Study Guide Chapters 3 & 4  Forensic Science  Name______________________________

Chapter 3

Body of the Crime 1. Corpus Delicti means ___.

Money 2. Top 3 reasons for committing a crime.

Revenge

Emotion-love, hate, anger.

3. 3 sources of evidence:

Primary or secondary crime scene

Suspects

a. Scientific 4. Crime scene Investigation is based on the ___a. method, the

b. Locard  b. Exchange Principle, logic and ___c. techniques.

c. Forensic

Steps of processing the crime Scene:

Scene 5. Isolate and secure the ____________________________.

Document 6. ___ the scene.

Evidence 7. Search for ___________________.

Package 8. Collect and ____________ evidence, maintaining the chain of ____.

Custody

Evidence 9. Submit ____ to the crime lab for analysis.

Crime Scene Investigator 10. The “walk through” is performed by the ___, the first officer and

sometimes a detective.
Documentation:

**Notes** 11: Date, time, description of the location, weather and environmental conditions, description of the crime location of the evidence relative to other key points the names of all people involved, modifications that have occurred and other relevant information.

**Photography** 12: Photos of scene and surroundings.

**Sketches** 13: Inclusion of date, time scale, reference Points, distance measures, names of investigations, victims, suspects and a legend.

5 Different Search Methods

**Line or strip** 14. This method is the best in large, outdoor scenes.

**Grid** 15. This is basically a double line search.

**Zone** 16. This method is most effective in houses or buildings, teams are assigned small zones for searching.

**Spiral** 18. This method is best used where there are no physical barriers.

**Crime Scene Sketch**

**Evidence Collector** 19. One individual should be designated as the ____________ to ensure that evidence is collected, packaged, marked sealed and preserved in a consistent manner.

**labeled** 20. Each item must be placed in a separate container, sealed and ________.

**Most fragile** 21. Which evidence should be collected and packaged first?

**medical examiner** 22. The body is the property of the coroner or ____________.

**Packaging**

**Secondary** 23. Most items should be packaged in a primary container and then placed in a _______________ one.

**Druggists Fold** 24. Trace evidence may be placed on a piece of paper which is then folded in a particular way called ________________.
Chain of Custody

Evidence 25. There must be a written record of all people who have had possession of an item of ______________ beginning at the time of collection.

initials 26. The collector’s ___ should be placed on the seal.

Recorded 27. If evidence is turned over to another person, the transfer must be ____.

Crime Scene Reconstruction

Stages:
Collection 28. Data ____.
Hypothesis 29: ______ formation.
Analysis 30: Examination, testing and ______.
evidence 31. Determination of the significance of the ___.
Theory 32. ___ formulation.

Logic 33. “The wise forensic investigator will always remember that he must bring all of his life’s experiences and (33) to find the truth. This means common

Intuition 34. sense informed (34), and the courage to see things as they are.”

Medical Examiner’s Responsibilities

Deceased 35. Identify the ______.

Time 36. Establish the ___ and date to death.

Medical cause of death 37. Determine a _________. (The physiological reason that the person died.)

Natural 38. What are the 5 ways to classify a manner of death?

Accidental 39.

Suicide 40.

Homicide 41.

Undetermined 42.
Chapter 4

What are the 3 types of ridge characteristics of fingerprints:

Loops 43.

Whorls 44.

Arches 45.

Iodine 46. Chemicals used to lift fingerprints include Ninhydrin, _____, silver nitrate, and Cyanoacrylate.

Dactyloscopy 47. ___ is the study of fingerprints.

William Herschel 48. ___ required Indians to put their fingerprints on contracts.

Henry Faulds 49. ___ claimed that fingerprints didn’t change over time.

Anthropometry 50. What term refers to using body measurements as a means to id of a perpetrator.

Francis Galton 51. ___ developed a primary classification scheme based on loops, arches, and whorls.
72. Whorls must have at least 2 deltas and a ____.

73. In the early days of using fingerprints as identification, they used The ____ FBI classification system where each finger was given a point value.

74. What are the legal requirements in the US on the number of points required for a match on a fingerprint?

75. ____ fingerprints are those that are not visible to the naked eye.

76. Generally, criminal courts will accept ____ points of similarity in a fingerprint.
1. Eccrine
2. Apocrine
3. Sebaceous

4. Sebaceous

5. Apocrine

6. Eccrine

7. Apocrine
8. Sebaceous

9. Sebaceous

10. Apocrine

Developing Latent Prints

11. secretions

12. Iodine

13. Ninhydrin

14. Silver Nitrate

15. Cyanoacrylate

16. 1978

17. Lips
18. Voice
19. Foot
20. Shoes

180. What 3 glands do natural secretions for fingerprints come from?

81. Apocrine

82. Sebaceous

83. The ___ gland secretes fatty or greasy substances.

84. Apocrine

85. Developing a print requires substances that interact with ___, causing the print to stand out against it’s background.

86. Iodine

87. Ninhydrin

88. Silver Nitrate

89. Cyanoacrylate

90. The first lasers were used by the FBI in what year? They help view latent prints.

91. Lips

92. Voice

93. Foot

94. Shoes
Palm

Vessel 92. The blood ___ patterns in the eye may be unique to individuals and are used for security purposes.

Automated fingerprint Identification System 93. AFIS stands for ________.

Bertillon System 94. The ___ system may have actually been the first biometry system.

Arch 95. An ____ has friction ridges that enter on one side of the finger and cross to the other side while rising up in the middle.

Loop 96. A ___ must have one or more ridges entering and exiting from the same side.