

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

1. Forensic science is the application of science to:
- a. Crime-scene reconstruction.
 - b. Civil laws.
 - c. Criminal laws.
 - d. Both civil and criminal laws.

Answer: d

Objective: Define forensic science and list the major disciplines it encompasses.

Page number: 2

Level: Basic

2. The fictional character of Sherlock Holmes was created by:
- a. Dalton.
 - b. Doyle.
 - c. Darwin.
 - d. Denton.

Answer: b

Objective: Recognize the major contributors to the development of forensic science.

Page number: 7

Level: Basic

3. Who is known as the “father of forensic toxicology”?
- a. Orfila
 - b. Locard
 - c. Osborn
 - d. Lattes

Answer: a

Objective: Recognize the major contributors to the development of forensic science.

Page number: 5

Level: Intermediate

4. Who developed the system known as anthropometry?
- a. Goddard
 - b. Gross
 - c. Bertillon
 - d. Galton

Answer: c

Objective: Recognize the major contributors to the development of forensic science.

Page number: 5

Level: Basic

5. Who undertook the first definitive study of fingerprints as a method of personal identification?
- a. Gross
 - b. Lattes
 - c. Locard
 - d. Galton

Answer: d

Objective: Recognize the major contributors to the development of forensic science.

Page number: 5

Level: Basic

6. Who devised a technique for determining the blood group of a dried bloodstain, which he applied to criminal investigations?
- a. Lattes
 - b. Gross
 - c. Locard
 - d. Bertillon

Answer: a

Objective: Recognize the major contributors to the development of forensic science.

Page number: 8

Level: Basic

7. Who established the comparison microscope as the indispensable tool of the modern firearms examiner?
- a. Goddard
 - b. Lattes
 - c. Gross
 - d. Galton

Answer: a

Objective: Recognize the major contributors to the development of forensic science.

Page number: 8

Level: Basic

8. Who wrote the first treatise describing the application of science to the field of criminal investigation?
- a. Locard
 - b. Osborn
 - c. Gross
 - d. Galton

Answer: c

Objective: Recognize the major contributors to the development of forensic science.

Page numbers: 5–6

Level: Intermediate

9. Who established the first workable crime laboratory?
- a. Osborn
 - b. Locard

- c. Bertillon
- d. Galton

Answer: b

Objective: Recognize the major contributors to the development of forensic science.

Page number: 8

Level: Intermediate

10. What is the oldest forensic laboratory in the United States?

- a. New York City Police Department
- b. Federal Bureau of Investigation
- c. Secret Service
- d. Los Angeles Police Department

Answer: d

Objective: Recognize the major contributors to the development of forensic science.

Page number: 11

Level: Difficult

11. Which entity maintains the largest crime laboratory in the world?

- a. Scotland Yard
- b. Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- c. Federal Bureau of Investigation
- d. Los Angeles Police Department

Answer: c

Objective: Recognize the major contributors to the development of forensic science.

Page number: 11

Level: Difficult

12. Which of the following would not be included in the work of the biology unit of a crime lab?

- a. Blood typing
- b. Comparison of hairs
- c. DNA profiling
- d. Fingerprint analysis

Answer: d

Objective: Describe the services of a typical comprehensive crime laboratory in the U.S. criminal justice system.

Page number: 15

Level: Difficult

13. Which unit is responsible for examining body fluids and organs for the presence of drugs and poisons?

- a. Toxicology unit
- b. Physical science unit
- c. Biology unit
- d. Trace evidence unit

Answer: a