**Forensic Science Learning Checklist**

* I can recall some simple tests (water, vinegar, iodine, heat, observations) which can be used to identify flour, corn starch, baking powder, baking soda, icing sugar, baby powder if in an unknown sample.
* I can explain that forensic science requires scientific skills and techniques such as : the scientist carries out experiments, makes observations, draws conclusions, follows a hypothesis, corrects wrong answers.
* I can explain the general traits of a good scientist: not close minded, thorough, precise, thinks of many possible solutions to a problem, doesn’t try to make the data fit a conclusion but waits for the conclusion to form based on the data etc.
* I can list several things a forensic scientist would look for at a crime scene, and how these could be used to identify things about a criminal or victim or crime which has been carried out e.g. blood spatters, blood, DNA, hair fibres, clothing fibres, footprints, shoe impressions, specific details about trauma to a body etc (not just a body).
* I understand the importance of careful and thorough working so as to avoid contamination of samples
* I could relate this to good scientific technique and practice so as to avoid cross contamination or unreliable data/information/conclusions
* I understand the meaning of the word precipitate
* I can recall the 8 blood types
* I can explain how these are made from the presence or absence of three antigens found on the surface of red blood cells
* I can explain the process for testing blood to find out what group it is
* I can work out whether someone can or cannot donate or receive blood of another blood group
* I can recall the names of the features of a fingerprint
* I can explain how to collect finger prints from a person
* I can explain how to lift finger prints from an object
* I can explain how fingerprints are compared in order to see if they are a match