1. The process of __________ determines a substance’s physical or chemical identity with as near absolute certainty as existing analytical techniques will permit.

2. The number and type of tests needed to identify a substance must be sufficient to __________ all other substances from consideration.

3. A(n) __________ analysis subjects a suspect and a standard/reference specimen to the same tests and examination for the ultimate purpose of determining whether they have a common origin.

4. __________ is the frequency of occurrence of an event.

5. Evidence that can be traced to a common source with an extremely high degree of probability is said to possess __________ characteristics.

6. Evidence associated with a group and not to a single source is said to possess __________ characteristics.

7. True or False: One of the major deficiencies of forensic science is the inability of the examiner to assign exact or approximate probability values to the comparison of most class physical evidence. __________

8. The value of class physical evidence lies in its ability to __________ events with data in a manner that is, as nearly as possible, free of human error and bias.

9. The __________ accorded physical evidence during a trial is left entirely to the trier of fact.

10. True or False: Physical evidence cannot be used to exclude or exonerate a person from suspicion of committing a crime. __________

11. True or False: The distinction between individual and class evidence is always easy to make. __________

12. Modern analytical techniques have become so sensitive that the forensic examiner must be aware of the __________ among materials when interpreting the significance of comparative data.

13. True or False: A fingerprint can be positively identified through the IAFIS database. __________

14. True or False: A database applicable to DNA profiling is __________.

15. True or False: A crime can accurately be reconstructed solely on the presence or absence of physical evidence. __________
Word Bank

class

CODIS

comparative

corroboration

exclude

identification

individual

natural variations

Probability

weight