

## Forensic Learning Outcomes Revision Answers

Question	Answer
1. The main task of a forensic scientist is.....	Protect the crime scene, collect the evidence, analyse the evidence
2. To take a suspect's fingerprints correctly.....	Carefully roll one finger or thumb in the ink and then roll on to a card.
3. To lift a fingerprint from a glass correctly...	Carefully lightly apply the area with aluminium powder, layer up until a finger print can be seen. Lift using Sellotape and apply to a contrasting back ground e.g. black paper.
4. To use the minutiae of fingerprints means.....	Determines the uniqueness of a fingerprint and identify a suspect.
5. To take a shoe print and the importance of wear patterns in order to match identical shoes.....	because the sole of everybody's shoes are also different, even if they have the same type of shoe. This is because when people walk they wear out a particular pattern on the sole of the shoe depending on their weight, style of walking and how long the shoes have been worn for
6. The opposite of an alkali is .....	an acid
7. Examples of common acids are .....	Lemon juice, vinegar
8. Examples of laboratory acids are .....	Hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid
9. Examples of common alkalis are .....	Oven cleaner, soap, bicarbonate of soda, indigestion tablets
10. Examples of laboratory alkalis are .....	Sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, lime water
11. Universal indicator is used to .....	Test the pH of substances
12. An alkali has a pH .....	Above 7
13. An acid has a pH .....	Below 7
14. Neutral substances have a pH .....	Equal to 7
15. Any substance that can neutralise an acid is called a .....	base

16. When an acid is neutralised by a metal oxide or a metal hydroxide (alkali) it forms.....	Salt + water
17. When an acid is neutralised by a metal carbonate it forms .....	Salt, water and carbon dioxide
18. Big salt crystals are formed by .....	Slowly evaporating the water from the solution
19. When writing a word equation the reactants are found on .....	Left hand side of the arrow
20. When writing a word equation the products are found on .....	Right hand side of the arrow
21. The test for carbon dioxide gas is .....	Limewater turns cloudy (precipitation reaction)
22. The test for hydrogen gas is .....	Lighted splint goes pop
23. The test for oxygen gas is .....	Relights a glowing splint
24. A solution is made by .....	Dissolving a solute in a solvent
25. A dilute solution contains.....	less solute dissolved in lots of solvent
26. A concentrated solution contains ...	more solute dissolved in less solvent
27. A saturated solution .....	Cannot dissolve anymore solute I a solvent
28. Soil is made up of .....	Minerals from rock and decaying animal and plant matter
29. There are several different types of soil including .....	Loam, sandy and clay
30. Soil types can be tested by .....	Rubbing a sample of soil between your wet forefinger and thumb
31. A precipitate is.....	An insoluble substance made from two solutions reacting together

32. A reaction that makes an insoluble substance is called .....	Precipitation reaction
33. The process used to separate the pigments that make up coloured ink is ...	chromatography
34. Each pigment will travel through wet paper at.....	different speeds
35. The substance found in all cells that contains a secret code is called ....	DNA