

Criminal Investigation: A Method for Reconstructing the Past, 8th Edition

Chapter 2

Test Bank

1. The term *forensic* is derived from the Latin term *forensis*, which means
 - a. forensic science
 - b. science
 - c. forum
 - d. criminalistics
 - e. none of the above

ANS: c

2. The two most recognized branches of forensic science are identified as
 - a. criminalistics and forensic pathology
 - b. criminalistics and forensic medicine
 - c. criminalistics and forensic toxicology
 - d. criminalistics and forensic chemistry
 - e. criminalistics and forensic odontology

ANS: b

3. The branch of forensic science concerned with the recording, scientific examination, and interpretation of the minute details to be found in physical evidence is known as
 - a. forensic pathology
 - b. forensic medicine
 - c. criminal investigation
 - d. criminalistics
 - e. odontology

ANS: d

4. _____, a series of roughly parallel lines of varying width, depth, and separation, are scratch marks caused by irregularities or a lack of microfine smoothness on the barrel of a gun, head of a firing pin, or working face or edge of a tool.
 - a. Minute details
 - b. Barrel details
 - c. Case markings

- d. Whorls
- e. Striations

ANS: e

5. According to the authors, the most familiar way to bring out forensic details is by
- a. resolution
 - b. photography
 - c. altering contrast
 - d. illumination
 - e. none of the above

ANS: c

6. _____ is the ability of a microscope or camera lens to separate what to the unaided eye appears to be one object into two or more objects, thus yielding details not perceptible in any other way.
- a. Optical contrast
 - b. Illumination
 - c. Magnification
 - d. Resolution
 - e. none of the above

ANS: d

7. A photograph of an object as seen in the eyepiece of a microscope is called a
- a. photomicrograph
 - b. photomacrograph
 - c. photospectrograph
 - d. photospectrophotograph
 - e. photometrograph

ANS: a

8. Much physical evidence yields the degree of detail necessary for criminal investigation purposes at magnifications between
- a. 2x and 20x
 - b. 5x and 10x
 - c. 5x and 20x
 - d. 10x and 20x
 - e. 2x and 10x

ANS: e

9. The class of analytical instrument that does not alter a sample, leaving it available for further instrumental analysis or for presentation as evidence in court, is called _____.

- a. destructive
- b. nondestructive
- c. organic
- d. inorganic
- e. indestructive

ANS: b

10. The classification process by which an entity is placed in a predefined, limited, or restricted class is known as

- a. detailing
- b. associative evidence
- c. identification
- d. individualization
- e. none of the above

ANS: c

11. The general patterns of fingerprints can be divided into _____ major groups.

- a. two
- b. three
- c. four
- d. five
- e. six

ANS: b

12. According to the authors, the most effective means of developing _____ are instrumental chemistry, microscopy, photomacrography, other optical methods, and morphology.

- a. class characteristics
- b. individual characteristics
- c. identification
- d. associative evidence
- e. photographs

ANS: d

13. The study of poisons—their origins and properties, their identification by chemical analysis, their action upon humans and animals, and the treatment of the conditions they produce—is known as

- a. forensic pathology
- b. forensic serology
- c. toxicology
- d. forensic odontology
- e. none of the above

ANS: c

14. According to the authors, _____ of DNA technology is important when the results are to be used as evidence in a court of law.

- a. standardization
- b. analysis
- c. development
- d. utilization
- e. striation

ANS: a

15. According to the authors, as society became more complex, disputes were argued and settled in formally organized courts.

- a. True
- b. False

ANS: a

16. In some circumstances, minute details can be visible to the naked eye.

- a. True
- b. False

ANS: a

17. Visible fingerprints are always left after someone has touched an object.

- a. True
- b. False

ANS: b

18. An inorganic substance is one that contains carbon.

- a. True
- b. False

ANS: b

19. A class characteristic can have probative value and be utilized as evidence even though it is not conclusive proof of a suspect's involvement in the crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANS: a

20. According to the authors, the absence of forensic evidence is of little investigative value.

- a. True
- b. False

ANS: b

21. Forensic psychiatry is more often employed in the courtroom than anywhere else in the criminal justice system.

- a. True
- b. False

ANS: a

22. A latent print requires a suitable surface for it to be registered.

- a. True
- b. False

ANS: a

23. Fingerprints cannot be classified if the ridge lines are blocked out by too much ink having been rolled onto the finger.

- a. True
- b. False

ANS: a

24. Although not admissible as evidence in court, preliminary blood tests can have significant investigative potential.

- a. True
- b. False

ANS: a