Forensic Science Chapter 2 Review

Definitions - Define the following:

• Physical Evidence -
• Rigor Mortis -
• Rough Sketch -
• Livor Mortis -
• Finished Sketch -
• Algor Mortis -
• Chain of Custody -
• PMI (Post-Mortem Interval) -
• Standard/Reference Sample -
• Forensic Anthropology -
• Substrate Control -
• Forensic Entomology -
• Autopsy -
• Modus Operandi -

Review Questions:

1. Name and describe all of the crime scene search patterns.

2. What are the five main priorities for the first police officer at a crime scene (Hint: ADAPT)?

3. What are the four basic methods used to record a crime scene?

4. What must be included in any crime scene rough sketch?

5. How should physical evidence be collected and packaged? Give at least two specific examples and explain your reasoning why the evidence needs to be collected and packaged this way.

6. What are the 4 main questions a pathologist is trying to answer when they examine a body?
7. What are the 4 “manners of death” a pathologist can use to classify how a person died?

8. Under what circumstances would it be most useful for a forensic pathologist to examine human remains?

9. Under what circumstances would it be most useful for a forensic anthropologist to examine human remains?

10. Under what circumstances would it be most useful for a forensic entomologist to examine human remains?

11. Describe at least two skeletal traits that can be used to identify a person’s...
   • Race
   • Gender
   • Age
   • Height

12. How many stages are there in the blow fly life cycle? Name/describe each of them.

13. Which insect is typically the first to find a dead body?

14. What are three pieces of information it would be important for a forensic entomologist to record at a crime scene?

15. What are the four types of insects? In what order would they be normally expected to colonize a body?

16. What is an accumulated degree day? How do forensic entomologists use them to estimate PMI?