

How detectives work?

1. Who is at the scene? Match with the names below:

- 1. Detectives
- 2. CSI unit
- 3. Police officers
- 4. District attorney
- 5. Medical examiner
- 6. Specialists

They are typically the first to arrive at a crime scene. They arrest the criminal if he's still there and call for an ambulance if necessary. They are responsible for securing the scene so no evidence is destroyed.

They document the crime scene in detail and collect any physical evidence.

They are often present to help determine if the investigators require any search warrants to proceed and obtain those warrants from a judge.

They may (of a homicide) or may not be present to determine a preliminary cause of death.

They (entomologists, forensic scientists, forensic psychologists) may be called in if the evidence requires expert analysis.

They interview witnesses and consult with the CSI unit. They investigate the crime by following leads provided by witnesses and physical evidence.

What is Forensic Science?

Watch the video and answer the questions:

1. What does the word 'forensic' refer to?

.....

2. What fields do the forensic scientists specialize in?

.....

3. Match the forensic science branches with the correct jobs:

1. Field Science 2. Laboratory Science 3. Medical Science

- a. analysing blood stains
- b. psychiatry and psychology
- c. collecting evidence
- d. analysing footprints
- e. autopsy
- f. handwriting recognition
- g. preventing the contamination of crime scene and evidence

- h. dentistry
- i. providing reconstruction of the crime
- j. DNA profiling
- k. analysing bullets
- l. analysing blood samples



Examining the body

Form the questions below:

A CSI might collect evidence from the body at the crime scene or he/she 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. Before moving the body, the CSI makes note of details including:

- a. any stains or marks on the clothing?
- b. the clothing bunched up in particular direction? If so, this could indicate dragging.
- c. any bruises, cuts or marks on body? Any defence wounds?
- d. anything obviously missing?
- e. a tan mark where a watch or ring should be?
- f. If blood is present in large amounts, the direction of flow follow the laws of gravity? If not, the body may have been moved.
- g. If no blood is present in the area surrounding the body, this consistent with the preliminary cause of death? If not, the body may have been moved.
- h. any bodily fluids present beside blood?

i. any insect activity on the body? If so, the CSI may call in a forensic entomologist to analyse the activity for clues as to how long the person has been dead.

Gathering evidence

Complete with the words below:

phone books, unknown chemicals, diaries, saliva, fingerprints, blood, cartridge casings, fibres, knives, drugs, tool marks, answering machines and caller units, ID, suicide note, gunshot residue, vomit, bullet holes, footwear, paint residue, guns, broken glass

Trace evidence 1 _____ 2 _____

3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____

Impressions

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

Hair and _____

Body fluids 1 _____ 2 _____

3 _____

Weapons and firearms evidence 1 _____ 2 _____

3 _____ 4 _____

Questioned documents 1 _____ 2 _____

3_____

4_____

EXTRA ACTIVITY

What's the crime?

1. Any kind of unwanted behaviour of a sexual nature that makes you feel humiliated or intimidated, or that creates a hostile environment.

2. The attacks are sudden and unpredictable and generally calculated to create a climate of fear or terror among the public. A terror attack can lead to an ongoing feeling of insecurity. _____

3. Fixated, obsessive, unwanted and repeated behaviour that makes you feel pestered and harassed. _____

4. Unintentional murder (synonym for unpremeditated murder). _____

5. Planning to kill another person. _____

Click