

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ
ОДЕСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ
Кафедра мовної підготовки
Іноземна мова професійного спрямування**

Criminal Law

**Методичні рекомендації
щодо проведення практичних занять
(денної та заочної форм навчання)
підготовки фахівців освітнього ступеня «магістр»
Галузь знань 08 Право
Спеціальність 081 Право
Факультет №1,2 Начально-науковий інститут права та кібербезпеки**

Обговорено та схвалено на засіданні
кафедри мовної підготовки
факультету підготовки фахівців для
органів превентивної діяльності
Протокол № 8 від 15 лютого 2021 р.

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Crime Law: Методичні вказівки щодо проведення практичних занять з навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова професійного спрямування» для підготовки фахівців освітнього ступеня «магістр» / Л.О. Сусол – Одеса: ОДУВС, 2021. – 27с.

Методичні вказівки є спробою полегшити вивчення іноземної мови (англійської) для магістрів права, вдосконалити іншомовну компетенцію слухача. Ця мета досягається шляхом занурення реципієнта у повсякденні та професійні ситуації завдяки опрацюванню автентичних матеріалів та комунікативній спрямованості завдань. Мовний матеріал презентується на всіх таких рівнях мовленнєвої діяльності як читання, писання, мовлення. Навчально-методичний посібник рекомендовано для підготовки фахівців освітнього ступеня «магістр», спеціальності 081Право.

Рекомендовано до друку

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Одеського державного університету внутрішніх справ

Протокол № 8 від 15 лютого 2021 р.

Методичні вказівки затвердженні на засіданні навчально-методичної ради

Протокол № від 2021р.

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Вступ

На сучасному етапі розвитку суспільства в умовах посилення міждержавних контактів зростає роль іноземної мови в навчально-виховному процесі вищих навчальних закладів, у тому числі спеціалізованих. Зі зростанням соціального та науково-технічного прогресу зростають і вимоги до рівня освіти та знань англійської мови, зростає обсяг різномовної інформації в науці, культурі, освіті, правовій сфері тощо. Тому володіння англійською мовою є важливим та обов'язковим компонентом у характеристиці фахівця. Основною метою методичних рекомендацій «Criminal Law» є вироблення навичок володіння англійською мовою у галузі права.

Матеріал у даних методичних рекомендаціях викладено у цікавій формі доступною для слухачів мовою. Вони мають чітку організаційну структуру, що складається з 6 тематичних блоків:

- Unit 1. Surveillance technologies to prevent committing a crime
- Unit 2. Different uses of microchips
- Unit 3. Security systems
- Unit 4. Writing. A letter of complaint (invasion in your privacy)
- Unit 5. Classification of Crimes
- Unit 6. Crime investigation. Witness.

Структура навчально-методичного посібника побудована так, що мовний матеріал презентується на таких рівнях мовленнєвої діяльності: читання, писання, мовлення.

В методичних рекомендаціях передбачено оволодіння опорними лексичними термінами та фразами, які згруповані у специфічні теми, що дає змогу визначити доцільність їх застосування у відповідних ситуаціях; огляд граматичного підґрунтя англійської мови, що представлене на тлі висловів та текстів, пов'язаних з професійною діяльністю юриста. Передбачено вправи на розвиток основних видів мовленнєвої діяльності. При цьому форма окремих завдань змінюється у кожному розділі для того, щоб уникнути монотонності під час навчання.

Опанувавши матеріал методичних рекомендацій, студенти зможуть писати листи, розмовляти у повсякденних та професійно спрямованих ситуаціях, висловлювати думки у виді монологів; сприймати автентичні матеріали; перекладати тексти (англійсько-український, українсько-англійський переклад) тощо.

Методичні рекомендації «Criminal Law» можна використовувати як на аудиторних заняттях, у групах, під час індивідуального навчання, так і у самостійній підготовці, що сприятиме розвитку та покращанню професійних здібностей юристів й стане запорукою вільного інтернаціонального (міжкультурного) спілкування.

Unit 1. Surveillance Technologies to prevent committing a crime

Task 1. Read and translate the text

You are being watched. Surveillance technologies: keeping us safe or an invasion of privacy?

A **CCTV camera** helps crime prevention. Potential criminals know their actions might be filmed and this acts as a deterrent to crime.

Number plate recognition enables the authorities to follow our movements wherever we drive and store the information indefinitely.

Microchips on credit cards make it easy to monitor and record information about our habits and movements.

User-data monitoring on TVs and other appliances sends data to manufactures and businesses.

Mobile phone tracking can keep track of any individual's location.

Facial recognition technology can identify any individuals. Software then accesses data about the person via social networking websites.

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1. How many of these surveillance technologies are you aware of?
2. How many are common where you live or where you are now?
3. How does surveillance make you feel? Why?
4. How might each surveillance technologies be used in a good or a bad way?
5. Do these surveillance technologies keep us safe? Or is it an invasion of privacy?

Task 3. Match meaning with the underlined phrases from task 1.

1. an official group, e.g. government or the police
2. to watch or to follow
3. to keep data (on a computer) for future use
4. getting information about someone's private life in a way they don't like
5. to say/ find out who someone is.

6. stopping people from doing something illegal
7. to obtain information
8. a situation in which there is a lot of observation, filming or recording people.

Task 4. Read the conversation (man's and woman's opinions)

A: Have you read this article?

B: Oh yeah, yeah, I did have a look.

A: This is really shocking. There's gonna be absolutely no privacy for anyone.

B: What you mean like C, the CCTV camera bit?

A: Yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah, exactly that.

B: Well, I'm glad they're there actually.

A: Why?

B: Well, not long ago a friend of mine, he was, um, he was robbed at a bus stop, and, um, they got the guy because of, um, CCTV, they captured his image and, um, all the people who did it were arrested.

A: OK ...

B: So I think it's, I think it's a good thing in the end.

A: Well it's good if it's used for that, but don't you feel nervous about the fact that whatever you do, wherever you go, whatever you're doing, someone is watching you and recording what you're doing?

B: But I haven't got anything to hide so it's not really a problem.

A: Anyway, that's not the point though, is it? It's an invasion of privacy.

B: Look, I think statistically more crimes are solved because of CCTV than not.

- A:** Right, what about that, that, look – this one on page two – CCTV facial recognition. Did you see that bit there at the bottom?
- B:** Yeah, I didn't really get that bit.
- A:** Right, so basically, just imagine you're walking down the road and a camera, a CCTV camera, takes your picture, yeah. And then a computer programme can then find your name, all your personal information, based on recognising your face. So where you shop, where you live, what you, what you like, what you buy, who your friends are. And there's nothing you can do about it.
- B:** That can only be a good thing, 'cos it's gonna catch criminals, isn't it? And if you've got nothing to worry about, then you know it's never really gonna be an issue for you.
- A:** If it's for that, yeah, I get your point. But ...
- B:** If you haven't done anything wrong.
- A:** No, no, absolutely, but ...
- B:** The thing that really bothers me, though, is, um, is the way that marketing, marketing companies can target you, um, because of microchips in, in food packaging and stuff, so people get an idea of, of your shopping habits. I don't want to be sent adverts from companies that I don't know.
- A:** But we're being sent stuff all the time anyway, from companies, that we don't know. I wouldn't mind being sent adverts from, you know, uh, companies that I don't know if it's something that I want to buy.
- B:** Yeah. It's a little confusing really, the way I, I feel about the whole thing, because you know, on the one hand I'm, I'm, I'm pro, uh, using the technology to, you know, catch criminals or whatever. I mean serious criminals. But then, on the other hand, I occasionally, er, drive, a little bit over the, the speed limit.
- A:** Right, OK.

B: Occasionally. And you know I, I've been, er, given quite a few fines over the years because my number plate gets recognised and, er, I, er, you know, I think more money should be spent elsewhere to be honest.

A: I take your point, but I do actually think, although I'm really anti the amount of kind of, you know, filming and, and information they have – when it comes to speeding, I do actually think that's quite sensible that they, that they can clock what people are doing ...

Task 5. Complete both columns of the table. Which man or woman do you agree with more?

	technology	woman	man
1	CCTV camera		
2	Facial recognition technology		
3	Microchips on products		
4	Number plate recognition		

Task 6. Discuss types of surveillance technologies

Unit 2. Different uses of microchips

Task 1. Read the text about microchips. How many different uses for microchips are described?

Microchips are everywhere

The usage of microchips ranges from the ordinary to the more worrying. For example, companies *can place them/ they can be placed* in food packaging. Then your fridge monitors your food so that they *can remind you/ you can be reminded* when it's time for *you to buy something /a product to be bought*.

The medical world has suggested that *doctors could implant microchips/ microchips could be implanted* in new born babies. Then the person's

movement and habits can be tracked throughout their lives. Scientists *could also implant / microchips could also be implanted* in criminals so that the police can *keep/ be kept* track of them and possibly identify the whereabouts of known criminals at the time *someone commits a crime/ a crime is committed*.

And if you 're the kind of person who loses things easily, you can buy a set of clip-on *microchips/ a set of clip-on microchips can be bought* which you *can attach/ can be attached to* any object you wear to keep track of - for example your handbag. If the object gets lost, *you can use your phone/ your phone can be used to find it*.

Task 2. Underlined the best form, active or passive.

Task 3. Discuss. Which ideas do you find disturbing? Which don't bother you?

Unit 3. Security systems

Task 1. Read the article and answer the questions.

Police to install town-wide surveillance

In response to the recent surge in crime, police have announced plans to install the following security system:

- CCTV cameras to cover the whole town;
- police spot checks for identity cards;
- monitoring of phone calls;
- monitoring of social networking websites;
- all students' mobile phones to be registered on police GPS systems;
- Number plate recognition cameras on all main roads.

1. Would you like to have these things in your local areas?
2. Which plans would be the most useful for cutting crimes?
3. How do you think the following groups of people would feel about the plans: the police, parents, students?

Task 2. Work in pairs. you belong to one of the three groups (the police, parents, students). Make a list of your reasons for or against the plans.

Unit 4. Writing. A letter of complaint (invasion in your privacy)

Task 1. Discuss in what circumstances would you write a letter of complaint or make an official complaint? Have you ever done this? What happened?

La Grande Travel agency

3452 La Grande Avenue

Hartwood, 0976

To whom it may concern:

I am writing with regard to the misuse of a personal photograph of myself and two of my friends on your website.

The photograph in question is one I posted on my personal blog several months ago, and it involves my friends and I celebrating the end of the examination period at university. Several days ago I was shocked to discover that my photo had been used in an online advertisement for your study abroad programme. This is both unfair and illegal as you have been using the photograph without my permission, and as you are advertising a product with it, you are in fact using it for personal again.

I have taken up this matter with my lawyer who has advised me to contact you in writing. She has also indicated what further steps must be taken should you fail to respond promptly and appropriately.

To resolve this matter, I request that you remove the photograph without delay. In addition, I ask that you issue a statement of your policy regarding use of images that are not your property.

Please contact me within one week of the date of this letter to confirm that these steps have been taken. If you need to reach me by telephone, my number is 0485328900

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Yours faithfully,

Charlene Jones

Task 2. Read the letter and answer the questions.

1. Who is the letter to?
2. Why is the writer complaining?

3. What does she want to achieve?

Task 3. Put the parts of a letter of complaint into order.

- a) explain what you can done so far
- b) give a time frame for action and a way to contacting you
- c) state the overall reason for writing in one sentence
- d) write a polite closing comment
- e) ask for a specific action from the person/company you are writing to
- f) give additional detail about the reason for writing

Task 4. Find the formal phrases in the letter that match the informal phrases below.

1. get in touch soon to let me know that you've done something
2. to put things right, I want you to....
3. I'm writing about
4. with best wishes
5. thanks for dealing with this problem quickly
6. I've already discussed the problem

Task 5. Read the notes below and choose one of the situations. Decide what you want to achieve in the letter. Write the letter (150-180 words).

Situation 1.

Your neighbours / new burglar alarm / alarm gone off three times /
neighbours away / tried to talk to them / too busy

Write a letter of complaint to your neighbours

Situation 2.

Recently you park the car / thought it was legal / returned / parking fine / no parking sign behind tree

Write a letter of complaint to your local council

UNIT 5. Classification of Crimes

Task 1. Read and learn new words

crime	злочин
cover	охоплювати, містити в собі
act	дія
to commit	вчиняти (злочин), здійснювати (крадіжку)
lead to	приводити до чогось, завдавати; управляти
disruption	зруйнування
disadvantage	школа, недолік
to be classified	класифікувати
way	шлях, спосіб
common	загальний, спільний
treason	зрада
felony	кримінальний злочин (категорія тяжких злочинів)
attempt	спроба, намагання; замах
to overthrow	повалити, скинути
to destroy	руйнувати, знищувати
to be regarded as	розглядати
guilty	винний
loss	втрата
in addition to	додатково до
to hand out	виносити (про вирок)
punishment	покарання
valuable	цінний; корисний, важливий
indictable	той, що підлягає судовому переслідуванню
offence	порушення (закону), злочин; образа
judge	суддя
jury	присяжні, журі
responsible	відповідальний
to determine	визначати, встановлювати
to take place	проходити, відбуватися

behavior	поведінка
traffic	дорожній рух
riot	бунт, заколот, порушення громадського спокою
sedition	заклик до заколоту, антиурядова агітація
abuse of power	зловживання владою
authority	влада, повноваження
to prevent	запобігати, попереджати
destruction	руйнування, знищення
extortion	вимагання, здирництво
bribery	хабарництво
perjury	лжесвідчення
injury	образа; наклеп; пошкодження
(public) nuisance	порушення громадського спокою
to include	включати, охоплювати
assault	образа словами і загроза фізично
rape	зґвалтування
libel	наклеп
stealing	крадіжка; украдені речі

robbery	грабіж, пограбування
forgery	підробка, фальсифікація
burglary	крадіжка зі зломом

Task 2. Read the text and be ready to further discussion.

CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES

The word «crime» covers all those acts an individual may commit which may lead to the disruption or to the disadvantage of an organized society.

Crimes may be classified in a number of ways. According to the English common law crimes are subdivided into treasons, felonies and misdemeanors.

Treasons are those crimes which involve an attempt to overthrow the monarch or to destroy the power of the state. They are regarded as the most serious of all crimes.

Felony is a serious crime but not as serious as treason. Commission, of a felony involves the automatic loss of the guilty person's land and goods in addition to the punishment handed out by the court. The other crimes are regarded as misdemeanors and are generally of a less serious nature.

Crimes can also be subdivided into indictable and nonindictable offences. Indictable offences are those which are usually tried before a judge and a jury. The

jury is responsible for determining the facts and the judge — for administering the law. As for nonindictable offences, which are usually known as: summary offences, the trial takes place in a Magistrates' Court without jury. Traffic offences of various kinds make up a very large part of the summary offences.

The indictable or more serious crimes may be subdivided into six categories:

1. The most serious of them cover **offences against society or state**. Those offences which were regarded as treason under the old common law classification belong to this category. The typical examples are treason, riot and sedition.
2. **Abuses and obstructions of public authority**. These are those offences which would rather prevent an organized society from functioning properly than lead to its distinction. The examples are **extortion, bribery and perjury**.
3. **Offences which can lead to the public's injury**. These include offences against morality and offences which create public nuisance.
4. **Offences against a person**. The examples of these include homicide, assault, rape, abduction and libel.
5. **Offences against property**. The examples are stealing, robbery, forgery and burglary.
6. The sixth group covers a variety of **offences** such as those connected **with motor vehicles driving**.

Task 3. Answer the following questions:

1. What does the word "crime" mean?
2. In what way can the crimes be subdivided?
3. What is treason?
4. What are non-indictable and indictable crimes?
5. What is the classification of indictable crimes?

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with the proper form of the verbs ROB or STEAL:

1. Last night an armed gang _____ the post office.
2. They _____ \$2000.

3. My handbag _____ at the theatre yesterday.
4. Every year a large number of banks_____.
5. Jane _____ of the opportunity to stand for president.

Task 5. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. common law | a) зрада |
| 2. dead to the disruption | b) суд |
| 3. treason | c) загальнеправо |
| 4. riot | d) призводити до руйнування |
| 5. court | e) порушення громадського спокою |
| 6. lead to the disadvantage | f) шкодити |
| 7. offence | g) зґвалтування |
| 8. rape | h) здійснити крадіжку |
| 9. to commit a larceny | i) злочин |

Task 6. Give the Ukrainian definitions of the following words and expressions:

Crime, to commit a crime, to lead to, common law, disruption, to be classified, treason, abduction, stealing, forgery, robbery, perjury, to prevent, abuse, to be concerned with a judge, homicide.

Task 7. Complete the following sentences. Use one of these words:

<i>offences, law, crimes, felony</i>

1. Indictable ... are those which are usually tried before a judge and a jury.
2. A ... is a serious crime.
3. All other... were regarded as misdemeanors.
4. The English common ... subdivides crimes into treasons, felonies and misdemeanors.

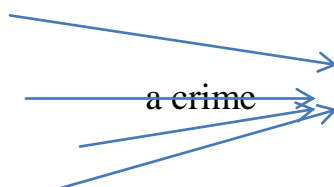
Task 8. Translate the following word-combinations into Ukrainian. Make up sentences using these word-combinations.

to commit

to prevent

to investigate

to deal with



Task 9. a) Translate into Ukrainian:

- to commit a crime or an offence: to do something illegal
- to accuse someone of a crime: to say someone is guilty
- to charge someone with (murder): to bring someone to court
- to plead guilty or not guilty; to swear in court that one is guilty or otherwise
- to defend/prosecute someone in court: to argue for or against someone in a trial
- to pass verdict on an accused person: to decide whether they are guilty or not
- to sentence someone to a punishment: what the judge does after a verdict of

guilty

- to acquit an accused person of a charge: to decide in court that someone is not guilty (the opposite of to convict: someone)
- to fine someone a sum of money: to punish someone by making them pay
- to send someone to prison: to punish someone by putting them in prison
- to release someone from prison/jail: to set someone free after a prison sentence
- to be tried: to have a case judged in court

b) Fill in the gaps with the verbs given above:

1. One of the two accused men _____ at yesterday's trial. 2. Although his lawyer _____ him very 'well' he was still found guilty by the jury. 3. The judge _____ him to two years in prison. 4. He'll probably _____ after eighteen months. 5. The other accused man was luckier. He _____ and left the courtroom smiling broadly.

Task 10. Translate into English:

1. Злочин – це протиправна суспільно небезпечна дія, за яку людина повинна нести покарання згідно закону.
2. Правоохоронні органи повинні запобігати злочинам.
3. Англійське загальне право поділяє правопорушення на правопорушення, які підлягають судовому переслідуванню та правопорушення, які не підлягають судовому переслідуванню.
4. Правопорушення, які не підлягають судовому переслідуванню, відомі як "дисциплінарні".

Task 11. Match the crimes on the left with their examples on the right:

Terrorism	1. A Motorist kills a pedestrian after an evening's drinking.
Theft	2. A husband kills his wife after finding she has been unfaithful.
Arson	3. Two groups of rival football supporters start a battle and are all arrested.
Shoplifting	4. A group of men kill five customers in a pub by leaving a bomb there.
Murder	5. A group of young men take a woman's handbag after threatening to attack her in a dark street.
Mugging	6. A motorist parks in a no-parking area and obstructs the traffic so that an ambulance can't get past.
Rape	7. A group of boys break all the windows in a telephone box and damage the telephone.
Vandalism	8. An office worker helps himself to pens and paper from his

	office for his own personal use.
Football violence	9. A man attacks a girl in a park and has sex with her against her will.
Manslaughter	10. Well-off housewife takes a bottle of perfume from a department store.
Illegal parking	11. A woman sells heroin to young people in the street.

Task 12. Translate into Ukrainian

Crimes Can Be Against Persons or Property

By Charles Montaldo

What Is a Crime? A crime occurs when someone breaks the law by an overt act, omission or neglect that can result in punishment. A person who has violated a law, or has breached a rule, is said to have committed a criminal offense. There are two main categories of crime: property crime and violent crime.

Property Crimes: A property crime is committed when someone damages, destroys or steals someone else's property, such as stealing a car or vandalizing a building. Property crimes are by far the most commonly committed crime in the United States.

Violent Crimes: A violent crime occurs when someone harms, attempts to harm, threatens to harm or even conspires to harm someone else. Violent crimes are offenses which involve force or threat of force, such as rape, robbery or homicide. Some crimes can be both property crimes and violent at the same time, for example carjacking someone's vehicle at gunpoint or robbing a convenience store with a handgun.

Omission can be a crime. But there are also crimes that are neither violent nor involve property damage. Running a stop sign is a crime, because it puts the public in

danger, even though no one is injured and no property is damaged. If the law is not obeyed, there could be injury and damage. Some crimes can involve no action at all, but rather not taking action. Withholding medication or neglecting someone who needs medical care or attention can be considered a crime. If you know someone who is abusing a child and you do not report it, under some circumstances you could be charged with a crime for failing to act.

Task 13. Write a review to the article

Federal, State and Local Laws Society decides what is and is not a crime through its system of laws. In the United States, citizens usually subject to three separate systems of laws - federal, state and local. Federal Laws: Federal laws are passed by the U.S. Congress - House of Representatives and Senate - that apply to everyone in the United States. Sometimes federal laws may conflict with state and local laws. When there is a conflict, generally the federal law will prevail. State Laws: State laws are passed by elected legislators - also known as lawmakers - and can vary widely from state to state. Gun laws, for example, can be greatly different from one state to another. Although drunk driving is illegal in all 50 states, the penalties for driving while intoxicated can be very different between states.

Local Laws: Local laws, usually known as ordinances, or passed by the local county or city governing bodies - commissions or councils. Local ordinances usually control how residents are expected to behave in the community, such as slowing down in school zones and disposing of trash properly.

Ignorance of the Law. Usually someone has to have intent to break the law in order to commit a crime, but that is not always the case. You can be charged with a crime even if you don't even know the law even exists. For example, you may not know that a city has passed an ordinance banning the use of cell phones while driving, but if you are caught doing it, you can be charged and punished. The phrase "ignorance of the law is no exception" means that you can be held liable even when you break a law that you didn't know existed.

Task 14. Give answers to the questions

- 1) What is property crime?
- 2) When does violent crime occur?
- 3) What crimes are not property and violent?
- 4) What is the difference between Federal and State Laws

Task 15. Take roles and act out a dialogue between a policeman and a person who is reporting the crime.

A policeman	A person
ask person's name/address/telephone number	give name/address/telephone number
ask what has happened	say name the crime
ask when/where/how it occurred	say when/where/how it occurred
ask for description of theft things (if they are)	describe stolen things (if they are)
ask for description of a wrongdoer	describe an offender (if you have seen him/her)

Use the phrases in your dialogue

Can I help you?

Could you help me, please!

Is the offender armed and dangerous?

Crime scene.

Don't worry! Could you describe something, please?

The crime took place in ... at ... o'clock.

Can you tell me exactly what happened?

Did anyone witness the crime?

I'll just take some details.

Task 16. Round table

What are the ways to prevent

- environmental crime?

- racial incidents?
- domestic abuse?
- bullying at school?

Present the problem. Give you suggestion and predict the result.

Task 17. Make a Power Point Presentation about one of well-known criminals: describe their offences in details.

Unit 6. Crime investigation. Witness.

Task 1. Complete the newspaper extracts with the crimes in the box.

Kidnapping hacking stalking vandalism identity theft bribery
Counterfeiting mugging arson shoplifting

1. A man has been accused of.....after he was seen setting fire to an empty factory.
2. He was jailed for five years for into government computer systems.
3. There has been a reduction in in stores after the introduction of money security guards.
4. A man was found guilty of film star Halle Berry. He followed her everywhere.
5. There have been several cases of of foreign journalists. In the latest case, a demand was made for \$ 500000.
6. is a problem, with officials accepting money from companies that want to do business in the country.
7. There were no witnesses to the act of in which a statue was damaged.
8. Police arrested three people for dollars. More than a million fake \$ 50 bills were found.
9. Banks revealed that cases of have doubled. Customers are warned to keep PIN numbers more secure.
10. The increase of CCTV cameras has cut cases of late-night in town

centres.

Task 2. Complete the table, use your dictionary to help if it necessary. Add any other crime vocabulary you know.

crime	person	verb
arson	arsonist	to commit arson
hacking		

Task 3. Discuss with other students.

1. Which do you think are the most serious crimes and which are the more minor offences?
2. Are any of the crimes serious problems in your country?
3. Do you know anyone who has had experience of any of these crimes?

Task 4. Read the article and find two examples of false memories.

Memories on trial

“In ID parades, forty percent of witnesses identified the police’s suspect. In forty percent of cases no identification was made. In twenty percent of cases they pointed to a volunteer ”

Even in these days of DNA tests and other forensic techniques, witness testimony still plays an important part in court cases. But how reliable are our memories? Maybe we know less than we think...

Most of us have some recollection of the 2005 terrorist attacks in London. It could well be a mental image of a red doubled-decker bus in Tavistock Square with its roof ripped off by the force of explosion. That’s not surprising given a number of photographs of the damaged bus that were carried in newspapers in the days after the attack.

But what about CCTV footage? Do you remember seeing a video of the bus exploding? What can you see in that video?

Well, the truth is, you shouldn't be able to see anything in your mind's eye because such CCTV footage simply doesn't exist. But don't worry. If it only took a suggestion that you may have seen a video of explosion to create an image in your mind, you're not alone. In fact, forty percent of people claimed to have seen this nonexistent footage. Some even went on to describe what happened in vivid detail.

Many of us think we have a good memory. After all, it's got us through occasional exams. But some studies clearly demonstrate how easily influenced our memory is. "Facts" from the past can become confused in our minds. And it can simply be the fact that we've been asked about something, such as a nonexistent video clip, that can alter our memory.

In many cases, an unreliable memory is not a problem. It just means we forget to send a birthday card on time or a story we tell at a party is not one hundred percent accurate. But sometimes the contents of our memories can have huge consequences – putting people behind bars or even, in the USA.

An American study calculated that in ninety-five percent of felony cases – the more serious crimes – witness evidence (in other words people's memories) was only evidence heard in court. In the UK, despite DNA and other forensic evidence being used more regularly, witness memories are still a vital part of court proceedings.

Even before the case gets to court, a few false memories can get an investigation off to a bad start. In the sniper attacks they took place in the Washington DC area in 2002, witnesses reported seeing a white van or truck fleeing several of the crime scenes. A white vehicle may have been seen near one of the first shootings and the media began repeating this. When they were caught, the sniper suspects were actually driving a blue car. It seems many witness memories had been altered by the media reports.

ID parade (identity parade) means a group of people, including who is believed to have committed a crime, who are shown to a witness to find out if

the witness recognizes that person.

Task 5. Read the article again. Are statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. In court, evidence from a witness is not important if there are other kinds of evidence.
2. Forty percent of people in one study were able to give a full description of the film of the bus exploding in Tavistock Square.
3. A poor memory doesn't usually matter in day-to-day life, according to the article.
4. In 2008, in the USA almost all major criminal cases depend entirely on witness evidence.
5. The rumour about the white van was started by one witness.
6. One in five witnesses makes a mistake in ID parades.

Task 6. Fill in the gaps with the necessary words:

Crime Investigation: Forensic Science

Interview witnesses and victims, to obtain a confession, a suspect, release the innocent, forensic science, conducting investigations, testimonial evidence, help in identifying, material item, crime lab.

Forensic science and scientific expertise serves the administration of justice by providing scientific support in the investigation of crime and providing evidence to the courts.

When a crime is reported to the police, patrol officers are usually the first to arrive at the scene. They perform the initial investigation; fill out the forms, such as the complaint; interview witnesses; make an arrest if there is If a crime requires expert investigation, detectives are called in. The detective's first task usually is to examine the facts in order to determine whether a crime has actually been committed and whether further investigation is required. If a full investigation is initiated, detectives collect evidence,conduct informants. After an arrest is made, investigative work is extremely important to the outcome of a court case. Case preparation includes reviewing and evaluating all evidence and reports on the case;

re-interviewing witnesses and assisting in their preparation for court appearances; and preparing the final report.

Legal detectives and investigators in common-law countries have a wide variety of techniques available in However, the majority of cases are solved by the interrogations of suspects and the interviewing witnesses ,which takes time. Besides, interrogations, detectives may rely on a network of informants they have processed over the years. Informants often have connections with persons a detective would not be able to approach formally. The best way is from the suspect, usually this can be done in exchange for entering plea bargain for a lesser sentence. Evidence collection and preservation can also ... a potential suspect(s).

Criminalistics as a subdivision of..... is the application of various sciences to answer questions relating to examination and comparison of different types of evidence in criminal investigations. Typically, evidence is examined in a crime lab.

A Crime Laboratory (often Crime Lab), is a scientific laboratory where scientists examine evidence from a criminal case. A typical has two sets of personnel. These are the investigators who go to crime scenes and collect evidence and process the scene. The second type of personnel in a crime lab is the people who run experiments on the evidence once it is brought to the lab.

Each type of evidence has a specific value in an investigation. Evidence used to resolve an issue can be split into 2 areas. The refers to any witnessed records of an incident. The physical evidence is any that is on the crime scene. What will evidence collected at a scene do for the investigation:

- May prove that a crime has been committed.
- Establish any key elements of a crime.
- Link a suspect with a scene or a victim.
- Establish the identity of a victim or suspect.
- Confirm verbal witness testimony.

Among the identification methods there are fingerprinting, DNA profiling and microscopic examination.

Task 7. A. Make a list of as many crimes as you can remember.

B. Work in pairs and think of :

1. two crimes that involve damage to property
2. three crimes that involve people and can happen on the street
3. three crimes that involve technical expertise on computers or other machines
4. a crime involving money that could be committed by a company
5. a crime that involves theft but not usually in the street

(arson, vandalism; kidnapping, mugging, stalking; counterfeiting; hacking, identity theft; bribery; shoplifting)

C. Discuss which crimes are most often in the news in your city in your country?

Task 8. Circle the correct alternatives in the article.

OK, you've just been mugged. Your first impulse may be to go on doing/to do whatever you were doing, but don't. First stop checking/ to check that you 're fine. Some victims who have been stuck actually forget being/ to be hit and only discover injuries later. Try finding/ to find a safe place, maybe a safe café with people (you may need to borrow a phone). You're probably in shock – give yourself time to stop shaking/ to shake and take slow, deep breaths to calm yourself. If it doesn't work, try drinking/ to drink some cool water – avoid coffee. Remember phoning/ to phone someone you know and tell them where you are and what happened. If you remember seeing/ to see what the mugger looked like, write down the details. If you forget doing/ to do this you may find that you can't recall much detail later when you talk to police, and you'll regret not doing/to do this.

Task 9. Work in pairs and discuss. Which ideas do you agree with?

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