

Chapter 2 Review: Crime Scene Processing

1. The obligation to maintain the integrity of evidence belongs to which of the following?
 - a. The first police officer at the scene
 - b. The forensic scientist
 - c. The prosecutor
 - d. The evidence clerk
 - e. All of the above

2. The value of lab test results for use as evidence is almost always dependent on the:
 - a. Importance of the case
 - b. Amount of evidence submitted
 - c. Way the evidence is collected and presented for examination
 - d. Crime laboratory's caseload
 - e. The type of crime committed

3. Physical evidence may be obtained from the:
 - a. Crime scene
 - b. Victim
 - c. Suspect
 - d. A secondary location
 - e. All of the above

4. The 1978 Supreme Court case that related to the impropriety of the warrantless collection of physical evidence at a homicide scene is _____.

5. All of the following items may be placed in an airtight container except:
 - a. Charred debris recovered from a fire
 - b. Bloodstained clothing
 - c. Glass
 - d. Hairs and fibers
 - e. Explosive residues

6. The manner of collecting and preserving physical evidence at a crime scene is determined by the:
 - a. Circumstances of the crime
 - b. Importance of the case
 - c. Number of evidence collectors present at the crime scene
 - d. Nature of the evidence
 - e. Availability of suitable packaging material

7. The evidence collector is not concerned with:
 - a. Maintaining the chain of custody
 - b. Utilizing the proper packaging material for evidence
 - c. Labeling evidence
 - d. Collecting control specimens
 - e. Determining the variations that exist in physical evidence

1. List the three methods of crime-scene recording.
2. Why is this so critical to photograph a crime scene in its unaltered condition?
3. What is a rough sketch and what information must it accurately reflect?
4. Describe when each of the following search patterns may be used.
 - a. line
 - b. spiral
 - c. grid
 - d. zone
5. What is the best way to maintain the integrity of evidence that is collected and submitted to the crime laboratory?
6. Why is it important to package items of physical evidence in separate containers?
7. Why shouldn't ordinary mailing envelopes be used for packaging physical evidence?
8. Describe a druggist fold and explain why it is a preferred way to package small amounts of trace evidence.
9. Why shouldn't bloodstained evidence be stored in airtight containers? What is the best way to store such evidence?
10. Define *chain of custody* and explain why maintaining a proper chain of custody is important.
11. What is a standard/reference sample and why is it important to the criminalist?
12. Name three basic types of protective clothing that investigators use to guard against contamination by infectious materials at a crime scene.
13. List four situations in which a warrantless search may be justified.