

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

UNIVERSITEITSEKSAMENS



FOR1501

October/November 2015

FORENSIC METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

Duration : 2 Hours

100 Marks

EXAMINERS :

FIRST :

MR W MALULEKE

SECOND :

DR BC BENSON

EXTERNAL :

MR SG MOKUBELA

Closed book examination.

This examination question paper remains the property of the University of South Africa and may not be removed from the examination venue.

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-D) next to the question number.

1.1. Which one of the following statements is correct with regard to 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.

1.2. Van Rooyen (2004) lays down the following principles for private investigators to follow. Select the incorrect option: (2)

- (A) Protecting confidential information.
- (B) Conducting investigations in a lawful manner.
- (C) Working outside the framework of the law when necessary to do so.
- (D) Telling the whole truth when presenting evidence.

[TURN OVER]

1.3. 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 the following: (2)

(A) Individualisation.

(B) Continuity of possession.

(C) Identification.

(D) Locard exchange principle.

1.4. Indicate the correct operational definition of “individualisation” as set out in the study guide: (2)

(A) "Individualisation is only possible if it is preceded by a series of identifications. Individualisation is based on, and takes place through comparison."

(B) "Individualisation indicates that when there is a positive match between a fingerprint and that of a specific person, it becomes vitally important for the crime investigator."

(C) Individualisation is the positive linking of a person, suspect or perpetrator with a specific incident, crime, irregularity, transgression or other wrongdoing through a process of identifications."

(D) "Individualisation refers to the demonstration that a particular sample is unique even among members of the same class and it is only possible after conducting the identification."

1.5. The following are three broad steps in the criminal investigation process. Indicate the correct sequence within the study guide context. (2)

(A) Preliminary investigation, judicial process and follow-up investigation.

(B) Preliminary investigation, follow-up investigation and judicial process.

(C) Follow-up investigation, preliminary investigation and judicial process.

(D) Judicial process, preliminary investigation and follow-up investigation.

[10]

QUESTION 2

2.1. The Police detective should know the content of Section 35(1) of the Constitution, which states that everyone who is arrested for allegedly committing an offence has certain rights. Discuss these rights. (8)

2.2. List **two (2) private investigation practices which may amount to illegal or unethical conduct. (2)**

[10]

QUESTION 3

3.1. In your own words explain the term “investigation” in the context of forensic investigation.

(2)

3.2. Describe the purpose of criminal investigations.

(4)

[6]

QUESTION 4

List the **seven (7) broad steps that make up the forensic investigative process.**

[7]

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1. Distinguish between information and intelligence. (4)
- 5.2. Name and discuss the direct sources of information. (16)
-
- [20]

QUESTION 6

- 6.1. Describe the methods of taking notes. (6)
- 6.2. List the requirements that are applicable when witnesses want to refresh their memories by using notes or documents. (4)
- [10]

QUESTION 7

Discuss the difference between “sworn statements and the “affirmation or solemn declaration”. (8)

QUESTION 8

- 8.1. Briefly explain the concept “crime scene”. (4)
- 8.2. Mention **five (5)** things that an investigator should not do on a crime scene within the study guide context. (5)
- [9]

QUESTION 9

9.1. Statement taking:

You receive a complaint at Maja Inc. Legal Firm in Centurion, Pretoria. At the scene, you speak to Ms Sandra Maluti, who informs you that on her arrival at the premises at 07:00 on Thursday, 2015-05-14, she noticed that the security gate and front door to the premises had been forced open. She points out a steel pipe lying on the floor in the reception area and supplies you with the particulars of two laptop computers believed to be stolen from the premises. Ms Maluti informs you that Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) video footage is available that shows a suspicious vehicle with two occupants arriving at the scene on Thursday, 2015-05-14, at 04:15 and leaving 45 minutes later. According to Ms Maluti, the registration number of the vehicle is clearly visible on the CCTV video footage. Ms Maluti also supplies you with the details of her insurance company, as a claim will have to be processed for the damages incurred. A crime has been committed and is now being reported for further investigation.

Take a complete statement from Ms. Sandra Maluti. Include your own descriptions and detailed information regarding aspects such as witnesses, insurance, particulars of the complainant, and descriptions of the stolen items, details of suspects, scene particulars, station, and case number.

Marks will be allocated as follows:

- Preamble (4)
 - Content of the statement (12)
 - Certification and conclusion of the statement (4)
- [20]

TOTAL: [100]

