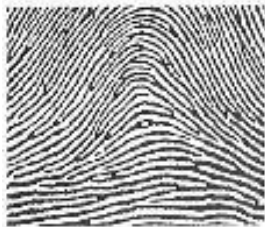




Sometimes a criminal can be very sloppy and leave an important clue behind.

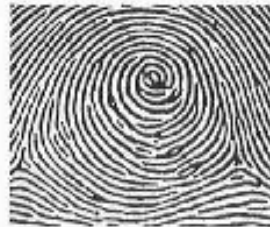
Every **fingerprint** is unique. It can confirm a person's identity. Look closely at the patterns of your fingerprints. What do they look like? Which type are they?



Arch



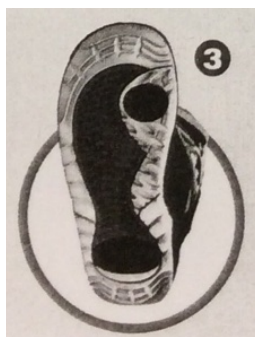
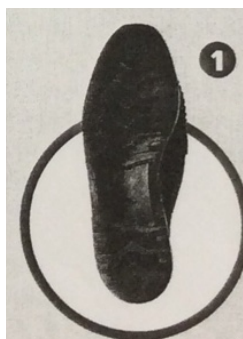
Loop



Whorl

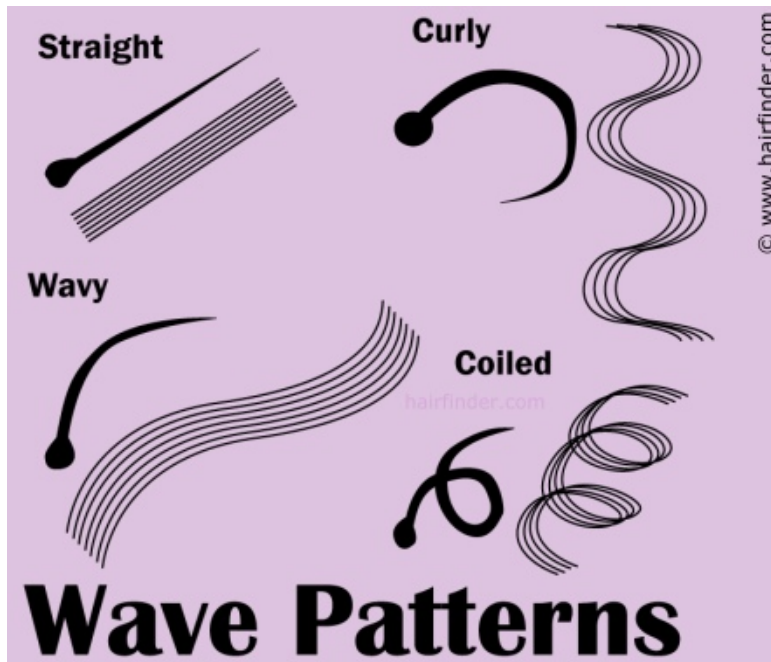
I AM A PATTERN

A shoe print found near the scene of a crime can show a manufacturing logo or pattern called a tread. With a footprint, the investigators can tell what type of shoe a suspect was wearing and even guess the person's weight and height. It is possible to preserve footprints by making plaster casts.



**LOOK CAREFULLY AT THE LEFT FOOTPRINT AND
CIRCLE THE FOOTPRINT THAT MATCHES THE SHOE**

Humans lose about 100 strands of hair a day. There is a good chance a criminal will leave a hair behind. This can be important evidence for investigators. One strand of hair can determine a person's ethnicity and maybe even approximate age, as well as his or her hair colour and whether it is tinted or not.



I AM A PATTERN

Cloth fibres are often found as evidence at crime scenes. Investigators can link a suspect to a crime by matching fibres found at the scene to fibres found in a suspect's car or home.

There are different sources of fibres: animal, vegetable and synthetic.



COTTON



WOOL



SYNTHETIC



SILK

WHICH ONES COME FROM AN ANIMAL?

WHICH ONE COMES FROM A VEGETABLE?