

Pioneers and Milestones in Forensic Science

Forensic Science · Answer Key · 8 Questions

1. Who is widely considered the 'father of forensic toxicology' for his 1814 work identifying arsenic in human tissue?

- A) Mathieu Orfila**
- B) Alphonse Bertillon
- C) Francis Galton
- D) Hans Gross

2. What system, developed in the late 19th century by Alphonse Bertillon, was the first scientific method for identifying criminals based on body measurements?

- A) DNA profiling
- B) Anthropometry**
- C) Dactyloscopy
- D) Ballistics

3. In 1892, who published the book 'Finger Prints', which provided the first statistical evidence for the uniqueness of fingerprints and their use in identification?

- A) Edmond Locard
- B) Calvin Goddard
- C) Francis Galton**
- D) Alec Jeffreys

4. What is the name of the principle, formulated by Edmond Locard, which states that 'every contact leaves a trace'?

- A) The Principle of Exchange**
- B) The Law of Evidence
- C) The Law of Correlation
- D) The Principle of Transfer

5. Which scientist is credited with inventing the comparison microscope, a crucial tool for modern ballistics analysis?

- A) John Larson
- B) Calvin Goddard**
- C) Walter Specht
- D) Karl Landsteiner

6. In 1901, Karl Landsteiner made a major breakthrough in forensic serology by discovering what?

A) The existence of human blood groups

B) The structure of DNA

C) How to detect gunshot residue

D) The chemical composition of human hair

7. What was the first major crime in which DNA profiling was used to both identify a perpetrator and exonerate an innocent suspect in 1986?

A) The Lindbergh kidnapping

B) The Colin Pitchfork case

C) The O.J. Simpson trial

D) The Boston Strangler case

8. In 1921, John Larson and August Vollmer developed which device that records physiological responses to detect deception?

A) Spectrograph

B) Polygraph

C) Gas chromatograph

D) Fingerprint scanner