethical. They are aimed at discovering the truth; not just getting a confession to a crime. This is a contrast to earlier times of policing, when techniques called the “third degree” sometimes involved threats, intimidation, coercion, and even physical violence. Fortunately, these “third degree” techniques were identified as being unlawful police practices that caused false confessions and miscarriages of justice.

Police practices should focus on the rights of the accused person, and minimize any physical or mental anguish that might cause a false confession. The challenges of suspect questioning and interrogation can be complex, and many police agencies have trained interrogators and polygraph operators who undertake the interrogation of suspects for major criminal cases.

It is important for investigators to understand and remember that interviewing, questioning, and interrogating are terms that refer to separate stages in the process of gathering verbal responses from a suspect or a possible suspect. Each stage is different in relation to when and how the information gathering process can and should occur. The differences between these three stages needs to be defined in the mind of the investigator since they will move

through a process of first interviewing, then questioning, and finally interrogating a suspect. When this progression occurs, the investigator needs to recognize the changing conditions and take the appropriate actions to ensure that if a confession is obtained it will be admissible at trial.

**Interviewing** a possible suspect is the first stage and the lowest level of interaction. In fact, the person is not defined as a suspect at this point. Suspects often report criminal events while posing as witnesses or even victims of the crime. The investigator receiving a statement report from such a person may become suspicious that they are not being truthful; The transition point for an investigator to move from interviewing a witness or victim to detaining and questioning the person as a possible suspect should occur when real evidence is discovered giving the investigator reasonable grounds to suspect that the person is involved in the event.

**Questioning** a suspect is the next level of interaction. For a suspect to be questioned, there will be some type of circumstantial evidence that allows the investigator to detain that suspect.

**Interrogation** is the most serious level of questioning a suspect. Interrogation is the process that occurs after the suspect has been placed under arrest for the offence being investigated. Reasonable grounds for belief to make such an arrest require some form of direct evidence or strong circumstantial evidence that links the suspect to the crime.



## EXERCISE

### 1 ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What types of information gathering techniques can be used in modern day policing?
2. What are the techniques aimed at?
3. The «third degree» technique is allowed today, isn't it?
4. What activities can cause a false confession?
5. Are there any differences between the terms «interviewing», «questioning», «interrogating»? What are they?
6. What is the transition point for a witness to become a possible suspect?

## TEST

### 1. Information gathering techniques are:

- a) measured, objective, and ethical
- b) measured, objective, and violent
- c) measured, objective, and unlawful

### 2. Miscarriages of justice can be caused by:

- a) measured, objective, and ethical information gathering techniques
- b) lawful police practices and information gathering techniques
- c) «third degree» techniques as being unlawful

### 3. To avoid a false confession an investigator should:

- a) focus on any physical or mental anguish of the accused person
- b) focus on the rights of the accused person
- c) focus on the polygraph operators

### 4. Interviewing, questioning, and interrogating are terms that refer to:

- a) the separate stages of information gathering process
- b) the place where the process of gathering verbal responses occur
- c) the way the process of gathering verbal responses should occur

### 5. Interviewing is:

- a) the second stage and the highest level of interaction between a possible suspect and an investigator
- b) the first stage and the highest level of interaction between a possible suspect and an investigator
- c) the first stage and the lowest level of interaction between a possible suspect and an investigator

### 6. Interrogation is the process that:

- a) occurs after the suspect has been placed under arrest
- b) occurs after the witness has been placed under arrest
- c) occurs after the victim has been placed under arrest

**7. The suspect can't be linked to the crime with:**

- a) direct evidence
- b) strong evidence
- c) circumstantial evidence

**8. ... .. is good enough for a suspect to be detained:**

- a) a reasonable ground
- b) a circumstantial evidence
- c) a strong direct evidence

**9. Information gathering techniques in investigations are aimed at:**

- a) discovering the truth
- b) just getting a confession
- c) getting a confession and discovering the truth

**10. «Third degree» techniques didn't suppose:**

- a) threats, intimidation, coercion, and physical violence
- b) physical or mental anguish
- c) focusing on the rights of the accused person.

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