

Mock Crime Scene Investigation

Background Information

Thursday, Sept. 23, 8pm

There was a disturbance reported to 911. When the police arrived, there were signs of a struggle and what appears to be blood in the room. There were no persons found at the scene.

Materials

Pencil
Paper
Clipboard
Tape measure
Compass
Ruler
Camera

Procedure Day 1: Investigate and create a rough sketch

- 1) Decide on team responsibilities and record them on the Mock Crime Scene Investigation Responsibilities handout. Turn this in to your teacher.
- 2) Accompany your team to the crime scene room.
- 3) Decide on a search pattern and give each person a responsibility.
- 4) Identify all of the items that you believe are physical evidence. Make sure you note the victim's taped outline.
- 5) The team's designated photographer should begin taking pictures of the crime scene. Remember to get pictures of all of the entrances and exits: close-ups and wide-angles.
- 6) Record the locations of the physical evidence for your rough sketch.
 - Use the tape measure to determine the width and length of the room
 - Use the compass to determine north, south, east, and west walls
 - Select fixed points for each piece of evidence and then measure in centimeters the distance from your physical evidence objects to each fixed point. Record the information in the data table. Repeat for each piece of evidence. You do not have to use the same fixed points for every piece of evidence
- 7) Using the measurements, physical evidence, and notes, begin a rough sketch (at least 2 members of the team should be responsible for doing a rough sketch to give an accurate picture).
- 8) The rough sketch should include
 - The room number where the crime occurred
 - Labeled north
 - Doors and windows
 - Representations of objects with squares or circles. Make the objects in proportion to their size (a couch should be a larger square than a chair)

- Each piece of evidence lettered or numbered. Make a key that lists each letter or number and what it identifies
- Dashed lines from your fixed points to your physical evidence. Write the actual distance above the dashed line

Procedure Day 2

- 1) Using the rough sketch as a guide, draw a final sketch. The final sketch should be polished so as to use it as evidence at a trial
- 2) Your final sketch should
 - Be neatly drawn in black ink
 - Be drawn to scale (Ex: 1 centimeter= 20 centimeters in the room). Include the scale on your drawing
 - Label north
 - Represent the pieces of physical evidence in proportion with each other
 - Label the physical evidence.
 - Contain all of the measurements of distance from fixed points to the evidence
 - Label the actual width and length of the room
 - Include a legend containing your physical evidence identification

Data Table

Physical Evidence	Fixed Point #1	Distance of physical evidence to fixed point 1	Fixed Point #2	Distance of physical evidence to fixed point 2
Example: spilled coffee cup	Example: North door	Example: 115 cm	Example: Corner where the west wall meets the north wall	Example: 250 cm

Name _____ Date _____

Mock Crime Scene Investigation Post Lab Questions

- 1) What possible weapons were found at the crime scene? Where were they located?

- 2) Did anything seem to be out of place? What conclusions could you make about this?

- 3) What is the purpose of using fixed points?

- 4) Along with the background information and your notes, describe what you believe happened.