

Global Perspectives in Forensic Science

Forensic Science · Practice Test · 18 Questions

1. Which country is home to the international police organization known as INTERPOL, which coordinates global forensic collaboration?

- A) France
- B) United States
- C) Japan
- D) Brazil

2. In which country did the pioneer of modern fingerprint identification, Sir Francis Galton, conduct his research?

- A) United Kingdom
- B) Canada
- C) Australia
- D) Germany

3. The first known use of forensic entomology to solve a murder occurred in which country during the 13th century?

- A) China
- B) Egypt
- C) Italy
- D) Greece

4. The 'Locard's Exchange Principle,' a foundational concept in forensics, was developed by Edmond Locard in which European country?

- A) France
- B) Spain
- C) Sweden
- D) Poland

5. Which capital city houses the headquarters of the Australian Federal Police, a primary hub for forensic investigation in the region?

- A) Canberra
- B) Sydney
- C) Melbourne
- D) Perth

6. The world's first crime laboratory was established in 1910 in which French city?

- A) Lyon
- B) Paris
- C) Marseille
- D) Nice

7. DNA profiling was first discovered and developed as a forensic tool in 1984 in which country?

- A) United Kingdom
- B) United States
- C) Canada
- D) New Zealand

8. In the United States, the FBI Laboratory, one of the largest in the world, is headquartered in which state?

- A) Virginia
- B) Texas
- C) California
- D) Florida

9. The 'Bertillon System,' an early identification method using body measurements, originated in which country?

- A) France
- B) Russia
- C) Belgium
- D) Austria

10. Forensic odontology, the study of teeth for identification, gained prominence through a case involving the identification of a king in which country?

- A) United Kingdom
- B) Mexico
- C) Peru
- D) Kenya

11. Which Asian country has been a leading innovator in the use of high-tech digital forensic analysis for cybercrime investigations?

- A) South Korea
- B) Vietnam
- C) Laos
- D) Mongolia

12. The science of ballistics, analyzing projectiles, saw significant early development in which European country famous for its manufacturing history?

- A) Germany
- B) Norway
- C) Finland
- D) Denmark

13. Modern toxicological screening techniques were heavily influenced by Mathieu Orfila, who lived and worked in which country?

- A) France
- B) Argentina
- C) Chile
- D) Portugal

14. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which provides forensic support globally, is based in which Austrian city?

- A) Vienna
- B) Salzburg
- C) Innsbruck
- D) Graz

15. Which country is frequently cited for hosting the 'International Symposium on the Forensic Sciences' organized by the ANZFSS?

- A) Australia
- B) Ireland
- C) South Africa
- D) Canada

16. Fingerprint identification was first used as an official method of criminal identification in the police force of which South Asian country?

- A) India
- B) Thailand
- C) Malaysia
- D) Indonesia

17. Which North American country established the first independent forensic science laboratory in the city of Toronto?

- A) Canada
- B) Mexico
- C) United States
- D) Panama

18. The study of forensic anthropology in modern contexts relies on skeletal databases maintained by institutions primarily located in which country?

- A) United States
- B) Egypt
- C) Iraq
- D) Morocco