

DNA EVIDENCE IDENTIFICATION, COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION

MODULE 5: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Instruction: Read carefully and circle the correct answer

1. How are elimination or reference samples used with DNA evidence?
 - A. To demonstrate the probable cause needed for a warrant
 - B. To determine when the evidence was left at the crime scene
 - C. To determine if the evidence came from the suspect or another person
 - D. All of the above

2. Who would be potential sources for elimination or reference samples for DNA evidence?
 - A. Detectives, EMS personnel and dispatchers
 - B. All family and friends of victim
 - C. Anyone who had lawful access to the crime scene
 - D. None of the above

3. The best sanitation method for evidence collection equipment is
 - A. Use dishwashing liquid then air dry outside
 - B. Clean equipment with tap water, spray with disinfectant
 - C. Clean with a solution of bleach and water (1:10), rinse thoroughly
 - D. None of the above

4. CODIS is an electronic database that contains DNA profiles of
 - A. Individuals who are convicted of certain crimes and DNA profiles from unsolved crimes
 - B. Victims of certain crimes such as sexual assault and homicides
 - C. Suspects of any crimes
 - D. None of the above

5. What is the proper procedure for collecting dried evidence from a porous surface
 - A. Collect the stained area and package in paper
 - B. Collect a portion of the unstained area as a control sample
 - C. Package all the samples together
 - D. All of the above

6. In a sexual assault case, who would be a potential source of elimination or reference samples
 - A. Victims recent consensual partners
 - B. Victim
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of the above

7. DNA evidence can
 - A. Be destroyed by environmental factors
 - B. Be used to determine the time the suspect was at a crime scene
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of the above

8. How is DNA evidence similar to fingerprints when used in suspect identification
 - A. The methods of latent fingerprint recovery is the same way to collect DNA
 - B. 90% of all features must match for positive identification
 - C. Evidence from the crime scene is compared to a known sample
 - D. None of the above

9. What is the proper procedure for collecting thick dried evidence from non-absorbent surfaces
 - A. Submit entire item if possible
 - B. Use a sterile, disposable scalpel to scrape stain
 - C. Sample should be collected into a proper paper container
 - D. All of the above

10. What type of collection implements most reduce the likelihood of contamination
 - A. Re-usable implements that have been cleaned
 - B. Disposable implements that have been cleaned
 - C. Disposable or sterile single use implements
 - D. All of the above

11. How can DNA evidence be contaminated or compromised
 - A. DNA evidence has been exposed to environmental factors that cause deterioration
 - B. DNA from another source is mixed with DNA relevant to case
 - C. DNA is collected and stored improperly
 - D. All of the above

12. When collecting organs or bones with tissue attached

- A. Use gloves when collecting evidence
- B. Evidence still connected should stay together
- C. Evidence should be kept cool
- D. All of the above

13. When collecting fingernail scrapings

- A. The pointed end of the toothpick is used
- B. The rounded end of the toothpick is used
- C. Scrapings from both hands are placed in single paper container
- D. A separate toothpick is used for each finger

14. DNA is

- A. Different from cell to cell in a person
- B. The fundamental building block for an individual's genetic makeup
- C. The only material that can be used in court to identify a suspect
- D. None of the above

15. What is the purpose of maintaining a chain of custody for evidence

- A. To establish a list of people who entered the crime scene
- B. To show that correct protocol was followed
- C. To establish identities of people who have possession of the evidence
- D. To determine correct storage procedures

16. What type of evidence should be collected first

- A. Fragile
- B. Wet
- C. Dry
- D. Porous

17. Why is it important to secure a place for temporary storage at a crime scene

- A. It will help prevent contamination of DNA evidence
- B. It will help in maintaining the chain of custody
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

18. What is the proper procedure for collecting wet evidence from a non-absorbent surface

- A. Use a scalpel to scrape stain into a paper bag
- B. Use a new sterile swab and air dry
- C. Use saliva to moisten swab
- D. Package wet evidence into a plastic bag

19. To minimize cross contamination, what actions must you take at a crime scene

- A. Use new gloves for each piece of evidence
- B. Minimize contact with evidence
- C. Use new or clean re-usable instruments when collecting evidence
- D. All of the above

20. How does CODIS aid in criminal investigations

- A. Identify a suspect when no prior suspect existed
- B. Link one crime to another crime scene
- C. Eliminate potential suspects from a crime scene
- D. All of the above