

Саратовский национальный исследовательский государственный
университет имени Н.Г. Чернышевского

English for Professional Communication Series



ENGLISH FOR FORENSIC SCIENCE STUDENTS

**Учебное пособие по английскому языку для студентов, обучающихся по
направлению «Судебная экспертиза»**

Саратов -2018

Предисловие

Учебное пособие *English for forensic science students* предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по направлению «Судебная экспертиза». Учебное пособие содержит аутентичные тексты на английском языке, взятые из открытых интернет-источников и подвергшиеся, где это необходимо, незначительной адаптации (сокращение, упрощение сложных синтаксических конструкций).

Учебное пособие состоит из трех частей. В первой части содержатся тексты специальной направленности, сопровождаемые репродуктивными (лексико-грамматическими) и продуктивными (речевыми) упражнениями с целью развития устной коммуникативной компетенции в профессиональной сфере. Особое внимание уделяется повторяемости лексики с целью её автоматизации путем работы со словообразовательными моделями, синонимами и антонимами, словами сходной этимологии.

Во второй части содержатся специальные тексты для дополнительного чтения, которые расширяют и углубляют тематику материала, пройденного в первой части пособия. Некоторые из них, например, *Отчет судебного эксперта* или *Резюме для вакансии судебного эксперта* могут послужить материалом для индивидуального или группового проекта.

Третья часть пособия содержит грамматический материал для повторения: действительный залог, страдательный залог, омонимия грамматических форм, основные типы придаточных предложений. Грамматические упражнения также содержат специальную лексику. Они не привязаны к каким-либо текстам и проходятся в объеме и порядке, определяемом преподавателем.

Автор с благодарностью примет конструктивные замечания и предложения, направленные на оптимизацию усвоения учебного материала пособия с целью успешного развития профессиональных компетенций.

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САРАТОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Н. Г. ЧЕРНЫШЕВСКОГО

Часть 1

ТЕХТ 1

1.1 Найдите в тексте английские слова сходной этимологии с указанными ниже русскими:

Криминальный, сцена, модерн, технология, старт, принт, демонстрировать, суммировать, персона, уникальный, полиция, коллекционировать, лаборатория, технология, компьютер, инструмент, инкорпорировать

1.2 Соотнесите английские слова с их русскими эквивалентами

develop	дело, случай
although	улучшать
careful	изменять
deal with	хотя
apply	иметь дело с
law	исследования
case	разрабатывать
change	тщательный
studies	закон, право
improve	применять

1.3 Подберите синонимы:

investigation, since, although, careful, technique, apply, call, modern, start, demonstrate, instrument;

accurate, show, name, studies, technology, new, from, use, tool, though, begin.

1.4 Подберите антонимы:

Day, important, science, old, finish, late, unique, first, criminal, improve, high

Night, early, unimportant, civil, art, last, common, worsen, modern, start, low

A Brief History of Forensic Science

Crime scene investigation has developed since Sherlock Holmes' day, although careful examination of evidence is just as important today! The science

that deals with crime investigation, or science that is applied to law cases, is called forensic science.

Modern techniques for solving forensic cases started to develop in the late 19th century. In the 1890s Francis Dalton summed up earlier studies in a book about fingerprints, demonstrating that each person has unique prints that do not change with age. At the same time, Argentina became the first country to use fingerprinting in criminal cases. In 1904 the New York City police force began collecting the fingerprints of prisoners. Then the first crime lab, using scientific techniques to examine evidence, opened in France in 1910. Since then, equipment has improved with technology, incorporating computers and other high-tech instruments.

1.5 Найдите в тексте предложения, в которых употребляются имена собственные

Sherlock Holmes, Francis Dalton, Argentina, New York City, France

1.6 Ответьте на вопросы по тексту

1. Who is Sherlock Holmes?
2. Define Forensic Science according to the text. Is the definition accurate, in your opinion?
3. What happened with Forensic Science in the late 19th century?
4. What did Francis Dalton write in his book about?
5. Do fingerprints change with age?
6. What country was the first to use fingerprints in criminal cases?
7. What did the New York City police start collecting in 1904?
8. Where was the first crime lab opened?
9. What high tech instruments are used in Forensic Science nowadays?
10. Can you add other historical facts concerning forensic science?

1.7 Составьте предложения с каждым из следующих слов и выражений

Collect fingerprints, scientific lab, Forensic Science, criminal cases, high-tech equipment, to examine evidence.

ТЕХТ 2

2.1 Найдите в тексте английские слова сходной этимологии с указанными ниже русскими

Профессионал, химик, физиолог, патолог, ботаник, одонтолог, энтомолог, антрополог, субстанция, биолог, форма, микроскоп, стадия, детерминировать, натурально, физический, контакт.

2.2 Соотнесите английские фразы с их русскими эквивалентами

be involved in	ВЫЯСНЯТЬ
in some way	ДЛЯ ТОГО, ЧТОБЫ
a few of	НЕСКОЛЬКО
compare densities	ОСНОВНОЙ ПРИНЦИП
identify substances	ПОЧВОВЕДЕНИЕ
bullet impact	БЫТЬ СВЯЗАННЫМ С
earth science	КАКИМ-ТО ОБРАЗОМ
foundational principle	СРАВНИВАТЬ ПЛОТНОСТЬ
find out	ИДЕНТИФИЦИРОВАТЬ ВЕЩЕСТВА
in order to	УДАР ПУЛИ

2.3 Подберите синонимы:

Field, forensics, illness, involved in, professional, apply, investigate, foundational, clothing, substance, earth.

Area, basic, matter, examine, forensic science, engaged in, dress, expert, use, soil, disease

2.4 Подберите антонимы:

A few, known, white, bring, early, hard, here, often, last;

Many, soft, unknown, late, there, black, seldom, first, take.

Scientific Fields Involved in Forensics

Almost every scientific field could be involved in forensics in some way. Here are just a few of the professionals who might work on a case: chemists, psychologists, pathologists (disease), botanists (plants), odontologists (teeth), entomologists (insects), and anthropologists (humans). So if you study forensics,

you might use physics for comparing densities and investigating bullet impact; chemistry for identifying unknown substances, such as white powder that could be a drug; biology for identifying blood and DNA; and earth science for soil evidence.

The foundational principle of forensics is that a person always brings something to the crime scene and always leaves something. Often this is in the form of trace evidence: hair, fiber from clothing, chips of paint or glass, residue, and other “traces” of who was there. Hair evidence is examined in a lab under a compound microscope. Experts look at the color and shape of hair, but they also find out what stage of growth the hair was at in order to determine how it was left behind. At the last stage, it might have been shed naturally. But if the hair was at an early stage, it might have been torn out by hard physical contact.

2.5 Ответьте на вопросы по тексту

1. What do botanists investigate?
2. What do pathologists identify?
3. What do odontologists examine?
4. In what way physics may be used?
5. What science identifies substances?
6. Give the full English version of DNA.
7. What is the basic principle of forensics?
8. What are the most common traces left on the crime scene?
9. In what cases are microscopes used?
10. What evidence can the hair give?

ТЕХТ 3

3.1 Найдите в тексте английские слова сходной этимологии с указанными ниже русскими

Идентификация, идентифицированный, тату, метод, аккуратный, бомбардировка

3.2 Соотнесите английские слова с их русскими эквивалентами

essential	родимое пятно
suspect	частичный
victim	необходимый
birthmark	точный
scar	шрам
bone	жертва
nail down	опознать, «пригвоздить»
accurate	кость
partial	подозреваемый
recovered from	зд. извлеченный

3.3 Подберите синонимы:

Essential, reach, each, apply, method, identify, accurate, were able, site; imprints, site

Necessary, technique, get, could, scene, every, use, scene, marks, right, nail down.

3.4 Подберите антонимы

After, wrong, useful, more, dead, victim;

Before, criminal, wrong, useless, live, less.

Identification of a Criminal

Identification is essential for getting the right suspect, but each victim has to be identified, too. In both cases, fingerprints, birthmarks, scars, tattoos, bones, and teeth can be used. Although fingerprinting is often useful for nailing down a suspect, not everyone has had his or her fingerprints recorded, and the police might not have access to someone's prints. One method that is more useful than fingerprinting is dental imprints. Teeth marks made by a criminal or teeth from a dead body can be used for accurate identification, even if only partial evidence is left. The teeth or bite marks are compared to dental records, especially X-rays. After the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing, dentists were able to identify about 25% of the victims based on teeth recovered from the site.

3.5 Ответьте на вопросы по тексту

1. What is identification necessary for?
2. What kinds of identification may be used?
3. Are everybody's fingers recorded?
4. What prints other than fingerprints are useful?
5. Are X-rays used for dental print identification?
6. In what case dentists were especially useful?

3.6 Вставьте слова из текста

Suspect, imprints, identification, victims, essential, police, records

1. Identification is ... for getting the right suspect.
2. Fingerprinting is often useful for getting a ...
3. The ... might not have access to someone's prints.
4. One method that is more useful than fingerprinting is dental ...
5. Teeth marks can be used for accurate ...
6. The teeth or bite marks are compared to dental ...
7. Dentists are able to identify ... based on teeth recovered from the site.

ТЕХТ 4

4.1 Найдите в тексте английские слова сходной этимологии с указанными ниже русскими

Полиция, комплексный (сложный), детектив, интервью, аккуратно, стрессовый, формально, станция, типично, период, история, психологический, пара, результат.

4.2 Соотнесите английские слова с их русскими эквивалентами

witness	записано (о показаниях)
suspect	подозреваемый
to suspect	усложнять
to witness	подозревать
establish	необходимо проверить
have to be checked	свидетель

to complicate	аккуратно, точно
accurately	тщательно
thoroughly	устанавливать (что произошло)
tape-recorded	чтобы усложнить

4.3 Подберите синонимы

Investigation, complex, see, come from, establish, interview, agree, check, accurately, use, typically, ordinary, hold in custody, ask, apart, involve, fabricate, famous, try, befriend.

Research, originate, attempt, examine, disagree, interrogate, find out, watch, complicated, usual, make friends, thoroughly, lock up, separately, engage, well-known, quiz, apply, usually, fake.

4.4 Подберите антонимы

Witness, answer, important, detective, before, written, long, remember, truth, necessarily, always, agree, consistent, interview (гл), formally, present, ordinary, apart, tactics, past, easy

Oral, strategy, informally, present, together, short, disagree, suspect, forget, criminal, lie, unimportant, difficult, inconsistent, after, optionally, never, question, unusual, absent, ask



Witness taking an Oath in the court-room

Witnesses and suspects

Some of the most important evidence in a criminal investigation comes from the things people see and hear. Police always appeal for witnesses (people who have observed events before and after crimes take place), both to help them establish what has happened and to find out who was responsible. In complex cases, detectives can find themselves interviewing hundreds or even thousands of witnesses. All these statements (the written descriptions of what people say they saw or heard) have to be checked and compared. To complicate matters further,

statements often disagree because people don't always remember events accurately—especially in stressful situations or if a long time has elapsed between the crime being committed and the police asking questions.

Some of those the police interview may be suspects (people thought to be involved in the crime) and they do not necessarily tell the truth when they are questioned. Suspects are usually interviewed much more thoroughly and formally than ordinary witnesses. These interviews may be carried out at a police station with lawyers present, and they are typically tape-recorded so anything the witness says can be used as accurate evidence in court. Sometimes suspects are interviewed repeatedly over a period of weeks or months to see if their stories remain consistent. If suspects are held in custody (locked up in a police station or prison), they are usually kept apart to prevent them fabricating stories. They are also interviewed separately and quizzed about any differences between their accounts of what happened. Police sometimes use psychological tactics to make suspects admit to committing crimes. You may have seen pairs of TV detectives using the famous "good-cop, bad-cop" routine, where one tries to befriend a suspect or act sympathetically, while the other is usually more angry and accusing. Psychological techniques like these put criminals under pressure and often yield impressive results.

Silent witness

How good a witness are you? Find yourself a calendar. Now pick a few precise dates in the past—maybe one day ago, one week ago, one month ago, three months ago, and one year ago. See if you can remember what you were doing on each one of these dates. A day ago and a week ago should be easy, but you might struggle with the older dates. Do you think you'd make a good witness in a criminal investigation?

4. 5 Вставьте необходимые предлоги

Some ...the most important evidence

Police always appeal ... witnesses

Hundreds or even thousands ... witnesses.

Descriptions ...what people say

To be involved ... the crime

A period ...weeks or months

Their accounts ... what happened.

Pairs ... TV detectives

Put criminals ... pressure

What you were doing ... each one ... these dates.

4.6 Ответьте на вопросы по тексту

1. Why are witnesses important?
2. Does a number of witnesses differ from case to case?
3. Why should the data obtained from the witnesses be compared and checked?
4. Why is the witnesses' evidence usually recorded?
5. Why are suspects interviewed repeatedly?
6. Why are the suspects usually kept apart in the prison?
7. Can you give an example of psychological tactics to make suspects admit to committing crimes?
8. Describe a "good-cop, bad-cop" technique.
9. Report on how good or bad witness you are basing on the advice from the text **Silent witness**

4.7 Расскажите кратко, о чем говорится в тексте "Suspects and Witnesses"

ТЕХТ 5

Назовите русские слова сходной этимологии с указанными ниже английскими

Activity, chemistry, biology, toxicology, examination, reconstruction, alcohol, contact, minute, testing, analysis, analyse, urine, laboratory, technique, scanning, electron, chromatography, spectrometry, gas, genetic. sort, collect, coordinate, agency, police, interpret, assistant, coordinate, result, computer, review, typical, normal, start, balance

5.1 Соотнесите английские слова и словосочетания с их русскими эквивалентами

Depend on	Восстановление обстоятельств происшествия
Crimes against property	Преступления против собственности
Burglary	изнасилование
arson	Мельчайшие следы контакта
Murder	Убийство
Assault	вещество
rape	Волокна одежды
substance	Зависеть от
Accident reconstruction	Кража со взломом
Tissue specimen	Проба на алкоголь
Minute contact traces	Нарушение правил дорожного движения в состоянии алкогольного опьянения
Clothing fibres	поджог
Drink driving offence	нападение
Sample for alcohol	Образец тканей

Types of forensic scientist

Job activities depend on the area of forensics in which you work. The main areas are:

- *chemistry*, which is connected to crimes against property, such as burglary and arson
- *biology*, which is connected to crimes against people, such as murder, assault and rape
- *drug and toxicology*.

Within these areas, the work usually involves:

- *chemistry* - the examination of substances such as paint or chemicals, including fire investigation and accident reconstruction
- *biology* - DNA testing and the examination of minute contact traces, such as blood, hair and clothing fibres
- *drugs and toxicology* - testing for restricted drugs, examining tissue specimens for poison detection, and the analysis of blood and urine samples for alcohol, for example in drink driving offences.

5.2 Ответьте на вопросы

1. What are the important areas for forensic scientists?
2. Do forensic scientists specialize in one or several areas?
3. How are chemistry and biology involved in crime solving?
4. What substances can toxicology identify?
5. Are biology and chemistry included into your major?

Responsibilities

As a forensic scientist, you'll need to:

- analyse samples, such as hair, body fluids, glass, paint and drugs, in the laboratory
- apply techniques such as gas and high performance liquid chromatography, scanning electron microscopy, mass spectrometry, infrared spectroscopy and genetic fingerprinting
- sort evidence, often held in miniscule quantities
- record findings and collect trace evidence from scenes of crimes or accidents
- attend and examine scenes of crimes
- work with team members and coordinate with outside agencies such as the police
- analyse and interpret results and computer data
- review and supervise the work of assistants
- present the results of your work in written form or by giving oral evidence
- justify findings under cross-examination in courts of law
- research and develop new forensic techniques.

Not all forensic scientists get involved with crime scene work or reporting. Some choose to stay in the laboratory.

5.3 Продолжите словосочетания, основываясь на тексте

Review...

Analyse...

Present ...

Apply ...

Sort ...

Justify...

Record ...

Attend ...

Work with

5.4 С получившимися словосочетаниями составьте короткие предложения в страдательном залоге, например, The results of the work are presented

Обратите внимание на то, что в одном случае такая трансформация невозможна

5.5 Ответьте на вопросы

1. What samples are typically examined in a lab?
2. What is a high performance liquid chromatography? What is it used for?
3. Explain what “miniscule” quantities mean?
4. Why should findings and trace evidence collected from scenes of crimes?
5. Does a forensic expert always attend a crime scene?
6. Do forensic experts serve in the police?
7. Should forensic experts speak in front of the court or just present their written reports there?
8. How do new forensic techniques appear? Who develops them?

ТЕХТ 6

6.1 Соотнесите английские слова и словосочетания с их русскими эквивалентами

Laboratory-based	Кропотливая работа
Balance of work	Проводящийся в лаборатории
Vary between roles	Связанный с большим количеством

	поездок
Defend evidence	Отличаться в зависимости от обязанностей
Prevent contamination	Посещать место преступления
Hazardous materials	Предотвратить заражение
Time consuming	Защищать доказательства
Much travel involved	Опасные вещества
Attend scene of crime	Соотношение работы
Painstaking work	Затратный по времени

What to expect

- Although most of the work is laboratory-based, experienced forensic scientists may have to attend crime scenes. The balance of work in the laboratory, court and office varies between roles.
- The work may be stressful and distressing at times, particularly when attending scenes of crimes. You'll need to feel comfortable presenting and defending your evidence in court under cross-examination.
- If attending a crime scene, you'll need to wear protective clothing to prevent contamination of the scene and sometimes to protect yourself from hazardous materials.
- The work can be painstaking and time consuming so you'll need to have patience.
- Although there isn't generally much travel involved, you may need to travel to attend conferences and training courses.

6.2 Выпишите из текста все определения. Распределите их в соответствии с отрицательным, положительным и нейтральным значениями

Negative	Positive	Neutral
stressful	experienced	laboratory-based
di...	co...	fo...
ha...	pr..	-

ti...	ра..	-
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6.3 Составьте словосочетания с выписанными определениями, например

Experienced worker, teacher, driver

Laboratory based device, experiments,

6.4 Соотнесите английские слова и словосочетания с их русскими эквивалентами

Scientific subject	Магистр естественных наук
Entry into specialist areas	Докторская степень
Undergraduate degree course	Зд. курсы повышения квалификации
MSc	Такой как
PhD	Экзамен второго (продвинутого) уровня
Postgraduate course	Естественнонаучная дисциплина
GCSE passes	Вхождение в специализированные области
At least	Обучение по программе бакалавриата
A-level	По крайней мере
Either...or	Экзамены на аттестат об общем среднем образовании
Such as	Или ... или

ТЕХТ 7

7.1 Переведите названия учебных дисциплин без словаря

biological sciences, chemistry, statistics, geology, archeology, anthropology, maths

Qualifications

To work as a forensic scientist you'll usually need either a degree in a scientific subject, such as biological sciences or chemistry, or a degree in forensic science. Degree subjects such as statistics and geology can be useful for entry into specialist areas of forensic science.

While there's been an increase in the number of forensic science undergraduate degree courses, they don't all provide the skills and knowledge

required to work as a forensic scientist, so check details of accredited courses with The Chartered Society of Forensic Sciences (CSFS).

Competition for jobs is intense, so you may want to take an MSc or PhD in forensic science. A Masters in a forensic specialty such as archaeology or anthropology can also be useful. Search for postgraduate courses in forensic science.

If you want to work as an assistant forensic scientist, you'll need at least four good GCSE (General Certificate in Secondary Education) passes, including English and either science (biology/chemistry) or maths, and at least one A-level or equivalent in a science subject. In practice, however, many assistant forensic scientists have at least a bachelor's degree.

7.2 Переведите на английский язык словосочетания, взятые из текста, обращая особое внимание на выделенные слова

1. Чтобы работать *в качестве* эксперта
2. Или степень по естественнонаучной дисциплине, *или* степень по судебной экспертизе
3. Такие, как статистика и геология
4. Конкурс *на* работу
5. По крайней мере, 4 хорошо сданных экзамена

ТЕКСТ 8

Examinations



At the age of 16, students in England, Wales and Northern Ireland take an examination called the GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education). Study of GCSE subjects begins at the start of Year 10 (age 14-15), and final examinations are then taken at the end of Year 11 (age 15-16).

In state schools English, Mathematics, Science, Religious Education and Physical Education are studied during Key Stage 4 (the GCSE years of school); in England, some form of ICT and citizenship must be studied and, in Wales, Welsh must be studied. Other subjects, chosen by the individual pupil, are also studied. In Scotland, the equivalent of the GCSE is the Standard Grade.

After completing the GCSE, some students leave school, others go onto technical college, while others continue at high school for two more years and take a further set of standardized exams, known as A levels, in three or four subjects. These exams determine whether a student is eligible for university.

8.1 Ответьте на вопрос Is completing the GCSE absolutely necessary to continue the education at the University?

TEXT 9

Skills

You will need to have:

- the capacity to undertake fine, analytical, painstaking work with exceptional attention to detail
- a logical, unbiased and methodical approach to problem solving
- a persistent approach and enquiring mind
- the ability to work well in a team, as well as independently
- strong written and oral communication skills and the ability to communicate scientific information to non-experts
- the ability to work to deadlines.
- you'll also need good colour vision.

9.1 Выпишите из текста Skills определения и переведите их на английский язык с помощью словаря

9.2 Какие из перечисленных качеств и навыков имеются у вас? у ваших сокурсников? ответ должен быть на английском

ТЕХТ 10

10.1 Соотнесите английские слова и словосочетания с их русскими эквивалентами

On-the-job training and development	Огнестрельное оружие
Case work	Работа над конкретным делом
Areas covered	Обучение и повышение квалификации без отрыва от работы
Proficiency test	Рассматриваемые области
Statement writing	На протяжении всей карьеры
Keep up to date with research	Зал суда
Throughout a career	Написание заключения
Continuing professional development	экзамен по специальности
Court room	Быть в курсе актуальных исследований
Offer a range of	Непрерывное профессиональное развитие
firearms	Предлагать широкий выбор

Professional development

The training you receive will vary depending on your employer and area of specialty. However, you'll usually follow a programme of on-the-job training and development involving short courses and practical case work. Areas covered may include laboratory skills and proficiency tests, blood pattern analysis and statement writing. More generally, you may receive training in health and safety, court room and presentation skills, and project management.

The changing nature of forensic science means that it's vital that you keep up to date with the latest research and developments throughout your career. A series of qualifications, as well as other continuing professional development (CPD) opportunities such as conferences, seminars, lectures and workshops, are provided by the CSFS (The Chartered Society of Forensic Sciences).

They also offer a range of Professional Postgraduate Diplomas for experienced practitioners in crime scene investigation, document examination, identity documents, firearms examination and fire investigation.

It's also possible to study for a Masters or PhD in forensic science or in a forensic specialty such as archaeology or anthropology.

10.2 Переведите с английского языка на русский атрибутивные словосочетания

Area of specialty, a programme of on-the-job training and development, practical case work, areas covered, laboratory skills, proficiency tests, blood pattern analysis, statement writing, training in health and safety, court room and presentation skills, project management, the changing nature, the latest research and developments, continuing professional development, Professional Postgraduate Diplomas, experienced practitioners, crime scene investigation, document examination, identity documents, firearms examination and fire investigation.

10.3 Переведите следующие предложения с английского языка на русский:

1. Обучение зависит от работодателя и области специализации

2. Программа профессионального развития включает теоретические курсы и практическую работу.
3. Специалисты в области судебной экспертизы должны уметь писать заключения.
4. Специалисты в области судебной экспертизы должны обладать умением выступать в суде.
5. Специалисты в области судебной экспертизы должны быть в курсе актуальных исследований в своей области.

10.4 Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты русских слов

Профессия, карьера, перспективы, базируется, географически, мобильный, роль, продвигаться (прогрессировать), офицер, полиция, эксперт, исследователь (экзаменатор), экспертиза, координирование, конференция, публиковать, должность (позиция), экспертиза.

10.5 Образуйте существительные с суффиксом – tion

compete, promote, examine, dictate, translate, communicate, recognize, direct, coordinate

10.6 Образуйте существительные с суффиксом –ment

involve, state, punish, move, develop, measure, judge, place

Часть 2

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОГО ЧТЕНИЯ

1. Career prospects

Although entry into the profession is competitive, career prospects are generally good. Promotion is based on experience, responsibility and appraisal reports. Being geographically mobile can be helpful when looking for new roles.

You'll usually need to get between two and five years' experience after entry in order to progress to the role of reporting officer. This involves taking on your own cases, dealing directly with the police and bringing together evidence into a statement. You may need to give evidence in court as an expert witness.

With further experience you could go on to become a casework examiner, responsible for coordinating work in your area of expertise. You would supervise the work of others, visit scenes of crime, attend conferences and may also carry out research and publish articles.

It's possible to move into a managerial position, but career development often depends on developing an area of expertise. It's also possible to follow a career in research.

2. A Sample Resume

Steven Moore
6901 West Main 26 Street
Urbana
Illinois, 61801
257-309-8910
yourname@email.com

Objective Looking for the position of forensic scientist in a well reputed organization where I can utilize my expertise in crime laboratory techniques for the benefit of the company.

Summary of Skills:

Strong ability to exercise a meticulous and methodical approach to work
Expertise in using specialized equipment
An eye for detail, and skilled in interpreting scientific results
Profound analytical and logical reasoning skills

Experienced in Latent Print Comparison, Firearms Examination, Toxicology and Forensic Biology

Professional Experience:

Forensic Scientist, 2007 to Present
City of Phoenix, AZ

Responsibilities:

Examined bloodstains, saliva, semen, dirt, shoe prints, tire treads, hair and skin scrapings.
Collected and preserved criminal evidence used to solve cases.
Evaluated evidence from the victims, vehicles, and scenes of crimes.
Justified findings under cross-examination in courts of law.
Examined DNA samples to determine if they match other samples.

Education

M.S., criminology, 2006
New York University
B.S., Forensic Science, 2004
University of Arizona

3. Qualifications for a Career in Digital Forensics

Digital forensics plays a fundamental role in the investigation and prosecution of crimes. Since any type of criminal activity may involve the seizure and examination of digital evidence, the percentage of cases that involves digital evidence will continue to increase. The preservation, examination and analysis of digital evidence require a foundation in the practical application of science, computer technology, and the law.

A practitioner of digital forensics must be capable of integrating knowledge, skills, and abilities in the identification, preservation, documentation, examination, analysis, interpretation, reporting and testimonial support of digital evidence. A combination of education and practical training can prepare an individual for a

career in digital forensics and this chapter addresses the qualifications an individual will need to pursue such a career. As in all forensic disciplines, a combination of personal, technical, and professional criteria will influence a prospective digital forensics practitioner's suitability for employment. Effective written and oral communication skills are essential to digital forensics practitioners because they may have to testify to their examination results in court.

New employees may be hired provisionally or go through a probationary period that requires successful completion of additional training and/or competency testing as a prerequisite for continued employment.

Career Paths in Digital Forensics

Numerous competent, accurate, and admissible digital forensic examinations are performed every year by qualified and experienced examiners who have no college education. In fact, much of the expertise in this field is represented by professionals whose practical experience, on-the-job training, and work credentials qualify them in this discipline. Few institutions offer degrees in the discipline because the field is relatively new. As academic programs are developed and made available, it will become preferable for forensic examinations to be performed by individuals who have a degree in digital forensics (or a related field) supported by experience and training. The discussion of qualifications presents three alternative career paths into digital forensics:

- one is for law enforcement personnel who seek to move into digital forensics after they become sworn officers;
- another is for persons with relevant technical and critical thinking skills that are equivalent to a bachelor's degree;
- a third is for persons who have earned the formal degree.

Regardless of the pathway chosen, the candidate must possess personal integrity, and have the knowledge, skills and abilities (KSAs) that fulfill the requirements of the job.

Personal characteristics

Digital forensics, like other forensic disciplines, requires personal honesty, integrity, and scientific objectivity. Those seeking careers in this field should be aware that background checks similar to those required for law enforcement officers are likely to be a condition of employment. The following may be conducted and/or reviewed before an employment offer is made and may be ongoing conditions of employment (this list is not all-inclusive):

- Past work performance
- Drug tests
- History of drug use
- Driving record
- Criminal history
- Citizenship
- Credit history
- History of hacking
- Personal associations
- Psychological screening
- Medical or physical examination
- Polygraph examination

4. Accident Reconstruction

When an accident occurs, it falls to the forensic scientist to figure out what exactly happened. To do this, they reconstruct the exact conditions of the accident, using clues such as skid marks, vehicle positioning and the like.

If you dye your hair and plan on committing a crime, be warned: A new procedure allows scientists to determine if a single microscopic hair has been dyed, if that dye was permanent or temporary, and even what brand of dye was used. Scientists used surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy, or SERS, to gauge how light reflects off a hair. Essentially, molecules on the hair's surface begin to vibrate and "change the energy of the reflected photons," *Science* reports. In other words, the light reads differently depending on the dye on a sample. Not only does the technique register hair dye, scientists say it also finds small amounts of body fluids like blood, drugs, explosives, and gunshot residue, according to a study in *Analytical Chemistry*.

Why all the fuss if scientists can perform DNA testing? For one thing, an intact bulb or root must be present in the hair sample in order for it to be analyzed for DNA, a press release notes. For another, DNA testing can be a lengthy process and the cases quickly pile up. In many cases, scientists resort to comparing a sample hair with that of a suspect under a microscope, a method that can prove both impractical and inconclusive. The SERS method is quick, easy, doesn't damage the sample, "and can be performed directly at the crime scene" using a portable Raman spectrometer, the study authors write. Another bonus: SERS' gentle approach means a key piece of hair can still be examined for DNA afterward.

5. Technology from NASA could help future investigators.

Sometimes crimes are solved with the help of the mind-bogglingly advanced technology used by NASA scientists. Who knew the next generation of crime sleuths might come from this government agency?

First, though, it's crucial to lay out the facts of this particular crime. In 1991, Dawn Sanchez went missing from her motel in Los Altos, California, where she was last seen riding away with her boyfriend Bernardo Bass in a 1979 Pontiac Grand Prix, according to the Charley Project.

Although he was the presumed murderer, no body, weapon, or even a sign of the distinct car could be found, and the charges were dropped. But years later, a tip came in that some evidence about her murder was buried in a vacant lot in Alviso, according to The Mercury News. However, excavating the entire area would have proven prohibitively expensive.

Determined to find a workaround, the District Attorney called for surveying help from the United States Geological Survey, who connected the investigators with NASA's Payload Directed Flight research group, according to NASA.gov.

This particular group developed technologies to help Earth Science missions gather data through magnetic and ground-penetrating radar sensors. In this case, though, the mission took place on a large vacant lot in Alviso. Scientists and engineers took part in the project, mapping out the area's magnetic environment and marking areas of potential interest, as further explained by NASA.gov.

Thanks to the NASA team's help, car parts that matched Bass's vehicle were unearthed in the Alviso lot, providing evidence that helped convict him of manslaughter.

6. Specially trained dogs in forensic investigation

Specially trained dogs have long been used by law enforcement agencies to help in criminal investigations and in searching for missing persons. Still, it is unclear which components of human scent released into the environment contribute to successful searches of individuals. In this study, saliva and axillary sweat samples were taken from a total of 190 people. Additionally, DNA was extracted from whole blood of seven different people and used as an odour sample as well.

Overall 675 tests (trials) were performed during a period of 18 months. The ability to track individuals with the odour samples mentioned above was examined with seven dogs, four of which were specially-trained dogs (mantrailer) from the

Saxony Police. Results indicated that specially-trained police dogs can track a person with an average success rate of 82% and correctly identify the absence of an odour track with an average success rate of 97% under various conditions. Private rescue dogs were less successful with an average success rate of 65% and 75% respectively. These data suggest that the potential error rate of a well-trained handler team is low and can be a useful tool for law enforcement personnel. Saliva, as a reference odour source, was found to be particularly suitable for the search. The results of the study suggest that the components contained in axillary sweat, saliva and DNA extracted from whole blood are sufficient, serving as a key stimulus for individualized searches.

7. Perform Initial Survey of Scene

A preliminary crime scene survey is performed in an effort to prioritize the collection of evidence. While conducting the scene walkthrough, the lead investigator will identify and take photos of important evidence. Investigators will also document certain aspects of the crime scene, so that the scene conditions are properly captured. For example, the investigators will note weather conditions, the exact position of items such as furniture, the presence of any smells and whether the lights were on or off.

Process the Scene

After the plan has been established and the initial survey has been performed, the crime scene investigators conduct a diligent, thorough and coordinated investigation of the scene. At that time, the team will collect all probative evidence. The collection of evidence includes the proper digital documentation of the scene and evidence, which also may include 3D scanners, diagrams, models and sketches.

While the collection of evidence is being conducted, it is vital that all investigators follow strict protocol in the collection, packaging and preservation of

the evidence. If the integrity of any of the evidence is compromised, it could hinder the investigation and eventual prosecution.

Conduct Second Walkthrough

For quality control purposes, a secondary walkthrough is conducted by the lead investigator so as to ensure that the entire crime scene has been thoroughly searched.

Preserve and Record Evidence

In order to ensure that all collected evidence has been documented, the investigation team will create an inventory log. Each piece of evidence is described in the log, and such description must match the photo of the evidence and the crime scene report description.

The evidence log and crime scene report establishes the chain of custody, which will follow the evidence throughout the duration of the case.

Perform Final Survey

The final survey allows the investigators to conduct a critical review of all aspects of the crime scene investigation. Each team member participates in the final survey to ensure that no inadvertent errors are found in the documentation, and that the paper trail is thorough, accurate and complete.

One last search of the area is performed to ensure evidence was not overlooked in hidden or hard to access sections of the crime scene.

7. PETER THOMAS WAS THE “FIRST, LAST, AND ONLY CHOICE” FOR A NARRATOR.

It's impossible to talk about *Forensic Files* without mentioning the familiar voice that narrates each episode. That voice belongs to Peter Thomas, a world-class orator who has spent more than 50 years lending his pipes to Oscar-winning documentaries, television series, and commercials. For Dowling, Thomas—who passed away on April 30—was the only choice to serve as *Forensic Files*' narrator.

“When the series was set to premiere in 1996, it wasn't going to look like a PBS or A&E crime documentary,” he says. “It was going to be something new and different, a little ‘tabloidy,’ but I didn't want the series to sound like a tabloid, which I'd describe like an AM radio announcer doing a car commercial.

“I wanted the series to have the legitimacy of a documentary, despite how it looked, so I wanted a traditional voice, a great storyteller, classy, and chose a man whose voice was well known because he'd done some PBS documentaries and science and history films we'd all seen over the years in high school. That was Peter Thomas, my first, last, and only choice.”

Text 8. Guidance in writing forensic reports

Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to provide guidance in writing forensic reports. Many training courses concentrate on training the forensic examiner in specific tools or techniques. The writing of the report is either not mentioned or is given very little attention. Unfortunately many forensic examiners, both in law enforcement and in private practice, fail to provide adequate detail in their report. This article is designed to provide guidance on that issue.

Whether you are using an expert as a consultant or as a testifying witness, at some point they will need to provide a report of their findings. Now an informal report for internal use may seem to be less rigorous, however it is usually best to prepare any report as if it were going to be used in court proceedings. For that reason we will examine the requirements of an expert report for court.

Expert Reports

An expert report is much more thorough than a standard forensic report. Forensic reports often detail a single test, or a few related tests, and simply report the facts.

An expert report is meant to form the basis of opinions. While there are a variety of laws that relate to expert reports the general rules are:

1. If it is not in your report, you cannot testify about it
2. Your report needs to detail the basis for your conclusions
3. Detail every test conducted, the methods and tools used, and the results.

Expert reports generally start with the experts qualifications. This should be a complete curriculum vitae detailing education, work history, and publications. Particular attention should be paid to elements of the expert's history that are directly related to the case at hand. Then the report moves on to the actual topic at hand. An expert report is a very thorough document. It must first detail exactly what analysis was used. How did the expert conduct their examination and analysis. In the case of computer forensics the expert report should detail what tools the expert used, what the results where, the details of the machine tested as well as the machine used to conduct the tests, and the conditions of the tests conducted.

There is another issue, not required by law, but a very good idea. Any claim an expert makes in a report should be supported by extrinsic reputable sources. This is sometimes overlooked by experts because they themselves are sources that are used, or because the claim being made seems obvious to them. For example if an expert report needs to detail how domain name service works to describe a DNS poisoning attack, then there should be references to recognized authoritative works regarding the details of domain name service. The reason being that at trial a creative attorney can often extract nontraditional meanings from even commonly understood terms. And a change in the meaning of a word changes the entire case. In fact in patent infringement cases, one of the early steps is called a Markman hearing and it is expressly for defining terms that might be in dispute between the two parties. If your experts only support for his chosen definition is his own opinion that is not as strong as coupling his opinion with one or more widely recognized resources. This leads to another element an expert report must have, definitions of terms. Any term that is technical or scientific in nature and for which

there is any possibility of the opposing attorneys/experts disagreeing on or misinterpreting, should be defined in the expert report.

The next issue with an expert report is its completeness. The report must cover every item the expert wishes to opine on, and in detail. Nothing can be assumed. In some jurisdictions, if an item is not in the expert report, then the expert is not allowed to opine on it during testimony. Whether or not that is the case in your jurisdiction it is imperative that the expert report that is submitted must be very thorough and complete. I always suggest that an expert report should be so complete, that any competent person in your field could take your report and duplicate your tests. And of course it must be error free. Even the smallest error can give opposing counsel an opportunity to impugn the accuracy of the entire report, and the expert's entire testimony. This is a document that should be carefully proof read by the expert and by the attorney retaining the expert.

As you can see an expert report can quickly become a rather long document. Even small cases often involved expert reports that are in excess of 30 pages. In more complex cases, expert reports that are 100 or more pages long are not unusual. The longest expert report I have ever personally submitted was approximately 1600 pages. However this is not meant to indicate that one should be unnecessarily verbose in a report. Quite the contrary. Be as concise and clear as possible. However the necessity of explaining all the testing and analysis done and defining terms is likely to increase the size of the report.

General Guidelines

Whether you are doing a forensic report that simply states facts coming from testing, or an expert report that expresses expert opinions, there are some guidelines you should follow. There are a number of papers and books that make general recommendations about what should be in a forensics report. In this section I will review those items. The SANS institute states the following should be in a forensic report "Taking screenshots, bookmarking evidence via your forensic application of choice (EnCase, FTK, X-Ways Forensics, etc.), using built-in logging/reporting options within your forensic tool, highlighting and exporting

data items into .csv or .txt files, or even using a digital audio recorder vs. handwritten notes when necessary.”

This document goes on to describe that a forensics report must thoroughly detail the steps taken, what tools were used, how the analysis was done, etc.

Another SANS paper on the topic of forensics reporting stresses that all the details of the investigation must be in the report, going so far as to state “Finally, create and record the MD5 hashes of the evidence as well as record and include the metadata for every file cited in the forensic report.”

Text 9. Documenting and Reporting, of Forensic Examination of Digital Evidence

A Guide for Law Enforcement, begins by stating this principle “The examiner is responsible for completely and accurately reporting his or her findings and the results of the analysis of the digital evidence examination. Documentation is an ongoing process throughout the examination. It is important to accurately record the steps taken during the digital evidence examination.”[3] Note the emphasis on completely reporting results.

Chapter 5 of Digital Evidence: A Guide for Law Enforcement, continues by enumerating those items that must be in a report:

- Identity of the reporting agency.
- Case identifier or submission number.
- Case investigator.
- Identity of the submitter.
- Date of receipt.
- Date of report.
- Descriptive list of items submitted for examination, including serial number, make, and model.
- Identity and signature of the examiner.
- Brief description of steps taken during examination, such as string searches, graphics image searches, and recovering erased files.
- Results/conclusions.

Note in particular items such as “Brief description of steps taken during examination, such as string searches, graphics image searches, and recovering erased files.”

In their introductory computer forensics course, the InfoSec institute requires that students create a report that includes “a general overview of the methodology that you will use, and provide a reasoned argument as to why the particular methodology chosen is relevant.”[4]

From the Official (ISC)2® Guide to the CCFP CBK, we find this description of what should be in a forensics report “When you are asked to produce a report at the conclusion of your work, you could be requested to describe, in detail, who did what and when. You will need to recreate a detailed inventory of what you were asked to do, what you did, what results you uncovered in your investigation. One recommendation to help you create your report is to take copious notes that document what you were doing with the electronic evidence. By doing this, you will be armed with the information necessary to produce a report of exactly what is requested.”[5]

Official (ISC)2® Guide to the CCFP CBK chapter 17 has more to say about reports, including the following quotations:

“Acquisition – Describe the process in which you acquired evidence. You should be comprehensive in detailing your process/ methodology. Keeping in mind that you are satisfying both industry best practices and the legal requirements to admit this evidence at trial. It is typical to see some form of data validation listed in this section – for example MD5/ SHA1 values for the evidence collected.”

“Analysis – This section can vary based on the scope of your analysis, but you should describe what tools/ techniques you used as well as your results. If you used multiple tools you should provide tool version numbers so your results can be cross-validated by another examiner. This section should provide enough information so another examiner who was provided your evidence files should be able to confirm/ dispute your findings.”

The website 'Digital Forensics Investigator' states that a forensic report should include, among other things, the following[6]:

“Evidence Analyzed – This should include serial numbers, hash values (MD5, SHA, etc.), and custodian information, if known. If pictures were taken at the scene, you may want to include them here.”

“Steps Taken – Be detailed. Remember, your results should be reproducible. Include software and hardware used. Don't forget to include version numbers.”

From one of my own books, on page 109 of The CCFP all in one guide: “In most cases, forensic labs require you to create a report of your forensic process. This report will detail what tests you conducted and the results.”[7] Later in that text, beginning on page 112, I provide examples of what should be in the report.

Legal Challenges

The Frye standard was used in Federal Courts for many years and stated, essentially, that scientific evidence was only admissible if it was widely accepted by the scientific community. The Daubert standard expanded this, making the judge the gatekeeper of what is admitted as scientific evidence. In the Daubert case the court defined scientific evidence/knowledge as that which is based on scientific methods and methodology. The court used several factors: Empirical testing, peer review, standards and controls, and known error rate.

In general this means two things:

1. The person testifying must be an expert by virtue of their training, education, and experience.
2. The evidence presented must be based on scientific methods.

The second part is critical. It is important that you use well known and tested tools and techniques. But you must also clearly document what you did in your report. It is not enough to make a vague statement that you conducted tests. You need to describe exactly what tools you used, what methods you applied, and what the results were. The report should be thorough enough that any competent forensic examiner can take your report, and duplicate your tests. It is also highly recommended that you use citations. It is very likely that the opposing side will

disagree with your findings. In order for this to not turn into a battle of the experts, you need to back up your statements with citations from reputable sources. If you say that a particular technique is valid, cite studies/textbooks/papers that support that statement.

Below is an example of an expert witness report:

The following represents my Rule 26 Report in the matter of Hurt v. Brown & Drecker. It is based on review of materials submitted to me by your office (enumerated later), my involvement in cases involving accidents while using Brown & Drecker and other brands of miter saws, my education and experience as a mechanical engineer and my experience designing and using miter saws and other power tools as well as my knowledge of Brown & Drecker's policies and procedures during and subsequent to my employment there. I reserve the right to amend this report if other evidence becomes available.

Summary of Accident:

Mr. Hurt was operating a Brown & Drecker Model 100 power miter saw at the time of the accident. He was cutting an approximately six inch length off the right end of a long piece of shoe molding. With his left hand Mr. Hurt was holding the molding against the saw's table and fence while his right hand operated the saw's trigger and brought the saw blade downward to cut the wood.

Mr. Hurt was using the saw in an expected manner to cut wood molding that the saw was designed to cut. Nothing that Mr. Hurt was doing during or immediately prior to the accident was unusual or unexpected to a qualified design engineer designing a power miter saw.

Shoe molding is a standard wood molding which approximates an unequal one-fourth of a circle. It is approximately three-quarters of an inch high, three-eighths of an inch thick and the other side is a smooth curve. Normally it is made of a soft wood such as white pine.

Professional Opinions and Basis for these Opinions:

In my professional opinion the subject miter saw was unsafe and unreasonably dangerous when it was designed and manufactured for one or more of the

following reasons: It should be noted that contact of a hand or other body part with a spinning saw blade has been recognized for many years in the industry as a hazard which can result in serious injury, amputation or death. Therefore, safe design of a miter saw requires that the operator be protected from that spinning blade during all foreseeable uses and misuses of the saw. Obviously, part of the blade must be exposed to the workpiece in order to cut wood, but exposing additional blade to accidental contact with the operator is an unsafe practice.

1. Because the lower blade guard is retained in its guarding position only by the force of gravity the lower blade guard is easily and readily moved from its guarding position by a small force imparted from the workpiece and/or hand. The spinning saw blade is thereby exposed to the operator allowing them to be injured. Prior to the date of manufacture of this saw and prior to the date of the accident, Brown & Drecker and other manufacturers have made miter saws using a lower blade guard which is moved by a linkage assembly. This type of guard will not move from its guarding position when hit by the workpiece or a hand. If the link-driven guard had been installed on this saw Mr. Hurt would not have been injured.
2. The lower blade guard, as provided on this saw, rests of the top of the fence when small cross-section pieces of wood are being cut. This raised the lower blade guard higher than required to cut the wood and thereby exposes saw blade teeth to accidental contact by the operator's hand. If the miter saw had a larger opening in the fence, or the lower guard were of the linkage-driven design, no extra blade would have been exposed.
3. It is most likely that prior to being injured Mr. Hurt released the trigger switch that controls power to the saw's motor. Had the saw been equipped with an automatic blade brake which is actuated by releasing the trigger switch, the blade would have stopped or slowed prior to Mr. Hurt's contacting the blade. Brown & Drecker made miter saws with such an automatic blade brake as early as 1976. These would stop a saw blade typically in less than two seconds. As the time between releasing the trigger switch and contacting the saw blade is not known, the

speed of the saw blade at the moment of hand contact cannot be determined but any decrease in blade speed would have resulted in a less-serious accident.

4. One of the requirements of proper safety engineering is to evaluate the adequacy of the safety systems during actual consumer usage. Specifically, the adequacy of the blade guarding to prevent accidental contact with the spinning saw blade. To do this properly a company must collect and analyze accident information to determine how an accident happened, detect trends in accidents, evaluate alternative designs including those used by other manufacturers, determine whether an alternative design would provide superior safety and, if so, rapidly incorporate this change into production saws. Brown & Drecker failed to do this because their Records Retention Policy required them to destroy all information on an accident immediately after a lawsuit was settled or otherwise closed thereby denying them the ability to detect long-term trends in accidents. Further, as evidenced by Brown & Drecker failing to produce any record of analysis of miter saw accidents or discussions of alternate guard designs and their effectiveness, clearly reveals that the required feedback and evaluation step was lacking at Brown & Drecker.

It was recognized by some miter saw manufacturers in the early to mid-1970's that one of the more common accidents was caused by the operator's arm, hand or finger(s) moving the lower blade guard out of its guarding position and allowing contact with the spinning saw blade. Analysis of the method of injury of the lawsuits filed against Brown & Drecker as early as early to mid-1970's would have come to the conclusion that a gravity-actuated guard was inadequate since it can readily be deflected from its guarding position and was therefore unsafe and that a link-actuated lower guard was a much safer type of guard for all miter saws. However, no evidence has been forthcoming that this analysis was ever performed and, therefore, Brown & Drecker still sold miter saws with the gravity actuated guard as late as 1996 when other miter saw manufacturers had all but abandoned that type of guard.

Information considered in Formulating the Above Opinions:

1. Video deposition of Mr. Hurt, volume 2.
2. Report of Dr. Lance Sherwood
3. Report of Dr. Margie Mullins
4. Deer Park Hospital Emergency Department triage Record, Operative Report, Post-operative Report and Consultation.
5. Inspection and testing of miter saws made by Brown & Drexler and other manufacturers including the B&D model 100 miter saw.
6. Knowledge, training and experience as a Mechanical Engineer including fourteen years experience in designing power tools including the first B&D miter saw.
7. Training and experience as a safety engineer and applying that to power tool design.
8. Knowledge of Brown & Drexler's policies and procedures during and subsequent to my employment there.

Attachments:

Attached and made a part of this report are my Curriculum Vitae (Exhibit A) and a list of cases I have testified, by deposition and/or during trial, in the past four years (Exhibit B). Also attached is a copy of Brown & Drexler's Records Retention Policy (Exhibit C) and selected pages from "Fundamentals of Industrial Hygiene" (Exhibit D).

Повторение грамматического материала Действительный залог

1. Какую английскую видо-временную форму нужно использовать при переводе следующих глаголов на английский язык. В некоторых случаях возможны несколько вариантов

Example: *сообщает* – можно перевести Present Simple в случае, если это делают регулярно или Present Continuous, если сообщение звучит в данный момент.

1. сообщает, 2. отметил 3. будут декларировать, 4. остановился 5. показывает
6. проверяли 7. заплатит 8. планирую 9. решают, 10. прилетит.

2. Определите времена английских глаголов

1. X was Ving, 2. Xs have Ved, 3. X will be Ving, 4. X will have Ved, 5. X are Ving, 6. X Vs, 7. Xs V, 8. Xs are Ving, 9. X will V, 10. Xswere Ving, 11. Xs will have Ved, 12. X has been Ving, 13. X is Ving, 14. X wereVing, 15. Xs had Ved.
16. X am Ving.

3. Переведите на английский язык

1. had examined 2. will examine 3. will have examined 4. are examining 5. examines 6. have examined 7. am examining 9. examined 10. examine 11. will be examining 12. was examining 13. were examining 14. has examined 15. is examining

4. Составьте разделительные вопросы

The criminals were caught in Canada,	do I?
The victims are giving evidence,	hadn't she?
I don't have anything to say,	wasn't it?
My group mates won't come to meet us,	aren't they?
She had left her passport,	haven't you?
The forensic officer is polite,	didn't you?
Your house was downtown,	do we?
You came here on business,	weren't they?
You have registered at the hotel,	isn't he?
We don't have anything to declare,	will he?

5. Составьте вопросы, используя соответствующие вопросительные слова (можно использовать их более одного раза): where, when, how long, how much, what, who, whose, which, why

1. ...are you travelling with?
2. ...were you born?
3. ...is your passport?
4.is the purpose of your visit here?
5. ...did you bring the knife?
6. ...is your suit-case?
7. ...do you plan to stay here?
9. ...documents do you have?
10. ...ring is this?

6. Разделите следующие предложения на 3 группы:

a) с причастием 1 в качестве определения или определительного оборота

b) с причастием 1 в качестве части сказуемого

c) с причастием 1 в качестве обстоятельства образа действия

1. Applying for the position of a Forensic officer he had a formal interview.
2. The forensic expert was preparing the statement for the court.
3. Examining the crime scene the expert found fingerprints of an unidentified person.
4. The training center for forensic experts is in Georgia.
5. The expert was classifying evidence for a court report.
6. The expert inspecting the special equipment is my colleague.
7. The scanning device has suddenly broken.
8. People interpreting scientific results easily taxes are usually good chess players.
9. Forensic officers are ensuring a meticulous and methodical approach to work.
10. Completing the program in criminal justice my friend also had fieldwork.

7. При переводе используйте существительное вместо герундия

1. Customs officers prevent banned items from entering or leaving the country.
2. Examining evidence with the help of up-to-date equipment is a complicated process.
3. Preparing and processing import and export documentation is one of the duties of a customs officer.
4. Advising clients on legal matters requires good knowledge of national laws.
5. Applying for the Forensics Study Program requires high EGE scores.
6. Classifying scientific evidence is the basis for evidence-based decision making
7. Calculating statistical data can be of help for DNA analysis.
8. Training in statistics may help you to get a good job.
9. You should study a foreign language while completing an undergraduate program.
10. Forensic experts usually have bachelor's degrees and complete a special program prior to beginning work.

Грамматическая омонимия Past Indefinite и Participle 2

8. Сравните предложения и переведите их на русский язык

1. He delivered the parcel. - The delivered parcel lay on the shelf.
2. He filled the car with gas. - The filled car moved fast.
3. She checked her documents. – The checked documents were returned to the passenger.
4. He locked suitcase. – The locked suitcase attracted the officer's attention.
5. He retired from the Customs. - The retired officer went on a long sea journey.

9. Найдите сказуемое в каждом предложении

1. That ended the talk on the prohibited items.
2. Uniformed people never appeared in this deserted area.
3. The duty-free shop attracted tourists interested in buying gifts and beverages.
4. The cleared goods produced in Europe reached their destination.
5. All of them produced the US passports.

6. The arrested cargo was stored in the guarded warehouse.
7. The registered baggage moved on the conveyor belt.

Грамматическая омонимия (продолжение): conversion (переход в другую часть речи)

10. Определите частеречную принадлежность выделенных слов

1. Give me a **clean** sheet of paper. We **clean** the apartment twice a week.
2. **Place** the book back on the shelf. Our hostess chose a beautiful **place** for the barbecue.
3. Small children are extremely proud of good **marks**. Our teacher **marks** the mistakes in an orange crayon.
4. The policeman had to **report** the incident straight away. Regretfully, his **report** was not read.
5. His hobby is collecting bird **sounds**. Your story **sounds** interesting.
6. Her **hand** was gloved. **Hand** me the book, please.
8. Did the police **question** him on the subject? It is often hard to answer a child's **question**.
9. What are your **grades** in Russian? The teacher **grades** our tests twice a semester.
10. Our team lost the first **round**. We were sitting **round** the fire and singing. The table was oval, not **round**.

Повторение страдательного залога

11. Назовите номера предложений в страдательном залоге

1. These checks are being introduced at all ports across the UK.
2. We are planning to visit the UK.
3. Some items are also banned or restricted by law.
4. There are heavy penalties for smuggling.
5. You are expected back at work at the end of September.

6. The passports were stamped.
7. The luggage was scanned.
8. The tourists were in the customs area.
9. The suitcases were on the conveyor belt.
10. The customs officer was interviewing a passenger.

12. Выберите правильный вариант сказуемого

1. Travel plans were made/ was made/ made
2. Multi-travel visa gives/ is given /give for 2, 5, or 10 years.
3. They regularly are visited /visit/ visits the UK.
4. The letter wrote/ had written /was written by my employer.
5. He takes/ is taken/ take a course in criminal justice.
6. The visa application should print/ should be printed/ should be print.
7. I am applying /am applied /is applied for biometrical residence permit.
8. You will require/ require/ will be required to provide your valid passport.
9. The customs officers interview/ are interviewed/ will be interviewed the passengers.
10. The finger prints take /is taken/ are taken as a tool of proving the identity of a passenger.

13 Translate into English

1. Многоразовые визы выдаются на 2, 5 или 10 лет.
2. Некоторые товары запрещено ввозить.
3. Паспорта сканируются.
4. Свидетелей проверяют несколько раз.
6. Вас ждут на работе на следующей неделе.
7. Судебных экспертов обучают английскому языку
8. Судебных экспертов будут обучать в специальной лаборатории.
9. Отпечатки пальцев проверяют в аэропорту.
10. Здесь проводят экспертизу ДНК.

Придаточные времени, цели и причины

Time Clauses

Придаточные времени могут употребляться как **до**, так и **после** главной части предложения и могут относиться к настоящему, прошедшему или будущему времени. Придаточные времени вводятся союзами **after** – после того, как (**after** может быть также предлогом со значением ПОСЛЕ), **when** – когда; **while**, **as** – в то время, как; как; **since** – с тех пор, как (**since** может быть также предлогом со значением С); **as soon as** – как только; **before** – перед тем, как (**before** может быть предлогом со значением ПЕРЕД); **till** – пока; до; **until** – пока...не.

14. Переведите на русский, обращая внимание на предлоги и союзы

Hold your passport open **when** you go through the customs. 2. I'll do it **after** I'll fill out the application form. 3. We waited **as** the customs officer was checking the baggage. 4. You should learn customs regulations **before** you go abroad. 5. He has not been to Canada **since** he was a boy of ten. 6. Arrive at the airport **before** 9 o'clock. 7. **After** I heard the explosion (взрыв) I fell on the floor. 8. I called the police right **after** I had heard the explosion. 9. George and I have traveled together **since** 2015. 10. Bill has lived in Seattle **since** 1990. 11. We were waiting for the court decision **till** late in the evening. 12. She waited **until** her husband was released on bail. 13. **As soon as** the investigator arrived we went to the crime scene.

Purpose and Reason Clauses

Придаточные причины и цели могут вводиться такими союзами как: so – поэтому; so as to – для того, чтобы; so that -так, чтобы; in order to - чтобы; in order that чтобы; because – потому что; in case – для того, чтобы; since - поскольку. Придаточные причины обычно употребляются после главного предложения, придаточные цели могут употребляться как до, так и после главного предложения. Придаточные цели могут также вводиться бес союзов инфинитивами.

15. Переведите на русский язык

1. I learned all the regulations **so as to** avoid trouble at the customs. 2. Everyone was pushing **in order to** get to the front of the queue (очередь). 3. I came to live in the country **because** I wanted to have trees around me instead of (вместо) cars. 4. I wished to get to Madrid **so** I had to travel overnight from Barselona. 5. He typed the eyewitness testimony **so that** it could be easily read. 6. **Since** it was Saturday there were lots of tourists everywhere. 7. What skills do I need to have **in order to** become a forensic officer? 8. I've got the key **in case** I want to open the suitcase. 9. Tom will be late **as** his car has broken. 10. To avoid inconsistency the witness was interrogated once again. 11. To compose a forensic report properly you should follow the General Guidelines. 12. To apply for the Forensic Science Program it is necessary to collect all the necessary documents.

16. Переведите на английский язык

- 1.Поскольку осмотр места преступления не закончился, эксперт остался еще на 2 часа..
2. У него была одна дорожная сумка, потому что он летел один.

3. В зале есть автоматы по продаже билетов, чтобы сэкономить время пассажира.
4. Таможенные склады обычно располагаются вблизи портов, для того чтобы водителям грузовиков было недалеко ехать.
5. Когда его опрашивал полицейский, он волновался.
6. Пока его вещи осматривали, он успел позвонить жене.
7. После того как он зарегистрировался, он проверил почту в телефоне.
ожидания.
8. Перед тем, как взять отпечатки пальцев подозреваемого, он внимательно осмотрел место происшествия.