Methods in Forensic Science – Reading Check 5

Due: Monday, November 14th

NAME:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Assigned Reading…**

**If you have the “Red Book”**

**– Chapter 16, Microanalysis and Examination of Trace Evidence**

 Read pages 315—316 “Introduction” & pgs 328-330 “Hairs and Furs”

**If you have the “Yellow Book”**

**- Chapter 17, Microanalysis and Examination of Trace Evidence**

 Read pages 327—328 “Introduction” & pgs 342-344 “Hairs and Furs”

**Answer the following Reading Check Questions:** *(You may answer below or attach either a written or a typed response. Written responses must be legible.)*

1. How can hairs generally be grouped?

2. How can furs be classified?

3. The root portion of a hair is known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ end. The tip away from the root is known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ end.

4. What are the three major portions of a hair or fur fiber?

5. Label Below.

6. Scale structures can be divided into what three basic types? Which type can be found on human hair?

7. Describe how the medulla of the human hair can appear.

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**Methods in Forensic Science**

Reading Check #5- – Answer Key

1. Racial origin and body location

2. By species with a microscope, but sub classification can be problematic unless an extensive reference collection is available.

3. proximal, distal

4. Medulla, cortex, cuticle

5.

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6. Scale structures can be divided into: 1) Coronal – crown like scale resembling stacks paper cups, characteristic of fine hairs; 2) Spinous - or petal like scales are triangular in shape and usually protrude from the hair shaft; 3) Imbricate – flattened scales that overlap similar to shingles on a roof. Human hair has the **Imbricate** scale pattern.

7. The medulla of the human hair can be continuous, discontinuous, fragmentary, or non observable.