MCS Forensic Science Subject Group Overview

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Unit 1: History & Law	Unit 2: Crime Scene Investigation & Collection	Unit 3: Physical Evidence- Hair, Fiber, Soil Glass Analysis	Unit 4: Physical Evidence- Impression Evidence (Fingerprints, Footwear, tool marks)	Unit 5: Forms of Communication - Handwriting and Digital Evidence	Unit 6: Biological Evidence- DNA Profiling	Unit 7: Biological Evidence- Blood Typing & Bloodstain Patterns	Unit 8: Forensic Toxicology	Unit 9: Forensic Entomology	Unit 10: Forensic Anthropology	Unit 11: Death Investigation
Time Frame 2 weeks	6 weeks	6 weeks	4 weeks	2 weeks	4 weeks	3 weeks	3 weeks	2 weeks	2 weeks	2 weeks
SFS1. A Standards/ IB Topics	SFS1. B, C, D SFS2. A	SFS2. B SFS2. E	SFS4. A, B, C	SFS2.C, D	SFS3. E	SFS3. C, D	SFS3. A, B	SFS5. D	SFS5. E	SFS5. A, B, C
Statement of Inquiry Human observation sometimes results in inaccurate perception. Phenomenon Julius Earl Ruffin spent 21 years in jail for a crime he did not commit. Content Specific Information (texts, documents, methods) CORE IDEAS Scientific Observation History of Forensics	Statement of Inquiry Inadequate evidence collection can lead to false imprisonment. Phenomenon Officers in the JonBenet Ramsey case made mistakes that may have resulted in the contaminatio n or destruction of evidence. CORE IDEAS Locard's Principle of Exchange Types of Evidence Collecting & Analyzing Evidence	Statement of Inquiry Locard's Exchange Principle dictates that evidence, both physical and biological, is to be found at the scene of the crime. Phenomenon Fibers found on victims bodies in the Atlanta Child murder case lead investigators to a common location. CORE IDEAS History of Hair, Fiber, Soil, Glass Analysis Characterist ics of Hair, Fiber, Soil, Glass Collecting Hair, Fiber, Soil, Glass Collecting Hair, Fiber, Soil, Glass Forensic Analysis of Hair, Fibers,	Statement of Inquiry Locard's Principle suggests that the perpetrator always leaves something behind in a crime scene. Phenomenon William West was booked into a federal prison in Leavenworth, Kansas. To much surprise his name, Bertillon measurements, and resemblance matched a man already incarcerated. CORE IDEAS History of impression evidence Characteris tics of impression evidence Collecting	communicatio n evidence	Statement of Inquiry As technology advances, forensics scientists are able to analyze smaller and smaller biological samples to develop a DNA profile. Phenomen on A body torso was found in a sewer (missing all identifiable features). The police were still able to identify the victim CORE IDEAS History of DNA profilin	Statement of Inquiry Because blood demonstrates surface tension, or cohesive forces that act like an outer skin, a drop of blood dropped at a 90° angle forms a near perfect spherical shape. Phenomenon An 80 year old woman was found dead on the floor of her bathroom. Her husband states it was suicide. CORE IDEAS History of blood spatter evidence Characteris tics of blood and blood spatter	Statement of Inquiry Investigators rely on forensics toxicologists to make reliable conclusions about the impact a specific amount of substance would have on a specific individual. Phenomenon Cory Monteith, a star from Glee, was found dead of a drug overdose in 2013. Death was classified as a suicide, even though Cory was very happy in life. CORE IDEAS History of Forensic toxicology Characteristic	Statement of Inquiry By studying the insect population and the developing larval stages, forensics scientists can estimate the postmortem index. Phenomenon A badly burned body of an unidentified person was found in the woods in Mexico. The only tissue remaining was a piece of burned liver that could not be analyzed for DNA. Maggots were found feeding on human tissue at the crime scene. From this they were	Statement of Inquiry With their training in archaeology, forensic anthropologists are knowledgeable about excavating buried remains. Phenomenon A skull was found in Missouri at an old boy scout camp. Through forensic analysis the skull was determined to be that of Bun Chee Nyhuis, the scoutmaster's wife. CORE IDEAS History of Forensic Anthropolog v	Statement of Inquiry Bacteria, Archaea, and microbial eukaryotes are used to provide insight into several aspects of medicolegal death investigations. Phenomenon An unidentified body was found in the back seat of a wrecked vehicle where the driver had fled the scene and the passenger was injured. CORE IDEAS Mechanism s of death Manner of death Post-morte m changes

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Explanations Investigations Constructing Arguments From Evidence Case Study Common Assessments/ Major Projects: Investigation Analysis A					evidence Forensic Analysis of impression evidence.	Collecting communicatio n evidence Forensic analysis of communicatio n evidence	Charac teristic s of Blood and DNA profilin g Collecti on and preserv ation of DNA eviden ce Forensi c analysi s of DNA	Collecting blood spatter evidence Forensic analysis of blood spatter	Toxins, and Drugs Collecting toxicological evidence Forensic analysis of poisons, toxins, and drugs	identify the identity of the victim. CORE IDEAS History of forensic Entomology Characteristic s of Forensic Entomology Processing a crime scene for insect evidence Forensic analysis of insect evidence.	cs of bones The search, collection, and documentati on of skeletal remains Forensic analysis of skeletal remains	
Investiga	Assessments/	 Constructing Explanations Major Projects: Case Study 	 Plan and Carry Out Investigations Constructing Arguments From Evidence Developing Models to analyze and Communicate Information Major Projects: Collecting Evidence from Crime Scene 	Planning and Carrying Out An Investigation Asking Questions Major Projects: Trace Evidence Collection and Analysis	 Constructing Explanations Analyze and Interpret Data Construct an Explanation Major Projects: Fingerprint analysis Footwear Analysis Tool mark Analysis 	Analyze and Interpret Data Construct ing Explanati ons Major Projects: Handwriting analysis Examination of U.S. Currency: Is It Authentic or Counterfeit?	Plan and Carry Out an Investigat ion Major Projects: Detecting for the presence of Blood Gel Electroph oresis	Constructing Explan ations Plan and Carry Out Investigations Major Projects: Calculating blood stain patterns and trajectory	Asking Questions Analyze and Interpret Data Major Projects: Drug Analysis Blood Alcohol Simulator	SEP Analyze and Interpret Data Major Projects: Decay of tissue with insect identification	 Plan and Carry Out an Investigation Major Projects: Bone sample analysis Gravesite Excavation 	 Asking Questions Constructing Arguments Based on Evidence Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking Analyzing and Interpreting Data Planning and Carrying Out an Investigation Major Projects: Crime Scene/Death Investigation Culminating project

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	 Textbook 	 Textbook 	 Textbook 	 Textbook 	 Textbook 	 Textbook 	 Textbook 	Textbook	 Textbook 	 Textbook 	•	Textbook
	Forensic Science	Forensic		Forensic								
	Bertino &	Science		Science								
	Bertino, 3rd	Bertino &		Bertino &								
	Edition	Bertino, 3rd	Bertino, 3rd	Bertino, 3rd	Bertino, 3rd	Bertino,	Bertino, 3rd	Bertino, 3rd	Bertino, 3rd	Bertino, 3rd		Bertino, 3rd
Resources		Edition	Edition	Edition	Edition	3rd Edition	Edition	Edition	Edition	Edition		Edition
	 Forensic Science 						 Forensic 					
	Schoology	 Forensic 	Science	 Forensic 	 Forensic 	 Forensic 	•	Forensic				
	Course	Science	Science	Science	Science	Science	Schoology	Science	Science	Science		Science
		Schoology	Schoology	Schoology	Schoology	Schoology	Course	Schoology	Schoology	Schoology		Schoology
		Course	Course	Course	Course	Course		Course	Course	Course		Course

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Resources, materials, assessments not linked to SGO or unit planner will be reviewed at the local school level.