***When are Lines of Questioning Used?***

**Police Investigations**

Seeks background information, facts and leads that impact the matter being addressed. The goal promotes a more open-ended style of questioning, which in turn promotes more narrative/elaborated responses

**Custodial interrogation**

Questioning initiated by law enforcement officers after a person is taken into custody or otherwise deprived of his or her freedom in any significant way, thus requiring that the person be advised of his or her applicable constitutional rights.

**Deposition**

The process of given sworn evidence out-of-court testimony. It is used to gather information as part of the discovery process. This involves attorneys and clients and/or expert witnesses who are being deposed is called the “deponent”.

**Client-attorney interviews hand out #3**

Secures background information and basic facts that impact the legal matter being addressed.
This fact-finding quality of client-attorney interviews promotes a more open-ended style of questioning, which in turn promotes more narrative/elaborated responses

**Direct and Cross Examination**

Followsspecial rules of law that govern courtroom interactions--rules limit the roles of individuals to either the questioner or the respondent.

**Legal Strategy**

Control timing and form of questions (Conley and O’Barr, 1998; Gibbons, 2003).

Frame questions and ‘smuggle’ information (Aldridge and Luchjenbroers, 2007)

***Why Important to US?***

The **form of questions** is designed to elicit a specific type of response—narrative, semi-narrative, or restricted.

A **search for equivalency** can be impacted by variations in question form from one language to another.

**Adversarial nature** of the legal system **impacts the type of questions** that will be posed, as well as the manner in which they are delivered.