

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**11 and 12 Study Guide**

1. A criminal investigation is the process of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ to determine  
what happens in who is responsible.
2. Criminal investigation is a reconstructive process that uses deductive reasoning, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Based on specific pieces of evidence, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Investigators need to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ to support the prosecutors' case. All the issues in a dispute must be \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The more evidence and investigation yields, the stronger \_\_\_\_\_.  
Equally important, however, is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Criminalistics refers to \_\_\_\_\_ (minor details)  
of physical evidence.
7. A criminalist (AKA crime scene technician, examiner or investigator) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ in investigations  
of crime and suspected criminals.
8. Criminalistics is a branch of forensic science, which is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
9. Forensic science involves applying \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
10. Thus, forensic science \_\_\_\_\_, including  
pathology, entomology, odontology, anthropology, photography, serology, toxicology, and the list goes on and on.
11. The first determination of the criminal investigation is whether \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
12. Crimes and their penalties are established and defined by state and Federal statutes and local ordinances.

An act \_\_\_\_\_, no matter how wrong it may seem.

13. Crimes fall into two general categories, \_\_\_\_\_, depending on the severity of an act and its recommended punishment.

14. Statutes and ordinances list specific conditions, called \_\_\_\_\_ that must occur for an act to \_\_\_\_\_.

15. Many crimes have is an element criminal intent, that is, \_\_\_\_\_.

16. In addition to proving a crime has been committed, investigators \_\_\_\_\_.

17. Investigation is often aided by knowing how criminals usually operate, that is, their \_\_\_\_\_.

18. MO information can provide clues in numerous cases. Suspects should never be eliminated simply because \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **Goals of criminal investigations pg7**

19. The goals of criminal investigation are to:

Determine whether \_\_\_\_\_

Legally obtain \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

20. While committing crimes, people might make mistakes. They almost always leave some type of evidence.

More often, however, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ fingerprints, small particles of glass order, a faint footprint, body hairs or clothing fibers.

21. Investigators learn to recognize when cases are solvable, \_\_\_\_\_

(avenues bearing clues or potential sources of information relevant to solving the crime) \_\_\_\_\_.

22. A successful investigation is one in which:

A logical \_\_\_\_\_

All physical evidence \_\_\_\_\_

All witnesses \_\_\_\_\_

All suspects are \_\_\_\_\_

All leads are \_\_\_\_\_

All details of the case are \_\_\_\_\_

23. \_\_\_\_\_ is more important than obtaining a conviction or closing a case.

**Basic functions**

24. Police investigations involve \_\_\_\_\_, and

exceptionally \_\_\_\_\_, considerable training in the classroom and the field, an unusual ability to obtain information from diverse types of

personalities under adverse circumstances and endless \_\_\_\_\_.

25. Investigators perform the following functions:

Provide \_\_\_\_\_

Secure the \_\_\_\_\_

Photograph, videotape and \_\_\_\_\_

Take \_\_\_\_\_

Search for, obtaining and \_\_\_\_\_

Obtain information from \_\_\_\_\_

Identify \_\_\_\_\_

Conduct raids, surveillance, stakeouts and \_\_\_\_\_

Testify \_\_\_\_\_

**Characteristics of an effective investigator**

26. A good investigator is \_\_\_\_\_.

27. Investigators must absorb training and \_\_\_\_\_.

28. Effective investigators:

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29. There also \_\_\_\_\_, that is, skilled in interacting across gender, ethnic, generational, social and political group lines.

30. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an action, an event, a circumstance or an actual thing done.

31. In contrast, in inference is a \_\_\_\_\_ may be deduced (deductive reasoning).

32. An opinion is \_\_\_\_\_.

33. This is known as \_\_\_\_\_, going from generalization and establishing it by gathering specific facts. (recall that criminal investigation is a reconstructive process that uses deductive reasoning.) Often both types of reasoning are required in an investigation.

34. Although investigators must draw inferences and form theories, they must also remain \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Psychological Characteristics**

37. Effective \_\_\_\_\_ are mostly well balanced, detached, inquisitive, suspecting, discerning, self disciplined and persevering.

38. Investigation is highly stressful and involves many decisions. Therefore it requires \_\_\_\_\_.

39. Although remaining detached and objective, effective investigators are intimately involved every aspect of the case. They do not accept things at face value; rather, \_\_\_\_\_.

40. The ability to distinguish \_\_\_\_\_

and the \_\_\_\_\_ is a hallmark of an effective investigator.

41. In addition, investigators must be self-disciplined and \_\_\_\_\_.

42. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are often the key to successful investigation.

43. Although some deny the existence or worth of intuition, hundreds of experienced investigators attest to its value. Intuition is a \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_. It is the urge to precede with no apparent valid reason,

### **An Overview of the Investigative Process pg12**

44. A criminal investigation is usually initiated by \_\_\_\_\_.

45. However the incident becomes known to the police, this reporting of a crime sets the investigative wheels

in motion and is \_\_\_\_\_.

46. First officer who responds is in charge until relieved by another officer. The initial response is usually by a

\_\_\_\_\_.

47. The initial response is crucial to the success of investigation. Although it is popularly believed that cases are won or lost in court, more cases actually are \_\_\_\_\_.

### **The Initial Response**

48. It is important to arrive at a crime scene rapidly because:

The suspect may \_\_\_\_\_

Injured persons may \_\_\_\_\_

Witnesses \_\_\_\_\_

A dying person may have a \_\_\_\_\_

Weather conditions may \_\_\_\_\_

Someone may \_\_\_\_\_

49. The responding officers precede to the scene \_\_\_\_\_.

50. An immediate response may be crucial because, even if no immediate arrest is made, the amount of information that can be obtained is \_\_\_\_\_.

### **The Point of Arrival pg14**

51. Regardless of the situation, the officers must take charge immediately and form a plan for proceeding. The actions the first responders take at the crime scene can determine \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

52. People of the crime scene are usually excited, apprehensive and perplexed. Therefore, officers must be

flexible and understanding. \_\_\_\_\_ are essential because the greatest potential for solving the case lies with those present at the scene, even though many details of the crime may not be known to stage.

53. More decision are made in less time at the point of arrival than at any other stage in the investigation, and

this is when officers \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Setting Priorities**

54. The priorities are handle \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

55. Good judgment and the number of officers available dictate what should occur first if \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

56. Responding to emergency situations causes \_\_\_\_\_ At the same time, officers must plan their approach.

57. Officers should also attempt to think like a suspect. They should decide \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

58. \_\_\_\_\_ is essential. The situation must be carefully assessed because each incident is different and requires \_\_\_\_\_.

59. The suspect at the scene should be \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, and depending on circumstances.

60. Before any in custody interrogation, an officer must \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

61. If the suspect is just left the scene, immediate action is required. If the information is provided early enough, other \_\_\_\_\_.

62. If a suspect has recently left the scene, officers obtain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. The information is dispatched to headquarters immediately.

63. Emergency first aid to victims, witnesses, and suspects is often a top priority of arriving officers. Officers should call for \_\_\_\_\_.

64. If the injured person is a suspect, the police officer almost always \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

65. A body at the crime scene may immediately become the center of attention, and even a \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

66. If the victim is obviously dead, the body should be \_\_\_\_\_  
and \_\_\_\_\_.

67. Preserving the scene is most important because it may later yield clues about \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

### **Protecting the Crime Scene**

68. Securing the crime scene is \_\_\_\_\_ of the first officers to arrive.

69. The critical importance of securing the crime scene is better understood when one considers \_\_\_\_\_, a basic forensic theory, holding that objects that come in contact with each other \_\_\_\_\_.

70. \_\_\_\_\_ can be as simple as locking the door to a room or building, or it can involve roping off a large area outdoors.

71. A guard should be \_\_\_\_\_.

72. Ironically, police officers with no assigned responsibilities at the scene are \_\_\_\_\_.

73. All necessary measures to secure the crime scene must be taken, including locking, roping, barricading and guarding \_\_\_\_\_.

74. Evidence should be protected from destruction or alteration from the elements by being \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **Conducting the Preliminary Investigation**

75. After all the murder scene matters have been handled and the crime scene secured, \_\_\_\_\_.

76. Responsibilities during the preliminary investigation include:

Questioning \_\_\_\_\_

Conducting a \_\_\_\_\_

Measuring, photographing, videotaping and sketching \_\_\_\_\_.

Identifying, collecting, examining, and processing \_\_\_\_\_

Recording all \_\_\_\_\_

In simple cases, one officer may perform all these procedures; and complex cases, \_\_\_\_\_.

77. Everything \_\_\_\_\_ is recorded with photographs, videotape, sketches and complete, accurate notes.

78. \_\_\_\_\_ about what happened by people present are called res gestae ("things done") statements.

79. Res gestae statements are generally an exception to the hearsay rule because they are usually very closely related to \_\_\_\_\_.

80. As soon as possible during the preliminary investigation, it is necessary to \_\_\_\_\_

81. Determining whether a crime has been committed involves knowing the elements of each major offense and the evidence that supports them and ascertaining whether they are present. Officers also try to determine \_\_\_\_\_

82. Determining when the event occurred is critical for \_\_\_\_\_

83. In complex cases involving many officers, \_\_\_\_\_ may be setup where information about the crime is gathered and reviewed.

84. A close, almost symbiotic relationship exists between the police and the news media. The media serve the public's right to know within legal and reasonable standards, or right protected \_\_\_\_\_.

85. Media access to police information is neither comprehensive nor absolute. In general, the media have no right to enter \_\_\_\_\_.

86. Only facts, \_\_\_\_\_, should be given to reporters.

87. Patrol officers should \_\_\_\_\_ including presenting it to the prosecutor, even if it means taking a case beyond the end of the watch. Important benefits of this follow through include the follow:

Patrol officers \_\_\_\_\_

Initial effort increases because officers know \_\_\_\_\_

Follow-up is timelier, resulting in \_\_\_\_\_

Job satisfaction \_\_\_\_\_

When patrol officers know how to conduct an investigation, the department has \_\_\_\_\_

88. Whether patrol officers or detectives investigate a case, \_\_\_\_\_ become involved in many instances



### Crime Scene Investigators

89. A crime scene investigator (CSI) is a specialist in \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ found in the crime scene and transported to the lab for forensic evaluation;  
 attends and documents autopsies; and writes reports and testifies in court about the evidence.

90. The public is become familiar with how CSIs operate through the popular television series "CSI: Crime  
 Scene Investigation". The challenges of the \_\_\_\_\_ for investigators in  
 forensic experts alike will being brought to life in America's courtrooms.

91. The \_\_\_\_\_ to the job of CSI can be seen in  
 some colleges offering a degree in crime scene technology.

### The Follow-up Investigation

92. Despite a thorough preliminary investigation, many cases requiring follow-up investigation. A need for a  
 follow-up investigation does \_\_\_\_\_ on those who  
 conducted the preliminary investigation.

93. The \_\_\_\_\_ builds on what was learned during  
 the preliminary investigation.

### Computer Aided Investigation

94. Computers have significantly affected police operation one of the biggest advances came in 1994 when  
 William Bratton implemented the \_\_\_\_\_.

95. Compstat is a goal oriented, information driven management process that stresses both operational strategy  
 and managerial accountability. Its goal is \_\_\_\_\_.

96. The Compstat process consist of four components:

Collection and \_\_\_\_\_

Development of a \_\_\_\_\_

Follow up and \_\_\_\_\_

97. \_\_\_\_\_ can also help investigators efficiently access existing information such as  
 fingerprint records and DNA tests, record new information and stored compactly or instant transmission anywhere, analyze  
 the information for patterns (mapping), link crimes and criminals, manipulate digital representations to enhance the images  
 and recreate and visually track a series of events.

98. The ability to share data across jurisdictional lines as one of \_\_\_\_\_

99. Using crime mapping, spreadsheet software and advanced data analysis, crime analysis units have  
 \_\_\_\_\_.

100. Crime mapping changes the focus from \_\_\_\_\_, the hot spots, where most crimes occur.

101. Geographic information systems (GIS) and geographic profiling are \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

102. In addition to a location, computer programs can help investigators uncover \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

103. Data collected during criminal investigations can be extremely valuable to the problem oriented policing

that many departments are adopting. Investigators can \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ rather than isolated incidents.

104. Productivity has been of interest in the police field for some time. A screening process to \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ can often increase productivity.

#### **The Investigative Function: the Responsibility of All Police Personnel**

105. The first detective bureaus in the United States were established in \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

106. Investigation became specialized because of:

The need to know about \_\_\_\_\_

The amount of training necessary for learning and developing \_\_\_\_\_

The frequency with which investigators had to leave their \_\_\_\_\_

Patrol forces \_\_\_\_\_

A general administrative philosophy that supported \_\_\_\_\_ and therefore solving more crimes

107. The ultimate responsibility for solving crimes lies with all police personnel. It must be a \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

108. All levels of police administration and operations contribute \_\_\_\_\_.

109. In addition, most police officers \_\_\_\_\_, even though the matters they investigate may not involve crimes.