Crime scene Review Worksheet

1. **M** a location other than where the crime took place, but is in some way related to the crime and where evidence is found

2. **J** a material that can be related to a single source

3. **A** a written record of all people who have had possession of an item of evidence

4. **F** any place where evidence maybe located to help explain events

5. **G** evidence that (if true) proves an alleged fact, such as an eyewitness account of a crime

6. **B** indirect evidence; evidence used to imply a fact but not prove it directly

7. **E** material that comes from a proven or known source

8. **C** material that connects an individual or thing to a group that share similar characteristics

9. **N** small but measurable amounts of physical or biological material found at a crime scene

10. **H** the elected or appointed official who represents the government in the prosecution of a crime

11. **I** the first police officer to arrive at a crime scene

12. **L** the location where the crime took place

13. **K** there is always a cross transfer of evidence between a suspect and victim or locale

14. **D** when witness or suspects create story of what happened at a crime

**A. chain of custody**

**B. circumstantial evidence**

**C. class evidence**

**D. collusion**

**E. control sample**

**F. crime scene**

**G. direct evidence**

**H. district attorney**

**I. first responder**

**J. individual evidence**

**K. Locard exchange principle**

**L. primary crime scene**

**M. secondary crime scene**

**N. trace evidence**

**Fill-In and Short Answer Questions**

15. Most wrongful convictions seem to be the result of faulty eyewitness testimony (eyewitness misidentification).

16. A pair of latex gloves was found at a crime scene. A box of the same brand of latex gloves was found at a suspect’s home.
   - Are the gloves individual or class evidence? **Class**
   - Can the gloves be individualized to the box? **No, many people may have bought that same box of gloves. However, size and missing pair from box may help to slightly individualize the evidence.**

17. In a class of 25 students, 8 were wearing a pink shirt. In the same class, 17 students had on blue jeans. Eyewitnesses all stated that the suspect was in the class, and wearing both a pink shirt and blue jeans. According to the laws of probability, what percent of the class could be the suspect? **Show your work.**

   \[
   \frac{8}{25} = 0.32 \\
   \frac{17}{25} = 0.68 \\
   0.32 \times 0.68 = 0.22 \\
   0.22 = 22\% 
   \]
**Types of Evidence**  Mark all boxes that correctly describe the evidence item.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18. Gun</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>19. Shoe print</td>
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<td>20. Pollen</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>21. Written confession</td>
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In order, list the seven S’s of crime scene investigation. Give a description of each.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seven S’s of crime scene investigation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>22. Secure the scene</td>
<td>make sure all individuals in the area are safe and preserve evidence</td>
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<td>23. Separate the witnesses</td>
<td>Witnesses must not be allowed to talk to one another. This prevents them from working together to create a story (collusion).</td>
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<td>24. Scan the scene</td>
<td>Scan the scene to see where photos should be taken. The primary and secondary crime scenes must be determined.</td>
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<td>25. See the scene</td>
<td>The Photography Unit takes photos of the overall area and close up photos with and without a measuring ruler</td>
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<td>26. Sketch the scene</td>
<td>An accurate rough sketch of the crime scene drawn to scale must be made</td>
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<td>27. Search for evidence</td>
<td>A spiral, grid, linear or quadrant pattern should be walked and location of evidence marked, photographed and sketched</td>
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<td>28. Secure and collect evidence</td>
<td>All evidence must be properly packaged, sealed and labeled using specific techniques and procedures</td>
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29. Besides a drawing of the crime scene, what else should be included in the crime scene sketch?
   1. North should be labeled and a scale of distance should be included
   2. All important objects (weapon and body) should be measured from two immovable landmarks
   3. Any other objects in the vicinity of the crime should be included in the sketch (ex. Doors, windows, furniture, trees, vehicles, etc.)
   4. Also include: Date, time, location, case number, and names (Sketched by and Verified by)

30. What kinds of factors determine which type of packaging should be used for crime scene evidence? Give an example. How fragile the evidence is, if it is wet (need to prevent mold), if it contains petroleum residues (need to prevent evaporation). Example: Bloodstained materials must be packaged in wrapping paper, manila envelopes, or paper bags to prevent the growth of mold which can destroy the evidential value of the blood.