

Fall Semester Exam Review

1. The first step in the scientific method is
 - a. Making observations
 - b. Conducting experiments
 - c. Analyzing data
 - d. Defining the problem/asking the question
2. To gather information, we can
 - a. Read books
 - b. Ask questions
 - c. Use our senses to study things
 - d. All of the above
3. When we make an educated guess we are forming
 - a. Data
 - b. A hypothesis
 - c. Variables
 - d. A factor
4. Our recorded observations are called
 - a. Data
 - b. Control factors
 - c. Hypotheses
 - d. Experiments
5. At the end of the scientific method, we must state a
 - a. Purpose
 - b. Question
 - c. Hypothesis
 - d. Conclusion
6. Every experiment must have only one
 - a. Variable
 - b. Step
 - c. Measurement
 - d. d. Object
7. Who is concerned with failure analysis, accident reconstruction, and causes and origins of fires or explosions?
 - a. Criminalist
 - b. Document Examiner
 - c. Forensic Engineer
 - d. Forensic Ordontologist

8. What is the sub-discipline of forensic science that identifies and compares dental evidence such as bitemarks?
 - a. Forensic odontology
 - b. Forensic toxicology
 - c. Forensic psychiatry
 - d. Forensic anthropology

9. Who evaluates behavioral disorders and determines whether defendants are competent to stand trial?
 - a. Criminalist
 - b. Criminologist
 - c. Toxicologist
 - d. Document Examiner

10. Who stated in his principle that whenever objects come in contact with each other, there is a cross-transfer/exchange of evidence?
 - a. Mathieu Orfila
 - b. James Marsh
 - c. Edmond Locard
 - d. Hans Gross

11. In 1932, the FBI Laboratory was opened by:
 - a. Paul Kirk
 - b. J. Edgar Hoover
 - c. Herbert Hoover
 - d. Edmond Locard

12. Which of the following would be considered a cause of death?
 - a. Exsanguination
 - b. Suicide
 - c. Gunshot wound
 - d. Undetermined

13. Which of the following is an example of a mechanism of death?
 - a. Exsanguination
 - b. Suicide
 - c. Gunshot wound
 - d. Undetermined

14. Who is considered the father of modern Pathology?
 - a. GSW de Saram
 - b. Thomas Dwight
 - c. Rudolf Virchow
 - d. Thomas Mocker

15. Who is considered the father of Forensic Anthropology?
- GSW de Saram
 - Thomas Dwight
 - Rudolf Virchow
 - Thomas Mocker
16. What type of evidence puts most innocent people in jail?
- Direct Evidence
 - Class Evidence
 - Indirect Evidence
 - None of the above
17. Implies a fact without necessarily proving it
- Direct Evidence
 - Individual Evidence
 - Indirect Evidence
 - None of the above
18. Testimonial Evidence is not reliable if
- The witness is middle-aged
 - A short amount of time has passed
 - The witness has already identified another suspect
 - None of the above
19. Evidence that is linked to a unique source
- Individual Evidence
 - Direct Evidence
 - Class Evidence
 - Indirect Evidence
20. The relevance and ability of evidence to prove a crime (in a court of law) is its
- Promising Value
 - Probative Value
 - Valid Evidence
 - All of the above
21. Based on suggestion, rather than personal knowledge or observation
- Control Sample
 - Probative Value
 - Circumstantial Evidence
 - None of the above

22. In which court decision was it realized there needed to be a standard for admitting scientific evidence?
- Frye Standard
 - Daughbert Ruling
 - FederalRuleNumber702
 - None of the above
23. Where is it found legally that the only type of witness that can give opinions is an expert witness?
- Frye Standard
 - Daughbert Ruling
 - FederalRuleNumber702
 - All of the above
24. After providing or obtaining medical assistance for the injured and effecting an arrest of suspects (if possible), the first officer arriving at a crime scene should immediately:
- Search for evidence.
 - Secure the scene.
 - Make a rough sketch of the scene.
 - Take notes.
25. The conditions at a crime scene can be compromised by all of the following actions EXCEPT:
- Taking photographs at the crime scene
 - Adjusting the temperature of the crime scene
 - Eating food at the crime scene
 - Turning a faucet on at the crime scene
26. The purpose of the crime scene search is to locate:
- DNA-containing evidence.
 - All physical evidence.
 - Fingerprint evidence.
 - Bloodstain patterns.
27. The most basic methods of crime scene recording do NOT include:
- Note-taking.
 - Photographs.
 - Narrated videotapes.
 - Infrared analysis.
28. A rough sketch includes all of the following EXCEPT a:
- Sketch of the suspect(s).
 - Compass heading designating north.
 - Date, location, and time of the incident.
 - Location of all recovered physical evidence.

29. The crime scene notes must accurately record:
- The tasks assigned each investigator.
 - Personnel arrivals and departures from the scene.
 - Descriptions of evidence present at the crime scene.
 - All of the above
30. Investigators should collect possible carriers of trace evidence which may include:
- Vacuum sweepings.
 - Clothing.
 - Fingernail scrapings.
 - All of the above
31. Changes to evidence, such as contamination, can be prevented by handling evidence with:
- Latex gloves.
 - Dry, bare hands.
 - Disposable forceps.
 - a and c
32. The collection of standard reference samples at the crime scene is important because they:
- Permit comparisons to be made with the evidence.
 - Are obtained only from suspects in cases of violent assault.
 - Serve as a source of extra test material if required in the crime lab.
 - All of the above
33. Which of the following is U.S. Supreme Court decision which dealt with the impropriety of the warrantless collection of physical evidence at a homicide scene?
- Mapp v. U.S.*
 - Frye v. U.S.*
 - People v. Wilkens*
 - Mincey v. Arizona*
34. "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizure..." is provided for in the United States by the:
- Frye standard.
 - Fourth Amendment.
 - Declaration of Independence.
 - Second Amendment.

35. All of the following items may be placed in an airtight container EXCEPT:
- Charred debris recovered from a fire.
 - Blood-stained clothing.
 - Glass.
 - Hairs and fibers.
36. Glass containing lead oxide is _____
- Soda lime glass
 - Leaded glass
 - Tempered glass
 - Laminated glass
37. Two sheets of ordinary glass bonded together with a plastic film
- Soda lime glass
 - Leaded glass
 - Tempered glass
 - Laminated glass
38. The most common glass, which is inexpensive, and easy to melt and shape
- Soda lime glass
 - Leaded glass
 - Tempered glass
 - Laminated glass
39. Glass which is strengthened by introducing stress through rapid heating and cooling of its surface.
- Soda lime glass
 - Leaded glass
 - Tempered glass
 - Laminated glass
40. What is the main ingredient in glass?
- Sand
 - Soda (NaCO)
 - Metal oxides
 - Lime (CaO)
41. The two most important physical properties of glass for forensic comparison are
- Refractive index and weight
 - Refractive index and color
 - Color and density
 - Refractive index and density

42. What is the protein that makes up the hair shaft?
- Melanin
 - Pheomelanin
 - Keratin
 - Medulla
43. Which one of the following components of hair can be used in nuclear DNA analysis for personal identification?
- Medulla
 - Scales
 - Cortex
 - Follicular tag
44. Which one of the following growth stages typically has the largest amount of pigments?
- Catagen
 - Anagen
 - Telogen
 - Postmortem
45. Flat cross-sections are typically seen in
- Mongoloid
 - Negroid
 - Caucasian hairs
 - Animal
46. Forensic human hair comparisons are only performed on
- Head and pubic hairs
 - Head and facial hairs
 - Facial and pubic hairs
 - Facial, head, and pubic hairs