





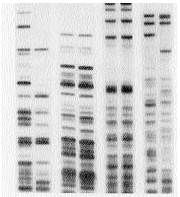
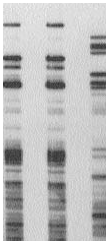
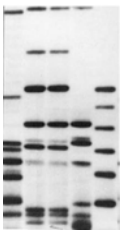







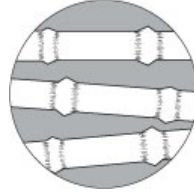

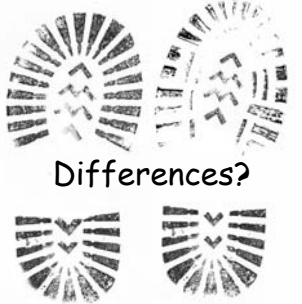


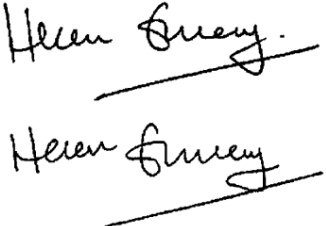
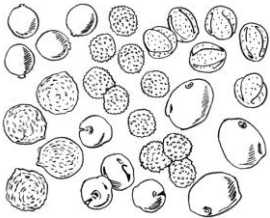
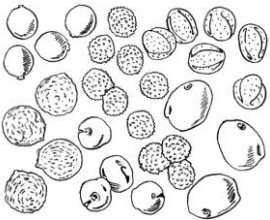

loop	arch	whorl	tented arch
			dactyloscopy is the study of...
loop	double loop whorl	accidental whorl	fingerprints
Name a white powder that can be used to reveal a latent fingerprint	Name a black powder that can be used to reveal a latent fingerprint	Can be used to "lift" a print revealed by dusting with a powder	A "latent" fingerprint means that the print is...
talc	carbon	sellotape / sticky tape	hidden
Finger prints on paper can be revealed by exposing the print to ____ fumes	 Technique is called ____	 same/different?	 same/different?
iodine	(paper) chromatography	different	same

Iron(III) chloride solution is used to test for ____	A positive result for aspirin, using iron(III) chloride solution, is a ____ colour	Benedict's solution is used to test for ____	A positive result for sugar, using Benedict's solution, is a ____ colour
aspirin	purple	sugar	green / orange / red precipitate
The four main blood groups are —	Will the blood clump? A blood and anti A	Will the blood clump? B blood and anti A	Will the blood clump? B blood and anti B
A, B, AB and O	yes	no	yes
Will the blood clump? A blood and anti B	Will the blood clump? O blood and anti B	Will the blood clump? O blood and anti A	Will the blood clump? AB blood and anti B
no	no	no	yes
A person with blood group AB can receive blood from someone with blood types...	A person with blood group O can receive blood from someone with blood type...	A person with blood group O can give blood to someone with blood types...	Will the blood clump? AB blood and anti A
A, B, AB or O	O only	A, B, AB or O	yes

List the 4 blood types from most to least common.	M, I and C are important in forensic science - what are they?	M, I or C? How fast the car was travelling	M, I or C? The length of the skid mark on the road
O, A, B, AB	measurement, identification, comparison	M-measurement	M-measurement
M, I or C? The <u>brand</u> of shoe by studying the footprint left in mud	M, I or C? The blood type left on the knife	M, I or C? Analysis of hand writing on a ransom note and a suspects writing	M, I or C? Chromatography of a suspects pen and the ink on a cheque
I-identification	I-identification	C-comparison	C-comparison
 name of technique	 which match?	What is deoxyribose nucleic acid better known as?	 which match?
DNA analysis / fingerprinting	1st and 2nd sample	DNA	2nd and 3rd sample
 identify this	 identify this	 natural or synthetic fibre?	 natural or synthetic fibre?
pollen grain under microscope	hair with root under microscope	natural (silk) *silk is very smooth	natural (cotton) *twisted fibres

			
natural or synthetic fibre?	natural or synthetic fibre?	natural or synthetic fibre?	natural or synthetic fibre?
synthetic (nylon) *fibres smooth and even	synthetic (rayon) *fibres are ridged	natural (wool) *fibres have scales	natural (linen) *fibres like "bamboo"
White powder that swells when mixed with water and sets rapidly; used in making casts and moulds	What can rigor mortis be used to help work out?	The most common type of finger points is ___	What are L, A and W types of?
plaster of Paris	time of death	loop	the 3 types of finger print
Restricting access and wearing protective clothing minimises	What type of search is most effective in large open areas, such as fields and parks?	What can the person's height, gait and the direction they entered and exited the crime scene be worked out from?	What is carried out to find out how and why a person died?
contamination of evidence	line and grid search	footprint	an autopsy
What is the term used to describe the stiffening of the body after death	Forensic odontologists specialize in the examination of	The intentional and unlawful burning of a building or other property	What are 2 ways to record a footprint or a tyre track?
rigor mortis	teeth	arson	make a cast & take a photograph

 <p>What are 2 ways blood might be analysed?</p>	<p>What are 2 ways fibres might be analysed?</p>	<p>What are 2 ways fingerprints might be used?</p>	 <p>Differences?</p>
<p>for blood type & DNA profile</p>	<p>for fibre type & for the dyes in them</p>	<p>compared with suspects & checked against a data base</p>	<p>shoe size / make / tread patterns</p>
<p>What 2 ways could you collect fibres from a crime scene?</p>	 <p>What are these?</p>	<p>How might you collect a glass sample found at the scene of a crime?</p>	 <p>What's happening?</p>
<p>tweezers / brush (sticky tape is a poor method)</p>	<p>Scene of crime "shoe-covers"</p>	<p>carefully brush it into an evidence bag, using a brush (NEVER by hand)</p>	<p>dusting for fingerprints with white powder</p>
<p>2nd signature is forged or not? Why/why not? </p>	<p>Where/how might information on a criminal be stored?</p>	<p>Fingerprints are left at 30% of all crime scenes. Why are the victims of crime also fingerprinted?</p>	<p>How might you collect a hair sample found at the scene of a crime?</p>
<p>Yes - different "e", extra pen stroke inserted, curves turned into corners</p>	<p>in a (computer) database</p>	<p>to eliminate them from the enquiries</p>	<p>carefully brush it into an evidence bag, using a brush (NEVER by hand)</p>
<p>If a soil sample fizzes when acid is added, the soil contains...</p>	<p>DNA is unique to the individual unless you have...</p>	<p>What method would you use to matching a fibre found at the crime scene with a fibre from a suspect's clothing?</p>	<p>What method would you use to prove that a man is the father of a child?</p>
<p>calcium carbonate / limestone</p>	<p>an identical twin</p>	<p>microscope</p>	<p>DNA profiling</p>

restricting access & wearing protective clothing are necessary to stop what from occurring at a crime scene? contamination of evidence	marks and impressions left at the scene of a crime may be recorded using ...	what can be used to measure the pH of a solution?	what is the technique called when different colours in a mixture are carried different distances by the solvent?
contamination of evidence	plaster of Paris, plasticine or by taking a photograph	Universal Indicator paper or solution	chromatography
what TWO things can blood typing tell you?	what can be extracted from samples of blood, semen and saliva for use in forensic investigations?	what are TWO methods used to record a witness description?	how should a dried blood stain be collected?
is the blood stain human? What blood group is it?	DNA	artist impression and an identikit picture	scrape stain onto a clean piece of paper, fold paper and place in an envelope
dip metal loop in acid Heat it in the flame until clean & dip it in the acid again Dip it in the sample Hold the sample in flame Observe flame colour	some common flame test colours yellow-orange green lilac	why is UI solution (or paper) more useful than litmus paper?	how should a sample of pollen be removed from hair / a garment & viewed?
how to do a flame test	sodium copper potassium	UI tells you how acidic/alkaline; litmus just tells you acid, neutral or basic	wash off & view under a microscope
what is pollen rain?	 what are these?	 how many different types of pollen?	what are called palynologists?
the way in which pollen is dispersed	different types of pollen (grains)	six	experts in forensic pollen analysis

