

Amazing Forensic Science Facts for Kids

Forensic Science · Answer Key · 18 Questions

1. What tiny little things can a forensic scientist find to help solve a mystery?

- A) Big, shiny buttons
- B) Crumbly cookies
- C) Tiny hairs**
- D) Giant footprints

2. What special kind of print can be found on doorknobs and glasses that helps identify people?

- A) Shoe print
- B) Fingerprint**
- C) Handprint
- D) Paw print

3. What is a forensic scientist's tool that helps them see things that are too small for our eyes to see?

- A) A magnifying glass**
- B) A telescope
- C) A periscope
- D) Binoculars

4. What do forensic scientists call the colourful powder they use to make fingerprints show up on smooth surfaces?

- A) Sparkle dust
- B) Magic powder
- C) Fingerprint powder**
- D) Glitter

5. If a crime happened outside, what might a forensic scientist look for in the soil?

- A) Lost toys
- B) Special mud or dirt**
- C) Worms
- D) Shiny rocks

6. What is the name for the science of studying insects, which can help forensic scientists figure out how long something has been there?

- A) Bugology
- B) Entomology**
- C) Cricketology
- D) Antology

7. What part of a plant can leave clues, like pollen or seeds, that a forensic scientist might collect?

- A) The roots
- B) The leaves
- C) The flowers
- D) All of the above**

8. What kind of science helps forensic scientists understand how bodies change after someone has passed away?

- A) Body study
- B) Anatomy
- C) Thanatology**
- D) Physiology

9. What can be found on the soles of shoes that forensic scientists can use as a clue?

- A) Muddy footprints**
- B) Scuff marks
- C) Tire tracks
- D) Leaf prints

10. What can a forensic scientist learn from looking at a tiny drop of blood?

- A) The colour of the person's shirt
- B) How the blood got there**
- C) The person's favourite food
- D) If they like to sing

11. What is the name for a scientific analysis of handwriting to see if it matches a suspect's writing?

- A) Hand-reading
- B) Penmanship analysis
- C) Graphology**
- D) Signature checking

12. What material is often used to collect evidence like fibres from a crime scene?

- A) A kitchen sieve
- B) Sticky tape**
- C) A big net
- D) A laundry basket

13. What do forensic scientists call the science of studying bones?

- A) Bone science
- B) Skeletal study
- C) Osteology**
- D) Skullology

14. What kind of evidence can be left behind by a tool, like a crowbar or screwdriver?

- A) Shiny marks
- B) Tool marks**
- C) Scrape marks
- D) Dig marks

15. What can glass fragments tell a forensic scientist at a crime scene?

- A) The colour of the curtains
- B) How the glass broke**
- C) The type of drink spilled
- D) If someone was thirsty

16. What is the study of documents for signs of forgery or alteration called?

- A) Paper science
- B) Ink detective
- C) Forensic document examination**
- D) Page analysis

17. What invisible substance can sometimes be detected by forensic scientists, like fingerprints left on a surface?

- A) Invisible ink**
- B) Fingerprint dust
- C) Chemical residue
- D) Secret messages

18. What is the name for the science of studying poisons and how they affect the body?

- A) Potion study
- B) Poison detective
- C) Toxicology**
- D) Antidote science