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 subdivided 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Print Category</th>
<th>% of People in the Population</th>
<th>Subcategory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Whorls</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

5. Arches 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  C  D  E  F  G  H  I  J  K  L  M  N  O  P