

UNIT 14. LESSON 21
TRACES OF CRIME
FINGERPRINTS. FOOTPRINTS

Get ready!

Before you begin the lesson, talk about these questions.

1. What is fingerprinting?
2. How can you identify a person by a fingerprint?

VOCABULARY

Task 1. Listen and read the new words then copy out them into your notebooks.

identification – aynan o‘xshatish, tenglashtirish, birday qilish / идентификация

touch – tegmoq, qo‘l tegizmoq/ (при)касаться, трогать, притрагиваться; осязать

unique – nodir, o‘ziga xos / уникальный, единственный в своём роде, исключительный

confess – iqror qilmoq, bo‘yniga olmoq, (deb) bilmoq / признавать, признаваться; сознаваться

guilt – ayb, aybni sezish / вина, чувство вины

prove – isbotlamoq / доказывать, испытывать, пробовать

compare – taqqoslamoq, solishtirib ko‘rmoq (chiqmoq) / сравнивать, сличать

identical – xuddi o‘zi, xuddi shunday, bir xil, birday / тот же самый, такой же, одинаковый, идентичный

previously – oldindan, oldinroq; huzurida, ilgari /

заблаговременно, заранее, предварительно; перед

possession – ega bo‘lib qolish / владение, обладание

reason – sabab, bahona, asos / причина, повод, основание

collect – yig‘moq, bir yerga to‘plamoq, bir yerga to‘planmoq, / собирать

record – yozuv, qayd qilish (dalillarni) / запись; регистрация, письменная фиксация (*каких-л. фактов*)

send – yubormoq, jo‘natmoq, yo‘llamoq, yo‘naltirmoq / посыпать, отправлять; отсылать, направлять

whether – ... mi / li (*вводит косвенный вопрос*)

owner – xo‘jayin, mulkdor / владелец; собственник, хозяин

convict – jazoga hukm qilmoq, ayblamoq / осудить, признать виновным (*в чём-л.*), признавать виновным

criminal record department – jinoyatlarni qayd qilish bo‘limi / отдел регистрации преступлений

in practice – biror narsani amalda sinab ko‘rmoq, haqiqatda, amalda / на практике, на деле; на поверку, практический

trial – sudda ishni ko‘rish, sud jarayoni, sud / судебное разбирательство; судебный процесс, суд

WRITING

Task 2. Read the text. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

Word bank: unique, useful, left, called, discovered, establish, comparison, identification, similar

Fingerprinting is one of the way of 1_____ a person who is suspected of crime.

When a finger touches the surface of an object the print of this finger is 2_____ on the surface. This is 3_____ fingerprint. There are no two persons who have 4_____ prints. Every fingerprint is 5_____.

Most footprints which are 6_____ for investigation are made in soft material, such as earth, snow, clay or sand. But often a mark may be 7_____ on a hard surface, such as linoleum, polished floors, table surface and chairs. When a footprint is distinctive it gives possibility to 8_____ the shoe which made it and prove that a certain person wearing the shoe has been at the scene of the crime. The more peculiarities are in the mark the better the 9_____ will be.

Task 3. Read the sentence and choose the correct word.

1. This principle is used by all police forces to identify **criminals** / **tourists**.

2. So, if a suspect arrested does not confess his guilt, it may be proved by comparing his fingerprints with those found at the scene and showing that they are **identical / identity**.

3. Fingerprints are used not only to connect a **suspect / witness** with the scene, they also may indicate the identity of the criminal when it is not known if he was previously fingerprinted and the prints are in the possession of the police.

4. For this reason the prints of criminals are collected and filed in criminal **record / indicate** officers.

5. A fingerprint found at the scene of crime is sent to a criminal record office to **discover / solve** whether an identical print has previously been recorded.

Task 4. Check the sentence that uses the underlined parts correctly.

1. A Comparing two fingerprints to determine if they were made by the same person or two different people.

B Acquiring fingerprints from people using ink and electronic methods.

2. A Using the computerized AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System) computer system.

B Assisting police officers and detectives and describing what they find.

3. A As previously mentioned, the demand for fingerprint technicians is extremely high.

B As long as you meet the qualifications and have completed the proper education, which depends on your geographical location, you have a great chance of getting hired.

4. A Please download the free interview guide that can be found on the right hand sidebar for additional tips for your upcoming interviews, and also be sure to check out our popular fingerprint technician job board, which is creating new jobs for people like you every single day.

B Many jurisdictions allow you to take training online, however these are usually the most basic, entry-level courses.

5. A Again, it depends on where you live, because online courses aren't always accepted.

B Make sure that if you do live in a state that allows online training, that it's from a state-certified program that will give you what you need to proceed.

READING

5. Read and translate the following text then answer the questions.

Fingerprints.

Fingerprinting is one of the way of identification a person who is suspected of crime.

When a finger touches the surface of an object the print of this finger is left on the surface. This is called fingerprint. There are no two persons who have similar prints. Every fingerprint is unique.

This principle is used by all police forces to identify criminals (*or sometimes dead bodies*). So, if a suspect arrested does not confess his guilt, it may be proved by comparing his fingerprints with those found at the scene and showing that they are identical.

Fingerprints are used not only to connect a suspect with the scene, they also may indicate the identity of the criminal when it is not known if he was previously fingerprinted and the prints are in the possession of the police.

For this reason the prints of criminals are collected and field in criminal record officers. A fingerprint found at the scene of crime is sent to a criminal record office to discover whether an identical print has previously been recorded. If such a print has been recorded, the identity of its owner becomes known.

All persons convicted of crime are fingerprinted in prison and the prints are sent to the Criminal Record Department. In practice, all persons accused of crime are fingerprinted on arrest and before trial.

Footprints.

Most footprints which are useful for investigation are made in soft material, such as earth, snow, clay or sand. But often a mark may be discovered on a hard surface, such as linoleum, polished floors, table surface and chairs. When a footprint is distinctive it gives possibility to establish the shoe which made it and prove that a certain person wearing the shoe has been at the scene of the crime. The more peculiarities are in the mark the better the comparison will be.

Task 6. Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of traces of crime do you know?
2. What are the fingerprints and footprints?
3. Why do we take fingerprints and footprints during the investigation of crime?

LISTENING

7. Listen to a conversation between a citizen and a police officer. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1__ The woman says the pickpocket was tall.
- 2__ The pickpocket bumped into the citizen.
- 3__ The woman's watch was stolen.

8. Listen again and complete the conversation.



Officer: Are you 1_____ , Miss?

Citizen: No, not at all. Someone just stole my 2_____ ?

Officer: All right, try to 3_____. Did you see the person who stole your purse?

Citizen: No – it was very 4_____. I just felt someone bump into me. Then my purse was gone.

Officer: What did you have in your purse?

Citizen: Some 5_____. A little money and my ID.

Officer: Okay, well don't worry Miss. We'll do what we can to find the 6_____ and your purse.

SPEAKING

Task 9. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

Did you see . . .

What did you touch . . .

Don't worry . . .

Student A: You are a police officer. Talk to Student B about:

- how they are feeling
- what was stolen
- how it was stolen

Student B: You are a citizen. Talk to Student A about a stolen personal items.

WRITING

Task 10. Use the conversation from Task 9 to fill out the police report.