

## Investigating Forensics

Go to <http://www.sfu.museum/forensics/eng/> and complete the tasks. This activity requires you to gather and analyze evidence. Topics include forensic archaeology, anthropology, entomology, botany, DNA analysis, and stable isotope analysis.

- Watch the videos as you go—these give you additional information that will help you collect and analyze evidence.
- Take brief notes on the evidence you gather and the conclusions you reach. At the end of the activity you will be asked to identify the victim based on your data, to which you will not have access. Taking notes along the way will enable you to correctly identify the victim.

If your chrome book will not let you access adobe flash player, try these steps:

- Click in the upper right where it says blocked
- Click manage
- Click on the slider where it says “block sites from running flash.”
- Go back to the webpage and click to load.

Go through the website to discover, collect, and analyze evidence. Don't forget to take notes!

### 1. Recover

- a. Search and discovery—Explore the scene. Roll the pointer over various areas to find the 15 boxes that show up. Click on these boxes to learn more about the evidence.
- b. Review possible grave areas—Scrutinize the three possible areas to determine which might have a body buried there. Choose the most likely.
- c. Excavation overview/Stratigraphy—Roll over the letters to read about each event. Put the events in the correct order.
- d. Collect evidence overview—Determine which evidence to collect, document, or ignore. There are 13 objects total. Once you have found all 13 pieces of evidence, send them to the lab.

### 2. Analyze

- a. Biological profile—Compare the bones you discovered with the pictures to determine the sex of the victim, age range, ancestry, and stature. Submit each determination.
- b. Trauma and pathology
  - i. Part 1—Hypothesize about the trauma and pathology. Click on the causes at right and compare to the remains. Check your answers.
  - ii. Part 2—Ascertain whether each trauma was peri-, ante-, or post-mortem.
  - iii. Part 3—Choose the most significant trauma or pathology. Check your answers.
  - iv. Check out each trauma or pathology in 3D.
- c. Take a look at the videos for other forensic disciplines.
- d. Entomology—use the insects found on the individual to reveal the post-mortem interval. Put them in order.
- e. DNA—check out these videos.
- f. Botany—check out these videos.

