

Name _____

Period _____



Unit 2: Evidence and CSI

Skills:

1. Crime Scene Vocabulary
2. Evidence + Locard's principle
3. Processing the Scene
4. Crime Scene Sketch

Skill 1: Crime Scene Vocabulary:

CRIME SCENE: Any physical location in which a crime has occurred or is suspected of having occurred

PRIMARY CRIME SCENE: The original _____ of a crime or accident.

SECONDARY CRIME SCENE: An alternate location where _____ evidence may be found.

_____ Person thought to be capable of committing a crime.

ACCOMPLICE: Person associated with someone suspected of committing a _____.

ALIBI: Statement of where a _____ was at the time of a crime.

Skill 2: Locard's Principle of Exchange

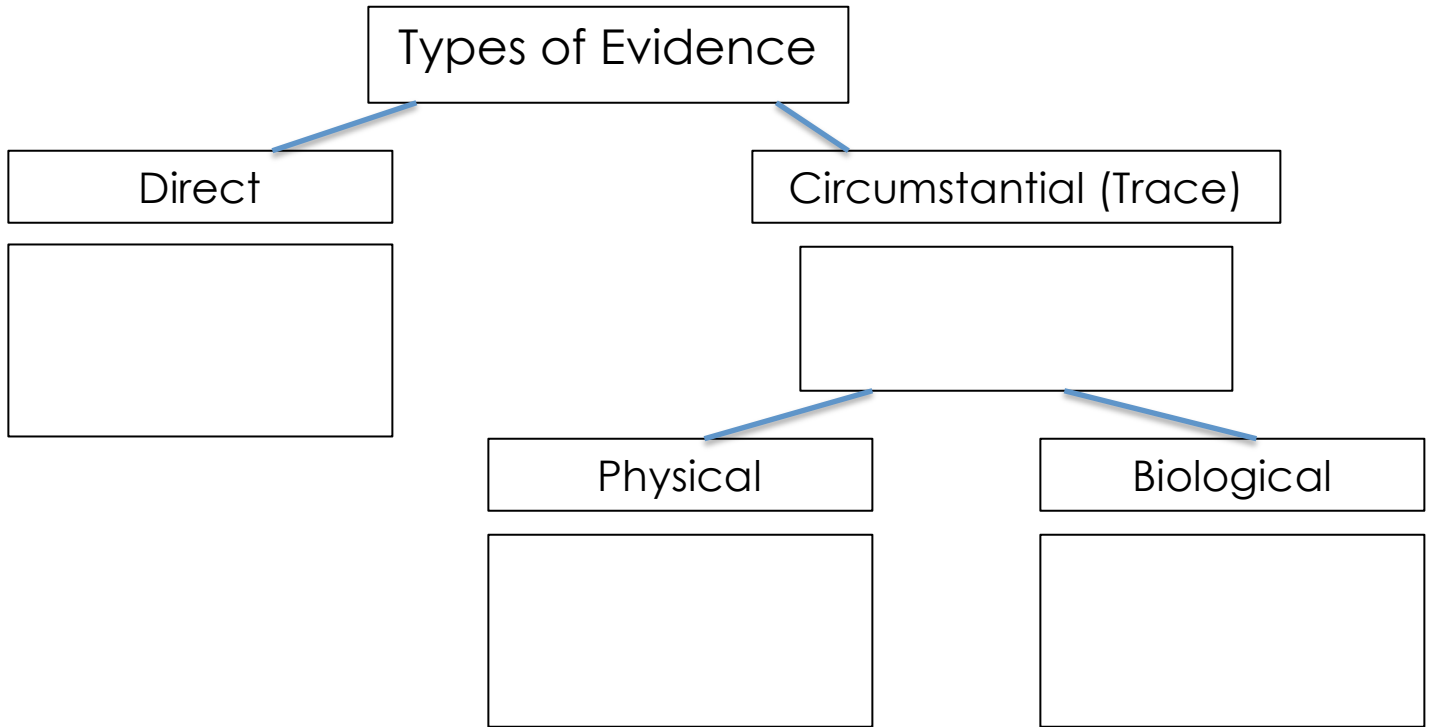
Established by Dr. Edmond Locard:

When a person comes in contact with an object or another person, a _____ of _____ material can occur

Study of the material can determine the _____ and duration of the transfer

This small amount of transferred materials constitute what is called trace evidence

Examples:



Individual vs Class Evidence:

Individual Evidence

Really high probability of being linked to one, unique source

Examples:

Class Evidence

Object has characteristics common to a group of similar objects

Examples:

Can increase the probability of class evidence by finding things that make it unique

Examples:

P.O.S.T. The Crime Scene

P: Protect the Scene	O: Observe the Scene	S: Sketch the Scene	T: Take Evidence

Protect the Crime Scene video

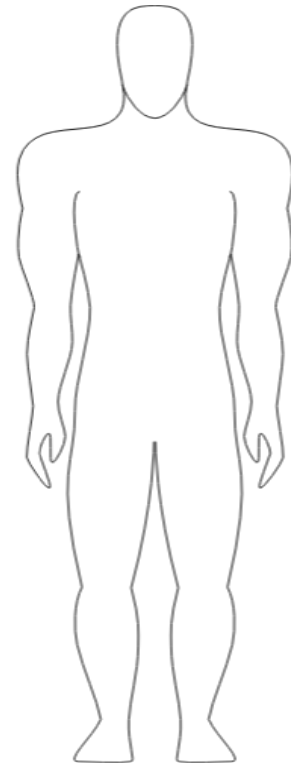
Describe a Common Approach Path and its purpose.

How do CSI overcome adverse weather conditions in outdoor scenes? Two ways.

Processing a Crime Scene: Article by Don Penven

List the steps of processing a crime scene!

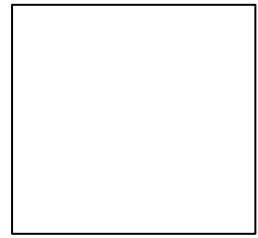
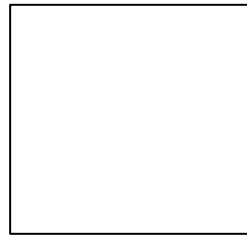
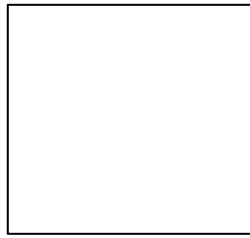
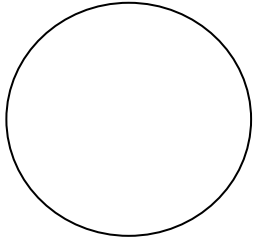
Draw and label the appropriate clothing for a CSI at a crime scene.



As a CSI working in a crime scene, Why is it important to be completely covered?

Types of Search Methods:

Draw the path for each.



Below, name and briefly describe when each would be used.



Evidence Collection:

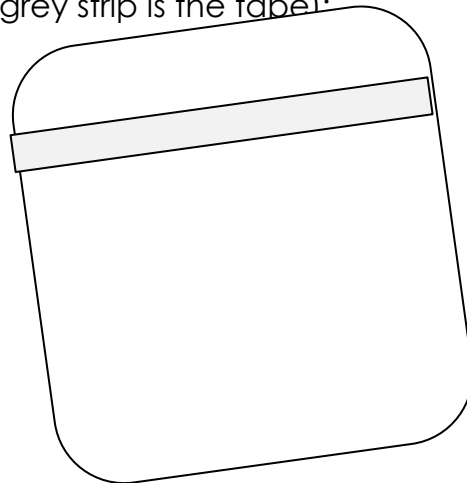
Fill in this label listing all of the information required on an evidence label:

EVIDENCE

What two things must be written across the seal of an evidence bag?

_____ and _____

The writing must span both the tape and the bag. Write across this seal as you would an actual evidence bag (grey strip is the tape):



Why is it important to write across both the tape and the bag?

Chain of Custody What is the importance of the Chain of Custody?

Skill 4: The Crime Scene Sketch

Relates the sequence of events at the scene
Establishes the precise location & relationship of objects and evidence at the scene.

A crime scene sketch assists in:

1. _____ and interrogating persons
2. Preparing an investigative report
3. Presenting the case to _____

The sketch _____ photographs, notes, plaster casts and other investigative techniques.

The Rough Sketch

- The rough sketch is the first _____ outline of the scene
- Shows the location of objects and evidence within this outline.
- Although _____ are measured with a tape measure and indicated in the sketch
- Sketch after photographs are taken and before anything is moved
- Sketch as much as possible by the naked eye

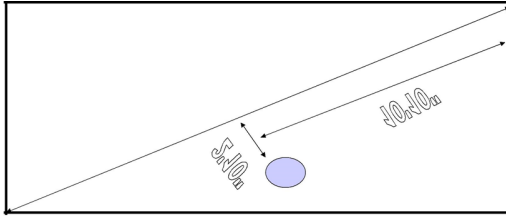
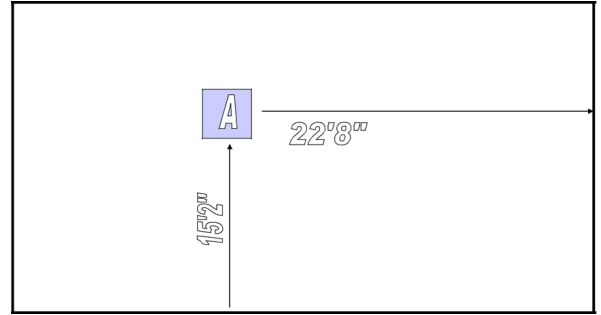
Plotting Methods:

Plotting methods are used to locate objects and evidence on the sketch.

- They include the use of:
 - Rectangular coordinates
 - Baseline method
 - Triangulation

_____:

Uses two adjacent walls as fixed points as distances are measured at right angles

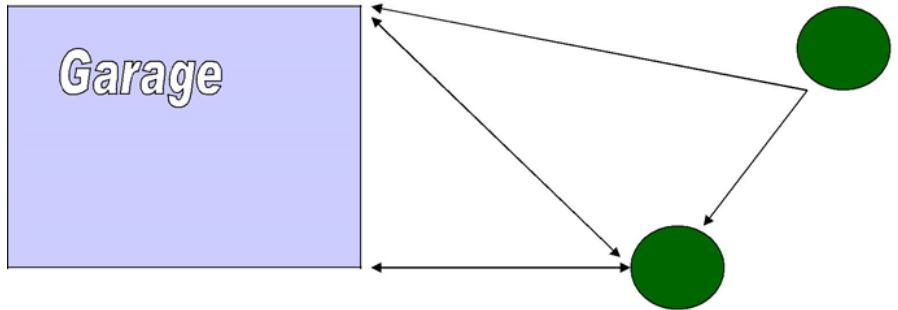


Baseline Method:

Run a _____ from one fixed point to another, from which measurements are taken at right angles.

Triangulation:

Uses straight-line measurements from two fixed objects to the evidence to create a triangle with evidence in the angle formed by two straight lines.



Steps in Sketching the Crime Scene

1) _____

- Walk the perimeter of the room and look at clues and evidence left behind
- Try to recreate the crime as it happened
- Plan where you will begin drawing

2) _____

- Measure total distance of the walls, as well as location from both sides of doors and windows

3) _____

- Start with large furniture or fixed objects in the room and correctly orient in the room as well as measure dimensions (length & width)

- Provide measurements of these fixed objects as well as their measurements to the perimeter of the room
- Record additional details about these objects somewhere off to the side of the sketch

4)

- Correctly orient in the room
- Provide measurements of evidence when necessary
- Record details about these objects (out of place, upside down, color, etc)
 - (what looks out of place, color of, number of, etc)

The Final Sketch

The finished sketch is drawn to _____ from information on the rough sketch

- Determine scale based on size of room
- Walls, doorways, windows and furniture must be drawn to scale
- _____ are all included
- A legend or _____ is provided to identify evidence

