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Eyes for Evidence

Complete the first two components, Pre-Reading Zone In and Pre-Reading Predicting, before reading the complete text. Then undertake the remaining components, from During Reading My Connection. Each component will open the relevant pages of text, if applicable, but you can go back to any part of the text at any time.

Tab 1 Pre-Reading Zone In

Tab 2 Pre-Reading Predicting

Tab 3 During Reading My Connection

Tab 4 Visualising

Tab 5 Questioning

Tab 6 Summarising

Tab 7 Monitoring

Tab 8 Word Works

Tab 9 Assessment

The first three questions are literal questions, so the correct statement can be found in the text. The next two are interpretative or inferential questions, meaning that students need to interpret or infer from the text to find the correct statement. The final question is an applied or evaluative question, so students need to apply or evaluate the information from the text to choose an answer, and there may be no "correct" answer.

Here are the answers for the assessment task.

Literal
1. b Forensic science involves gathering evidence to solve a crime.
2. d The average person has 100 000 hairs on his or her head.
3. c There are four main human blood groups: A, B, AB and O.

Interpretative or inferential
1. d Blood pattern analysis may reveal many things about a crime.
2. a Blood, saliva and DNA collected at a crime scene proves that a person was at the scene.

Applied or evaluative
Answers may vary.

As an additional assessment task, ask each student to read the following text out loud. Then mark any errors and work out the percentage of accuracy to see how well each student can read aloud.

This text is 142 words. To convert to a percentage of accuracy, divide the number of words pronounced correctly by 142 and multiply by 100.

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Principal evidence is any and every object that:

- **establishes a crime has been committed**

- **provides a link between a crime and its victim**

- **provides a link between a crime and its perpetrator.**

Examples of different kinds of physical evidence

- ✓ **blood and saliva**

- ✓ **documents**

- ✓ **drugs**

- ✓ **explosives**

- ✓ **fingerprints**

- ✓ **glass**

- ✓ **hairs and fibres**

- ✓ **insects**

- ✓ **firearms, ammunition and gunshot residue**

- ✓ **tool marks and impressions**

- ✓ **soils and materials**

- ✓ **paint chips**

- ✓ **tracks or markings**

Principles behind the gathering of trace evidence

1. **Every contact between two people, or between a person and an object or place, leaves evidence on both.**

2. **Trace evidence that is found, documented and examined can link a person to a specific time and/or place.**

3. **Individual characteristics, physical matches and mathematical probability all help identify trace evidence.**

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