

Forensic Science – the application of science to the criminal and civil laws that are enforced by police agencies in a criminal justice system.

Engineering Science – using physics, engineering and mathematics in order to develop an understanding of an event.

Behavioral Science – a scientific discipline such as sociology, anthropology or psychology, in which the actions and reactions of humans and animals are studied.

Pathology – the scientific study of disease and its causes, processes and effects.

Jurisprudence – to study everything there is to know about law and its place in all of society.

Toxicology – Branch of science concerned with poisons, their nature, effects and antidotes.

Physical Anthropology – the study of dealing with the genetic aspect of human development and its physical variations.

Odontology – branch of medicine dealing with the anatomy and development of teeth.

Criminilistics – they collect physical evidence at crime scenes, receive it at the lab, perform tests and many times testify in court.

Scientific Method – process by which a question is asked, a hypothesis is made and then the hypothesis is tested to form a conclusion.

Expert Witness – individual whom the court determines to possess knowledge relevant to the trial that is not expected of the average lay person.

Lochard Exchange Principle – the idea that when someone comes into contact with something else that trace evidence will be left behind that can prove the encounter.

## CHAPTER 1 STUDY GUIDE KEY

YOU CAN FIND THE DEFINITIONS FOR THE FIRST PART OF THE STUDY GUIDE ON THE BLOG UNDER STUDY GUIDES – VOCABULARY CH1.

Questioned Documents – the examination of documents that in dispute in a court of law.

Digital and Multi Media Science -- any tool used to help assist in forensic examinations such as computers, cameras, chemical tests and measuring devices.

Lay Witness – must give testimony on events or observations that arise from knowledge. Must be factual and cannot contain personal opinions.

CODIS – Combined DNA Index System -- database of DNA profiles collected from crime laboratories.

Anthropometry – study of the structure of living things.

### QUESTIONS FROM STUDY GUIDE:

1. Berkeley, California
2. Quantico, Virginia – FBI Department of Justice
3.
  - a. The Supreme Courts decision to all but eliminate confessions and eye witness testimony as adequate proof of guilt
  - b. A dramatic increase in crime
  - c. The advent of DNA profiling
  - d. Drugs must be tested by lab to prove their chemical composition before being admitted in court
4. Fingerprint and voiceprint analysis, photography, DNA profiling, Ballistics, Polygraph Administration, Document examination, crime scene investigation
5.
  - a. FBI Department of Justice
  - b. Drug Enforcement Administration Laboratories
  - c. Laboratories of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
  - d. The US Postal Inspection Service Laboratories

6. Analyze physical evidence, provide expert testimony and the collection and preservation of physical evidence