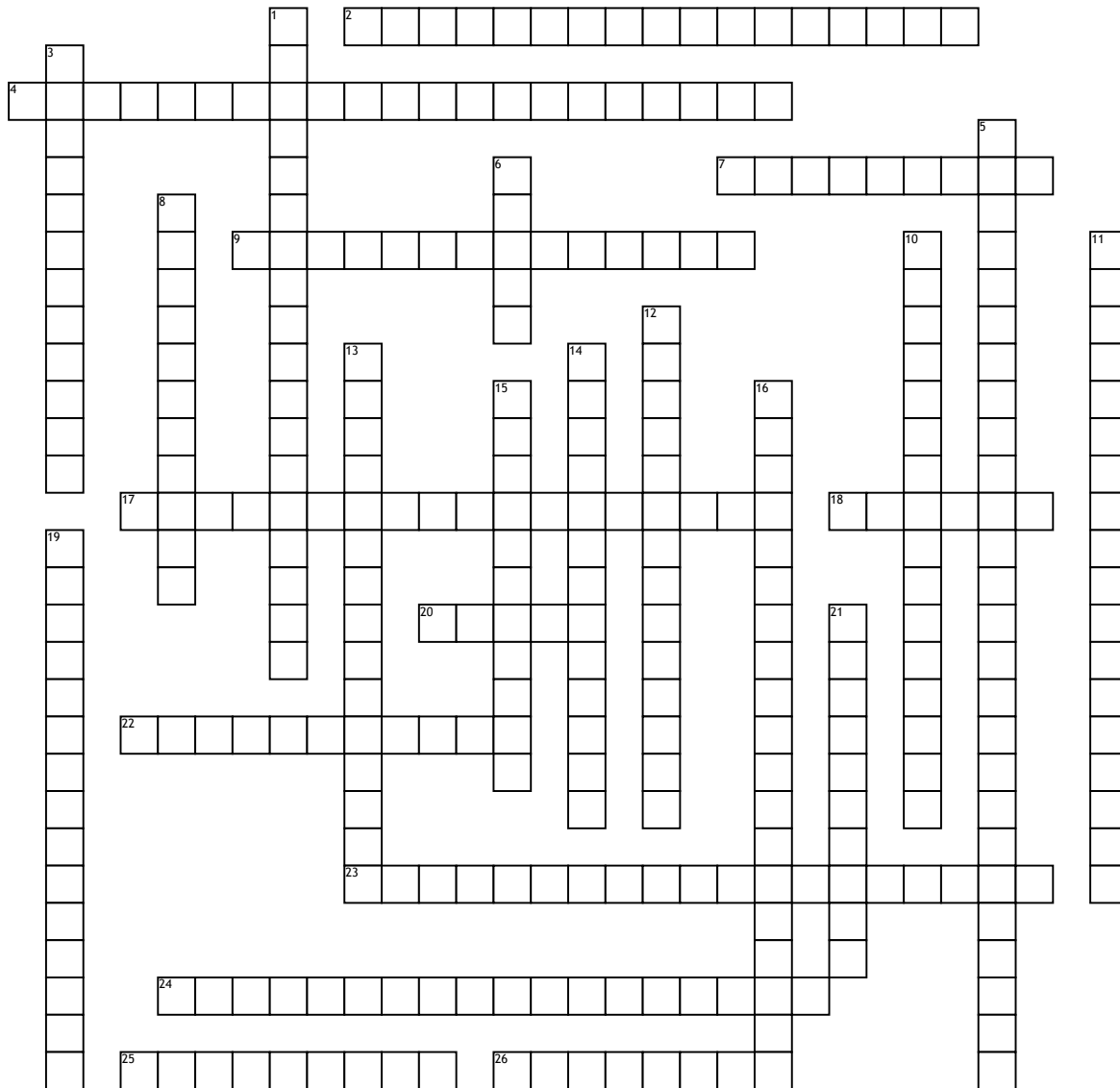


Criminal Investigations: Chapter One



Across

2. Philosophy that the police must work with the community through partnerships and problem solving to address problems of crime and disorder.
4. The process of discovering, collecting, preparing, identifying, and presenting evidence to determine what happened and who is responsible.
7. A "sudden knowing" without any conscious reasoning or apparent logic; based on knowledge and experience or what is commonly called street sense; a "gut feeling" developed by experience.
9. Person's degree of risk of being sued.
17. Going from the generalization and establishing it by gathering specific facts.
18. Serious crime such as homicide, aggravated assault, or robbery; generally punishable by death or imprisonment of more than one year in a penitentiary.
20. Act of omission forbidden by law and punishable by a fine, imprisonment, or even death.
22. A person who searches for, collects, and preserves physical evidence in the investigation of crime and suspected criminals.

23. Evidence favorable to the accused that would clear the accused of blame.

24. A logical process in which a conclusion follows from specific facts; a proof that a suspect is guilty of an offense.

25. Act of the legislative body of a municipality or county, including misdemeanor crimes.

26. Geographic areas with a higher incident rate of criminal activity.

Down

1. Those crucial to resolving criminal investigations.
3. Focuses on the location of crimes--the hot spots where most crimes occur--rather than on the criminal.
5. Basic forensic theory that objects that come in contact with each other always transfer material, however minute, to each other.
6. Avenues bearing clues or potential sources of information relevant to solving a crime.
8. Crime or offense that is less serious than a felony and is punishable by a fine or imprisonment of as long as one year in an institution other than a penitentiary.
10. Skilled in interacting across gender, ethnic, generational, social, and political group lines.

11. Specific conditions that must occur for an act to be called a specific kind of crime.

12. Specialists trained in recording, identifying, and interpreting the minutiae (minute details) of physical evidence.

13. Legislative act relating to crime and its punishment.

14. Characteristic way a criminal commits a specific type of crime.

15. To observe or study closely; to inquire into something systematically in a search for truthful information.

16. Spontaneous statements made at the time a crime is committed and closely related to actions involved in the crime; considered more truthful than later, planned responses.

19. Application of physical sciences and their technology to examining physical evidence of crimes.

21. Process that uses powerful analytical tools to quickly and thoroughly explore mountains of data to discover new patterns or confirm suspected patterns or trends.