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| 1. A fact is a statement or information that can be verified.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 2. What we perceive about persons depends, in part, on their mannerisms and gestures.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 3. Through our senses of sight, taste, hearing, smell, and touch, we gather information every single moment about what is around us.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 4. Our emotional state influences our ability to see and hear what is happening around us.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 5. The first task of forensic scientists is to find, examine, and evaluate evidence from a crime scene.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 6. One of the most important tools of the forensic investigator is the ability to:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | observe, interpret and report observations clearly. | |  | b. | observe assumptions clearly. | |  | c. | report assumptions clearly. | |  | d. | None of these choices. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 7. Perception:   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | is faulty. | b. | is not always accurate. | |  | c. | does not always reflect reality. | d. | All of these choices. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 8. Criminal investigations depend on the observation skills of all involved.  Those involved include:   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | police investigators. | b. | forensic scientists. | |  | c. | witnesses. | d. | All of these choices. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 9. The Innocence Project at the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law was created by Barry C. Scheck and Peter J. Neufeld in 1992.  Its purpose was to reexamine post-conviction cases (individuals convicted and in prison) using:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | DNA evidence to provide conclusive proof of innocence. | |  | b. | DNA evidence to provide conclusive proof of guilt. | |  | c. | eyewitness accounts to provide conclusive proof of innocence. | |  | d. | circumstantial evidence to provide conclusive proof of innocence. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 10. Forensic derives from the Latin word, forensis, which means:   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | of the day. | b. | of the month. | |  | c. | of the consensus. | d. | of the forum. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 11. Ballistics experts work with:   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | textiles and threads. | b. | bullets and firearms. | |  | c. | human bodies and drugs. | d. | vehicles and tools. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 12. A psychologist who has spent the last 50 years studying faces, Paul Ekman is a leading expert on:   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | forensic analysis and discovery. | b. | body language. | |  | c. | facial analysis and deception. | d. | forensic analysis and truth. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 13. Paul Ekman’s early research led to a major discovery that changed how scientists view human expression.  He found that our expressions are:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | learned. | |  | b. | biologically programmed. | |  | c. | both learned and biologically programmed. | |  | d. | neither learned nor biologically programmed. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 14. The verbal testimony of a forensic scientist alone may not be entered into evidence without:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the proper documentation. | |  | b. | the proper explanation. | |  | c. | the necessary proof of facts, whether oral or written. | |  | d. | None of these choices. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 15. Whether observing at a crime scene or examining collected evidence in the laboratory, the forensic examiner must be able to:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | identify the evidence. | |  | b. | record the evidence. | |  | c. | determine the significance of the evidence. | |  | d. | All of these choices. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 16. A person who has seen someone or something and can communicate these facts is:   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | an eyewitness. | b. | a witness. | |  | c. | a personal observer. | d. | a court reporter. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 17. When evaluating eyewitness testimony, the investigator must discriminate between fact and:   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | observation. | b. | perception. | |  | c. | opinion. | d. | None of these choices. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 18. To ensure all evidence is found, a crime scene is often laid out in a:   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | map. | b. | grid. | |  | c. | timeline of factual evidence. | d. | purposeful topographic survey. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 19. An interesting aspect of our perception is that we:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | believe what we see and hear, even though our ability to be accurate is flawed. | |  | b. | believe what we see, even though our ability to be accurate is flawed. | |  | c. | believe what we hear, even though our ability to be accurate is flawed. | |  | d. | None of these choices. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 20. Eyewitness accounts of crime-scene events vary considerably from one person to another. What you observe depends on your level of:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | interest. | |  | b. | stress. | |  | c. | concentration and the amount and kind of distraction that may be present. | |  | d. | All of these choices. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 21. Reasoning from facts is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | logical | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 22. What a person perceives using his or her senses is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | observation | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 23. When a witness describes what they thought happened, they are providing a(n)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | opinion | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 24. Interpreting information received from the senses is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | perception | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 25. Deriving a conclusion from the facts using a series of logical steps is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | deductive reasoning | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |