Test Bank for Criminal Investigation 11th Hess

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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. stenographer notes

   ANSWER: c
   POINTS: 1
   REFERENCES: Field Notes: The Basics
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.01 - Explain why notes are important in an investigation.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

2. One of the disadvantages of photographs is that they:
   a. can be taken immediately and thus the crime scene processors have not prepared the scene.
   b. do not show actual distances.
   c. are not admissible into court.
   d. are only allowed in court if black and white.

   ANSWER: b
   POINTS: 1
   REFERENCES: Investigative Photography: An Overview
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.01 - Explain why notes are important in an investigation.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

3. Notes are:
   a. obtaining information.
   b. necessary.
   c. records of what is seen or heard.
   d. measurements of what is seen or heard.

   ANSWER: c
   POINTS: 1
   REFERENCES: Field Notes: The Basics
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.01 - Explain why notes are important in an investigation.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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4. 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. capture the officer's thoughts of the incident.

   ANSWER: c
   POINTS: 1
   REFERENCES: Characteristics of Effective Notes
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.01 - Explain why notes are important in an investigation.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

5. 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.
   d. calls for service.

   ANSWER: a
   POINTS: 1
   REFERENCES: Field Notes: The Basics
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.01 - Explain why notes are important in an investigation.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

6. Record all information that helps answer the questions:
   a. Who? What? Which? When? How? and Why?
   b. Who? What? Where? When? How? and Why?
   c. Which? When? Why? Where? and How many?
   d. Why? When? and Why or why not?

   ANSWER: b
   POINTS: 1
   REFERENCES: Field Notes: The Basics
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.02 - Identify the characteristics of effective notes.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

7. 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.

   ANSWER: c
   POINTS: 1
   REFERENCES: Field Notes: The Basics
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.02 - Identify the characteristics of effective notes.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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8. The *Handbook of Forensic Services* recommends 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.

   ANSWER: d
   POINTS: 1
   REFERENCES: Training in and Using Investigative Photography
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.03 - Summarize the purposes served by crime scene photography.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

9. Which of the following is a disadvantage of photographs?
   a. They do not show actual distances.
   b. They can show relevant information.
   c. They can explain testimony.
   d. Photographs are admissible in court.

   ANSWER: a
   POINTS: 1
   REFERENCES: Investigative Photography: An Overview
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.03 - Summarize the purposes served by crime scene photography.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

10. Crime scene photographs are:
    a. substitutes for sketches.
    b. substitutes for notes.
    c. better than sketches.
    d. effective visual aids.

    ANSWER: d
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Investigative Photography: An Overview
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.03 - Summarize the purposes served by crime scene photography.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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11. Which type of camera is most likely to cause privacy issues?
    a. Polaroid
    b. dash camera
    c. point-and-shoot camera
    d. body camera

    ANSWER: d
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Basic Photographic Equipment
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.04 - Describe the minimum photographic equipment an investigator should have available and be skilled in using.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

12. 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.

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Basic Photographic Equipment
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.04 - Describe the minimum photographic equipment an investigator should have available and be skilled in using.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

13. Those tasked with videotaping a crime scene in many agencies fail to provide:
    a. enough videotape.
    b. adequate training.
    c. adequate supervision.
    d. enough portable power sources.

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Investigative Photography: An Overview
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.04 - Describe the minimum photographic equipment an investigator should have available and be skilled in using.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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14. 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.

    ANSWER: c
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Basic Photographic Equipment
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.04 - Describe the minimum photographic equipment an investigator should have available and be skilled in using.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

15. According to the *Handbook of Forensic Services*, what should be used when photographing latent prints?
    a. flash and marker
    b. ruler and a pencil
    c. tripod and cable release
    d. macrolens and flashlight set at an oblique angle

    ANSWER: c
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Basic Photographic Equipment
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.04 - Describe the minimum photographic equipment an investigator should have available and be skilled in using.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

16. 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.

    ANSWER: d
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Investigative Photography: An Overview
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.05 - Understand what should be photographed at a crime scene and in what sequence.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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17. Photographs should be taken in the following order:
    a. specific objects, specific area, and general area.
    b. specific area, general area, and specific objects.
    c. general area, specific area, and specific objects.
    d. micro to macro in all cases.

    ANSWER: c
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Training in and Using Investigative Photography
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.05 - Understand what should be photographed at a crime scene and in what sequence.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

18. What should be photographed first?
    a. the deceased
    b. weapons
    c. fragile evidence
    d. witnesses

    ANSWER: c
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Training in and Using Investigative Photography
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.05 - Understand what should be photographed at a crime scene and in what sequence.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

19. Surveillance photography is often called:
    a. crime scene photography.
    b. trap photography.
    c. lineup photography.
    d. geographical photography.

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Types of Investigative Photography
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.06 - Identify the various types of photography used in criminal investigations and the circumstances in which they are applied.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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20. The Bertillon identification system includes:
    a. a written description of a person.
    b. a person's complete criminal record.
    c. a photograph.
    d. a written description, complete measurements, and a photograph of a person.

    ANSWER: d
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Types of Investigative Photography
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.06 - Identify the various types of photography used in criminal investigations and the circumstances in which they are applied.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

21. 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.

    ANSWER: c
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Training in and Using Investigative Photography
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.06 - Identify the various types of photography used in criminal investigations and the circumstances in which they are applied.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

22. 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

    ANSWER: d
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Types of Investigative Photography
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.06 - Identify the various types of photography used in criminal investigations and the circumstances in which they are applied.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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23. The main problem with night photography is:
    a. lack of color.
    b. shadows.
    c. the cost of calling out a photographer.
    d. proper illumination.

    ANSWER: d
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Types of Investigative Photography
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.06 - Identify the various types of photography used in criminal investigations and the circumstances in which they are applied.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

24. Which 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

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Types of Investigative Photography
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.06 - Identify the various types of photography used in criminal investigations and the circumstances in which they are applied.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

25. Which type of photography is often used to establish the identity of a subject, a location, and in some cases criminal behavior?
    a. surveillance
    b. infra-red
    c. digital
    d. mobile

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Types of Investigative Photography
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.06 - Identify the various types of photography used in criminal investigations and the circumstances in which they are applied.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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26. Which process would enlarge the evidence to be viewed?
    a. microphotography
    b. macrophotography
    c. paleontology
    d. odontology

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Types of Investigative Photography
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.06 - Identify the various types of photography used in criminal investigations and the circumstances in which they are applied.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

27. Which of the following statements about photographic resolution is true?
    a. Resolution is commonly quantified by pixels.
    b. An image photographed with a high-resolution camera, if printed on a low-resolution printer, will show fine detail clearly.
    c. A megapixel is roughly equivalent to 2,000 dots.
    d. A low-resolution image, if enlarged too much, will not lose quality.

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Training in and Using Investigative Photography
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.06 - Identify the various types of photography used in criminal investigations and the circumstances in which they are applied.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

28. Which type of photograph would best capture the immediate crime scene and the location of objects in the area or room?
    a. long-range shot
    b. medium-range shot
    c. close-range shot
    d. none of these choices

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Training in and Using Investigative Photography
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.06 - Identify the various types of photography used in criminal investigations and the circumstances in which they are applied.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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29. What is a frequent objection when photographs are used in court?
    a. color distortion
    b. image preservation
    c. copy distortion
    d. tampering

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Admissibility of Photographs in Court
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.07 - Explain the specific criteria photographs must meet to be admissible in court.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

30. Admissible photographs must be:
    a. inflammatory.
    b. material.
    c. irrelevant.
    d. extraneous.

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Admissibility of Photographs in Court
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.07 - Explain the specific criteria photographs must meet to be admissible in court.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

31. Providing proof that the image introduced into evidence is the same image taken at the crime scene is referred to as:
    a. redundancy.
    b. authentication.
    c. concrete evidence.
    d. pictometry.

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Admissibility of Photographs in Court
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.07 - Explain the specific criteria photographs must meet to be admissible in court.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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32. 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. freehand.

b. exculpatory.

c. admissible.

d. courtroom.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Admissibility of Sketches and Drawings in Court
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.07 - Explain the specific criteria photographs must meet to be admissible in court.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

33. Sketch all serious crime and crash scenes:

a. after taking photographs.

b. before anything is moved.

c. both after taking photographs and before anything is moved.

d. neither after taking photographs nor before anything is moved.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Crime Scene Sketches: An Overview
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.08 - List the steps involved in making a rough sketch.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

34. 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 which of the following methods?

a. compass-point

b. cross-projection

c. rectangular-coordination

d. doll-house

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Steps in Sketching the Crime Scene
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.08 - List the steps involved in making a rough sketch.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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35. Which of the following does a crime scene sketch accomplish?
    a. accurately portrays the measureable facts
    b. relates to the disarray of events at the scene
    c. establishes the precise location and relationship of objects and evidence at the scene
    d. finds perspective witnesses

    ANSWER: c
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Crime Scene Sketches: An Overview
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.08 - List the steps involved in making a rough sketch.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

36. 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

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Steps in Sketching the Crime Scene
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.08 - List the steps involved in making a rough sketch.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

37. In which direction should the top of a sketch be oriented?
    a. west
    b. north
    c. south
    d. east

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Steps in Sketching the Crime Scene
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.08 - List the steps involved in making a rough sketch.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

38. Digital recorders are rapidly replacing notebooks in law enforcement note taking.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Field Notes: The Basics
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.01 - Explain why notes are important in an investigation.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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39. Note taking should never, under any circumstance, be delayed or postponed.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Field Notes: The Basics
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.01 - Explain why notes are important in an investigation.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

40. The basic purpose of note taking is to convict and punish offenders.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Admissibility of Notes in Court
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.02 - Identify the characteristics of effective notes.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

41. Notes are not admissible in court.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Admissibility of Notes in Court
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.02 - Identify the characteristics of effective notes.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

42. A notebook is only a temporary report to record facts and has no real evidentiary value in itself.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Retaining Notes
    Admissibility of Notes in Court
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.02 - Identify the characteristics of effective notes.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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43. The advantages of videos include accurate representation of a crime scene and evidence and the ability to show distance and sound capability to more fully document what is being seen.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Investigative Photography: An Overview
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.03 - Summarize the purposes served by crime scene photography.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

44. The basic purpose of crime scene photography is to record the entire crime scene permanently.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Investigative Photography: An Overview
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.03 - Summarize the purposes served by crime scene photography.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

45. Photographs and videotapes reproduce the crime scene in detail, primarily for presentation to the media.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Investigative Photography: An Overview
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.03 - Summarize the purposes served by crime scene photography.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

46. Cameras may be stored wherever they are most readily available for use.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Basic Photographic Equipment
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.03 - Summarize the purposes served by crime scene photography.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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47. The purpose of a marker in a photograph is to show the location of the specific object being photographed.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Training in and Using Investigative Photography
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.05 - Understand what should be photographed at a crime scene and in what sequence.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

48. If an item of evidence has inadvertently been moved before being photographed, put it back immediately and then resume taking photos.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Training in and Using Investigative Photography
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.05 - Understand what should be photographed at a crime scene and in what sequence.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

    ANSWER: True
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Training in and Using Investigative Photography
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.05 - Understand what should be photographed at a crime scene and in what sequence.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

50. It is important to take crime scene photographs from eye level.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Training in and Using Investigative Photography
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.05 - Understand what should be photographed at a crime scene and in what sequence.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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51. Microphotography is useful in criminal investigations because it renders bruises and injuries visible long after their actual occurrence.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Types of Investigative Photography
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.06 - Identify the various types of photography used in criminal investigations and the circumstances in which they are applied.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

52. Ultraviolet-light photography is used to document bite marks, neck strangulation marks, and other impressions left from intentional injuries.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Types of Investigative Photography
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.06 - Identify the various types of photography used in criminal investigations and the circumstances in which they are applied.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

53. Digital photographs can create a virtual scene similar to Pictometry.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Types of Investigative Photography
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.06 - Identify the various types of photography used in criminal investigations and the circumstances in which they are applied.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

54. Evidence not discernible to the naked eye can be detected by laser-beam photography.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Types of Investigative Photography
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.06 - Identify the various types of photography used in criminal investigations and the circumstances in which they are applied.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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55. Digital cameras have not yet been approved for court use for crime scene photography.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Admissibility of Photographs in Court
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.07 - Explain the specific criteria photographs must meet to be admissible in court.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

56. To be admissible in court, photographs must be material, relevant, competent, accurate, free of distortion, and noninflammatory.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Admissibility of Photographs in Court
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.07 - Explain the specific criteria photographs must meet to be admissible in court.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

57. An investigator's scene sketch is often an extremely important investigative aid.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: Crime Scene Sketches: An Overview
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.08 - List the steps involved in making a rough sketch.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

58. It is best to include every possible detail in a crime scene sketch.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: The Rough Sketch
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.08 - List the steps involved in making a rough sketch.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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59. The first step in sketching a crime scene is to outline the area and the crime.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Steps in Sketching the Crime Scene
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.08 - List the steps involved in making a rough sketch.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

60. The rough sketch must always be drawn to scale.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Rough Sketch
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.08 - List the steps involved in making a rough sketch.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

61. When rechecking measurements, if an error is made, cross it out, make the correction and_____.

ANSWER: initial
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Characteristics of Effective Notes
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.02 - Identify the characteristics of effective notes.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

62. Specialized cameras such as binocular cameras and trip cameras are helpful in_____.

ANSWER: surveillance
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Basic Photographic Equipment
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.04 - Describe the minimum photographic equipment an investigator should have available and be skilled in using.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

ANSWER: exterior
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Training in and Using Investigative Photography
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.05 - Understand what should be photographed at a crime scene and in what sequence.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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64. 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 _____.

ANSWER: overlapping
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Training in and Using Investigative Photography
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.06 - Identify the various types of photography used in criminal investigations and the circumstances in which they are applied.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

ANSWER: photographic
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Types of Investigative Photography
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.06 - Identify the various types of photography used in criminal investigations and the circumstances in which they are applied.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

66. To overcome defense challenges that a digital image was altered or otherwise tampered with, investigators must rigorously maintain the _____.

ANSWER: chain of custody
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Admissibility of Photographs in Court
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.07 - Explain the specific criteria photographs must meet to be admissible in court.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

ANSWER: interview
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Crime Scene Sketches: An Overview
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.08 - List the steps involved in making a rough sketch.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

68. _____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.

ANSWER: Triangulation
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Steps in Sketching the Crime Scene
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.08 - List the steps involved in making a rough sketch.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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69. The plotting method restricted to square or rectangular areas is the _____coordinate method.

ANSWER: rectangular-
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Steps in Sketching the Crime Scene
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.08 - List the steps involved in making a rough sketch.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

70. 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_____.

ANSWER: legend
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Steps in Sketching the Crime Scene
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.08 - List the steps involved in making a rough sketch.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

71. A sketch that is drawn or personally witnessed by an investigator, that accurately portrays a crime scene, and that is introduced as evidence is referred to as a(n)_____sketch.

ANSWER: admissible
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Admissibility of Sketches and Drawings in Court
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.09 - Describe the requirements for a sketch or a scale drawing to be admissible in court.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

72. What typically determines where and how notes are to be filed?

ANSWER: Department policy usually determines where and how notes are filed.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Field Notes: The Basics
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.01 - Explain why notes are important in an investigation.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

73. When should the investigator start taking notes?

ANSWER: The investigator should start taking notes as soon as possible after receiving a call to respond and continue recording information as it is received throughout the investigation.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Field Notes: The Basics
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.02 - Identify the characteristics of effective notes.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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74. How long does evidence, including photographic evidence, need to be kept?

ANSWER:	Appeals have been granted as long as 20 years after convictions, with the defendant being granted a new trial. Because of this, many officers retain their notes indefinitely.
POINTS:	1
REFERENCES:	Retaining Notes
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	CRIM.HESS.17.02.02 - Identify the characteristics of effective notes.
KEYWORDS:	Bloom's: Apply

75. What are some of the advantages of videos?

ANSWER:	Some advantages of videos are: They accurately represent the crime scene and evidence; they are able to show distance more clearly than photos; and they have sound capability to more fully document what is being seen.
POINTS:	1
REFERENCES:	Investigative Photography: An Overview
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	CRIM.HESS.17.02.03 - Summarize the purposes served by crime scene photography.
KEYWORDS:	Bloom's: Apply

76. What are some of the disadvantages of videos?

ANSWER:	A disadvantage of videos is that many people mistakenly believe that no training in videotaping is necessary. Some common mistakes include shooting without planning ahead, shooting too much, poor focusing, zooming too much, jerky camera movements, including unintentional audio, and failing to use a tripod. These errors can lead to poor video quality and a diminished value in the video's documentation of the crime scene.
POINTS:	1
REFERENCES:	Investigative Photography: An Overview
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	CRIM.HESS.17.02.03 - Summarize the purposes served by crime scene photography.
KEYWORDS:	Bloom's: Apply

77. What is immersive imaging?

ANSWER:	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.
POINTS:	1
REFERENCES:	Basic Photographic Equipment
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	CRIM.HESS.17.02.04 - Describe the minimum photographic equipment an investigator should have available and be skilled in using.
KEYWORDS:	Bloom's: Apply

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78. What kind of camera is useful for photographing trace evidence such as bloodstains and tool marks?

ANSWER: Fingerprint cameras are specially constructed to take pictures of fingerprints without distortion. This camera can also photograph trace evidence such as bloodstains and tool marks.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Basic Photographic Equipment

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.04 - Describe the minimum photographic equipment an investigator should have available and be skilled in using.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

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

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

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Basic Photographic Equipment

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.04 - Describe the minimum photographic equipment an investigator should have available and be skilled in using.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

80. Imagine you are at the scene of a homicide. The victim was murdered on the sidewalk in front of a public building on a busy street. Briefly record the photographs you need to take and in what order they should be taken.

ANSWER: First, photograph the general area. This would include the street scene, the sidewalk, the front of the building, and any other general areas in the vicinity of the crime scene. Then photograph specific areas, which would include the placement of the body, from all views. Specific areas might also include the entrance to the building, if the victim was shot going into or coming out of the building, or a nearby parked car, if the victim was getting out of or into the car. Finally, photograph specific objects of evidence such as the weapon, any bullet casing or shells, blood stains or spatter, articles of clothing, or any other type of physical evidence. Exterior shots should be taken first because they are the most subject to alteration by weather and security violations.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Training in and Using Investigative Photography

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.05 - Understand what should be photographed at a crime scene and in what sequence.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

81. When would it be appropriate to use surveillance photography?

ANSWER: Surveillance photography establishes the identity of a subject or records criminal behavior without the photographer's presence being known to the subject. The photographs or video can help identify a suspect's associates, destroy an alibi, plan a raid, or develop a surveillance plan. With a well-thought-out plan, surveillance tapes can potentially be a "real force multiplier for law enforcement agencies of any size."

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Types of Investigative Photography

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.06 - Identify the various types of photography used in criminal investigations and the circumstances in which they are applied.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

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

ANSWER: 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.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Types of Investigative Photography

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.06 - Identify the various types of photography used in criminal investigations and the circumstances in which they are applied.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

83. Explain what conditions a photograph needs to satisfy in order to be admitted as evidence in court.

ANSWER: Photographs must be material, relevant, competent, accurate, free of distortion, and noninflammatory to be admissible in court.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Admissibility of Photographs in Court

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.07 - Explain the specific criteria photographs must meet to be admissible in court.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

84. Imagine you are at the scene of a car accident involving two vehicles and a pedestrian. What evidence would you sketch?

ANSWER: All crash scenes should be sketched after photographs are taken and before anything is moved. Sketch the entire scene, the objects, and the evidence. For a car accident with two vehicles and a pedestrian, a sketch should include the following, at a minimum: placement of the vehicles, the pedestrian, the stop light or stop sign, the lanes and direction of traffic, any obstacles (visual or physical) in the area, and all permanent fixtures such as buildings, benches, planters, etc.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Rough Sketch

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.08 - List the steps involved in making a rough sketch.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

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85. Briefly outline the six steps in making a sketch of a crime scene.

ANSWER: To sketch a crime scene, the six steps are:

- observe and plan
- measure distances and outline the area
- plot objects and evidence within the outline
- take notes and record details
- identify the sketch with a legend and a scale
- reassess the sketch.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Steps in Sketching the Crime Scene

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.08 - List the steps involved in making a rough sketch.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

86. When creating a scale drawing of a crime scene, what does an officer need to consider in order for the drawing to be admissible in court?

ANSWER: An admissible sketch is drawn or personally witnessed by an investigator and accurately portrays a crime scene. A scale drawing also is admissible if the investigating officer drew it or approved it after it was drawn and if it accurately represents the rough sketch. The rough sketch must remain available as evidence.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Admissibility of Sketches and Drawings in Court

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.02.09 - Describe the requirements for a sketch or a scale drawing to be admissible in court.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

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