

Fingerprints 101

Name: _____




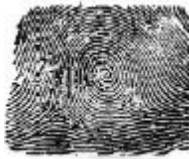


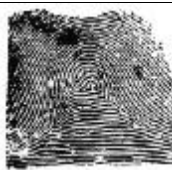









The three principles of fingerprinting:

1. A fingerprint is a(n) _____ characteristic. No two people have been found with the same fingerprint.
2. A fingerprint will remain _____ for the lifetime of the individual.
3. Fingerprints have general characteristic _____ patterns that allow them to be systematically identified.
4. There are three specific classes of fingerprints based on their visual appearance. Each of these categories is sub divided into at least 2 groups, and has an approximate number of individuals within a population that possess that category of prints.

Complete the chart below by filling the information about these three fingerprint categories.

Major Print Category	% of People in the Population	Subcategory
Archs		
Loops		
Whorls		

5. **Archs** are the simplest type of fingerprints, formed by ridges that enter on one _____ of the print and exit on the _____. No _____, _____ or _____ are present.
6. **Loops** must have one _____ at the center of the pattern, and one or more ridges that enter and leave from the _____. These patterns are named for their positions relative to the _____ and _____ bones.
7. **Whorls** have at least one _____ that makes (or nearly makes) a complete _____. They also have at least _____ deltas.
8. **Identify the category/subcategory of the fingerprints in the table below:**

(from the left hand)  A	 B	(from the right hand)  C	 D
 E	 F	 G	(from the left hand)  H
 I	 J	(from the right hand)  K	 L
 M	 N	 O	 P