

Mod 2 – Week 3 – Quiz

Crime-Scene Investigation and Evidence Collection

100 points

Due – 8/30/20 by 11:59 p.m.

1. The terms grid, linear, quadrant, zone, and spiral are typically used to describe datum points.
 - a. True
 - b. False

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

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

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

5. Detectives look for leads by interviewing witnesses and talking to the crime scene investigators about the evidence.
 - a. True
 - b. False

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

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

8. Circumstantial evidence is:
 - a. direct evidence that can be used to imply a fact, but does directly prove it.
 - b. indirect evidence that can be used to imply a fact, but does not directly prove it.

Mod 2 – Week 3 – Quiz
Crime-Scene Investigation and Evidence Collection
100 points
Due – 8/30/20 by 11:59 p.m.

- c. indirect evidence that cannot be used to imply a fact.
 - d. None of these choices.
9. Trace evidence is a type of circumstantial evidence, examples of which include:
- a. hair found on a brush.
 - b. fingerprints found on a glass.
 - c. blood drops on a shirt.
 - d. All of these choices.
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.
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.
12. Specialists at a crime scene include:
- a. entomologists
 - b. forensic scientists.
 - c. forensic psychologists.
 - d. All of these choices.
13. The first to arrive at a crime scene are usually:
- a. police officers.
 - b. crime scene investigators.
 - c. medical examiners.
 - d. detectives.
14. Medical examiners are also called:
- a. detectives.
 - b. coroners.
 - c. crime scene investigators.
 - d. specialists.
15. Crime scene investigators:
- a. record the crime-scene data.
 - b. sketch the crime-scene.

Mod 2 – Week 3 – Quiz
Crime-Scene Investigation and Evidence Collection
100 points
Due – 8/30/20 by 11:59 p.m.

- c. take photos of the crime scene.
 - d. a and b.
 - e. b and c.
 - f. All of the above.
16. Securing the crime scene is the responsibility of the first responding:
- a. law enforcement officer.
 - b. crime scene investigator.
 - c. detective.
 - d. specialist.
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.
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.
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.
 - c. to the present day.
 - d. None of these choices.
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.
21. The first police officer to arrive at a crime scene is known as the _____ responding officer_____.
22. A folded paper used to hold trace evidence is a _____ paper bundle_____.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Mod 2 – Week 3 – Quiz

Crime-Scene Investigation and Evidence Collection

100 points

Due – 8/30/20 by 11:59 p.m.

23. The location where the crime took place is a _____primary crime scene_____.

24. The documented and unbroken transfer of evidence is a ____chain of custody_____.

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