Name _____

1. What is impression evidence?

Impression evidence can be generally defined as _____ or _____ that have retained the characteristics of other objects through direct _____. Impressions are created when one object is pressed against another material with enough _____ to leave an impression of the object.

Shoeprints, _____ marks, tire _____, bite marks, and marks on a fired _____ are several examples of impression evidence.

Impressions may be found in or on many different types of _____. The _____ of the impression depends on the object making the impression and the _____ conditions, such as how hard or soft it is and what type of material it is (soil, mud, dust, concrete, grass, skin, etc.)

2. Collection Methods

Investigators analyze the impression evidence to find unique _____ to link shoes, tires, tools, and other objects found in a suspect's possession to evidence at a crime scene.

Collection of impression evidence can be accomplished using several methods:

2-D: This type of impression is documented using _____. Some impressions may be dusted with fingerprint _____ to be photographed or lifted with _____. They may also be collected using an _____ dust lifting process.

3-D: This type of impression can be documented using _____ as well as by _____, which involves using dental stone to preserve the dimensional characteristics of the print.

3. Tire Track Evidence

Tire tracks are important in forensic investigations and are usually found in road _____ scenes or in the access and escape _____ of other crime scenes. Tracks help investigators identify the type of _____ that left them. Investigators may make _____ _____ of a tire or _____ _____ of a track. They will also take _____ that can later be used to prove a match.

<u>Features to analyze</u>:

- _____ pattern
- _____ & _____ of the tread pattern
- Unique characteristics due to the _____ pattern or _____

4. Tool Mark Evidence

Certain _____ or _____ may be left on a tool when it is made or used, which can be used to find matches between evidence at a crime scene and tools or objects found at a suspect's home.

Tool marks can be classified two ways: _____ or _____.

Features to analyze:

- _____ of the impression
- Ridges or striation _____
- _____, such as nicks and chips
- _____ chips or _____ shards left on a tool

5. Shoe Print Evidence

Investigators can analyze a shoe print to determine its _____, or the type and brand of shoe. They will also look for _____ characteristics, such as _____ _____ and specific _____ or _____.

Databases of shoe prints are available for investigators to help them determine the _____ of shoe to provide leads for a case.

Depending on the quality of the impression, investigators may be able to determine a person's _____ (walking vs. running) as well as estimate the _____ of a person based on the impression's depth.

Features to analyze:

- _____ patterns, size, and depth
- _____ patterns caused by the way a person walks
- Material defects or _____ (nicks, cuts, etc.)
- Other _____ materials, such as soil, tar, rocks, and paint that would indicate where a person has been

6. Bite Mark Evidence

Investigators can analyze _____ _____ for characteristics to help them identify victims or suspects as well as to exclude others. Marks can be left on a victim's _____ or other _____, such as Styrofoam cups, gum, or foods. _____ or _____ may be left behind that can be tested for _____. Dental records including ____-_____ can also provide useful information, especially when attempting to identify a victim.

Features to analyze:

- _____ of bite mark (human or animal)
- Characteristics of the _____ (position, evidence of dental work, wear patterns, etc.)
- _____ of area to estimate how long ago the bite occurred (old or recent bite)
- Swab for _____ _____ for DNA tests