

Forensic Anthropology

Name _____

Video 1: What role do anthropologists play in solving crimes?

1. What does a physical anthropologist do? *Analyze _____ remains to determine the _____ of a victim as well as his/her life _____, cause of _____, or other _____ about a crime.*
2. What four things do we want to know about a skeleton?
_____ - Determined by examining the skull, _____, humerus, and _____
_____ and _____ (height/build) – Determined by analyzing the development of the _____, bone growth, cranial _____ lines, and the _____ of specific bones, such as the femur.
_____ – Determined by analyzing the _____ for characteristics that are common among people of different races.
3. What other information can we learn from bones?
_____ samples can be collected from bone, teeth, and hair to provide clues to a person’s identity.
Scientists may also be able to gain clues as to a person’s _____, recent _____, or the _____ of _____ based on bone fractures and other signs of trauma.

Video 2: Forensic Tools & Techniques

1. What techniques or tools did the scientists use to find the body? _____

2. What is “disturbed soil”? What might it indicate? _____

3. How did they narrow down the areas to investigate? _____

4. Did they find a body? _____

Quick Quiz:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Bone Challenge

What was your time?

Video 3: Identifying Human Remains

How do scientists get clues from skeletal remains? List examples mentioned in the video.

Bones - _____

Pelvis - _____

Ribs & Clavicle - _____

Cranium - _____

Teeth - _____

Video 4: What Bones Tell Us

1. What does “talking bones” mean? List 3 examples of clues. _____

2. What is the database used to identify the origin and sex of a skull? _____

3. What clues did they learn about the skeleton examined? Explain.

Sex/Origin - _____

Femur – _____

Chemical Composition - _____

Diseases - _____