

Review Sheet Impressions and Tool Marks

1. Define and give an example of a patent print, latent print and plastic print.

Patent – 2D can see

Latent – invisible 2D

Plastic – 3D

2. What methods are used to make latent prints visible?

Dusting

Electrostatic Dusting

Gel Lifting

Luminol (bloody)

3. What makes shoe individual to a person? How do these occur?

Accidentals - use, wear, rocks, scratches, etc.

4. What does a shoe impression tell you or what information can you learn from shoe prints?

Height, weight, job, hobbies, surface usually walked on

5. How would you make a match between a crime scene print and a suspect print?

Match size, shape, brand tread, and all accidentals

6. What information is available in shoe databases?

Manufacturer, tread pattern

7. How can you tell if you are looking at teeth from an adult or a child? When do wisdom teeth occur?

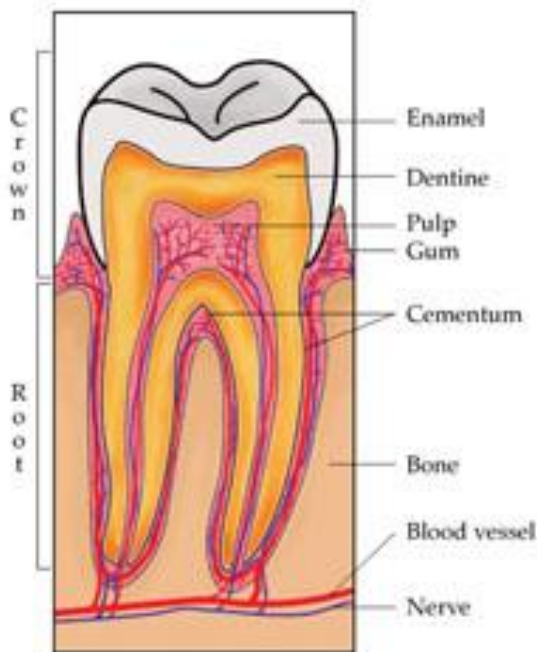
32 vs. 20 teeth

17-21 years

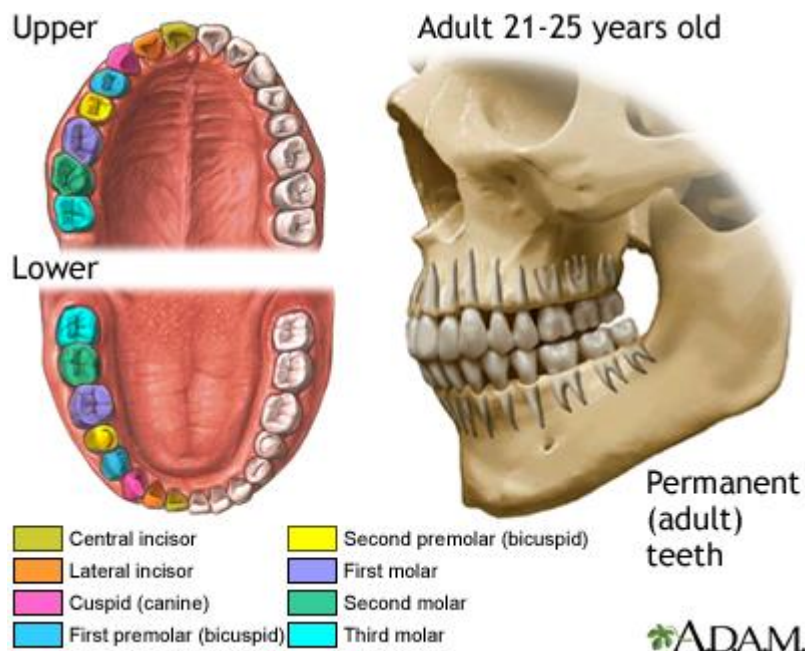
8. What type of light is used to photograph impressions?

oblique

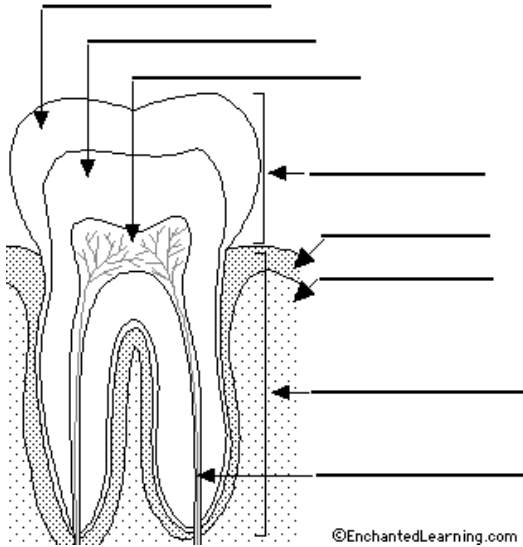
9. Describe the parts of a tooth and what the function of each part is.



10. Name and describe the four different types of teeth. Be able to label them.



11. Describe how an impression of a tool mark is made and give some examples.
Pressed, worn, or cut
12. Describe how each of the following are made and give examples: impression tool marks, abrasion tool marks and cut marks.
Indentation – pressed
Abrasion – grinding or wearing down another surface
Cut – splitting into 2 parts
13. Can saw marks be used to identify a specific saw used? How?
Yes; by the specific pattern they make
14. Can a tool mark match to a tool a person owns be enough to convict them of a crime?
No; someone else could have used their tool
15. Describe how and indentation can be left at a crime scene and what this can tell you.
See #12
16. Describe how an abrasion with tools may occur and give some examples.
See #12
17. Describe how tools made by the same company can be different from each other.
The manufacturing process leaves slightly different marks on each tool; tool becomes more unique as it is used more
18. Describe how tool mark evidence is preserved.
Pictures, casts
19. The unique design of a tire is known as what?
Tread pattern
20. How do you measure track width?
Center of one wheel to the center of the opposite wheel
21. Describe the parts of the tire pattern.
Ridges – elevated regions
Grooves – depressed regions
Tread pattern = whole design
22. Label the parts of the tooth below. **See #9**
23. Describe how tools may be collected and packaged at a crime scene.
Packages in a sealed container, evidence label filled out, chain of custody filled out



©EnchantedLearning.com See #9

Lab Questions:

1. Be able to explain whether or not an impression (shoe, tire, bite mark, tool mark) is a match to a crime scene print.
2. Know how to measure track width and wheelbase.
3. Be able to match a car to a set of tire tracks.
4. How can you differentiate between an adult's and a child's set of teeth? Know the names of each tooth.
5. Be able to use a graph and/or linear equation to determine a person's height from their shoe length or stride length.