INFGEN2

JUNE 2012 EXAMINATION

DATE: 5 JUNE 2012

TIME: 14H00 – 16H00
TOTAL: 100 MARKS

DURATION: 2 HOURS
PASS MARK: 40%

(INI-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)

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 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.
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. The _____ is the most important part of the body in a personal description, requiring the most detail.
   (a) head  
   (b) ear  
   (c) tongue  
   (d) hand

2. Most of the investigator's time will be used for:
   (a) e-mailing people.  
   (b) faxing people.  
   (c) writing letters to people.  
   (d) interviewing people.

3. Interviews begin with:
   (a) unknown witnesses.  
   (b) known witnesses.  
   (c) familiar witnesses.  
   (d) family members.

4. Which of the following is an example of a verbal warning sign during interviews?
   (a) increased supportive gestures  
   (b) increased shifting of body position  
   (c) averting eyes  
   (d) voice changes

5. Which of the following does not form a part of the format of a statement?
   (a) preamble  
   (b) contents  
   (c) summary  
   (d) completion
6. The investigation _____ contains a clear account of events during the investigation process.

   (a) report
   (b) notes
   (c) process
   (d) summary

7. Hearsay is:

   (a) fact.
   (b) opinion.
   (c) the truth.
   (d) second-hand information.

8. In report writing the term *ambiguity* refers to:

   (a) double meanings.
   (b) spelling mistakes.
   (c) contextual problems.
   (d) general mistakes.

9. Reports must be written as soon as possible because:

   (a) old information does not hold up in court.
   (b) with the passage of time, details tend to fade in the mind of the author.
   (c) intelligence tends to decrease in value with the passing of time.
   (d) as time passes, using the information becomes more difficult and chances of success decrease.

10. Profiling is:

    (a) a description of a building.
    (b) a description of a witness.
    (c) a description of a person, organisation or a specific target.
    (d) a description of a vehicle. [10]

(ii) **TRUE OR FALSE QUESTIONS**

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

1. Note taking has always been a part of the investigation process.

2. Note taking should take place during crime investigation.

3. When taking notes, abbreviations should not be used.

4. When taking notes it is customary to erase any errors made by the investigator.

5. The tape recorder has replaced the notebook in crime investigation. [5 × 2 = 10]
(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. investigative notes</td>
<td>(a) elicit short answers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. report</td>
<td>(b) statement giver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. verbatim</td>
<td>(c) a permanent written record of the facts of a case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. field notes</td>
<td>(d) the best means of preventing crime</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. deponent</td>
<td>(e) a word-for-word record</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. detection</td>
<td>(f) the origin of the information obtained</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. open-ended questions</td>
<td>(g) written impressions and facts that are gathered during an initial enquiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. rephrasing</td>
<td>(h) a probing technique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. closed questions</td>
<td>(i) a written, systematic account of the actions, observations and findings of the investigator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. source</td>
<td>(j) encourage the witness to talk openly and to elaborate about a particular area of enquiry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION B: SHORT QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1
List two potential weaknesses associated with interviews. [2]

QUESTION 2
Explain why background conditions such as weather and lighting must be included in a private investigator's notes. [2]

QUESTION 3
(a) i. State whether witnesses have more or less evidentiary value than physical items. (1)
    ii. List any two reasons why witnesses often have weak credibility. (2)
(b) One of the reasons the investigator visits a scene is to solicit information. List the three objectives of solicitation. (3) [6]

[10]
ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

QUESTION 1

(a) List the five Ws of questioning. (5)

(b) List the five methods of detecting crime. (5) [10]

QUESTION 2

When compiling the preamble to a statement, certain information concerning the interviewee must be included. List any ten of these items. [10]

QUESTION 3

(a) i. List the five qualities that the private investigator should display with reference to the interviewing process. (5)

ii. List the five types of profiling. (5)

(b) Experience has shown that witnesses are often reluctant to testify in a court case. Discuss any five reasons why this could be so. (5 × 2 = 10) [20] [40]
QUESTION 1

'Information is the beginning and end of the investigation process. It is the lifeblood of investigation.'

(a) List and briefly discuss any five factors affecting the selection of information sources. (10)

(b) In the quest for information, the private investigator can make use of the deductive method or inductive strategy. Write a paragraph in which you compare these two methods, paying attention to the differences between them. (10) [20]
Questions 2 and 3 make use of the following case study. Read through it carefully, and answer the questions that follow.

You are a private investigator currently working on a murder case. You come across the following case report:

**Case Report**

**REFERENCE:** Case 453///234///409  
25/01/2012  
Promenade, Sea Point, Cape Town

**DESCRIPTION:** Mr Theodore van Schalkwyk was last seen jogging along the promenade on 20/01/2012 around 17h30 wearing a green jogging vest and white shorts at this location. He has been reported missing since.

**LOCATION:** Sea Point Promenade, Sea Point, Cape Town, Western Cape

**WITNESSES:** Mrs Tanya Petersen was jogging along the promenade at the time and date of the incident. According to her, Mr Van Schalkwyk often ran along the promenade on weekdays. She did not see anyone with him that day.  
Address: 10A, Lions Head Mansions, Camps Bay 9820  
Phone: (021) 944 5858  
Employer: Pam Golding Properties Camps Bay

**OTHER CONTACTS:** None

**SCENE DESCRIPTION:** The promenade at Sea Point runs right along the beach front. There are constantly people jogging and walking along it, and it is well lit at night.

**ATTACHMENT:** Police Report Attached

**QUESTION 2**

Use the characteristics for a well-thought-out and comprehensive report to evaluate the case report above.

Marks will be allocated for using the correct characteristics, and interpreting the case report accordingly. [20]
QUESTION 3

(a) i. Good reports generally display similar characteristics. What are five requirements for a good report? (5)

ii. Discuss the ways in which the private investigator may distinguish factual from non-factual information. (5)

(b) Use the report above to determine the five Ws of this case. (10) [20]

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