

# Crime Scene Basics

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Part A: Crime Scene Vocabulary

- \_\_\_\_\_ : Any physical location in which a crime has (or may have) 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.
- \_\_\_\_\_ : Reason a person commits a crime, such as money, hate, or jealousy.

## Part B: Crime Scene Personnel

\_\_\_\_\_ are typically the first to arrive at a crime scene. They secure the scene, so no evidence is destroyed and detaining persons of interest in the crime.

\_\_\_\_\_ interview witnesses and consult with the CSI unit. They investigate the crime by following leads provided by witnesses and physical evidence.

The \_\_\_\_\_ documents the crime scene in detail and collects any physical evidence.

\_\_\_\_\_ are scientists who analyze, compare, identify, and interpret physical evidence to provide clues about a crime; often specialize in specific types of evidence.

\_\_\_\_\_ (or \_\_\_\_\_) - May be present to determine a preliminary cause of death and/or time of death.

Forensic \_\_\_\_\_ (entomologists, anthropologists, and psychologists) may be called in if the evidence requires expert analysis.

## Part C: Forensic Science Careers – Use the Quizlet vocab set to help you complete this section.

\_\_\_\_\_ Analyzes evidence from living things, such as DNA, body fluids, skin tissue, and other samples

\_\_\_\_\_ Focuses on the discovery, collection, and analysis of computer evidence

\_\_\_\_\_ Analyzes drugs, paint samples, and other chemicals substances found at a crime scene

\_\_\_\_\_ Examines soil, rocks, and minerals found at a crime scene or on a suspect or victim

\_\_\_\_\_ Identification and comparison of dental evidence, such as bite marks or for victim identification

\_\_\_\_\_ Studies and analyzes criminals and their crimes to help identify patterns of behavior

\_\_\_\_\_ Primarily concerned with determining the causes of death; also called Medical Examiner

\_\_\_\_\_ Studies insect evidence to determine the time of death and clues to causes of death

\_\_\_\_\_ Analyzes evidence from vehicular accidents; may include ballistic evidence and blood spatter

\_\_\_\_\_ Specializes in examining evidence that occurs in small amounts

\_\_\_\_\_ Tests bodily fluids, tissues, or organs to determine or identify the presence of drugs, poison, or other chemicals

**Part D: Crime Scene Protocol - What steps will an investigator follow to analyze and document a crime scene?**

**Step 1:** \_\_\_\_\_ - Determine what happened, what crime took place, how was the crime committed, and identify all the people involved – suspects, victims, eyewitnesses, etc. The information at this stage may not be factual, but it will give the investigators a place to start.

**Step 2:** \_\_\_\_\_ - Identify the point of entry and point of exit as well as outline the general layout of the crime scene, which will help identify areas with possible evidence.

**Step 3:** \_\_\_\_\_ - Create a record of the scene by taking photographs, recording videos, or making sketches to show the layout of the crime scene and the locations of specific, such as the exact position of a deceased victim or other footprints within a crime scene.

**Step 4:** \_\_\_\_\_ - Process the crime scene by collecting physical evidence from the crime scene for further analysis by a crime laboratory. Evidence needs to be collected following proper procedures and using the correct equipment as well as storage containers (evidence bags, sealed vials, etc.)

**Video Notes- Answer these questions as you watch the video shown in class.**

1. *Where can crime scenes be located?*
2. *How do investigators protect a crime scene?*
3. *How would time of day affect a crime scene investigation?*
4. *What should be done before any evidence is processed?*