



CRIME SCENE DO NOT

FORENSIC SCIENCE LESSONS

*A year's worth of editable
PowerPoint and Google Slides
Forensics lessons*

WHAT'S INCLUDED:



39 EDITABLE POWERPOINT LESSONS



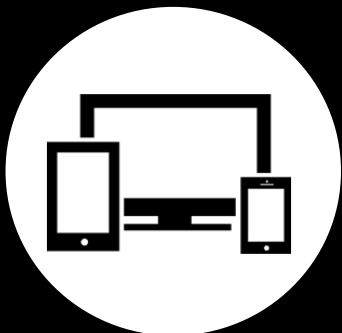
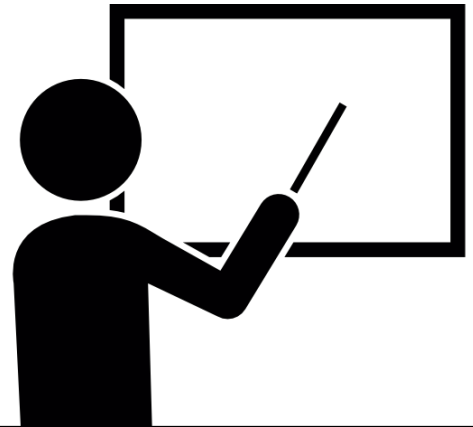
39 EDITABLE GOOGLE SLIDES LESSONS



ACCESS TO RECORDED LESSONS



FITB NOTES FOR EACH LESSON



Lessons include writing prompts, embedded video clips, research/discussion prompts, and more!

Topics Covered:

(Google Slides & PowerPoint)

INTRO TO FORENSICS

- Class syllabus
- Lab safety symbols
- Lab equipment
- The microscope
- Observation skills
- Deductive reasoning
- Evidence collection
- Eyewitness accounts
- The Innocence Project
- Investigative processes
- Types of evidence
- Sketching the crime scene
- Searching the crime scene
- Photographing the crime scene
- From crime scene to court room

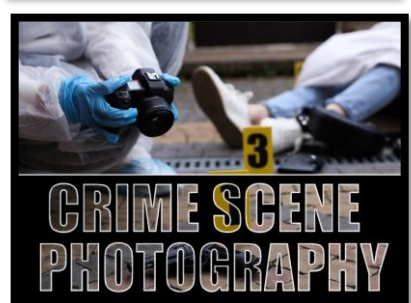
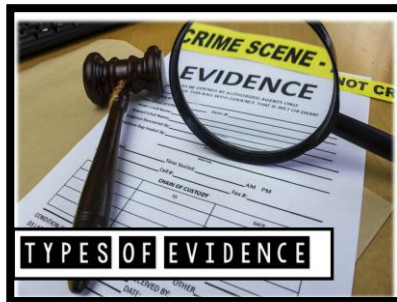
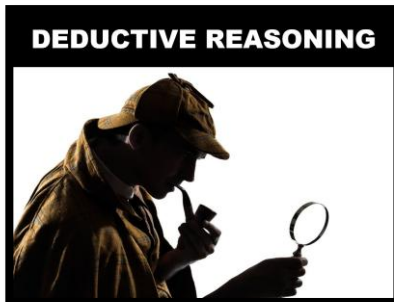
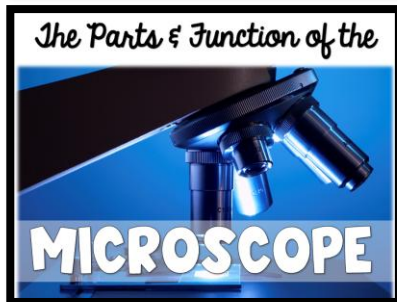
FORENSIC EVIDENCE

- Introduction to hair analysis
- Hair as evidence
- Introduction to fibers
- Fiber analysis in forensics
- Introduction to fingerprinting
- Analyzing fingerprints
- Making prints visible
- Introduction to DNA
- DNA as evidence
- Forensic serology & blood typing
- Blood spatter
- Blood evidence (analysis)
- Ballistics
- Arson

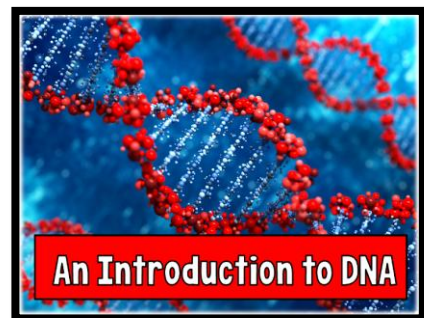
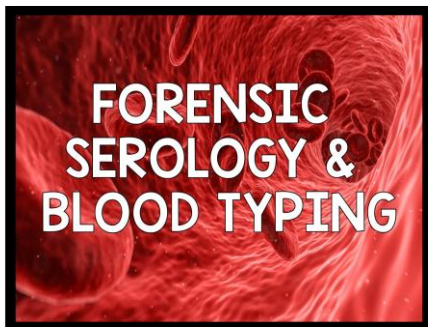
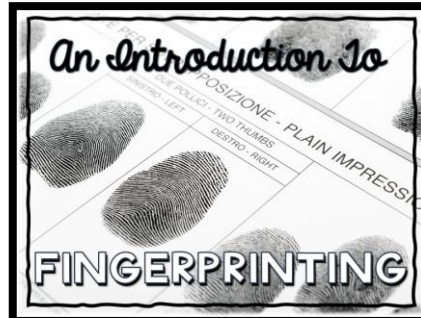
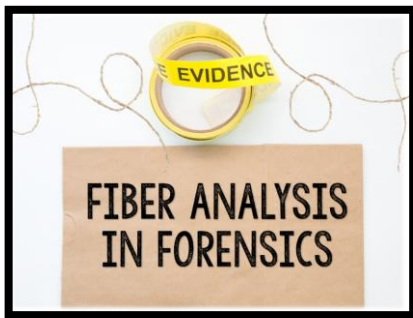
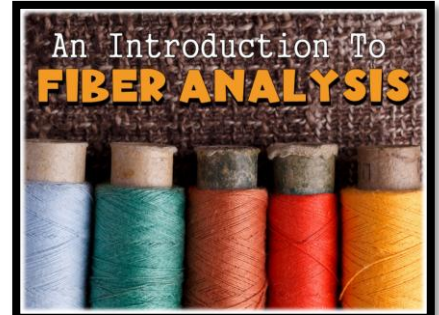
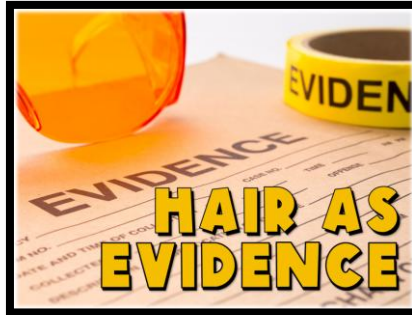
DEATH & THE HUMAN BODY

- Toxicology
- The effect of drugs & alcohol
- Death & the body
- Stages of decomposition
- Time of death
- The autopsy
- Forensic entomology
- Forensic anthropology
- The human skull & pelvis
- Long bones in the body

INTRO TO FORENSICS LESSONS

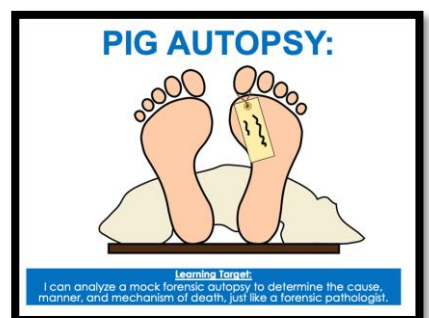
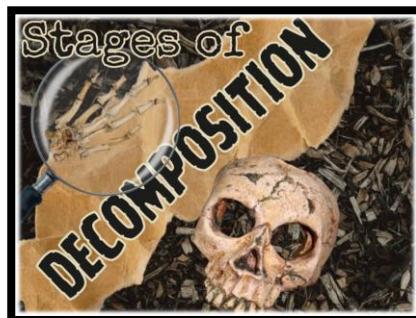
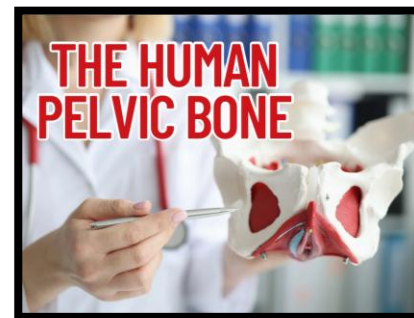
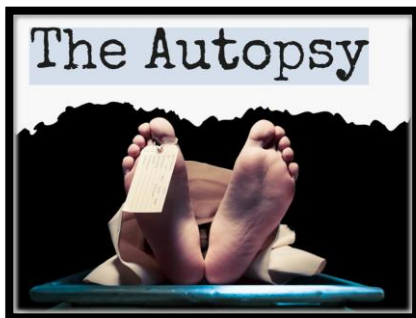
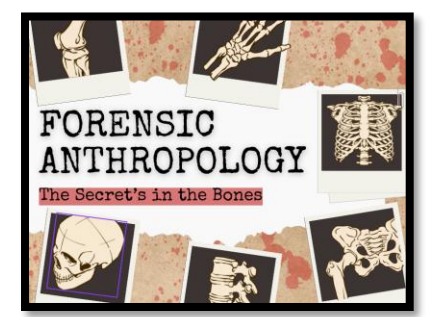
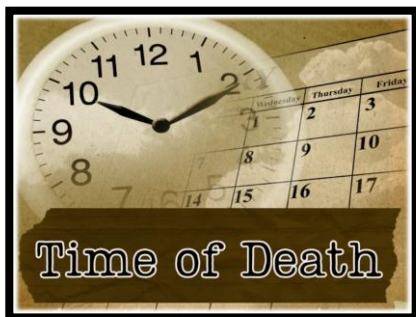
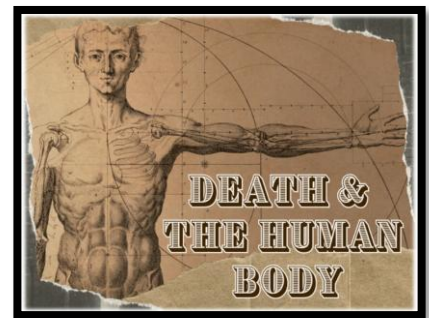
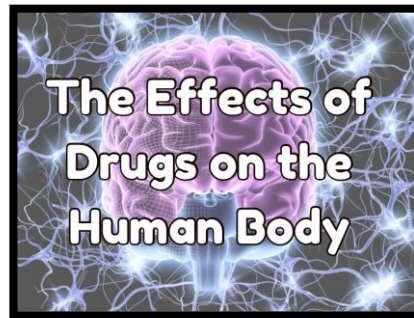
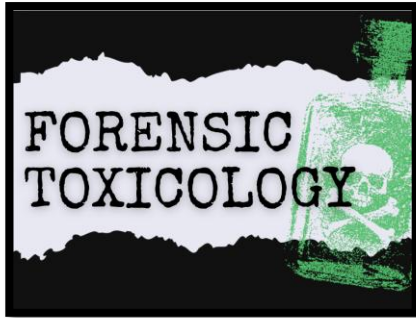


FORENSIC EVIDENCE LESSONS



PowerPoint & Google Slides

DEATH & THE HUMAN BODY LESSONS



EACH LESSON COMES WITH NOTES OPTIONS!

Analyzing Fingerprints

- ☐ Fingerprints remain unchanged during an individual's lifetime. (exceptions: _____)
- ☐ The individuality of a fingerprint is not determined by its classification, but by careful study of its _____ as _____.
- ☐ A _____ ridge patterns and minutiae patterns evidence prints.
- ☐ There are many common minutiae _____ during fingerprint analysis.
- ☐ Fingerprint examiners have many _____ fingerprints _____.

Introduction to Fingerprinting

- ☐ Fingerprints are a reproduction of _____ found on the palm side of the fingers and thumbs (also the palms and soles of the feet).
- ☐ A visual inspection of friction skin reveals a series of lines corresponding to hills (_____) and valleys (_____).
- ☐ The shape and form of the skin ridges are what one sees when we observe a fingerprint.
- ☐ The imprint of a fingerprint consists of natural _____ of the sweat glands that are present in the friction ridge of the skin.
- ☐ These secretions are a mix of _____ and _____.

Sketching the Crime Scene

- Once a crime scene has been photographed (or while it's being photographed), investigators will need to _____ the scene.
- The crime scene sketch is an _____ aid in recording investigative data.
- _____ layout of a location and the _____ scene sketches:
- _____ floor plan _____ type of sketch.
- _____ plane _____ vertical surfaces (like walls)

Forensic Entomology

- ☐ _____ can provide detailed information about time since death (postmortem interval).
 - ☐ Insects are so useful in crime investigation that there is an entire field dedicated to this study (_____).
 - ☐ A forensic entomologist _____ and _____ data about the environmental conditions around a body.
 - ☐ They collect insect evidence from on, above, and below the victim's body and use their knowledge to predict _____.
 - ☐ Within _____ of a death, certain insects arrive to lay their eggs on the warm body: _____
 - Usually in orifices- openings in the body such as nostrils or the anus.
 - ☐ As the corpse decomposes, other kinds of insects arrive: _____, etc.
 - ☐ When insects are found on a body, the current "_____ " of the insect cycle can be a clue to PMI/TSD.
 - ☐ There are 6 stages of a blowfly's life cycle:
1. <8 hours after death—blowfly _____ can be found in the moist, warm areas of a corpse.
 2. Within 23 hours—the eggs become larva (_____)
Note: stage can be determined by the posterior spiracles.
 3. 3-4 days later—the insects are in their 3rd larva stage (_____)
For example, there are 3 posterior spiracles on this maggot. Therefore, it is in the 3rd stage of development.
 4. 6 to 12 days after death—larvae migrate to a dry place and become early _____ - immobile; changes from light brown to dark brown
 5. Several weeks later, the pupa cases will split open and _____ blowflies will emerge.
Newly hatched blowflies will have developed wings.

Introduction to Forensic Toxicology

- ☐ Each year, thousands of people die from _____ related deaths.
 - Ex. Anna Nicole Smith
- ☐ In the case of Anna Nicole Smith, a _____ worked with the pathologist, medical examiner, and coroner to determine COD (cause of death).
- ☐ The role of a toxicologist is to _____ and _____ drugs, alcohol, poisons, and toxins in biological samples (like blood, urine, and tissue).
- ☐ Their work helps determine _____, _____, or _____ use.
- ☐ This is done using state of the art _____ and _____ instruments capable of:
 - detecting small amounts of toxic materials
 - positively identifying them
 - accurately measuring how much is present
- ☐ _____ is the scientific study of the adverse effects of chemicals (including drugs and poisons) on living organisms.
- ☐ In _____ toxicology, this knowledge is applied to legal investigations—often involving death, poisoning, or drug use.
- ☐ There are four disciplines of forensic toxicology:
 - ☐ Postmortem Toxicology
 - Upon autopsy, the toxicologist and pathologist determine if _____ are in the victim's _____ through _____ testing.
 - If the body tests _____ for toxins, the toxicologist must perform further testing to determine the _____ of toxin.
 - Once toxins are identified, a measurement of the _____ present is determined.
 - _____, _____, and _____ are essential, as this information is used in the determination of cause, mechanism, and manner of death.
 - Those determinations are the prerogative of the medical examiner or coroner; however, the toxicologist is a _____ member of the team of experts that assist in that determination.
 - In the case of Whitney Houston, many eyes were on the forensic toxicologist to provide _____ into her unexpected death.

EDITABLE FITB NOTES ARE INCLUDED FOR EACH LESSON.

Note: Due to using purchased clipart, three of the lesson notes are PDF documents and are not editable.