**Physical Evidence Review Sheet**

* The value of trace forensic evidence was first recognized by Edmund \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1910. The Locard’s Exchange Principle states that "with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between two items, there will be an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_."

Complete each section below as you discuss the notes in class.

**Paint**

* What is an example of a “class” characteristic?
* What is an example of an “individual” characteristics?

**Glass**

* What are three characteristics of glass that could be used to match glass from a crime scene to s suspect?

**Explosives**

* How do scientists match bombs and other explosive devices to suspects?

**Ballistics**

* What does the abbreviation GSR represent?
* What is rifling?
* What does the acronym IBIS mean?

**Dust & Dirt**

* How could dust or dirt be used in an investigation?

**Fingerprints**

* What are the 3 main types of fingerprints?
* What does the acronym AFIS mean?

**Impression Evidence**

* Give 3 examples of impression evidence.

**Fractures Matches**

* What are fracture lines?
* Give an example of a type of evidence that might be identified using a fracture match.

**Wounds**

* What information can be learned from a wound?

**Documents**

* Besides handwriting, what else could an investigator use to match a ransom note to a suspect?

**Insects**

* What types of insects are helpful in a murder investigation?
* What is PMI?

**DNA**

* What types of tissues might be used for DNA testing?
* What does the acronym CODIS mean?

**Skeletal Remains**

* What 4 things can be determined from skeletal remains?
* What type of scientist studies skeletal remains?

**Body Fluids**

* What type of clues could investigators get from body fluid samples? Give two examples.

**Hairs & Fibers**

* How can hairs and fibers be used in an investigation?
* What must be present in a hair sample to test for DNA?