Unit 2- Human Remains Provide Details

Content Area: **Science**
Course(s): **Forensic Science**
Time Period: **October**
Length: **10 Blocks**
Status: **Published**

Enduring Understandings

- An autopsy is performed if a death is suspicious or unexplained.
- Forensic anthropologists identify and examine human skeletal remains to gain insight into a crime.

Essential Questions

How can an autopsy help to solve a crime?

Content

Vocabulary
Autopsy
Rigor mortis
Liver mortis
Algor mortis

Skills

Explain the reasons for an autopsy
Identify the basics steps in an autopsy
Compare and contrast the types of autopsies
Analyze autopsy data and draw conclusions
Identify the major bones in the human body
Compare and contrast a male and female skeleton
Compare skeletal features unique to various ethnic groups
Predicting human characteristics based on skeletal remains

Resources

- Teacher's Wraparound Edition for Forensic Science: An Introduction, 2nd Edition

Richard Saferstein, Forensic Science Consultant ©2011 |Prentice Hall

- Instructor's Manual with Lesson Plans for Forensic Science: An Introduction, 2nd Edition

Richard Saferstein, Forensic Science Consultant ©2011 |Prentice Hall

- Basic Laboratory Exercises for Forensic Science: An Introduction, 2nd Edition

Richard Saferstein, Forensic Science Consultant ©2011 |Prentice Hall

- Forensic Science Experiments (Facts on File Science Experiments) Hardcover – October 1, 2009

by Pamela Walker (Author), Elaine Wood (Author)

- Forensic Science Experiments on File (Facts on File Science Library) Ring-bound

- Crime Scene Investigations: Real-Life Science Labs For Grades 6-12

by Pam Walker, Elaine Wood, Christopher Stone (Illustrator)

Assessments

Performance: Lab Assignment
Lab: Building Up a Human Skeleton Students cut out pieces and build a skeleton. Students learn what bones look like and where they belong.

Performance: Lab Assignment
Lab: Bits and Pieces Students take small bone fragments and missing person cases to determine who the bones belong to based on sex and age.

Performance: Lab Assignment
Lab: Male/Female Bone Determination Students assess various bones to determine the sex.

Standards

CCC.1	Patterns.
SEP.1	Asking Questions and Defining Problems
	Observed patterns in nature guide organization and classification and prompt questions about relationships and causes underlying them.
SEP.1.a	Ask questions
SEP.1.a.1	that arise from careful observation of phenomena, or unexpected results, to clarify and/or

	seek additional information.
CCC.2	Cause and effect: Mechanism and explanation.
SEP.1.a.2	that arise from examining models or a theory, to clarify and/or seek additional information and relationships.
CCC.2.1	students understand that empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and to make claims about specific causes and effects. They suggest cause and effect relationships to explain and predict behaviors in complex natural and designed systems. They also propose causal relationships by examining what is known about smaller scale mechanisms within the system. They recognize changes in systems may have various causes that may not have equal effects.
SEP.1.a.3	to determine relationships, including quantitative relationships, between independent and dependent variables.