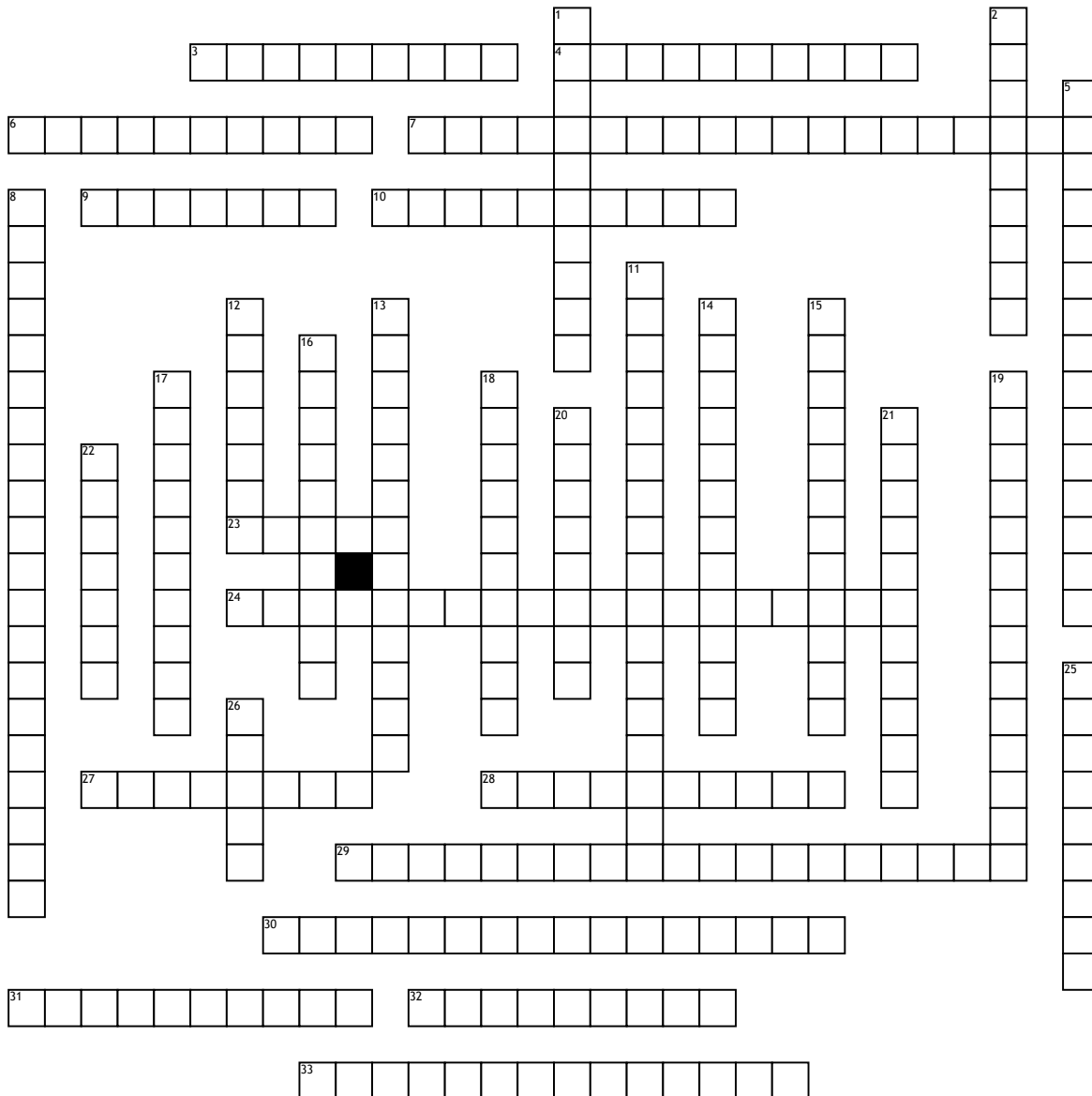


Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Crime Scene Basic



Across

3. examines markers left by tools on objects at a crime scene or on a victim, such as a hammer used to break a door or a screwdriver used to pick a lock.
4. interviews witnesses and consult with the CSI nit. they investigate the crime by following leads provided by witnesses and physical evidence
6. studies the effects of drugs and chemicals on the human bdy
7. an alternate location where additional evidence may be found
9. composed of smaller groups of specialists that are new emerging into forensics
10. deals with issues of human behavior and mental illness as they relate to law
23. evidence that is found at a crime scene in small but measurable amounts
24. applies principles of engineering to resolve legal issues, mostly civil law
27. evidence that would refer to any material items that are present at the crime scene or on the victims
28. any physical location in which a crime has occurred or is suspected of having occurred

29. analyzes documents and related materials like ink, paper, etc.

30. often present to help determin if any search warrants are required to proceed and obtains those warrants from judges

31. study of bullets and ammunition through comparison of fired bullets, cartridges, guns, and gunpowder patterns on people and objects

32. evidence that would be any witnessed accounts of an incident or crime

33. identification and comparison of materials from fires, explosions, paints, and glass

Down

1. applies principles of dental science to law
2. the application pf science to the criminal and civil laws that are enforced by police agencies in a criminal justice system
5. may or may not be present to determine a preliminary cause of death
8. studies human skeletal biology
11. the original location of a crime or accident
12. documents the crime scene in detail and collects any physical evidence

13. determines the presence of controlled substances and the identification of marijuana

14. examines law for admissibility of evidence

15. identitication and comparison of fingerprints or other hidden impressions from sources like feet, shoes, ears, lips, or the tread on vehicle tires

16. may be called in if the evidence requires expert analysis

17. microscopic identification nd comparison of evidence, such as hairs, fibers, woods, soils, building materials, insulations and other materials.

18. second person associated with committing a crime

19. analyzes, compares, identifies, and interprets physical evidence

20. anything that tends to establish or disprove a fact

21. analysis of body fluids and dried stains such as blood, semen, and saliva.

22. person though to be capable of committing a crime

25. applies principles of disease and medicine to law

26. statement of where a suspect was at the time of a crime