

# Eye Witness Evidence Vocabulary

Complete the worksheet BEFORE we do we do notes in class

1. The ability to identify a concept or problem to isolate its component parts, to organize information for decision making, to establish criteria for evaluation, and to draw appropriate conclusions.

**Scrambled:** Italyainac islksl

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. Deriving the consequences from the facts using a series of logical steps.

**Scrambled:** eduvdciet isgnnreao

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

3. A person who has seen someone or something and can communicate these facts.

**Scrambled:** seeinweyts

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

4. A Statement or assertion of information that can be verified.

**Scrambled:** ctaf

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

5. Relating to the application of scientific knowledge to legal consequences.

**Scrambled:** enfiorsc

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

6. Conclusions drawn from assumptions and known facts.

**Scrambled:** aolcigl

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

7. What a person perceives using his or her senses.

**Scrambled:** voteobnasri

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

8. Personal belief founded on judgment rather than on direct experience or knowledge.

**Scrambled:** nioiopn

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

9. Interpreting information received from the senses

# Eye Witness Evidence

## Learning Objectives:

- ☐ I can define forensics
- ☐ I can make observations of my surroundings
- ☐ I can explain errors in recall



## What is Forensic Science?

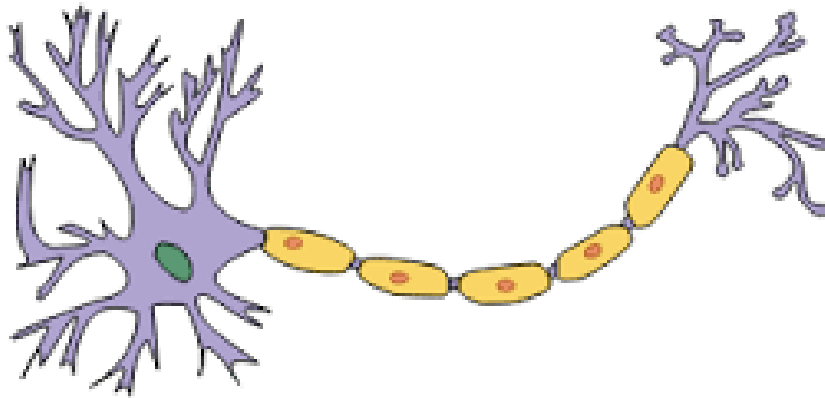
The application of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ and techniques to  
\_\_\_\_\_ matters of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ especially relating to the  
collection, examination, and analysis of  
physical evidence.  
Also called criminalistics

Observations  
are information  
gathered using  
the five senses



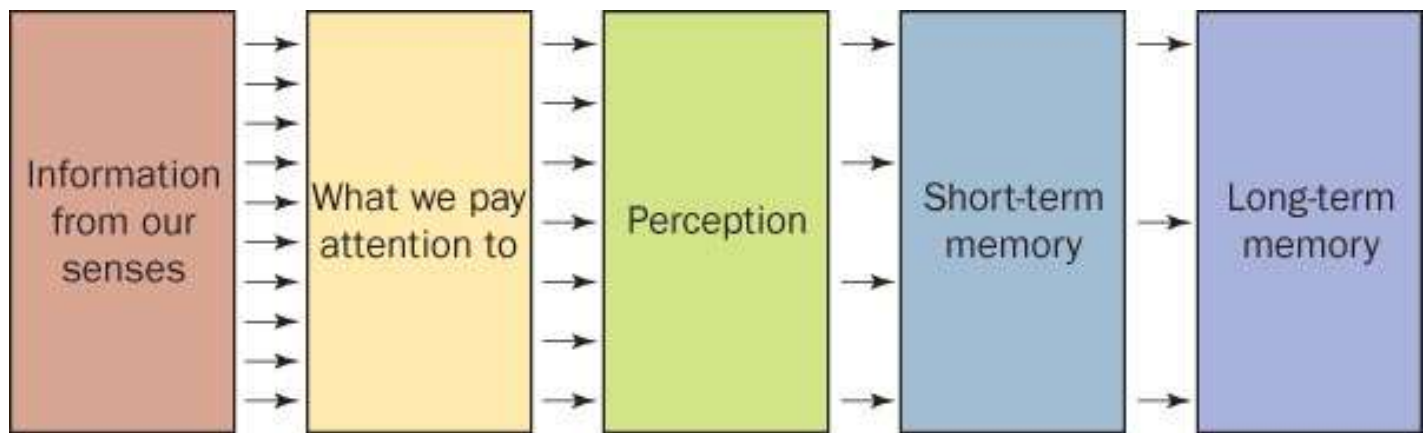
## How is memory stored?

Information is stored in the brain by cells called \_\_\_\_\_



## Why are there errors in recollection?

- At each step in the brains information processing information is \_\_\_\_\_ and/or \_\_\_\_\_.
- Recall is also influenced \_\_\_\_\_ state, personal \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, proximity to \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ around them, and how much \_\_\_\_\_ has \_\_\_\_\_.



## How to be a good Observer?

- 
- Start at one part of a crime scene and run your eyes slowly over every space
  - Look carefully at details of each piece of evidence
  - Do not assume that later on you will be able to remember everything

- 
- Do not pay attention to only what you think is important.
  - On a crime scene you will not know what will turn out to be important.
  - Make a conscious effort to pay attention to all the details in your surroundings

- 
- Look for patterns and make connections
  - More information yields better interpretations
  - Prejudices exist everywhere, eyewitness accounts, your own thinking processes

- 
- Write down and photograph as much information as possible
  - Be aware that memory is faulty
  - Remember that our brains tend to fill in gaps in our perceptions

Complete the worksheet BEFORE we do we do notes in class

[illegible]

- Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

- Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

- Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

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- Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

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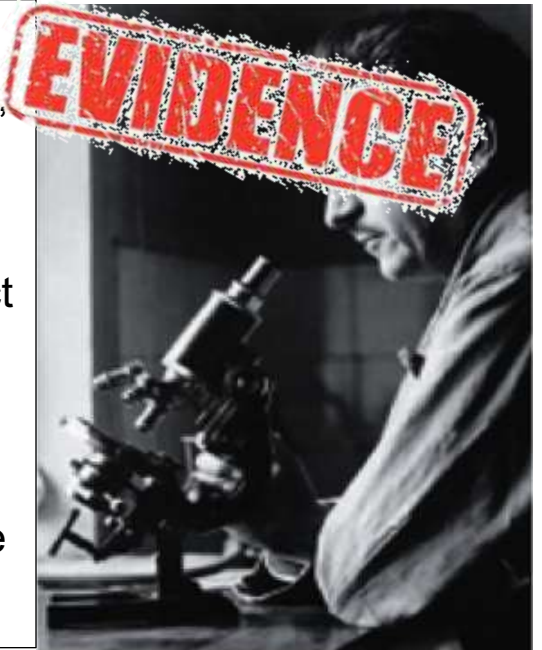
# Physical Evidence

## Learning Objectives:

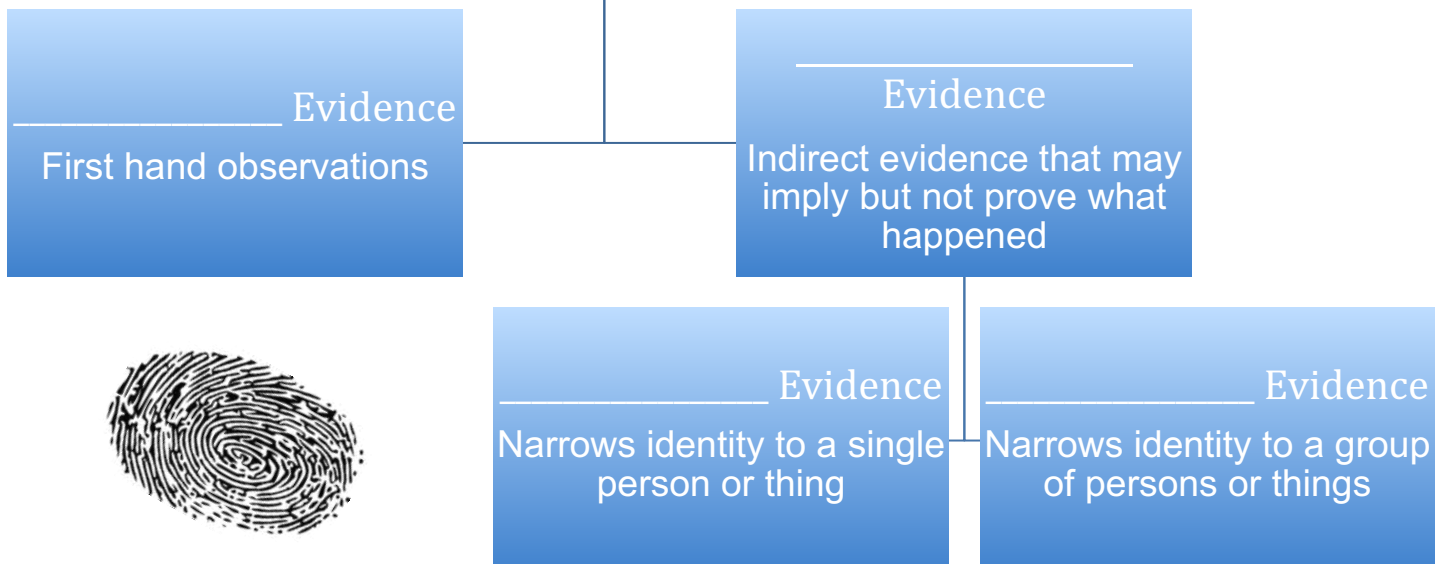
- ☐ I can explain Locard's Principle of Exchange
- ☐ I can classify types of evidence
- ☐ I can follow the seven S's of Crime Scene Investigation

## Locard's Exchange Principle - 1910

- Developed by \_\_\_\_\_, the director of the very \_\_\_\_\_ in existence, located in Lyon, France.
- When a person comes in contact with an object or another person, a cross-\_\_\_\_\_ can occur.
- The *intensity*, *duration*, and *nature* of the entities and contact determine the extent of the transfer.



## Types of Evidence



# Seven S's of Crime Scene Investigation

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_

Responsibility of First Responders  
Assess safety of the people  
Prevent evidence loss or contamination



2. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_

Reliability depends on them not talking to each other

3. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_

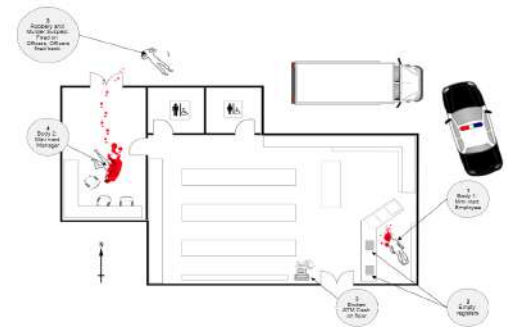
Forensic examiners determine where photos should be taken  
Assign a primary and secondary scene

4. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_

Crime Scene Examiner takes photographs the scene and evidence including scale and location

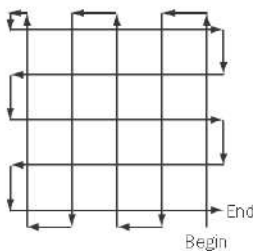
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_

Rough sketch of the crime scene is made  
Include position of body (if any) and any other evidence  
Include other objects in the vicinity  
Later a more accurate computerized sketch is used in court

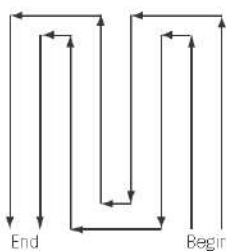


6. \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_

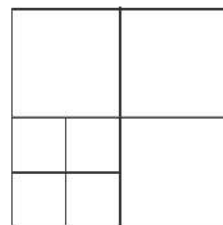
Systematically search the area for evidence.  
May use a grid, linear, quadrant, or spiral pattern  
Mark, photograph, and sketch evidence found



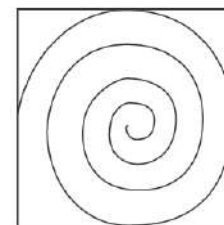
Grid



Linear



Quadrant or Zone



Spiral

7. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Collect, dry, wrap in paper, and store evidence found  
Attach an evidence log and a chain of custody document to the container.



## The 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment

**Copy the 4<sup>th</sup> amendment below.**

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**What does this actually mean?**