

UNIT 10

OBSERVATION OF CRIME SCENE

Get ready!

Before you begin the lesson ask questions below and share their own ideas and do not correct mistakes while speaking and help cadets to suitable words to express their own ideas.



find

1. Look at the theme of the lesson and guess what the text is about.
2. What is observation?

Active words: proper, procedure, observation, bring a criminal action, stain, recently, stub, habit, constantly, ash, burnt, conduct, spot, minute, specific, detail, draw, suppose, develop, definite, appearance, general, note, frequently, violence, manner.

LISTENING

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

proper – of the required or correct type or form; suitable or appropriate

procedure – a series of actions conducted in a certain order or manner

observation – the action or process of closely observing or monitoring something or someone

bring a criminal action –

develop – grow or cause to grow and become more mature, advanced, or elaborate

definite – having exact and discernible physical limits or form

appearance – the way that someone or something looks

general – considering or including only the main features or elements of something; not exact or detailed

note – notice or pay particular attention to (something)

specific – clearly defined or identified

detail – an individual fact or item

manner – a way in which a thing is done or happens

suppose – think or assume that something is true or probable but lack proof or certain knowledge

frequently – often

violence – behavior involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something

draw – pull or drag (something such as a vehicle)

stain – a colored patch or dirty mark that is difficult to remove

recently – lately

stub – the truncated remnant of a pencil, cigarette, or similar-shaped object after use

ash – the powdery residue left after
the burning of a substance

burnt – 1. past and past participle of
burn; 2. having been burned

habit – a settled or regular tendency
or practice, especially one that is
hard to give up

constantly – continually, always

conduct (of people) – the manner in
which a person behaves, especially
in a particular place or situation

spot – a small mark or stain

minute – a summarized record of
proceedings

WRITING

Task 2. Find the correct translation of the words.

Pair work: distribute handout 1 and ask students to find the correct translation of the words using dictionary.

A	B
<i>proper</i>	
<i>procedure</i>	
<i>observation</i>	
<i>bring a criminal action</i>	
<i>stain</i>	
<i>recently</i>	
<i>stub</i>	
<i>habit</i>	
<i>constantly</i>	
<i>ash</i>	
<i>burnt</i>	
<i>conduct</i>	
<i>spot</i>	
<i>minute</i>	
<i>specific</i>	
<i>detail</i>	
<i>draw</i>	
<i>suppose</i>	
<i>develop</i>	
<i>definite</i>	
<i>appearance</i>	
<i>general</i>	
<i>note</i>	
<i>frequently</i>	
<i>violence</i>	
<i>manner</i>	

Task 3. Match each word on the left with the appropriate synonym on the right.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Specific | a) often |
| 2. Preliminary | b) lately |
| 3. Frequently | c) behaviour |
| 4. Minute | d) record |
| 5. Conduct | e) particular |
| 6. Recently | f) prior |
| 7. Suppose | g) imagine |

Task 4. Continue the sentences by their content.

1. Proper procedure in observation and examination is essential
2. The investigator's observation must contain the answers with specific details to the five questions:
 3. Only through careful observation definite traces of criminal act...
 4. The details are of great importance for
 5. Much attention must be paid to
 6. An investigator must develop
 7. During an observation nothing should be
 8. After completing the preliminary observation
 9. Protect suspect's

Procedure: divide the group into two teams and ask them to make questions as an investigator at the crime scene. Teams who make more questions win the game.

Task 5. Ask some questions as an investigator at the crime scene.

1. Are there any marks on the floor?
2. Are two chairs drawn together?
3. Have smaller objects on tables, bookcases and shelves been moved?
4. Did the criminal move the pictures from their positions?
5. Are the doors and windows locked or opened? Open to what degree?
6. Have marks or stains been made recently on any objects?
7. Are there any signs of blood or other materials?
8. Was the criminal alone or in a company with another?
9. Do they always work together?
10. Are there cigarette stubs or ashes?
11. Does the criminal smoke cigars or cigarettes?
12. Did he leave burnt matches at the scene?
13. What instruments does he usually use?
14. Is there anything that was not noticed during the observation?

Answers:

READING

Task 6. Read and translate the following text.

OBSERVATION OF CRIME SCENE

Proper procedure in observation and examination is essential to good crime scene investigation. To bring a criminal action the investigator must develop and follow a definite way of doing his job. The first step in a procedure is to observe the

general appearance of the situation noting everything at the scene. The investigator's observation must contain the answers with specific details to the five questions: Who? What? When? Where? How?

Only through careful observation definite traces of criminal act will be found. The traces will show the manner in which the crime was committed, the movements of the criminal, the criminal and other actors in the crime. Much attention must be paid to details. The details are of great importance for the investigation.

Observing and noting the objects of the crime scene the police officer must not suppose that they were there before the crime was committed. Objects are frequently moved in the commission of a crime, especially in crimes of violence.

Are two chairs drawn together? Are there object marks on the floor? Have smaller objects on tables, bookcases and shelves been moved? Did the criminal move the pictures from their positions? Are the doors and windows locked or opened? Open to what degree? Have marks or stains been made recently on any objects? Are there any signs of blood or other materials? Was the criminal alone or in a company with another? Do they always work together? Are there cigarette stubs or ashes? Does the criminal smoke cigars or cigarettes? Did he leave burnt matches at the scene? What instruments does he usually use? Is there anything that was not noticed during the observation? The investigator must answer these and many more questions. They are answered through careful observation.

An investigator must develop the habits of constantly observing the actions and conduct of people and physical signs left by them.

During an observation nothing should be moved until absolutely necessary, and only after its position has been recorded in notes, on a sketch and photographically. Protect suspect's spots and finger and footprints from possible injury. Do not forget to note negative facts: absence of a weapon; absence of blood when blood is expected; absence of fingerprints, where it is natural to find them. After completing the preliminary observation, minute and detailed examination of individual objects is made.

SPEAKING

Task 7. Answer the following questions.

1. What is essential to good crime scene investigation?
2. What must the investigator do before bringing a criminal action?
3. What is the first step in a procedure?
4. How will definite traces of criminal act be found and what will they show?
5. Why mustn't the police officer suppose that the objects of the crime scene were there before the commission of a crime?
6. Why must the investigator develop the habit of constantly observing actions and conduct of people?
7. Can anything on the scene be moved from its position during an observation?
8. What kind of facts mustn't an investigator forget to note?

9. What is made after the preliminary observation of crime scene?

Task 8. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

1. Only through careful observation definite traces of criminal act will be found.
2. Observing and noting the objects of the crime scene the police officer may imagine that they were there before the crime was committed.
3. Objects are frequently moved in the commission of a crime, especially in crimes of violence.

Task 9. Comment on the following statements.

1. The investigator's observation must contain the answers to the five questions: Who? What? When? Where? How?
2. An investigator must develop the habits of constantly observing the actions and conduct of people and physical signs left by them.