

Format: 15 multiple choice questions, 4 event sequencing questions, and 3 open ended questions

Concepts to Review:

- Crime Scene Protocol
  - Understand the difference between a *primary crime scene* and a *secondary crime scene*.
  - Understand the difference between a *suspect* and an *accomplice*.
  - Be able to explain why *deductive reasoning* is useful in criminal investigations.
  - Be able to explain how an *alibi* is useful when using deductive reasoning.
  - Be able to explain how *trace evidence* is different from other types of physical evidence.
  - Be able to explain the roles of each of the following personnel at a crime scene: *police officers, CSI unit, district attorney, medical examiner, and detectives*.
  - Be able to describe the specific jobs of the following forensic scientists at a crime scene: *forensic biologist, forensic pathologist, forensic anthropologist, forensic odontologist, forensic nurse, forensic entomologist, forensic toxicologist, criminalist, forensic engineer, forensic psychologist, forensic psychiatrist, forensic document examiner*.
  - Be able to summarize the seven steps of crime scene processing and be able to place them in the appropriate order: *securing the scene, separating witnesses, scanning the scene, seeing the scene, sketching the scene, searching for evidence, and securing the evidence*.
  - Be able to explain the purpose of separating witnesses before interviewing them.
  - Be able to explain the purpose of photographing and sketching a crime scene before collecting evidence.
  - Be able to describe the differences between a rough sketch and a final sketch of a crime scene.
  - Be able to explain the purpose of using *two fixed points* to identify the location of evidence at a crime scene.
  - Be able to describe some methods that CSI unit members may use to carefully search for evidence.
  - Be able to explain the role of *paper bindles, evidence bags, and the chain of custody* in collecting evidence and documenting its handling.
  - Be able to describe some *limitations* of evidence collection at a crime scene.
- Lab Skills
  - Be able to use *deductive reasoning* when trying to investigate a crime.
  - Be able to create a rough sketch and final sketch of a crime scene using rulers, meter sticks, tape measures, and graph paper.