**Fingerprint Practice Exam**

**Part I: Fingerprint Pattern Identification** (Images come from the right hand)



 **A B C D**



**E F G H**

1. Fingerprint A is an example of a
2. Double loop whorl (b) Tented Arch (c) Plain Arch (d) Radial Loop
3. Fingerprint B is an example of a
4. Double loop whorl (b) Tented Arch (c) Plain Arch (d) Radial Loop
5. Fingerprint C is an example of a
6. Ulnar Loop (b) Plain Whorl (c) Accidental Loop Whorl (d) Central Pocket Whorl
7. Fingerprint D is an example of a
8. Double loop whorl (b) Tented Arch (c) Plain Arch (d) Radial Loop
9. Fingerprint E is an example of a
10. Ulnar Loop (b) Plain Whorl (c) Accidental Loop Whorl (d) Central Pocket Whorl
11. Fingerprint F is an example of a
12. Ulnar Loop (b) Plain Whorl (c) Accidental Loop Whorl (d) Central Pocket Whorl
13. Fingerprint G is an example of a
14. Double loop whorl (b) Tented Arch (c) Plain Arch (d) Radial Loop
15. Fingerprint H is an example of a
16. Ulnar Loop (b) Plain Whorl (c) Accidental Loop Whorl (d) Central Pocket Whorl

**Part 2: Ridge Characteristics**



 **A B C D**



**E F G H**

1. Ridge Characteristic A is an example of a
2. Delta (b) Eye (c) Core (d) Specialty
3. Ridge Characteristic B is an example of a

(a) Fork (b) Bridge (c) Hook (d) Dot

1. Ridge Characteristic C is an example of a

(a) Delta (b) Eye (c) Core (d) Specialty

1. Ridge Characteristic D is an example of a

(a) Fork (b) Bridge (c) Hook (d) Dot

1. Ridge Characteristic E is an example of a

(a) Delta (b) Eye (c) Core (d) Specialty

1. Ridge Characteristic F is an example of a

(a) Fork (b) Bridge (c) Hook (d) Dot

1. Ridge Characteristic G is an example of a

(a) Delta (b) Eye (c) Core (d) Specialty

1. Ridge Characteristic H is an example of a

(a) Fork (b) Bridge (c) Hook (d) Dot

**Part 3 Fingerprints Basics**

1. **Dactyloscopy** is the study of fingerprint identification.
2. True (b) False
3. A fingerprint is an **class** characteristic
4. True (b) False
5. Prints may be collected by revealing them with a dusting of **cyanoacrylate** and then lifted with a piece of clear tape.
6. True (b) False
7. Some investigators use **magnetic** powder and UV lights to help them find latent prints on multi-colored or dark surfaces.
8. True (b) False
9. **Fluorescent** powder can also be used to reveal latent prints and works on shiny surfaces or plastic baggies or containers.
10. True (b) False
11. The **Iodine** fuming method (super glue method) is a procedure that is used to develop fingerprints on a variety of objects.
12. True (b) False
13. **Ninhydrin** is a chemical that bonds with the amino acids in fingerprints and will produce a blue or purple color. It works well on paper or cardboard surfaces.
14. True (b) False
15. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Principle states that with contact between two items, there will be an exchange.

(a) Locard (b) Bertillon (c) Minutiae (d) Fingerprint

1. The most common type of fingerprint pattern is the

(a) Arch (b) Loop (c) Whorl

1. Which term refers to a print found at a crime scene?
2. Evidence print (b) Latent print (c) Clue print
3. The most common animal hair used to make fingerprint brushes come from a:
4. Horse (b) Human (c) Giraffe (d) Camel
5. A fork, core, delta and crossover are examples of:

(a) Fingerprints (b) Minutiae (c) AFIS (d) Whorls

1. Hair samples can be tested for nuclear DNA whether or not the root is present.

(a)True (b)False

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has fingerprints that are very similar to those from a human.
2. Camel (b) Spongebob (c) Koala Bear (d) Dog
3. AFIS is an acronym that stands for:

(a) Automated Fingernail Identification System

(b) Automated Fingerprint Identification System

(c)Automated Fingerprint Identification Service

(d) Automated Fingernail Identification System

1. The main difference between a Plain Whorl and Central-Pocket Whorl is the position of its:

(a) Cores (b) Ridge Endings (c) Crossovers (d) Deltas

1. When a Whorl does not fit into any particular category it is classified as:
2. Occidental (b) Accidental (c) Specialty (d) Ulnar

Base your answers questions 34-39 on the following fingerprint diagram



34. The fingerprint core is located at position:

(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

35. A delta is located at position:

(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

36. A fork (bifurcation) is located at position:

(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

37. An island is located at position:

(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D