

FOR1501

Mei/Junie 2016

FORENSIESE METODEDES EN TEGNIEKE

Tydsduur : 2 Uur

100 Punte

EKSAMINATORE :

EERSTE :

TWEEDE :

EKSTERNE :

MNR W MALULEKE

DR BC BENSON

MNR SG MOKUBELA

Toeboekeksamen.

Hierdie eksamenvraestel bly die eiendom van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika en mag nie uit die eksamenlokaal verwyder word nie.

Die eksamenvraestel bestaan uit ses (6) bladsye.

Die eksamen vraestel bestaan uit elf (11) vrae. Beantwoord al elf (11) vrae.

[BLAAI OM]

QUESTION 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Four options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A, B, C or D) next to the question number.

Which one of the following sequences reflects the different categories or types of investigators? (2)

- A. Private, intelligence, peace officers, corporate and statutory investigators
- B. Police detectives, public, civil, criminal and undercover investigators
- C. Criminal, peace officers, private, corporate and statutory investigators
- D. Statutory, criminal, secret agent, peace officers and private investigators

The identification and continued safe possession of physical evidence from the moment it has been found to when it is accepted as evidence in court refers to ... (2)

- A. Individualisation
- B. Continuity of possession
- C. Identification
- D. Locard exchange principle

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Four options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A, B, C or D) next to the question number.

Which one of the following sequences reflects the different categories or types of investigators? (2)

- A. Private, intelligence, peace officers, corporate and statutory investigators
- B. Police detectives, public, civil, criminal and undercover investigators
- C. Criminal, peace officers, private, corporate and statutory investigators
- D. Statutory, criminal, secret agent, peace officers and private investigators

The identification and continued safe possession of physical evidence from the moment it has been found to when it is accepted as evidence in court refers to ... (2)

- A. Individualisation
- B. Continuity of possession
- C. Identification
- D. Locard exchange principle

[TURN OVER]

There are various ways or methods of taking notes. The most common methods, as referred to in the study guide, are ... (2)

- A. Note taking, direct observations and video recording
- B. Audio, visual recordings, interviewing and interrogation
- C. Audio, visual recordings and written notes
- D. Visual recording, imaginative art and written notes

[6]

QUESTION 2

Briefly explain the following concepts:

- 2.1. Confession (2)
- 2.2. Forensic investigation (2)
- 2.3. Information (2)
- 2.4. Statement (2)

[8]

QUESTION 3

List **five (5)** types of investigators as covered in the study guide. [5]

QUESTION 4

- 4.1. Explain the purpose of investigation and provide relevant, practical examples. (7)
- 4.2. State the difference between criminal and civil investigations. (8)

[15]

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 5

Discuss the instances where investigators can be exposed to a range of problems as a result of illegal or unethical conduct. [8]

QUESTION 6

List the steps that make up the investigative process in private, corporate and civil investigations respectively. [7]

QUESTION 7

Name and explain the **TED** principle with reference to conducting an interview, using your own, relevant examples. [9]

QUESTION 8

Discuss the information that must be included in the certification and the conclusion of the statement. [10]

QUESTION 9

Name and explain the direct sources of information with reference to people. [15]

QUESTION 10

Give an exposition of the rights of an accused person as set out in section 35(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. [10]

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 11

11.1. Explain the purpose of a written statement. (3)

11.2. Explain the legal term "*audi alteram partem* rule" by giving relevant examples. (4)

[7]

TOTAL: [100]