JUNE 2013 EXAMINATION
DATE: 4 JUNE 2013
TIME: 14H00 – 16H00 TOTAL: 100 MARKS
DURATION: 2 HOURS PASS MARK: 40%

(IN-88)
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)

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. Do not 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.
SECTION A (30 MARKS)

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

(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. Which one of the following is often the primary source of an investigator's evidential information?
   (a) written testimony
   (b) oral testimony
   (c) any testimony
   (d) written and oral testimony

2. The major purpose of interviews is to:
   (a) gather and verify relevant information.
   (b) gather and verify irrelevant information.
   (c) talk as much as possible.
   (d) listen as much as possible.

3. Witnesses should always be interviewed:
   (a) two at a time.
   (b) in a large group.
   (c) separately.
   (d) in small groups.

4. The first procedure in an at-the-scene interview is:
   (a) to allow each witness to tell his story without interruption.
   (b) to sit still and just listen.
   (c) to allow everybody to talk at the same time.
   (d) to just observe.

5. It is far more compelling and intimidating to talk:
   (a) softly with an icy look in the eye.
   (b) loudly and with a warm look in the eye.
   (c) softly a warm look in the eye.
   (d) loudly with an icy look in the eye.
6. When a series of closed questions is asked, the message the investigator is sending is that he:

(a) wants no information.
(b) wants a lot of information.
(c) wants limited information.
(d) wants selected information.

7. Information sources can be categorised into which two information sources?

(a) private and confidential
(b) private and electronic
(c) public and private
(d) public and electronic

8. The first item in a report should be:

(a) the person's name and address.
(b) the investigator's name and address.
(c) the relevant information.
(d) the organisation and department's name.

9. What is the most important part of the body in a personal description?

(a) feet
(b) hands
(c) head
(d) legs

10. Which public department can supply the investigator with the Death Register?

(a) Home Affairs
(b) Deeds Office
(c) Registrar
(d) Law Enforcement

(ii) TRUE OR FALSE QUESTIONS

Indicate whether the following statements are true or false. Motivate all your answers.

1. It is legally required that the knowledge disclosed by the witness be absolute.

2. Closed questions are questions that elicit long answers.

3. Closed questions invoke smaller anxiety during deception than open-ended questions and therefore enhance behaviour analysis.

4. Rumours and so-called 'stories' cannot be seen as information.

5. Information is not critically important in any investigation. [5 × 2 = 10]
(iii) **MATCHING-STATEMENT QUESTIONS**

Match the terms in Column B to the statements 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. evidence given orally</td>
<td>(a) objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. what happens between the lines</td>
<td>(b) information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. anything which you can hear (directly or indirectly) taste, smell, read, touch or see</td>
<td>(c) initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. the driving force and the will to find information</td>
<td>(d) investigation report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. the investigator reasons from the general to the specific</td>
<td>(e) style of doing something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. clear exposition of events</td>
<td>(f) derivations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. to convey information to another person</td>
<td>(g) context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. assumptions</td>
<td>(h) deductive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. without bias or prejudice</td>
<td>(i) testimony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. modus operandi</td>
<td>(j) the purpose of a report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION B: SHORT QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1
Which two potential problems are associated with interviews? [2]

QUESTION 2
Define 'source of information'. [2]

QUESTION 3
(a) i. What type of questions normally start with 'How', 'Why', 'When', 'Where'? [1]
ii. When can the investigator start asking closed questions? [2]
(b) List three don'ts of questioning. [3] [6]

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

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1
(a) Give five reasons why witnesses are normally reluctant to testify. (5)
(b) Explain how context can be detected. (5) [10]

QUESTION 2
Occasionally, the investigator may sense that the witness is being less than totally forthright or honest in the interview. The concept of 'professional scepticism' warrants that the investigator be alert to warning signs of deceit when obtaining evidence through interviews.

List and briefly discuss three verbal and two non-verbal warning signs of deceit. [10]

QUESTION 3
(a) i. List five situations where probing questions should be used. (5)
    ii. List five probing techniques that can be used. (5)
(b) List and briefly describe five very important qualities the private investigator must display when conducing an interview. (10) [20]

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

ANSWER ANY ONE OF THE QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1

(a) Decipher the following ID number to determine as much information as possible about the individual to whom it belongs:
   5910070078089 (10)

(b) List and briefly explain five factors affecting the selection of sources to be used in collecting information. (5 × 2 = 10) [20]

OR

QUESTION 2

List and briefly discuss ten public sources the private investigator can use to get information about a wanted person. [20]

OR

QUESTION 3

(a) i. List and briefly discuss five general guidelines to keep in mind when questioning someone. (5)

   ii. List the five requirements of a good statement. (5)

(b) List and give an example of five kinds of investigative questions. (5 × 2 = 10) [20]

[20]

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