Review with your students before your visit. Students should be familiar with basic lab techniques such as using a microscope and following written lab procedures.

**BLOOD SPATTER ANALYSIS**
Forensic technicians can use the shape and pattern of blood spatter to determine what may have happened at the scene of a crime.

**DNA FINGERPRINT**
A method of identification that compares fragments of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), genetic material found within the cell nuclei of all living things. DNA fingerprints are unique to individuals (except identical siblings).

**FIREARM/BULLET ANALYSIS**
The science of matching manufacturing imperfections on a firearm to the marks they leave on the bullet and cartridge case.

**GEL ELECTROPHORESIS**
A procedure that separates DNA fragments according to size.

**IMPRESSION EVIDENCE**
This occurs when an object is pressed against another object and leaves behind a copy of its surface features. Impression evidence includes footprints, tool marks and tire treads.

**TRACE EVIDENCE**
Evidence left behind at a crime scene in measurable amounts. Trace evidence includes impression evidence and materials that can be viewed under a microscope such as hairs, fibers, wood, soil, sand, building materials and paint.