

**Subject card**

<b>Subject name and code</b>	Seminar I - LEWKOWICZ Aneta, PG_00148249						
<b>Field of study</b>	Criminology						
<b>Date of commencement of studies</b>	October 2024	<b>Academic year of realisation of subject</b>			2024/2025		
<b>Education level</b>	Master's studies	<b>Subject group</b>			Optional subject group		
<b>Mode of study</b>	part-time studies	<b>Mode of delivery</b>			at the university		
<b>Year of study</b>	1	<b>Language of instruction</b>			Polish		
<b>Semester of study</b>	2	<b>ECTS credits</b>			3.0		
<b>Learning profile</b>	academic	<b>Assessment form</b>			credit		
<b>Conducting unit</b>	Faculty of Law and Administration -> Rector						
<b>Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)</b>	<b>Subject supervisor</b>		dr hab. inż. Aneta Lewkowicz				
	<b>Teachers</b>		dr hab. inż. Aneta Lewkowicz				
<b>Lesson types</b>	<b>Lesson type</b>	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	<b>Number of study hours</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	10
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
<b>Learning activity and number of study hours</b>	<b>Learning activity</b>	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM
	<b>Number of study hours</b>	10		0.0		65.0	75
<b>Subject objectives</b>	<p>1. Introduction of the student to the methodology of the thesis.</p> <p>2. Discussing the topic of work, work plan.</p> <p>3. Introduction of the student to the principles of work in the scientific laboratory (research laboratory).</p> <p>4. Preparation of the thesis by the student.</p> <p>5. Preparation of the student for the master's exam.</p>						

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[KRYMMU2_KK01] The graduate is aware of the level of his/her knowledge and skills, and also understands the need of lifelong learning	The student is able to use the regulations and legal aspects in forensic science.	[SK1] oral statement/conversation/discussion
	[KRYMMU2_WG01] The graduate demonstrates widened knowledge about legal science and related penal sciences, their the place in the system of sciences and mutual relation	The student achieves knowledge independently using a variety of sources e.g. international literature.	[SW1] oral statement/conversation/discussion
	[KRYMMU2_UW01] The graduate utilizes theoretical knowledge in the field of criminology and the related scientific disciplines to analyze and interpret problems connected with widely understood crime	The student is aware of level of knowledge in the application of new techniques, methods of identification, analysis of forensic traces in the forensic laboratory and at the crime scene.	[SU1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SU2] presentation/project/paper/report [SU6] demonstration of practical skills [SU8] observation of student's independent or team work
Subject contents	<p>To introduce the basic methodology used by an expert in physical and chemical testing. To provide the student with information on how to interpret test results, giving standards for common testing methods used in a forensic laboratory. Forensic Expertise. To present the issues related to evidence- sample to be tested as environmental material (contaminated and difficult to isolate from the substrate). Basic methods used in structural-spectroscopic analysis of samples (evidence): SEM - Scanning Electron Microscope UV/VIS spectrophotometry Spectrofluorimetry. Stereoscopic microscope with fluorescence Raman spectroscopy Application of the above research methods to the analysis of evidence.</p>		
Prerequisites and co-requisites			
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	Report, Laboratory work and/or Theoretical work	51.0%	100.0%

Recommended reading	Basic literature	<p>1. D. Halliday, R. Resnick, J. Walker, "Podstawy Fizyki", Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, Warszawa 2008;</p> <p>2. P.W. Atkins, Chemia fizyczna, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, Warszawa 2007;</p> <p>3. A.Z. Hryniewicz, E. Rokita Fizyczne metody badań w biologii , medycynie i ochronie środowiska, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, Warszawa 1999;</p> <p>4. M. Kulicki, V. Kwiatkowska Wójcikiewicz, L. Stępa Kryminalistyka. Wybrane zagadnienia teorii praktyki śledczo są- dowej, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, 2009;</p> <p>5. J. Widacki Kryminalistyka ,Wydawnictwo C.H. Beck, 2012;</p> <p>6. A. Filewicz, W. Krawczyk, A. Musiał Ślady fizykochemiczne. Ślady kryminalistyczne. Ujawnianie, zabezpieczanie, wykorzystanie, pod redakcją M. Goca i J. Moszczyńskiego, Diffin, Warszawa 2007;</p> <p>7. E. Gruza, M. Goc, J. Moszczyński Kryminalistyka czyli rzecz o metodach śledczych, Wydawnictwo WAIP, 2009;</p> <p>8. Ekspertyza Sądowa, Maria Kała, Dariusz Wilk, Józef Wójcikiewicz, Dariusz Zuba, Wolters Kluwer Polska, 2023, Wydanie 4.</p> <p>9. MIKROŚLADY I ICH ZNACZENIE W POSTĘPOWANIU PRZYGOTOWAWCZYM I SĄDOWYM Pod redakcją Janiny ZiębyPalus, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Ekspertyz Sądowych Kraków 2015.</p>
	Supplementary literature	<p>1. J. Zięba Palus Niektóre aspekty fizykochemicznych badań postrzałów, Biuletyn informacyjny CLK KGP 1996;</p> <p>2. J. Wąs Gubała Włókno jako ślad kryminalistyczny, Wydawnictwo Ekspertyz Sądowych, Kraków 2000;</p> <p>3. Forensic Science, Pass Allan D., Embar-Seddon, Ayn, 2015, Second, Salem Press, A division of Ebsco Information Services Ipswich, Massachusetts, Grey House Publishing</p>

	eResources addresses	
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	Basic research into the methods/procedures used in a forensic laboratory for trace analysis:  fingerprinting on different surfaces  DNA analysis  drugs (e.g. paracetamol. aspirin...)	
Work placement	Not applicable	

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