

- a. Take as long as it takes to get the case number before collecting items
 - b. Collect the item and ensure all other information can specifically identify the contents to the case, location, time, and add the case number when it is made known.
 - c. Make up your own case number until the real one is made known.
 - d. Just leave the container unmarked off and tell a supervisor so they can get the case number at a later date.
7. (True / False) The term "Evidence" refers to something legally submitted to a competent tribunal as a means of ascertaining the truth of any alleged matter of fact under investigation?
- a. True
 - b. False
8. Which of the following statements regarding Physical Evidence is not true:
- a. Prove a crime was committed
 - b. Exonerate the innocent
 - c. Identify a person associated with a crime
 - d. Eyewitnesses will always be more reliable
9. (True / False) The CSI Effect does not exist, Juries do not expect physical evidence to be more important than testimony evidence.
- a. True
 - b. False
10. (True / false) Every item of physical evidence can be directly associated with a specific person, place, or thing for identification purposes.
- a. True
 - b. False
11. The linkage of physical evidence to victims, witnesses, and suspects can accomplish all of the following except:
- a. Originate from any tangible item
 - b. Be used to prove or disprove a point in question
 - c. Can establish a sequence of events or series of events or reconstruct the crime scene.
 - d. Can identify persons involved with the chain of custody.
12. The term for when an item of evidence comes from a unique source.
- a. Exclusion
 - b. Individualization
 - c. Match
 - d. Sufficient
13. The term for when there are tests performed on an item of evidence to show that it has a common source to a known sample(s).
- a. Exclusion
 - b. Sufficient
 - c. Identification
 - d. Classification
14. The term for when an item of evidence has general pattern or information, such as the same shoe manufacturer style and size.

- a. Individualization
 - b. Identification
 - c. Classification
 - d. Exclusion
15. In 2009 The National Academy of Science published *Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward* that identified all of the following issues of concern in forensic science except for:
- a. Ensure accuracy and repeatability of the analysis and practitioner's work product
 - b. Identify issues such as mistakes, fraud, and bias
 - c. Ensure best practices are followed and corrected if necessary
 - d. Quality Assurance at the crime scene
16. Teamwork is an essential component of any investigation. Which of the following is responsible for maintaining good working relationships?
- a. Medicolegal investigator
 - b. Crime Scene Investigator
 - c. First Responder
 - d. All are equally responsible
17. (True / false) Unlike other professions, crime scene investigators do not need continuing education or ongoing study through conferences and training.
- a. True
 - b. False
18. The _____ is one of the oldest professional associations of its kind, founded in 1915. It publishes the *Journal of Forensic Identification* and holds an annual conference that brings colleagues together to attend workshops and technical presentations and to exchange information.
- a. International Association for Identification
 - b. Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction
 - c. American Academy of Forensic Science
 - d. International Association for Bloodstain Pattern Analysts

Chapter 2. First on Scene and Crime Scene Personnel

1. A French Forensic Scientist that theorized the notion of an individual coming in contact with a scene and changing it in some way is known as the Exchange Principle. It has also been summarized as *Every contact leaves a trace*.
- a. Edmond Locard
 - b. Kastle-Mayer
 - c. Ruhemann
 - d. Coomassie
2. If the first responder becomes uncertain that a crime actually was committed, the officer should:
- a. Start photographing the scene
 - b. Start evidence collection

- c. Treat the location as a crime scene until it is determined otherwise
 - d. Leave the scene to answer other calls of service
- 3. (True / False) A crime scene can be any location where a criminal act has been reported, is suspected to have occurred or is evident and includes not only the primary scene but any secondary crime scenes, roadways, vehicles, hospital, and body of a person.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 4. All of the following are responsibilities of the Initial Responding Officer Except for:
 - a. Document information provided by individuals and observations
 - b. Provide emergency care if needed
 - c. Secure and control the scene, and all those within it
 - d. Scene photography and sketch/diagramming
- 5. The main reasons for the use of personal protective equipment is to:
 - a. Prevent cross contamination and protect personnel
 - b. Reduce liability and insurance costs
 - c. Make it easier to walk in a scene and handle equipment
 - d. None of the above
- 6. There are four levels of body protection. Which level of body protection is used for environments that have airborne contaminants detected, but little to no threat to the skin or eyes and includes a full or half face respirator, gloves and Tyvek suit?
 - a. Level A
 - b. Level B
 - c. Level C
 - d. Level D
- 7. (True / False) There is no one single “right” way to process a crime scene, but only one chance to get it right!
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 8. Which of the following is a major task that the first responder must be concerned with?
 - a. Calling for backup
 - b. Contacting their supervisor to apprise them of the situation
 - c. Protecting the crime scene
 - d. Finding a replacement officer
- 9. This principle is associated with processing crime scenes and is often summarized as “every contact leaves a trace?”
 - a. Locard’s Exchange Principle
 - b. Trace Evidence Principle
 - c. Bertillon's Principle
 - d. Lacassagne’s Principle
- 10. (True / False) The purpose of an entry and exit log is to document when the media and spectators visit the scene.
 - a. True

- b. False
11. When entering an indoor crime scene at a residence, the first responder should proceed with extreme caution early on and concentrate their attention to potential evidence at which locations?
- a. The body of a deceased victim and go directly there.
 - b. Evidence on doors, doorknobs, light switches, and floors that may go unnoticed.
 - c. Secondary crime locations and scenes.
 - d. The bedrooms and closets.
12. (True / False) When a first responder arrives at the scene of a burglary the condition of the doors, windows, lights, odors, shades, signs of activity such as meal preparations, and date & time indicators at a crime scene should be recorded in the officer's notes.
- a. True
 - b. False
13. When is it appropriate for the first responding officer to move a piece of evidence?
- a. When the evidence is a gun
 - b. When assigned the responsibility of processing the scene for physical evidence
 - c. Only when the scene is secured
 - d. If the crime is serious such as a homicide
14. (True / False) As a first responder, you are called to the scene of a homicide that took place at a park. The proper way to secure the scene is to stand at the crime scene and await the investigator to place traffic cones around the body of the deceased.
- a. True
 - b. False
15. The position or cluster of _____ and _____ may reveal the direction of the shot and possibly the location of the assailant.
- a. Bullets, cartridge cases
 - b. Bullets, fingerprints
 - c. Cartridge cases, fibers
 - d. Bullets, firearms
16. (True / False) The proper procedure when dealing with multiple witnesses at the scene of a crime is to instruct witnesses to discuss the events with each other at the scene. The witnesses should not be separated, and they should be allowed to relate their events so the officer only has to take one version of the story.
- a. True
 - b. False
17. All of the following are things a first responder should do at a crime scene except:
- a. Limit access to the crime scene by using tape and a major incident log.
 - b. Attempt to identify possible routes used by the suspect.

- c. Record changes in conditions especially in regard to your activities (or paramedics')
 - d. Use entry and exit routes into the scene that the suspect used.
18. (True / False) The Chief of Police is the first to arrive at the scene of the crime. It is his responsibility to oversee the entire investigation so later on when the first patrol officer arrives on the scene he should assign that officer to be the first responding officer and take action to secure the scene.
- a. True
 - b. False
19. Supervising and training officers that are tasked with overseeing the training and continuing education of first responders should:
- a. Be familiar with the duties and responsibilities of the first responder
 - b. Be able to fill in or conduct on the job training when necessary
 - c. Monitor the activities of the first responder and assign training as needed
 - d. All of the above
20. The duties of the first responder are clear regardless of their rank or seriousness of the crime. They must:
- a. Assume that the criminal left clues or physical evidence
 - b. Not allow their actions or inactions to destroy or change anything at the scene
 - c. Not inadvertently add material that may mislead investigators
 - d. All of the above
21. (True / False) Because conditions and situations can vary greatly from one crime scene to another, it is not possible to set hard and fast rules to govern all situations. However, certain guidelines can be established.
- a. True
 - b. False
22. The first responding officer arrives at the scene of a burglary in progress call. The first thing the officer should do is:
- a. Render first aid to victims
 - b. Establish the scene boundaries with barrier tape
 - c. Render the scene safe, as the suspect may still be in the location
 - d. Establish an Entry/Exit log
23. If a first responder arrives on scene of a violent altercation with multiple injured people, the first task should be to:
- a. Secure the scene with barrier tape
 - b. Render medical aid
 - c. Call for more officer to secure the scene
 - d. Establish an entry/exit log
24. After death parts of the body will likely experience a settling of blood which causes the skin to change a purplish red. This is called_____.
- a. Rigor mortis
 - b. Livor mortis
 - c. Post mortis