

Chapter 1 Review Questions: Criminalistics

1. The application of science to law describes _____.
2. The fictional exploits of _____ excited the imagination of an emerging generation of forensic scientists and criminal investigators.
3. A system of personal identification using a series of body measurements was first devised by _____.
4. _____ is responsible for developing the first statistical study proving the uniqueness of fingerprints.
5. The Italian scientist _____ devised the first workable procedure for typing dried bloodstains.
6. The comparison microscope became an indispensable tool of firearms examination through the efforts of _____.
7. Early efforts at applying scientific principles to document examination are associated with _____.
8. The application of science to criminal investigation was advocated by the Austrian magistrate, _____.
9. One of the first functional crime laboratories was formed in Lyons, France, under the direction of _____.
10. The transfer of evidence expected to occur when two objects come in contact with one another was a concept first advocated by the forensic scientist _____.
11. The first forensic laboratory in the United States was created in 1923 by the _____ Police Department.
12. The state of _____ is an excellent example of a geographical area in the United States that has created a system of integrated regional and satellite laboratories.
13. In contrast to the United States, Britain's crime laboratory system is characterized by a national system of _____ laboratories.
14. The increasing demand for _____ analyses has been the single most important factor in the recent expansion of crime laboratory services in the United States.
15. Four important federal agencies offering forensic services are _____, _____, _____, and _____.
16. A decentralized system of crime laboratories currently exists in the United States under the auspices of various governmental agencies at the _____, _____, _____, and _____ levels of government.
17. The application of chemistry, physics, and geology to the identification and comparison of crime-scene evidence is the function of the _____ unit of a crime laboratory.
18. The examination of blood, hairs, fibers, and botanical materials is conducted in the _____ unit of a crime laboratory.
19. The examination of bullets, cartridge cases, shotgun shells, and ammunition of all types is the responsibility of the _____ unit.