

MODULE

Forensic Science

- Produce a scaled drawing of a crime scene.
- Collect and analyze fingerprint evidence.
- Complete a DNA extraction.
- Collect and analyze hair and fiber evidence.
- Analyze a document using handwriting analysis and chromatography.
- Identify a prime suspect using evidence and reasoning.

Session Focus

 Crime Scene Drawing
Fingerprints
Fingerprint Evidence
DNA Extraction
Trace Evidence
Document Analysis
Identifying a Prime Suspect

Dear Parent,

As parents and teachers, we realize it can be hard to get a child to discuss what he or she is learning in school. We hope the information provided on this page will assist you in communicating with your child about what he or she is learning.

Your participation in the learning process is extremely important, as you are your child's best teacher.

For the next few days, your child will be learning about some of the techniques used by crime scene investigators in solving crimes, such as fingerprinting, DNA analysis, and handwriting analysis.

Words students will learn in this Module include:

- chromatography
- chromosome
- deoxyribonucleic acid
- DNA fingerprinting
- evidence
- forensic science
- friction ridge patterns
- gene
- ridge-type minutiae
- trace evidence

Questions for Discussion

During the course of this Module, your child will be assessed on key concepts and activities. You might want to discuss these concepts and activities with your child. He or she will be asked to:

- Explain the Locard exchange principle. (*The Locard* exchange principle states that when objects come into contact with one another, material is exchanged.)
- Explain the relationship among DNA, genes, and chromosomes. (Each chromosome is made of a molecule of DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid. Chromosomes can be divided into segments called genes.)
- Define deductive and inductive reasoning. (Deductive reasoning goes from the general to the specific, while inductive reasoning moves from specific information to general.)

Student:		

Parent:

