Crime Scene Basics

Name _________________________

Use the information provided during class to complete this worksheet.

Crime Scene Vocabulary

- Crime Scene: Any ________________ ________________ in which a __________has ________________ 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.
- Evidence used to resolve a crime can be split into 2 areas:
  - The ________________ evidence would be any witnessed accounts of an incident or crime.
  - The ________________ evidence would refer to any material items that would be present on the crime scene or the victims. These items would be presented in a crime investigation to prove or disprove the facts of the issue.
    - Examples include __________, the ________________itself, the ________________used, pieces of carpet, ________________and other body fluids, fingerprints, or ________________of footprints or tire prints.
    - ________________ ________________refers evidence that is found at a crime scene in small but measurable amounts.

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
What evidence can be found at a crime scene?
Brainstorm with your group to come up with a list of evidence you might find at a crime scene and how it could be used by investigators. Write your answers in the space below.

Crime Scene Protocol

• _____________- The first step in processing a crime scene begins with interview of the first officer at the scene or the victim to determine what allegedly happened, what crime took place, and how was the crime committed. This information may not be factual information but it will give the investigators a place to start.

• _____________- The second step in the investigating a crime scene, which will help identify possible items of evidentiary nature, identify point of entry and point of exit, and getting the general layout of the crime scene.

• _____________- The third step in the protocol, which involves creating a pictorial record of the scene and record items of possible evidence. Crime scene photographs are generally taken in two categories, overall views and items of evidence.

• _____________- The fourth step in the protocol involves drawing a rough sketch to demonstrate the layout of the crime scene or to identify the exact position of the deceased victim or evidence within the crime scene. A crime scene sketch may not be completed on every case, however some form of sketching usually occurs in most cases, i.e., on a fingerprint lift card to identify exactly where the latent was recovered.

• _____________– This is the last step in the protocol. The crime scene technician will process the crime scene for evidence, both physical and testimonial evidence. It is the crime scene technicians responsibility to identify, evaluate and collect physical evidence from the crime scene for further analysis by a crime laboratory.