

Forensic Science Fundamentals and Investigations
2nd edition Bertino Test Bank

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Chapter 02 Crime-Scene Investigation and Evidence Collection

1. The terms grid, linear, quadrant, zone, and spiral are typically used to describe datum points.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Average

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-05 - LO: 2-05
FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-06 - LO: 2-06
FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-07 - LO: 2-07
FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-08 - LO: 2-08

2. An evidence log and a chain of custody must be attached to the evidence container.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Average

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-05 - LO: 2-05
FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-06 - LO: 2-06
FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-07 - LO: 2-07
FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-08 - LO: 2-08

3. Evidence that (if authentic) supports an alleged fact of a case is called direct evidence.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Average

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-09 - LO: 2-09

4. A kind of evidence that identifies a particular person or thing is called individual evidence.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Average

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-01 - LO: 2-01
FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-02 - LO: 2-02

5. Detectives look for leads by interviewing witnesses and talking to the crime scene investigators about the evidence.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

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DIFFICULTY: Average

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-04 - LO: 2-04

6. The goal of a crime scene investigation is to:
- recognize evidence at the scene of a crime.
 - document evidence at the scene of a crime.
 - collect evidence at the scene of a crime.
 - All of these choices.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Average

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-05 - LO: 2-05
FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-06 - LO: 2-06
FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-07 - LO: 2-07
FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-08 - LO: 2-08

7. Direct evidence includes:
- first-hand observations such as eyewitness accounts.
 - second-hand observations.
 - circumstantial evidence.
 - None of these choices.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Average

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-03 - LO: 2-03

8. Circumstantial evidence is:
- direct evidence that can be used to imply a fact, but does directly prove it.
 - indirect evidence that can be used to imply a fact, but does not directly prove it.
 - indirect evidence that cannot be used to imply a fact.
 - None of these choices.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Challenging

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-03 - LO: 2-03

9. Trace evidence is a type of circumstantial evidence, examples of which include:
- hair found on a brush.
 - fingerprints found on a glass.
 - blood drops on a shirt.
 - All of these choices.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Average

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-03 - LO: 2-03

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10. Class evidence narrows an identity to:

- a. a group of persons or things.
- b. an individual person or thing.
- c. an individual person.
- d. a subgroup.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Average

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2-03 - LO: 2-03

11. The crime scene investigation team is made up of:

- a. legal and scientific professionals who work together to solve a crime.
- b. legal professionals who work together to solve a crime.
- c. scientific professionals who work together to solve a crime.
- d. None of these choices.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2-04 - LO: 2-04

12. Specialists at a crime scene include:

- a. entomologists
- b. forensic scientists.
- c. forensic psychologists.
- d. All of these choices.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Average

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2-04 - LO: 2-04

13. The first to arrive at a crime scene are usually:

- a. police officers.
- b. crime scene investigators.
- c. medical examiners.
- d. detectives.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2-04 - LO: 2-04

14. Medical examiners are also called:

- a. detectives.
- b. coroners.
- c. crime scene investigators.
- d. specialists.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Average

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2-04 - LO: 2-04

15. Crime scene investigators:

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- a. record the crime-scene data.
- b. sketch the crime-scene.
- c. take photos of the crime scene.
- d. a and b.
- e. b and c.
- f. All of the above.

ANSWER: f

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Average

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-04 - LO: 2-04

16. Securing the crime scene is the responsibility of the first responding:

- a. law enforcement officer.
- b. crime scene investigator.
- c. detective.
- d. specialist.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Average

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-05 - LO: 2-05

FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-06 - LO: 2-06

FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-07 - LO: 2-07

FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-08 - LO: 2-08

17. All evidence needs to be properly packaged, sealed, and labeled. Liquids and arson remains are stored in:

- a. breathable containers.
- b. airtight unbreakable containers.
- c. a bundle.
- d. a plastic or paper container.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Average

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-05 - LO: 2-05

FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-06 - LO: 2-06

FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-07 - LO: 2-07

FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-08 - LO: 2-08

18. Forensic lab technicians are:

- a. tasked with handling all types of evidence.
- b. highly specialized and handle only one type of evidence.
- c. asked to attend crime-scenes.
- d. assigned to confirm the results of their colleagues.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Average

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-09 - LO: 2-09

19. Crime scene reconstruction involves forming a hypothesis of the sequence of events from before the crime was committed:

- a. through its commission.
- b. through days after its commission.

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- c. to the present day. d. None of these choices.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Challenging

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-09 - LO: 2-09

20. Whenever two people come in contact with each other, a physical transfer occurs. To a forensic examiner, these transferred materials constitute what is called:

- a. trace evidence. b. direct evidence.
c. class evidence. d. None of these choices.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Average

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-01 - LO: 2-01
FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-02 - LO: 2-02

21. The first police officer to arrive at a crime scene is known as the _____.

ANSWER: first responder

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-05 - LO: 2-05
FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-06 - LO: 2-06
FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-07 - LO: 2-07
FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-08 - LO: 2-08

22. A folded paper used to hold trace evidence is a _____.

ANSWER: paper bundle

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Average

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-05 - LO: 2-05
FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-06 - LO: 2-06
FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-07 - LO: 2-07
FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-08 - LO: 2-08

23. The location where the crime took place is a _____.

ANSWER: primary crime scene

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Average

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-05 - LO: 2-05
FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-06 - LO: 2-06
FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-07 - LO: 2-07
FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-08 - LO: 2-08

24. The documented and unbroken transfer of evidence is a _____.

ANSWER: chain of custody

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

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POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Average

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-05 - LO: 2-05
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FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-07 - LO: 2-07
FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-08 - LO: 2-08

25. A location other than the primary crime scene, but in some way related to the crime, where evidence is found is the

_____.
ANSWER: secondary crime scene

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Average

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-05 - LO: 2-05
FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-06 - LO: 2-06
FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-07 - LO: 2-07
FSFL.BERT.2.LO: 2-08 - LO: 2-08