

Name: _____ Cohort: _____

Physical Evidence Notes

The value of trace forensic evidence was first recognized by Edmund _____ in 1910.

The Locard's Exchange Principle states that "with _____ between two items, there will be an _____."

Complete each section below as you discuss the notes in class.

Paint

What is an example of a "class" characteristic? _____

What is an example of an "individual" characteristic? _____

Glass

What are three characteristics of glass that could be used to match glass from a crime scene to a suspect?

Explosives

How do scientists match bombs and other explosive devices to suspects? _____

Ballistics

What does the abbreviation GSR represent? _____

What is rifling? _____

What does the acronym IBIS mean? _____

Dust & Dirt

How could dust or dirt be used in an investigation? _____

Fingerprints

What are the 3 main types of fingerprints? _____

What does the acronym AFIS mean? _____

Impression Evidence

Give 3 examples of impression evidence. _____

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Fractures Matches

What are fracture lines? _____

Give an example of a type of evidence that might be identified using a fracture match.

Wounds

What information can be learned from a wound? _____

Documents

Besides handwriting, what else could an investigator use to match a ransom note to a suspect?

Insects

What types of insects is helpful in a murder investigation? _____

What is PMI? _____

DNA

What types of tissues might be used for DNA testing? _____

What does the acronym CODIS mean? _____

Skeletal Remains

What 4 things can be determined from skeletal remains? _____

What type of scientist studies skeletal remains? _____

Body Fluids

What type of clues could investigators get from body fluid samples? Give two examples.

Hairs & Fibers

How can hairs and fibers be used in an investigation? _____

What must be present in a hair sample to test for DNA? _____