NOVEMBER 2013 EXAMINATION

DATE: 5 NOVEMBER 2013

TIME: 14H00 – 16H00 TOTAL: 100 MARKS

DURATION: 2 HOURS PASS MARK: 40%

(GY-19)

INFORMATION COMPILATION

THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONSISTS OF 4 SECTIONS:

SECTION A: CONSISTS OF:
(i) 10 MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS  (10 MARKS)
(ii) 5 TRUE OR FALSE QUESTIONS  (10 MARKS)
(iii) 10 MATCHING-STATEMENT QUESTIONS  (10 MARKS)

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

SECTION B: CONSISTS OF 3 SHORT QUESTIONS

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS  (10 MARKS)

SECTION C: CONSISTS OF 3 LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS  (40 MARKS)

SECTION D: CONSISTS OF 3 INTERPRETATIVE QUESTIONS

ANSWER ANY ONE OF THE QUESTIONS  (20 MARKS)

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Read the following instructions carefully before answering the paper, as failure to act upon them will result in a loss of marks.
2. Write your answers in your answer book, which is provided in the exam.
3. Ensure that your name and student number are clearly indicated on your answer book.
4. Write your answers in either blue or black ink in your answer book.
5. Read each question very carefully before you answer it and number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered.
6. Begin with the question for which you think you will get the best marks.
7. Note the mark allocations for each question – give enough facts to earn the marks allocated. Don't waste time by giving more information than required.
8. You are welcome to use diagrams to illustrate your answers.
9. Please write neatly – we cannot mark illegible handwriting.
10. Any student caught cheating will have his or her examination paper and notes confiscated. The College will take disciplinary measures to protect the integrity of these examinations.
11. If there is something wrong with or missing from your exam paper or your answer book, please inform your invigilator immediately. If you do not inform your invigilator about a problem, the College will not be able to rectify it afterwards, and your marks cannot be adjusted to allow for the problem.
12. This paper may be removed from the examination hall after the examination has taken place.
(i) MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the correct option for each of the following. Write only the question number and your chosen answer. For instance, if you think that the correct answer for number 1 is (a), then write it as 1. (a).

1. Crime can be prevented in many different ways, but one of the following is a better way of preventing crime than all the others:
   (a) prevention
   (b) fighting
   (c) screening
   (d) detection

2. When the investigator talks to people to gather information, he has to know how to break down defence mechanisms. What must he do to get that right?
   (a) lower his voice
   (b) talk loudly
   (c) scream
   (d) mumble

3. Which of the following is not a reason for the investigator to visit a scene under investigation?
   (a) to solicit information
   (b) to discover witnesses
   (c) to locate witnesses
   (d) to dislocate witnesses

4. When the investigator has to interview, he begins with:
   (a) unknown witnesses.
   (b) known witnesses.
   (c) best friends.
   (d) any person.

5. The major purpose of an interview is:
   (a) to gather all the irrelevant information.
   (b) to verify relevant and irrelevant information.
   (c) to gather and verify relevant information.
   (d) to get to know people.
6. When conducting interviews you should do it:
   (a) in big groups.
   (b) in small groups.
   (c) separately.
   (d) in pairs.

7. The undercover operative cannot be called:
   (a) a trap.
   (b) an undercover agent.
   (c) a covered agent.
   (d) an undercover investigator.

8. When someone applies to act as an undercover operative, he first has to take a:
   (a) polygraph test.
   (b) polystar test.
   (c) polyfinesse test.
   (d) polygret test.

9. It is very interesting to know that the entrapment system was used in the former Cape Colony in the 1800's. It appears in the Cape Law Journal of:
   (a) 1890.
   (b) 1896.
   (c) 1870.
   (d) 1860.

10. Information acquired must be reliable. Which of the following is often the most reliable?
    (a) the most directly acquired information
    (b) the most indirectly acquired information
    (c) directly and indirectly acquired information
    (d) any information

(ii) TRUE OR FALSE QUESTIONS

Indicate whether the following statements are True or False. Motivate all your answers.

1. The use of notes will increase the credibility of the investigator.

2. Courts are aware of the limitations of the human memory.

3. Crime investigation and the making of investigation notes should not be synonymous.

4. When taking notes there is time for a verbatim transcript.

5. Notes can be recorded on any scrap of paper.
(iii) MATCHING-STATEMENT QUESTIONS

Match the statements in Column B to the terms in Column A. Write down the answers only, for example 1. (a).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. preamble</td>
<td>(a) clear exposition of events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. affirmed</td>
<td>(b) first part of a statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. head</td>
<td>(c) the actual origin from which information is obtained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. investigation report</td>
<td>(d) solemnly declared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. assumptions</td>
<td>(e) general to specific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. profiling</td>
<td>(f) derivations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. gathering of intelligence</td>
<td>(g) a prerequisite for the compilation of profiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. modus operandi</td>
<td>(h) a description of a person, organisation or a specific target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. source</td>
<td>(i) most important part in a personal description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. deductions</td>
<td>(j) the way a person works</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[10]

[30]
SECTION B: SHORT QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1

The investigator must be able to distinguish between different types of statements. Briefly describe two types of statements. [2]

QUESTION 2

List the first and the fourth phases of the surveillance operation. [2]

QUESTION 3

(a)  i. What happens during a trigger box situation? (1)
     ii List two positions in the box phase. (2)

(b) List three ways of taking operational security precautions. (3) [6]

[10]
SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS  (40 MARKS)

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1
(a) List five basic requirements of vehicle surveillance.  (5)
(b) List five points to take into consideration regarding the positioning of moving surveillance vehicles.  (5) [10]

QUESTION 2
List 10 pieces of information relating to the interviewee that should be included in the preamble to the statement.  [10]

QUESTION 3
(a) i.  List five requirements of a good statement.  (5)
ii.  List five requirements of a good report.  (5)
(b) A report is comprehensive when it can be easily understood at the first reading and when the reader can find a specific portion of particular interest without any difficulty. List and briefly discuss five characteristics of a well thought-out and comprehensive report.  (10) [20]

[40]
SECTION D: INTERPRETATIVE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

ANSWER ANY ONE OF THE QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1

(a) The goal of an investigation will give direction to the type of profile needed. For example, a financial profile might be needed from an employee suspected of large sums of fraud. Provide and briefly discuss five types of profiles.  

(b) Compiling a profile is an integral part of the job of the investigator. A profile in general is subdivided into different categories in an effort to compile information in a systematic and logical manner. List and briefly describe five of these categories.

OR

QUESTION 2

In selecting the source to be used for collecting information, the investigator must first consider the nature of the information required. This will assist him or her in determining from which source the information can be obtained. Certain factors may be employed in making this selection. List these factors and give a short discussion under each.

OR

QUESTION 3

(a) i. In general, the objective of surveillance is to collect information regarding the identity, movements and activities of a person or group. List five specific reasons why it is imperative that certain places and persons be observed.

ii. List five pieces of surveillance equipment that must be available for the surveillance operation.

(b) There must be a common understanding between every person involved in a surveillance operation as to the meaning of the terminology used. Six terms are always discussed so that everybody has the same understanding. List five of these terms and give a short description of each.

Section A: 30 marks  
Section B: 10 marks  
Section C: 40 marks  
Section D: 20 marks  
TOTAL: 100 MARKS