1) In the case of Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceutical, Inc., the U.S. Supreme Court advocated that a "gatekeeper" determine the admissibility and reliability of scientific evidence. This gatekeeper is the:

   A) trial judge.   B) jury.   C) prosecutor   D) expert witness.

2) The concept of "general acceptance" of scientific evidence relates to the:


3) The exchange of evidence principle was first articulated by?

   A) Locard   B) Osborn   C) Gross   D) Galton

4) Forensic odontology refers to the study of:

   A) teeth.   B) bones.   C) drugs.   D) pollen.

5) Which area of science is NOT involved in criminalistics?

   A) chemistry   B) geology   C) biology   D) none of the above

6) What is the LEAST important consideration in the gathering of evidence at a crime scene?

   A) proper recognition of the evidence
   B) competent collection of materials
   C) guilt of the suspect(s)
   D) adequate preservation of samples

7) Which entity maintains the largest crime laboratory in the world?

   A) Royal Canadian Mounted Police   B) FBI   C) ATF   D) Scotland Yard
8) Who undertook the first definitive study of fingerprints as a method of personal identification?

A) Lattes  B) Galton  C) Gross  D) Locard

9) Who is known as the "father of forensic toxicology"?

A) Locard  B) Orfila  C) Osborn  D) Lattes

10) Who developed the system known as anthropometry?

A) Goddard  B) Gross  C) Galton  D) Bertillon

11) A corpse was discovered in an apartment last November. It was that of a 50-year-old male who died of a heart attack. At the time of discovery, the body temperature was determined to be 89°F. What is the most probable post mortem interval assuming the ambient temperature was less than that?

A) 1 hour  B) 2 hours  C) 7 hours  D) 4 hours

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

A) comparison of hairs  B) DNA profiling  C) blood typing  D) fingerprint analysis

13) Which unit has the responsibility for the examination of body fluids and organs for the presence of drugs and poisons?

A) evidence collection unit  B) physical science unit  C) biology unit  D) toxicology unit

14) Who established the comparison microscope as the indispensable tool of the modern firearms examiner?

A) Lattes  B) Gross  C) Osborn  D) Goddard

15) Physical evidence at a hit-and-run scene could include:

A) fabric impressions.  B) fiber and tissue.  C) glass fragments.  D) all of the above
16) Success in the recognition and collection of physical evidence is determined primarily by the:

A) time available to the evidence collectors.
B) type of evidence involved.
C) notoriety of the case.
D) skill of personnel processing the crime scene.

17) A victim's fingernail scrapings would be correctly packaged in:

A) a druggist fold. B) a plastic Ziploc bag. C) sealed, airtight containers. D) both B & C

18) Which crime scene search pattern would absolutely require more than one investigator?

A) zone B) spiral C) line D) grid

19) A rough sketch need NOT include a:

A) date, location, and time of the incident. B) sketch of the suspect(s). C) location of all recovered physical evidence. D) compass heading designating north.

20) A properly maintained chain of custody is NOT the responsibility of the:

A) forensic technician. B) evidence clerk. C) crime scene processor. D) trial judge.

21) The most basic methods of crime scene recording do NOT include:

A) narrated videotape. B) sketches. C) note taking. D) photographs.

22) The removal of any evidence from a person or from the scene of a crime must be done in conformity with the privileges of which amendment to the Constitution?

A) Fourth B) Sixth C) Fifth D) First
23) The police are not required to obtain a search warrant if they are:

A) unable to locate a judge to issue a warrant.
B) certain their suspect is guilty.
C) are in the process of a legal arrest.
D) investigating the murder of a fellow officer.

24) Heard in the Supreme Court, which case dealt with the impropriety of the warrantless collection of physical evidence at a homicide scene?


25) The first officer arriving at a crime scene, after providing or obtaining medical assistance for the injured and effecting an arrest of suspects (if possible), should immediately:

A) make a rough sketch of the scene.
B) search for evidence.
C) takes notes.
D) secure the scene.

26) Physical evidence can be used to exonerate or exclude a person from suspicion if:

A) it does not have a well-documented chain of custody.
B) evidence taken from suspect is obtained voluntarily.
C) the standard reference sample (control) does not share characteristics with evidence at the crime scene.
D) it is collected in accordance with the Fourth Amendment.

27) Crime scene reconstruction requires the piecing together of:

A) accounts given by witnesses and suspects.
B) input from medical examiner.
C) the story told by evidence recovered at crime scene.
D) all of the above

28) Evidence of tampering with the position of a body after death can be obtained by evaluating the:

A) algor mortis.  B) livor mortis.  C) rigor mortis.  D) both B and C
29) The corroborative use of physical evidence means that it can be used to:

A) provide a lead to give the investigation direction.
B) establish a definite identity.
C) support other investigative findings.
D) rule out a particular suspect.

30) Evidence with individual characteristics can lead to a determination of common origin (single source). Which type of evidence CANNOT yield such results?

A) fingerprints  B) wear patterns on tires  C) random striations on tools  D) single-layer paints