### 🔍 \*Unit I: Scene of Occurrence\*

1. \*Define a crime scene.\*

A crime scene is any location where a crime has occurred and evidence can be found.

2. \*Difference between primary and secondary crime scenes?\*

The primary scene is where the crime actually happened; secondary scenes are related locations with evidence.

3. \*What is Locard’s Exchange Principle?\*

It states that every contact leaves a trace between the scene and involved persons or objects.

4. \*Mention two types of crime scenes.\*

Indoor and outdoor.

5. \*Examples of indoor crime scenes.\*

House, office.

6. \*What is ‘forensic significance’ of evidence?\*

It means the evidence can link suspects, victims, and crime scenes.

7. \*What is the ‘Evidence Triangle’?\*

It represents the link between victim, suspect, and scene through evidence.

8. \*What does 5Ws and 1H refer to?\*

Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How of the crime.

9. \*Name two pertinent clue materials.\*

Blood and fingerprints.

10. \*Examples of physical and biological evidence.\*

Physical – weapon; Biological – saliva.

11. \*Legal considerations at a crime scene?\*

Preservation of evidence and respect for legal procedures.

12. \*One case type under sexual assault investigation?\*

Rape.

13. \*Example of a chemical examination clue?\*

Toxin in a drink.

14. \*Difference between indoor and outdoor scenes?\*

Outdoor scenes are prone to environmental contamination; indoor scenes are more controlled.

15. \*Clues in road accident scene?\*

Skid marks, broken glass, paint transfer.

16. \*Evidence in dowry death cases?\*

Burn injuries, suicide notes, in-laws’ statements.

17. \*Key objective of scene examination?\*

To locate, record, collect, and preserve evidence.

18. \*Reason for classifying crime scenes?\*

To plan the search and documentation strategy.

19. \*Significance of evaluating “where”?\*

It helps in reconstructing the crime event.

20. \*Two examples of crime scene evidence?\*

Hair and bullet.

---

### 🛡️ \*Unit II: Investigation & Management Protocols\*

21. \*First duty of a first responder?\*

Ensure safety and secure the scene.

22. \*What is securing the crime scene?\*

Establishing a boundary to prevent evidence tampering.

23. \*Why is medical assistance important?\*

To save lives and document injuries.

24. \*What is a crime scene log?\*

A written record of everyone entering or exiting the scene.

25. \*Define command post.\*

A central point where crime scene coordination occurs.

26. \*Importance of segregating witnesses?\*

To prevent influence and contamination of testimonies.

27. \*Why isolate suspects?\*

To avoid contamination and control statements.

28. \*Role of media at a crime scene?\*

They must be restricted to protect case integrity.

29. \*One method of documentation?\*

Photography.

30. \*Purpose of sketching?\*

To give spatial details and measurements of the scene.

31. \*Define chain of custody.\*

Documented process of evidence handling from collection to court.

32. \*Why are notes important?\*

They capture real-time observations.

33. \*Radiological crime scene response?\*

Involves detecting and securing radioactive materials.

34. \*Method of witness identification?\*

ID cards, personal interviews.

35. \*What are digital crime scenes?\*

Scenes involving electronic evidence like computers or phones.

36. \*One safety rule at scenes?\*

Wear gloves and protective gear.

37. \*Why interview onlookers?\*

They may be potential witnesses.

38. \*What is scene search?\*

Systematic examination to find evidence.

39. \*One digital evidence protocol?\*

Use Faraday bags to prevent data alteration.

40. \*Role of photography in investigations?\*

Captures accurate, visual records of the scene.

---

### 🧪 \*Unit III: Collection, Preservation & Packaging of Exhibits\*

41. \*What is preservation of evidence?\*

Keeping evidence safe from damage or contamination.

42. \*Goal of evidence packaging?\*

Protect evidence integrity during transport and storage.

43. \*Purpose of sealing evidence?\*

To ensure no tampering occurs.

44. \*Packaging for biological evidence?\*

Use paper bags or envelopes.

45. \*Why avoid plastic for wet evidence?\*

It promotes bacterial growth and decomposition.

46. \*How to package sharp objects?\*

In hard, puncture-resistant containers.

47. \*Two sources of forensic exhibits?\*

Victim and suspect.

48. \*What is trace evidence?\*

Tiny materials like hair, fibers, or glass.

49. \*Method to avoid cross-contamination?\*

Use separate, sealed containers for each item.

50. \*Why label evidence?\*

For identification and legal tracking.

51. \*Example of packaging material?\*

Kraft paper.

52. \*Container for fiber evidence?\*

Clean, folded paper (druggist fold).

53. \*Risk of improper packaging?\*

Loss of evidence or inadmissibility in court.

54. \*How to collect soil?\*

Use a clean spatula and seal in a container.

55. \*Info on an evidence label?\*

Case number, item number, date, collector’s name.

56. \*How to package broken glass?\*

In a rigid box, cushioned to prevent breakage.

57. \*Tool to collect hair evidence?\*

Forceps.

58. \*One biological exhibit?\*

Blood.

59. \*Importance of tamper-proof containers?\*

Prevent unauthorized access and maintain integrity.

60. \*One collection precaution?\*

Wear gloves.

61. \*Why is chain of custody important?\*

Ensures evidence is credible and legally admissible.

62. \*How to preserve blood-stained clothes?\*

Air-dry and pack in paper bags.

63. \*Container for volatile substances?\*

Airtight vials or jars.

64. \*Trace collection method?\*

Tape lifting.

65. \*Bag for dry trace evidence?\*

Paper bag.

66. \*Why immediate packaging?\*

Prevents contamination or loss.

67. \*What is secondary packaging?\*

Outer protective layer after primary packaging.

68. \*Example of contamination?\*

Touching evidence with bare hands.

69. \*Role of gloves?\*

Prevent transfer of personal DNA or oils.

70. \*When to photograph evidence?\*

Before collecting or moving it.

---

### 📸 \*Unit IV: Photography and Documentation\*

71. \*Importance of photography?\*

Provides a permanent visual record.

72. \*Two types of crime scene photography?\*

Overview and close-up.

73. \*Purpose of overview photographs?\*

Show entire scene layout.

74. \*Define mid-range photography.\*

Shows evidence in relation to other objects.

75. \*One photography guideline?\*

Use scale and proper lighting.

76. \*SOP in documentation?\*

Standard Operating Procedure—ensures consistency and legality.

77. \*Why videography?\*

Captures motion and walkthroughs for court.

78. \*Use of close-up photography?\*

Capture fine details like fingerprints or tool marks.

79. \*One emerging technology in scene management?\*

3D laser scanning.

80. \*Define forensic report.\*

A formal, factual document describing findings.

81. \*Importance of scale in photography?\*

Allows accurate measurement of objects.

82. \*First photograph at a scene?\*

Entry point or wide-view of scene.

83. \*Component of a forensic report?\*

Introduction, methodology, findings, conclusion.

84. \*Benefit of 3D scanning?\*

Accurate reconstruction and virtual walkthroughs.

85. \*Preferred format for court photos?\*

High-resolution prints with captions.

86. \*Difference between evidence and scene photography?\*

Scene photos show environment; evidence photos zoom into details.

87. \*What is a photo log?\*

Record of each photo with time, date, and description.

88. \*What are photographic placards?\*

Markers showing item numbers or scales in photos.

89. \*Why is lighting important?\*

Ensures visibility and detail clarity.

90. \*Challenge in outdoor photography?\*

Changing light and weather.

91. \*Why follow SOPs in documentation?\*

To maintain legal validity.

92. \*Final step in forensic photography?\*

Secure storage and cataloging of images.

93. \*Software for digital documentation?\*

FARO Zone, SketchUp, or CAD tools.

94. \*What is chain of photography?\*

Tracking who took, stored, and handled photographs.

95. \*What is a reference scale?\*

A ruler or object of known size placed next to evidence.

96. \*Use of panoramic shots?\*

Capture wide scenes for context.

97. \*What is depiction in documentation?\*

Visual or verbal representation of a scene.

98. \*Court photography requirement?\*

Accuracy, clarity, date/time stamping.

99. \*Manual vs. digital documentation?\*

Manual is handwritten/sketched; digital uses devices and software.

100. \*Heading of a forensic report includes?\*

Case title, case number, date, examining officer, and lab details