

# Crime Scene Basics

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## 1. Crime Scene Vocabulary

\_\_\_\_\_ : Any physical location in which a crime has occurred or is suspected of having occurred.

\_\_\_\_\_ Crime Scene: The original location of a crime or accident.

\_\_\_\_\_ Crime Scene: An alternate location where additional evidence may be found.

\_\_\_\_\_ : Person thought to be capable of committing a crime.

\_\_\_\_\_ : Second person associated with committing a crime.

\_\_\_\_\_ : Statement of where a suspect was at the time of a crime.

## 2. Types of Evidence

\_\_\_\_\_ evidence includes oral or written statements given to police as well as court testimony by people who witnessed an event.

\_\_\_\_\_ evidence refers to any material items that would be present at the crime scene, on the victims, or found in a suspect's possession.

\_\_\_\_\_ refers to physical evidence that is found in small but measurable amounts, such as strands of hair, fibers, or skin cells.

## 3. What will evidence collected at a scene do for the investigation?

- May \_\_\_\_\_ that a crime has been committed
- Establish \_\_\_\_\_ of a crime
- Link a \_\_\_\_\_ with a crime scene or a victim
- Establish the \_\_\_\_\_ of a victim or suspect
- Corroborate verbal \_\_\_\_\_ testimony
- Exonerate the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Give \_\_\_\_\_ leads to work with in the case



*Brainstorm with your group to come up with a list of evidence you might find at a crime scene.*

#### 4. Crime Scene Personnel

\_\_\_\_\_ are typically the first to arrive at a crime scene. They are responsible for securing the scene so no evidence is destroyed and detaining persons of interest in the crime.

The \_\_\_\_\_ documents the crime scene in detail and collects any physical evidence.

The \_\_\_\_\_ is often present to help determine if any search warrants are required to proceed and obtains those warrants from a judge.

The \_\_\_\_\_ (if a homicide) may or may not be present to determine a preliminary cause of death.

\_\_\_\_\_ (entomologists, forensic scientists, forensic psychologists) may be called in if the evidence requires expert analysis.

\_\_\_\_\_ interview witnesses and consult with the CSI unit. They investigate the crime by following leads provided by witnesses and physical evidence.

#### 5. Crime Scene Protocol

What steps will an investigator take to analyze and document a crime scene?

\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

#### 6. Investigating the Evidence

\_\_\_\_\_ Chemistry – Determines the presence of controlled substances and the identification of marijuana

\_\_\_\_\_ Chemistry - Identification and comparison of materials from fires, explosions, paints, and glass.

\_\_\_\_\_ – Microscopic identification and comparison of evidence, such as hairs, fibers, woods, soils, building materials, insulation and other materials.

\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ - Analysis of body fluids and dried stains such as blood, semen, and saliva.

\_\_\_\_\_ – Tests body fluids and tissues to determine the presence of drugs and poisons.

\_\_\_\_\_ Prints - Identification and comparison of fingerprints or other hidden impressions from sources like feet, shoes, ears, lips or the tread on vehicle tires.

\_\_\_\_\_ (Firearms) – Study of bullets and ammunition through the comparison of fired bullets, cartridges, guns, and gunpowder patterns on people and objects.

\_\_\_\_\_ – Examines marks left by tools on objects at a crime scene or on a victim, such as hammers used to break a door or a screwdriver used to pick a lock.

Questioned \_\_\_\_\_ - Examination of documents to compare handwriting, ink, paper, writing instruments, printers, and other characteristics that would help to identify its origin.