

Name: _____ Date: _____

FORENSIC TERMS AND TERMINOLOGY

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| 1. Documentation that identifies all changes in the control, handling, possession, ownership, or custody of a piece of evidence. | A. Eyewitness |
| 2. Evidence that implies a fact but doesn't directly prove it. | B. Chain of Custody |
| 3. Narrows an identity down to a group of people or things. | C. Fact |
| 4. Judge decides if evidence can be used. | D. Secondary Crime Scene |
| 5. A statement made under oath (witness). | E. Livor Mortis |
| 6. An account given by people who have witnessed an event. | F. Frye case |
| 7. An indisputable knowledge. | G. Rigor Mortis |
| 8. Usually a police officer; Has special duties. | H. Algor mortis |
| 9. The study/application of science to matters of law. | I. Forensics |
| 10. Jury decides if evidence can be used. | J. Paper Bindle |
| 11. Narrows identity down to a single person or thing. | K. Manner of Death |
| 12. A knowledge that can be challenged or disputed. | L. Class Characteristics |
| 13. Used to move and preserve biological evidence. A folded paper used to hold trace evidence. | M. Observation |
| 14. What a person perceives using his or her senses. | N. Opinion |
| 15. The location where the crime took place. | O. Daubert Ruling |
| 16. A location other than the primary crime scene, but that is in some way related to the crime, where evidence is found. | P. Direct Evidence |
| 17. "coldness of death"; The body losing heat after death. | Q. First Responder |
| 18. "stiffness of death"; The stiffening of the body after death. | R. Primary Crime Scene |
| 19. "discoloration of death"; The pooling of the blood in the body to the lowest point. | S. Individual Characteristics |
| 20. How the death came about; The big overarching category. (Accidental) | T. Circumstantial Evidence |