Name:_____

Hair and Fiber Review

1. Which part of hair is living and which part is dead?

2. What does a follicle look like and where is it located?

3. What are the three layers of a hair shaft? **Draw and label them**

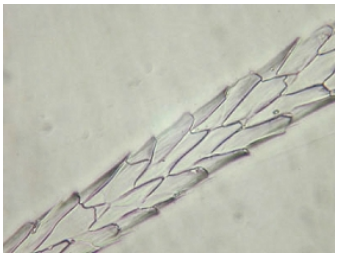
4. What can a cuticle help forensic scientists determine?

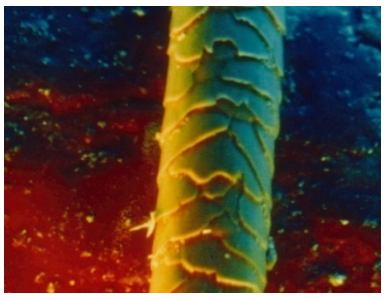
5. Draw and describe a Coronal Cuticle

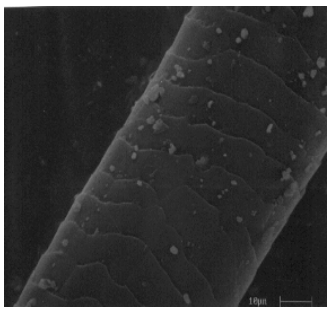
6. Draw and describe a Spinous Cuticle

7. Draw and describe an Imbricate Cuticle

8. Identify the following types of cuticles as Coronal, Spinous, or Imbricate:







9. What is the cortex of hair?

10. What does the cortex have to do with hair color and humans?

11. What is the medulla of hair?

12. How does a human and an animal medulla differ?

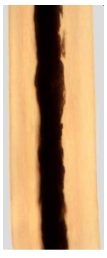
13. Draw and describe a fragmented medulla:

14. Draw and describe a discontinuous/intermittent medulla:

15. Draw and describe a continuous medulla:

16. Draw and describe an absent medulla:

17. Identify the following types of medullas as fragmented, discontinuous, continuous, or absent:



18. Draw and describe a medulla that has a uniserial pattern:

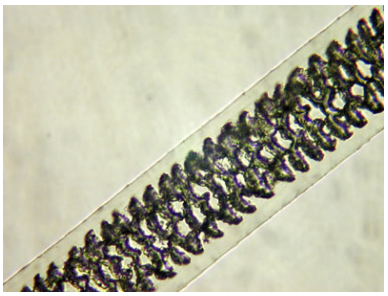
19. Draw and describe a medulla that has a multiserial pattern:

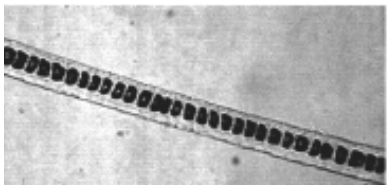
20. Draw and describe a medulla that has a vacuolated pattern:

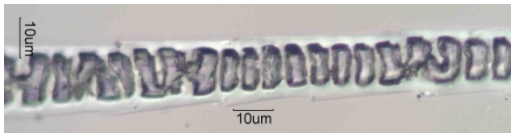
21. Draw and describe a medulla that has a lattice pattern:

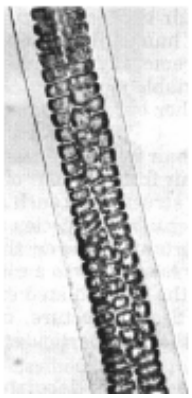
22. Draw and describe a medulla that has an amorphous pattern:

23. Identify the following types of medullas as uniserial, multiserial, vacuolated, lattice, or amorphous:









24. How can you tell if hair has been dyed?

25. How fast does hair grow?

26. Why does a forensic scientist need to collect hair from the crime scene AND the suspects, witnesses, and victims?

27. What information can a crime scene investigator get from a piece of hair

28. Is hair class evidence or individual evidence? Explain your answer

29. Why is the hair follicle important?

30. What is the most common type of evidence?

31. Where is fiber often found at a crime scene?

32. When looking at fiber under a microscope, what are three things a scientist would look at?

33. What is the difference between physical matching and micro-chemical tests on fiber?

34. Why are micro-chemical tests risky in a crime scene investigation?

35. What makes a fiber natural and give an example:

36. What are the two types of man-made fibers and give an example of each: