Chapter 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the
question.

1) Forensic science is the application of science to

A) criminal laws

B) speech making

C) both criminal and civil laws

D) civil laws

E) crime scene reconstruction

2) Which area of science is involved in criminalistics?

A) chemistry

B) geology

C) biology

D) metallurgy

E) All of the above

3) The fictional character of Sherlock Holmes was created by

A) Denton

B) Dalton

C) Boyle

D) Doyle

E) Darwin

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

A) Lattes

B) Vidocq

C) Locard

D) Orfilia

E) Osborn

5) Who developed the system known as anthropometry?

A) Bertillon

B) Goddard

C) Gross

D) Boaz

E) Galton

6) Who undertook the first definitive study of fingerprints as a method of personal identification?

A) Galton

B) Gross

C) Lattes

D) Locard

E) Goddard

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7) Who devised a technique for determining the blood group of a dried bloodstain, which he applied to
 criminal investigations?

A) Locard

B) Landsteiner

C) Lattes

D) Gross

E) Bertillon

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

A) Galton

B) Goddard

C) Osborn

D) Lattes

E) Gross

9) Who wrote the first treatise describing the application of science to the field of criminal investigation?

A) Vidocq

B) Locard

C) Landsteiner

D) Osborn

E) Gross

10) Who established the first workable crime laboratory?

A) Locard

B) Galton

C) Osborn

D) Doyle

E) Bertillon

11) The exchange of evidence principle was?

A) Bernoulli

B) Osborn

C) Locard

D) Galton

E) Gross

12) The oldest forensic laboratory in the United States is that of the

A) Secret Service

B) N.Y.C. Police Department

C) FBI

D) Los Angeles Police Department

E) DEA

13) Approximately how many operating crime labs are there in the United States (federal, state and
 country)?

A) 75

B) 300+

C) 250

D) 200

E) 150

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14) Which of the following can be rightfully cited as an explanation for the rapid growth of crime labs
 during the last 25 years?

A) advent of DNA profiling

B) staggering increase in crime rates in the United States

C) increase in drug-related arrests

D) Supreme Court decisions in the 1960s

E) all of the above

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

A) FBI

B) Royal Canadian Mounted Police

C) LAPD

D) Scotland Yard

E) ATF

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

A) DNA profiling

B) blood typing

C) semen stains

D) fingerprint analysis

E) comparison of hairs

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

A) toxicology unit

B) trace evidence unit

C) evidence collection unit

D) biology unit

E) physical science unit

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

A) First Amendment

B) John's Law

C) exclusionary rule

D) Frye standard

E) Miranda warnings

19) 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) jury

B) court clerk

C) trial judge

D) prosecutor

E) expert witness

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20) Which of the following is NOT true? An expert witness must be able to demonstrate:

A) significant experience in a relevant field

B) education in his/her area of expertise

C) skill in trade or profession of interest to the court

D) working knowledge of the subject matter

E) formal degree in forensic science

21) The final evaluator of forensic evidence is the

A) jury

B) prosecutor

C) accused

D) police

E) media

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

A) proper recognition of the evidence

B) guilt of the suspect(s)

C) competent collection of materials

D) completion of the chain of custody documents

E) adequate preservation of samples

23) Which matter is NOT the province of civil litigation? The determination of competency to

A) stand trial for burglary

B) prepare a will

C) sell property

D) purchase a vehicle

E) refuse medical treatment

24) Bite marks would be LEAST likely to be found in cases involving

A) murder

B) arson

C) child abuse

D) sexual abuse

E) assault

25) Forensic odontology refers to the study of

A) pollen

B) rocks

C) teeth

D) drugs

E) bones

26) Which of the following services are typically provided to law enforcement crime laboratories?

A) polygraph

B) pathology

C) psychology

D) criminalistics

E) odontology

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27) Which of the following individuals was not an earlier contributor to the field of forensic toxicology?

A) James Marsh

B) Alphonse Bertillon

C) Mathieu Orifila

D) Carl Wilhelm Scheele

E) Valentin Ross

28) The case of Coppolino v. State highlights issues dealing with

A) the admissibility of the polygraph

B) warrantless searches

C) the evidential value of confessions

D) the acceptability of new scientific tests

E) search and seizure

29) The scientific method requires that scientific evidence be validated by

A) formulating pertinent questions

B) formulating hypotheticals

C) performing experiments

D) All of the above

E) Only A and B

30) The ten sections of The American Academy of Forensic Science include all of the following
 EXCEPT

A) Jurisprudence

B) General

C) Toxicology

D) Arson/Explosives

E) Criminalistics

31) The tendency of the public to believe that every crime scene will yield forensic evidence and their

unrealistic expectations that a prosecutor's case should always be bolstered and supported by forensic evidence is known as

A) Locard's Principle

B) Anthropometry

C) the Scientific Method

D) Jurisprudence

E) the CSI Effect

32) What is the major problem facing the forensic DNA community?

A) contamination of DNA samples by evidence collectors

B) backlog of unanalyzed DNA samples

C) mistrust of DNA profiling results by the public

D) existence of computerized DNA databases

E) lack of recent advancements in DNA technology

33) The wide variation in which services are offered in different crime laboratories is due to

A) the competition among crime laboratories for speed in case processing

B) variations in local laws

C) budgetary and staffing limitations

D) B and C only

E) all of the above