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Chapter 02 Crime-Scene Investigation and Evidence Collection

1. The terms grid, linear, quadrant, zone, and spiral are typically used to describe datum points.

a. True	
b. False	
ANSWER:	False
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Average
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 05 - LO: 2-05
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 06 - LO: 2-06
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 07 - LO: 2-07
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 08 - LO: 2-08

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

a. True	
b. False	
ANSWER:	True
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Average
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 05 - LO: 2-05
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 06 - LO: 2-06
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 07 - LO: 2-07
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 08 - LO: 2-08

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

a. True	
b. False	
ANSWER:	True
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Average
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 09 - LO: 2-09

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

a. True	
b. False	
ANSWER:	True
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Average
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 01 - LO: 2-01
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 02 - LO: 2-02

5. Detectives look for leads by interviewing witnesses and talking to the crime scene investigators about the evidence.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: POINTS: True 1

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DIFFICULTY: Average *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2-04 - LO: 2-04

- 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.

ANSWER:	d
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Average
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 05 - LO: 2-05
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 06 - LO: 2-06
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 07 - LO: 2-07
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 08 - LO: 2-08

7. Direct evidence includes:

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

ANSWER:	a
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Average
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 03 - LO: 2-03

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.
- c. indirect evidence that cannot be used to imply a fact.
- d. None of these choices.

ANSWER:	b
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Challenging
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 03 - LO: 2-03

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.
ANSWER:	d
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Average
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 03 - LO: 2-03

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10. Class evidence narrows	an identity	to:
		b. an individual person or thing.
c. an indivudual person	l.	d. a subgroup.
ANSWER:	а	
POINTS:	1	
DIFFICULTY:	Average	
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	FSFI.BER	T.2.LO: 2-03 - LO: 2-03
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
11. The crime scene investi	-	-
		s who work together to solve a crime.
• •		ogether to solve a crime.
-		rk together to solve a crime.
d. None of these choice	es.	
ANSWER:	a	
POINTS:	1	
DIFFICULTY:	Easy	
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	FSFI.BER	T.2.LO: 2-04 - LO: 2-04
12. Specialists at a crime sc	ene include	2:
a. entomologists		prensic scientists.
c. forensic psychologis	ts. d. A	ll of these choices.
ANSWER:	d	
POINTS:	1	
DIFFICULTY:	Average	
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	FSFI.BER	T.2.LO: 2-04 - LO: 2-04
13. The first to arrive at a c	rima saana	
a. police officers.		•
c. medical examiners.		
ANSWER:		dives.
POINTS:	a 1	
	-	
DIFFICULTY:	Easy	
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	FSFI.BER	1.2.LO: 2-04 - LO: 2-04
14. Medical examiners are	also called:	
a. detectives.	b	coroners.
c. crime scene investig	ators. d	. specialists.
ANSWER:	b	
POINTS:	1	
DIFFICULTY:	Average	
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:		T.2.LO: 2-04 - LO: 2-04
15 Onime and installed		

15. Crime scene investigators:

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Chapter 02 Crime	e-Scene Investiga	ation and Evidence Collection
a. record the crim	e-scene data.	
b. sketch the crim	e-scene.	
c. take photos of t	the crime scene.	
d. a and b.		
e. b and c.		
f. All of the abov	e.	
ANSWER:	f	
POINTS:	1	
DIFFICULTY:	Average	
LEARNING OBJECT	VES: FSFI.BERT.2.I	LO: 2 04 - LO: 2-04
16. Securing the crime	e scene is the responsi	ibility of the first responding:
a. law enforcemen	-	e scene investigator.
c. detective.	d. spec	ialist.
ANSWER:	a	
POINTS:	1	
DIFFICULTY:	Average	
LEARNING OBJECT	FSFI.BERT.2. FSFI.BERT.2.	LO: 2 06 - LO: 2-06 LO: 2 07 - LO: 2-06 LO: 2 08 - LO: 2-08
17. All evidence needs a. breathable cont		aged, sealed, and labeled. Liquids and arson remains are stored in: unbreakable containers.
c. a bindle.	d. a plasti	c or paper container.
ANSWER:	b	
POINTS:	1	
DIFFICULTY:	Average	
LEARNING OBJECT	FSFI.BERT.2. FSFI.BERT.2.	LO: 2-05 - LO: 2-05 .LO: 2-06 - LO: 2-06 .LO: 2-07 - LO: 2-07 .LO: 2-08 - LO: 2-08
18. Forensic lab techn	icians are:	
a. tasked with har	dling all types of evi	dence. b. highly specialized and handle only one type of evidence.
c. asked to attend		d. assigned to confirm the results of their colleagues.
ANSWER:	b	
POINTS:	1	

DIFFICULTY: Average

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 09 - LO: 2-09

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.

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c. to the present day.	d. None of these choices.
ANSWER:	a
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Challenging
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2-09 - LO: 2-09

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:

transferred materials con	isitute what is called.
a. trace evidence.	b. direct evidence.
c. class evidence.	d. None of these choices.
ANSWER:	a
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Average
LEARNING OBJECTIV	<i>ES:</i> FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 01 - LO: 2-01 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 02 - LO: 2-02
21. The first police office	r to arrive at a crime scene is known as the
ANSWER:	first responder
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Easy
LEARNING OBJECTIV	'ES: FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 05 - LO: 2-05
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 06 - LO: 2-06
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 07 - LO: 2-07 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 08 - LO: 2-08
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 08 - LO: 2-08
22. A folded paper used	to hold trace evidence is a
ANSWER:	paper bindle
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Average
LEARNING OBJECTIV	'ES: FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 05 - LO: 2-05
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 06 - LO: 2-06
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 07 - LO: 2-07
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 08 - LO: 2-08
23. The location where t	he crime took place is a
ANSWER:	primary crime scene
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Average
LEARNING OBJECTIV	'ES: FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 05 - LO: 2-05
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 06 - LO: 2-06
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 07 - LO: 2-07
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 08 - LO: 2-08
24. The documented and	lunbroken transfer of evidence is a
ANSWER:	chain of custody
	-

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POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Average
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 05 - LO: 2-05
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 06 - LO: 2-06
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 07 - LO: 2-07
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 08 - LO: 2-08

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

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ANSWER:	secondary crime scene
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Average
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 05 - LO: 2-05
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 06 - LO: 2-06
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 07 - LO: 2-07
	FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 2 08 - LO: 2-08