

Name _____

- _____ 1. The most common type of fingerprint pattern is the: A. arch. B. loop. C. whorl

_____ 2. A type of fiber that is made from plants or animals is classified as:
 A. natural. B. synthetic. C. original.

_____ 3. Which term refers to a print found at a crime scene?
 A. Evidence print B. Latent print C. Clue print

_____ 4. The substance that makes up hair and fingernails is called:
 A. medulla. B. cuticle. C. keratin.

_____ 5. Type of fiber that is man-made, such as nylon or rayon, is classified as:
 A. natural. B. synthetic. C. normal.

_____ 6. Substances that give color to objects, such as paint, hair, and fibers, are called:
 A. pigments. B. paints. C. oils.

_____ 7. The bottom portion of a hair nearest the scalp in which DNA may be found is called the:
 A. medulla. B. shaft. C. root.

_____ 8. The smallest unit of a textile material is called a: A. scrap. B. fiber. C. core.

_____ 9. The _____ Principle states that with contact between two items, there will be an exchange.
 A. Locard B. Local C. Switch

_____ 10. What database can be used to find matches for DNA samples from a crime scene?
 A. IBIS B. AFIS C. CODIS

_____ 11. Instrument that may be used to examine hairs and fibers in detail is a:
 A. telescope. B. microscope. C. spectroscope.

_____ 12. The physical separation of a mixture into its individual components, such as black ink being separated into different colors, is called: A. pigmentation. B. chromatography. C. chemical division.

_____ 13. The study of firearms and ammunition is called:
 A. ballistics. B. toxicology. C. serology.

_____ 14. What does the abbreviation GSR refer to?
 A. Gunshot Residue B. Gunshot Relation C. Gunshot Return

_____ 15. Hair samples can be tested for nuclear DNA whether or not the root is present. A. True B. False

_____ 16. It is possible to show that a hair came from a specific person or animal. A. True B. False

_____ 17. The most common type of plant fiber is: A. cotton. B. wool. C. silk.

_____ 18. What is known as the universal solvent?
 A. water B. rubbing alcohol C. acetone

_____ 19. A type of fiber that is man-made, such as nylon or rayon, is classified as:
 A. natural. B. synthetic. C. normal.

_____ 20. How many minutiae points must be in common in order for prints to be considered matches in the United States? A. 12 B. 20 C. There is no minimum.

Part B: Complete each section using what you have learned in class.

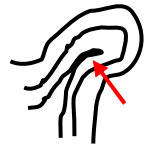
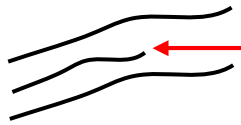
21. Identify each of the fingerprint patterns using the word list provided. (6 points)

Plain arch
Tented arch
Loop
Plain whorl
Double loop
Accidental

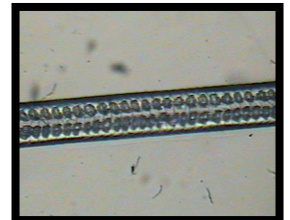
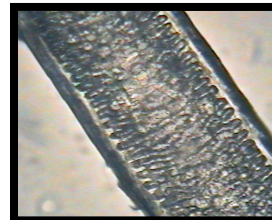


22. Identify each of the ridge characteristics using the word list provided. (6 points)

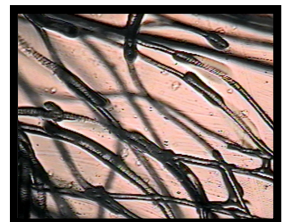
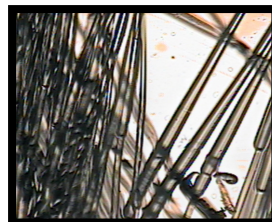
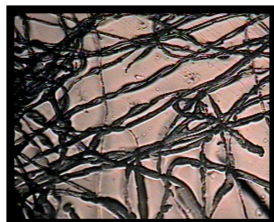
Bridge
Core
Crossover
Dot or Island
Ending Ridge
Fork (Bifurcation)



23. Identify each of the hair samples as RAT, HUMAN, or RABBIT. (3 points)



24. Identify each of the fiber samples as COTTON, WOOL, or NYLON. (3 points)



Extra Credit: What does the acronym AFIS represent?
