

Use the word bank to help you fill in the worksheet as you watch the video.

1. The FBI crime lab is located in _____, Virginia. It cost over \$_____ million to build.
2. According to the FBI Lab Director the most important quality of the lab is to ensure that the evidence is _____ and contamination free.
3. Forensic science is the _____ of finding whatever is left at a crime scene, developing it in such a way that it can be used to associate it to the person(s) at the scene ... because you can't _____ science.
4. The FBI laboratory is composed of _____ different labs, such as _____ fingerprints, DNA analysis, _____ evidence, and chemistry. It receives over _____ pieces of evidence each day from outside agencies.
5. In 1936 the FBI crime lab was among the first labs to test the _____ or lie detector.
6. The FBI created a _____ unit, which could test for _____ blood types.
7. In the mid 1970s the lab became a _____ fighting tool. It began to realize that physical evidence is far more _____ than any eyewitness description.
8. The FBI was finally _____ in 1997 when a larger lab was built in Virginia.

25
150
600
6000
Accredited
Accurate
Art
Crime
Firearms
Fool
Grooves
Human
Latent
Polygraph
Quantico
Secure
Serology
Trace
Unique
Working

Firearms & Tool Marks Unit

9. The _____ & tool marks unit examines guns, bullets, cartridges, and other items.
10. When matching a bullet to a gun, examiners examine _____ of the gun. Every gun will leave its own _____ microscopic mark.
11. The FBI has the largest working firearm forensic collection in the USA with over _____ guns.

Explosive Unit

12. The basic component of a bomb is to have some type of _____ material which provides the explosive force.

13. The _____ case tackled by the FBI explosive unit was the crash of Pan-Am 103 Scotland in 1988.

14. The explosive unit is more important than ever because of _____.

Personal Identification Unit

15. In the 19th Century the _____ system was being used as an identification system until the William West case proved it to be flawed.

16. In _____ the first fingerprint files were created and they started being used to support criminal matters in _____. Today there are _____ processes to develop latent prints from _____ (superglue) fuming to alternate light sources.

DNA - Deoxyribonucleic Acid

17. DNA is the biological equivalent to a person's _____.

18. In the 1980s the FBI developed _____ technology to solve crimes, such as rapes, _____, and other violent crimes.

19. The FBI uses two types of DNA testing: nucleus and _____.

20. The National DNA _____ system comprised of 170 crime labs sharing DNA information.

Chemistry & Trace Evidence Unit

21. Evidence often arrives inside or on everyday items, such _____ and _____.

22. The FBI relies on three forms of instrumentation: spectrophotometry, _____ instruments, and mass spectrometry.

23. The _____ Materials Response Unit is one of the busiest response units used. One of their first cases involved investigating letters that contained _____.

24. The bomb data center provides _____ to all public safety agencies and uses bomb-defusing _____.

1924

1933

Anthrax

Bertillon

Chromatic

Cyanoacrylate

DNA

Energetic

Fibers

Fingerprint

Hairs

Hazardous

Highest

Homicides

Index

Largest

Mitochondrial

Robot

Terrorism

Training

Want to learn more about the FBI? Go to <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/history>.