Forensic Science Notes Guide
Unit 2: Legal Systems and Evidence Collection

Vocabulary:
search warrant          indirect evidence          Daubert standard
double jeopardy         individual evidence        chain of custody
probative value         class evidence             Frye standard
direct evidence         

1. The 4th amendment details the rights of search and seizure. Describe situations in which a search warrant is NOT needed in order to gather evidence.

2. In your own words, how does the 5th amendment protect a person?

3. What does the 6th amendment guarantee to the accused? How does this affect the job of law enforcement in terms of the time they have to gather evidence?

4. What does the 7th amendment guarantee? How is this different from the 6th amendment?
5. Contrast direct and indirect (usually physical) evidence. Which is considered more reliable and why?

6. How is class evidence different from individual evidence? Give an example of each in your answer.

7. What did the case of Fry v. United States, 1923 establish? How did the ruling in Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, 1993 change this?

8. Describe what could happen if proper chain of custody is not maintained?

9. What should the first officer arriving at the crime scene do?
   - A-
   - D-
   - A-
   - P-
   - T-
10. What should the initial sketch of the crime scene contain?

11. What are the 4 patterns for searching a crime scene? Sketch them.

13. What information should each package of evidence have on it?

14. There are several national databases for different types of evidence. What are the following?
   
   AFIS:
   
   CODIS:
   
   IBIS: