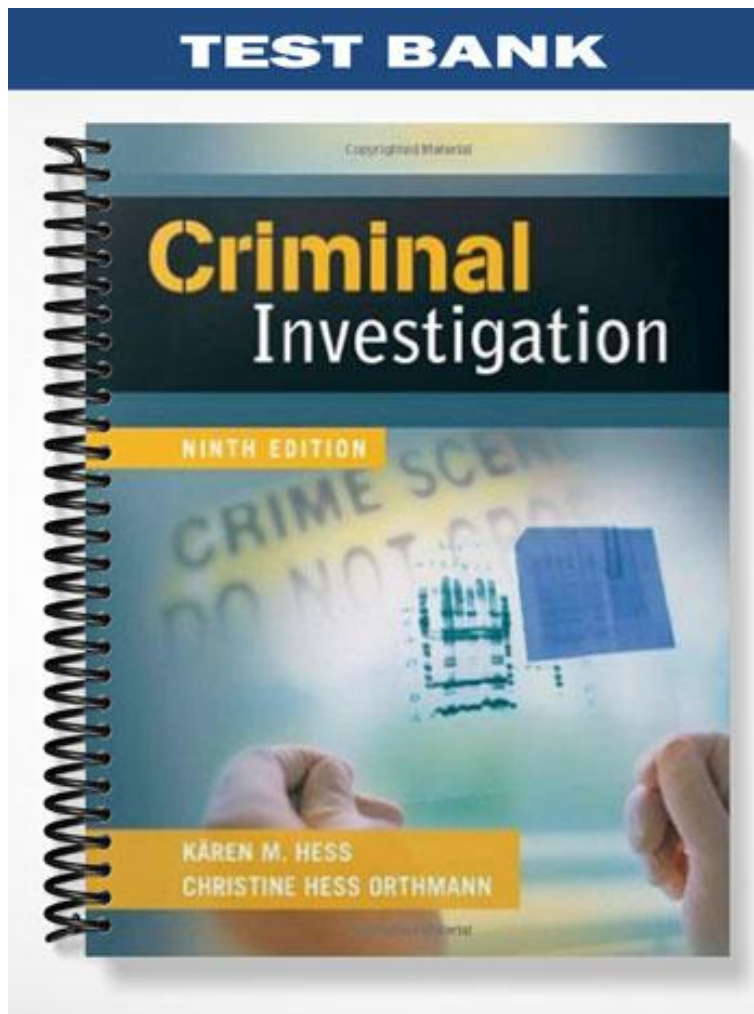


TEST BANK



**Criminal
Investigation**

NINTH EDITION

**KAREN M. HESS
CHRISTINE HESS ORTHMANN**

CHAPTER 2--DOCUMENTING THE CRIME SCENE: NOTE TAKING, PHOTOGRAPHING AND SKETCHING

Student: _____

1. Which are permanent written records of the facts of a case to be used in further investigation, in writing reports, and in prosecuting the case?
 - A. field notes
 - B. tape recordings
 - C. investigative notes
 - D. stenographers notes

2. Record all information that helps to answer the questions of
 - A. Who? What? Which? When? How? and Why?
 - B. Who? What? Where? When? How? and Why?
 - C. Which? When? Why? Where? How many?
 - D. Why? When? and Why or why not?

3. When taking notes the investigator should
 - A. ignore unimportant items.
 - B. write only the important items.
 - C. learn to select key facts and record them in abbreviated form.
 - D. never take notes but always memorize things verbatim and record them later.

4. One of the disadvantages of photographs is that
 - A. they can be taken immediately and thus the crime scene processors have not prepared the scene.
 - B. they are not selective.
 - C. they are not admissible into court.
 - D. they are only allowed in court if black and white.

5. When taking photographs/videotape the investigator should
 - A. take the primary points of concern or interest.
 - B. take only those shots wanted by the prosecutor.
 - C. examine the scene from all sides and take only the sides of the crime scene that show the best view.
 - D. take sufficient photographs and/or videotape to reconstruct the entire scene.

6. Types of investigative photography include
 - A. crime scene and mug shots.
 - B. aerial, night, and laboratory pictures.
 - C. lineup photographs and those related to crime scenes.
 - D. all of the above.
7. Which of the following does a crime scene sketch accomplish?
 - A. accurately portrays the physical facts
 - B. relates to the sequence of events at the scene
 - C. establishes the precise location and relationship of objects and evidence at the scene
 - D. all of these
8. The basic purpose of field notes is to
 - A. show the officer was at the scene.
 - B. show the date and time of the incident.
 - C. record all facts of the incident.
 - D. all of these
9. Where and how notes are to be filed is typically determined by
 - A. officer preference.
 - B. department policy.
 - C. the nature of the case.
 - D. state statute.
10. The amount of notes taken is determined by
 - A. the conditions of each case.
 - B. whether the crime is a felony or not.
 - C. department policy and procedure.
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11. Which plotting method establishes a straight line from one fixed point to another fixed point from which measurements are taken at right angles?
 - A. baseline
 - B. rectangular-coordinate
 - C. triangulation
 - D. cross-projection

12. The photographic technique in which a scene is photographed clockwise, with the first picture showing a specific object on one side of the photograph and the next picture showing the same object on the opposite side of the photograph, is called
- A. scoping.
 - B. cross-projection photography.
 - C. overlapping.
 - D. triangulation.
13. As noted in the description of digital cameras, what type of photographs can increase convictions?
- A. long range
 - B. microscopic
 - C. injuries
 - D. facial shots
14. The basic purpose of crime scene photography is
- A. to support the sketch.
 - B. to record the entire crime scene permanently.
 - C. to show the benefits of color film.
 - D. to shock the conscience of the court and juries.
15. Which of the following is *not* a disadvantage of photographs?
- A. They do not show actual distances.
 - B. They are not selective.
 - C. They may be distorted.
 - D. Photographs are always admissible in court.
16. According to a national video forensics expert, what is the “new DNA for law enforcement?”
- A. fingerprints
 - B. tire tracks
 - C. footprints
 - D. video analysis
17. The main problem with night photography is
- A. lack of color.
 - B. shadows.
 - C. the cost of calling out a photographer.
 - D. proper illumination.

18. Admissible photographs must be
- A. non-inflammatory.
 - B. material.
 - C. relevant.
 - D. all of the preceding.
19. Photographs should be taken:
- A. before officers leave the scene.
 - B. only after the investigators complete a crime scene sketch.
 - C. before tending to emergencies, to show the "true" scene as officers found it.
 - D. before anything is disturbed.
20. Sketch all serious crime and crash scenes
- A. after taking photographs.
 - B. before anything is moved.
 - C. both a and b.
 - D. neither a nor b.
21. Many agencies fail to do this with those tasked with videotaping a crime scene:
- A. provide enough videotape.
 - B. provide adequate training.
 - C. provide adequate supervision.
 - D. provide enough portable power sources.
22. Photographs should be taken in the following order:
- A. specific objects, specific area, general area.
 - B. specific area, general area, specific objects.
 - C. general area, specific area, specific objects
 - D. micro to macro in all cases.
23. This type of photography may be best used for extensive, large scale, outside areas.
- A. flash photography
 - B. aerial photography
 - C. painting with light
 - D. walking flash
24. Evidence not discernible to the naked eye can be detected by
- A. laser-beam photography.
 - B. fluoroscope.
 - C. Mag-Lite®.
 - D. luminol

25. Writing on the back of your photographs to identify them later is referred to as
- A. stacking.
 - B. backing.
 - C. cataloging.
 - D. back-dating.
26. Showing the relationship between evidence on the walls and the floors of a room, by flattening out the walls on the sketch, allowing the viewer to look straight down into the sketch, is best done using
- A. the compass-point method.
 - B. the cross-projection method.
 - C. the rectangular-coordination method.
 - D. the doll-house method.
27. This type of photography is often used to establish the identity of a subject, a location, and in some cases criminal behavior.
- A. surveillance photography
 - B. infra-red photography
 - C. digital photography
 - D. mobile photography
28. Which process would enlarge the evidence to be viewed?
- A. microphotography
 - B. macrophotography
 - C. paleontology
 - D. odontology
29. In which direction should the top of a sketch be oriented?
- A. west
 - B. north
 - C. south
 - D. east
30. Crime scene photographs are
- A. substitutes for sketches.
 - B. substitutes for notes.
 - C. better than sketches.
 - D. none of these.

31. To be admitted as evidence in court, a photograph must be all except one of the following?
- A. competent
 - B. material
 - C. relevant
 - D. replicated
32. Providing proof that the image introduced into evidence is the same image taken at the crime scene is referred to as
- A. redundancy.
 - B. image authentication.
 - C. concrete evidence.
 - D. pictometry.
33. A sketch drawn or personally witnessed by an investigator that accurately portrays a crime scene and that is allowed into evidence is referred to as a
- A. freehand sketch.
 - B. exculpatory sketch.
 - C. admissible sketch.
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34. Images taken at shutter speeds below what speed may appear fine on the LCD but be out of focus when viewed on a larger computer screen or printed?
- A. 5 seconds
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35. The first step in sketching a crime scene is to
- A. outline the area and the crime.
 - B. measure the scene and the evidence.
 - C. place objects of evidence in the sketch.
 - D. observe the scene and plan your actions.
36. A major advance is the ability of computer software to stitch together digital photos of 180 degrees or more to create one 360-degree photo—a panoramic view of a crime scene that is interactive, allowing viewers, including jury members, to walk through it as though they were there. This type of 360-degree photographic view is called
- A. an aerial view.
 - B. an exploded view.
 - C. immersive imaging.
 - D. walkthrough imaging.

37. Which is *not* likely to be on a department's priority list for personnel and budgeting in the immediate future?
- A. digital cameras
 - B. GPS technology
 - C. darkroom facilities
 - D. advanced crime scene or accident reconstruction software
38. According to the *Handbook of Forensic Services*, what should be used when photographing latent prints?
- A. a flash and marker
 - B. a ruler and a pencil
 - C. a tripod and cable release
 - D. a macrolens and a flashlight set at an oblique angle
39. These cameras are specially constructed to take pictures of fingerprints without distortion. They provide their own light through four bulbs, one in each corner. Removing a bulb from any corner provides slanted lighting to show fingerprint ridge detail. They are
- A. tripod cameras.
 - B. fingerprint cameras.
 - C. backlit cameras.
 - D. blacklight cameras.
40. These film cameras, technically referred to as "medium format" cameras, have been used for years, and they provide excellent photographs of a general scene as well as of smaller areas or small pieces of evidence. The ground glass of their lenses permits perfect focusing and shows exactly what portion of the scene will appear in the photograph. The 4" x 5" negative allows enlargement for detailed court presentation. They are usually called
- A. press cameras.
 - B. hooded cameras.
 - C. tripod cameras.
 - D. reverse negative cameras.
41. Which type of camera is more likely to result in convictions?
- A. polaroid
 - B. medium format camera
 - C. snap and shoot camera
 - D. digital camera
42. The purpose of a marker in a photograph is to show
- A. the location of the crime scene.
 - B. the location of the specific object being photographed.
 - C. the camera angle.
 - D. the object's actual size relevant to the marker.

43. What should be photographed first?
- A. the deceased
 - B. weapons
 - C. fragile evidence
 - D. witnesses
44. In using digital cameras in an investigation, the letters “PPI” would mean
- A. police personnel involved.
 - B. police personnel investigation.
 - C. pixels per inch.
 - D. police photography index.
45. Evidence, including photographic evidence, must be kept until
- A. the suspect is convicted.
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 - C. all appeals are concluded.
 - D. the police decide to destroy it.
46. Notes are not admissible in court.
- True False
47. The basic purpose of note-taking is to convict and punish offenders.
- True False
48. A notebook is only a temporary report to record facts and has no real evidentiary value in itself.
- True False
49. The advantages of videos include immediate viewability, accurate representation of a crime scene and evidence, ability to show distance, and sound capability to more fully document what is being seen.
- True False
50. The basic 35mm camera is no longer a valid tool for crime scene photography and has been totally replaced by the digital camera.
- True False
51. Digital cameras have not yet been approved for court use for crime scene photography.
- True False

52. To be admissible in court, photographs must be material, relevant, competent, accurate, free of distortion, and non-inflammatory.
- True False
53. The first rough crime scene sketch is often an extremely important investigative aid.
- True False
54. The existence of computer programs such as Photoshop® has led to a ban on investigators using digital cameras.
- True False
55. Film cameras are more likely to lead to convictions than digital cameras.
- True False
56. Tape recorders are rapidly replacing notebooks in law enforcement note taking.
- True False
57. Note taking should never, under any circumstance, be delayed or postponed.
- True False
58. Checklists are a critical aspect of the law enforcement function, especially when it comes to crime scene photography
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59. If an item of evidence has inadvertently been moved before being photographed, put it back immediately and then resume taking photos.
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60. Ultraviolet-light photography is used to document bite marks, neck strangulation marks, and other impressions left from intentional injuries.
- True False
61. The rough sketch must always be drawn to scale.
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62. If possible when photographing a crime scene, control the surroundings, as cluttered, busy backgrounds in photos are distracting.
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63. Digital photographs can create a virtual scene similar to pictometry.

True False

64. Image authenticity for digital imaging is a major concern for investigators hoping to present digital images in court.

True False

65. One of the ways a crime scene sketch can be used to assist an investigation is to _____ people.

66. _____ is commonly used in outdoor scenes but can also be used indoors. This process of locating evidence or other items uses straight-line measures from two fixed objects.

67. A sketch that is drawn or personally witnessed by an investigator and that accurately portrays a crime scene, and that is introduced as evidence is referred to as an _____ sketch.

68. Mug shots can be used in _____ lineups to help identify suspects.

69. Writing your initials, the date the photo was taken, what the photo depicts, and the direction of north on the back of a photograph is a procedure called _____.

70. The plotting method restricted to square or rectangular areas is the _____ coordinate method.

71. A crime scene sketch contains, among other things, the scale of the sketch, the direction of north, and the name of the person making the sketch. This is referred to as the _____.

72. The technique in which a scene is photographed clockwise, with the first picture showing an object on the right side of the photograph and the next picture showing the same object on the left side of the photograph is called _____.

73. Take _____ shots first because they are the most subject to alteration by weather and security violations.

74. Enhanced surveillance capability can be provided by using _____.

75. When should the investigator start taking notes?

76. What type of items would one photograph in a laboratory?

77. What is immersive imaging?

78. What did a study by the Institute for Forensic Imaging find with regards to conviction rates between film and digital imaging?

79. What are *trip cameras*, and what are they used for?

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50. The basic 35mm camera is no longer a valid tool for crime scene photography and has been totally replaced by the digital camera.
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51. Digital cameras have not yet been approved for court use for crime scene photography.
- FALSE**

52. To be admissible in court, photographs must be material, relevant, competent, accurate, free of distortion, and non-inflammatory.

TRUE

53. The first rough crime scene sketch is often an extremely important investigative aid.

TRUE

54. The existence of computer programs such as Photoshop® has led to a ban on investigators using digital cameras.

FALSE

55. Film cameras are more likely to lead to convictions than digital cameras.

FALSE

56. Tape recorders are rapidly replacing notebooks in law enforcement note taking.

FALSE

57. Note taking should never, under any circumstance, be delayed or postponed.

FALSE

58. Checklists are a critical aspect of the law enforcement function, especially when it comes to crime scene photography

TRUE

59. If an item of evidence has inadvertently been moved before being photographed, put it back immediately and then resume taking photos.

FALSE

60. Ultraviolet-light photography is used to document bite marks, neck strangulation marks, and other impressions left from intentional injuries.

TRUE

61. The rough sketch must always be drawn to scale.

FALSE

62. If possible when photographing a crime scene, control the surroundings, as cluttered, busy backgrounds in photos are distracting.

TRUE

63. Digital photographs can create a virtual scene similar to pictometry.

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66. _____ is commonly used in outdoor scenes but can also be used indoors. This process of locating evidence or other items uses straight-line measures from two fixed objects.

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legend

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overlapping

73. Take _____ shots first because they are the most subject to alteration by weather and security violations.

exterior

74. Enhanced surveillance capability can be provided by using _____.

robots

75. When should the investigator start taking notes?

Start taking notes as soon as possible after receiving a call to respond, and continue recording information as it is received throughout the investigation.

76. What type of items would one photograph in a laboratory?

Not all investigative photography is done in the field. Sometimes objects are photographed in a laboratory with special equipment that is too large, delicate, or expensive to use in the field. For example, infrared film photographs can reveal the contents of unopened envelopes, bloodstains, alterations to documents, variations in types of ink, and residue near where a bullet has passed through clothing. X-ray cameras can detect loaded dice.

Microphotography takes pictures through a microscope and can help identify minute particles of evidence such as hairs or fibers. In contrast, macrophotography enlarges a subject. For example, a fingerprint or a tool mark can be greatly enlarged to show the details of ridges or striations.

77. What is immersive imaging?

Immersive imaging is a type of 360-degree photographic view. Crime Scene Virtual Tour (CSVT) software lets jurors virtually step into a crime scene. The software allows the scene to be viewed from any angle with zoom, pan, tilt, and rotate features. If a witness claims to have been standing at a certain place, an investigator can virtually go there to view that perspective.

78. What did a study by the Institute for Forensic Imaging find with regards to conviction rates between film and digital imaging?

A study by the Institute for Forensic Imaging reveals that digital photography can double the likelihood of conviction, mostly through plea bargains in domestic violence cases.

79. What are *trip cameras*, and what are they used for?

Trip cameras (cameras that set themselves off) are helpful in surveillance.