

Pioneers and Milestones in Forensic Science

Forensic Science · Practice Test · 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