Forensic Science Vocabulary
Use this sheet as a reference when completing the word puzzle

1. Chromatography—A process by which complex chemicals, such as ink, are separated into the chemicals of which they are made.
2. Clues—Real measurable, countable observations of a crime and a crime scene.
3. Crime—An act that is against the law.
4. Crime Lab—The forensic library where evidence is analyzed.
5. Detective—A special police officer who is responsible for investigating serious crimes.
6. DNA—(deoxyribonucleic acid) The chemical compounds that form the basic material in the chromosomes of the cell nucleus. The DNA contains the genetic code that is basically the recipe for the human body.
7. Dusting---A technique by which fingerprints are coated with powder so that they may be lifted and taken to a crime lab for identification.
8. Evidence—An object that provides proof of a crime, especially in a court of law.
9. Fingerprint—An impression of the friction ridges of the end joint of a person's finger, used to identify the person.
10. Forensic—suitable for a court of law.
11. Forensic Science—The field of science that deals with the application of scientific knowledge to legal matters, especially those involved in the investigation of a crime.
12. Long-term memory—Information that remains in memory and can be recalled for a long time.
13. Observe—To note carefully, using all of one's senses to pay attention to details.
14. Pathology—The field of science that studies the causes of death and disease.
15. 15. Short-term memory—Recently stored information that can be recalled for a short period of time.
16. Suspect—Someone who is believed to have committed a crime.
17. Trace Evidence—Small bits of material that can be analyzed and used as evidence in a criminal investigation.
18. Visible Prints—Fingerprints that can be clearly seen on an object at a crime scene.
19. Voiceprint—A pattern of wavy lines and whorls produced by a recording of a person's voice and used to identify the person.