FBI CRIME LAB
The History Channel

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 ____________

S.Vallejo (2010) - Use with the The History Channel’s FBI Crime Lab DVD
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.
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.