

# 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 would be any witnessed accounts of an incident or crime.

\_\_\_\_\_ evidence would refer to any material items that are present at the crime scene or on the victims.

\_\_\_\_\_ evidence refers evidence that is found at a crime scene in small but measurable amounts.

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

- May \_\_\_\_\_ that a crime has been committed
- Establish any \_\_\_\_\_ 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

## 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 follow to analyze and document a crime scene?

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

## 6. Investigating the Evidence at the Crime Lab: Different Labs

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

\_\_\_\_\_ - 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.

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

\_\_\_\_\_ – 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 a hammer used to break a door or a screwdriver used to pick a lock.

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

You will now illustrate your  
knowledge of crime scene basics  
in one of 2 ways:

1. Create a comic strip or book that includes at least 6 different frames.
2. Create a diary of one of the personal involved in an investigation of a crime.

Your product must include at least **20** of the places, people, personal, evidence types, protocol, and labs we discussed. Each term should be underlined or in bold print as you include it in your piece. See me for examples.