

FBI CRIME LAB

The History Channel

Use this word bank
to fill in the blanks

FBI Crime Lab

1. The FBI crime lab is located in _____, Virginia.
2. According to the FBI Lab Director the most important quality of the lab is to ensure that the evidence is _____ and contamination free.
3. Forensic science is the _____ of finding whatever is left at a crime scene, developing it in such a way that it can be used to associate it to the person(s) at the scene...because you can't _____ science.
4. The nation's _____ crime lab was at Northwestern University. In 1802 the first FBI crime lab was opened.
5. In 1936 the FBI crime lab was among the first labs to test the _____.
6. The FBI created a unit of serology. Through chemical test it could test for _____ blood types.
7. In the mid 1970's the crime lab became a crime fighting tool. It began to realize that physical evidence is far more _____ than any eyewitness description.
8. The FBI was finally _____ in 1997 when a larger lab was built in Virginia.

Firearms & Tool Marks Unit

9. The firearms & tool marks unit examines _____, bullets, cartridges, and other items.
10. When matching a bullet to a gun, examiners examine _____ of the gun. The grooves enable the identification with great precision. Every gun will leave its own _____ microscopic mark.
11. The FBI has the largest _____ firearm forensic collection in the USA.

Explosive Unit

12. The basic component of a bomb is to have some type of _____ material which provides the explosive force.
13. The _____ case tackled by the FBI explosive unit was the crash of Pan-Am 103 Scotland in 1988.
14. The explosive unit is more important than ever because of _____.

Serology
bullets
DNA
training
Bertillon
human
Quantico
secure
polygraph
fingerprint
art
first
terrorism
fool
80
firearms
energetic
accurate
accredited
highest
largest
working
chromatic
grooves
unique
index
mitochon-
drial

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Personal Identification Unit

15. In the 19th Century the _____ system was being used as an identification system until the William West case proved it to be flawed.
16. In 1924 the first fingerprint files were created. In 1953 fingerprints were discovered at most crimes scene and it started being used to support criminal matters. Today there are _____ processes to develop latent prints from cyanoacrylate fuming to alternate light sources.

DNA - Deoxyribonucleic Acid

17. DNA is the biological equivalent to a person's _____.
18. In the 1980's the FBI developed _____ technology to solve crimes.
19. There are two types of DNA testing used at the FBI; nucleus and _____.
20. The National DNA _____ system comprised of 170 crime labs sharing DNA information.

Chemistry & Trace Evidence Unit

21. The FBI relies on three forms of instrumentation: spectrophotometry, _____ instruments, and mass spectrometry.
22. The Hazardous Materials Response Unit is the _____ response unit used.
23. The bomb data center provides _____ to all public safety agencies.

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ANSWER KEY

FBI Crime Lab

1. The FBI crime lab is located in **Quantico**, Virginia.
2. According to the FBI Lab Director the most important quality of the lab is to ensure that the evidence is secure and contamination free.
3. Forensic science is the **art** of finding whatever is left at a crime scene, developing it in such a way that it can be used to associate it to the person(s) at the scene...because you can't **fool** science.
4. The nation's **first** crime lab was at Northwestern University. In 1802 the first FBI crime lab was opened.
5. In 1936 the FBI crime lab was among the first labs to test the **polygraph**.
6. The FBI created a unit of serology. Through chemical test it could test for **human** blood types.
7. In the mid 1970's the crime lab became a crime fighting tool. It began to realize that physical evidence is far more **accurate** than any eyewitness description.
8. The FBI was finally **accredited** in 1997 when a larger lab was built in Virginia.

Firearms & Tool Marks Unit

9. The firearms & tool marks unit examines **firearms**, bullets, cartridges, and other items.
10. When matching a bullet to a gun, examiners examine **grooves** of the gun. The grooves enable the identification with great precision. Every gun will leave its own **unique** microscopic mark.
11. The FBI has the largest **working** firearm forensic collection in the USA.

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ANSWER KEY

Explosive Unit

12. The basic component of a bomb is to have some type of **energetic** material which provides the explosive force.
13. The **largest** case tackled by the FBI explosive unit was the crash of Pan-Am 103 Scotland in 1988.
14. The explosive unit is more important than ever because of **terrorism**.

Personal Identification Unit

15. In the 19th Century the **Bertillon** system was being used as an identification system until the William West case proved it to be flawed.
16. In 1924 the first fingerprint files were created. In 1953 fingerprints were discovered at most crimes scene and it started being used to support criminal matters. Today there are **80** processes to develop latent prints from cyanoacrylate fuming to alternate light sources.

DNA - Deoxyribonucleic Acid

17. DNA is the biological equivalent to a person's **fingerprint**.
18. In the 1980's the FBI developed **DNA** technology to solve crimes.
19. There are two types of DNA testing used at the FB; nucleus and **mitochondrial**.
20. The National DNA **index** system comprised of 170 crime labs sharing DNA information.

Chemistry & Trace Evidence Unit

21. The FBI relies on three forms of instrumentation: spectrophotometry, **chromatic** instruments, and mass spectrometry.
22. The Hazardous Materials Response Unit is the **highest** response unit used.
23. The bomb data center provides **training** to all public safety agencies.