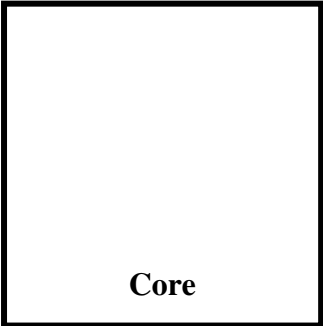

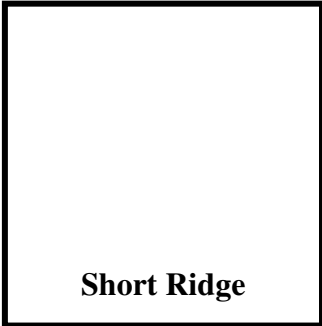
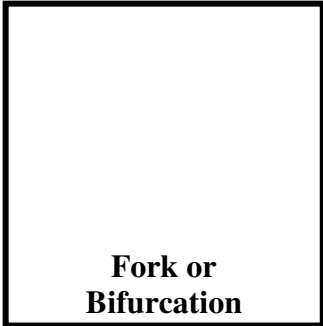
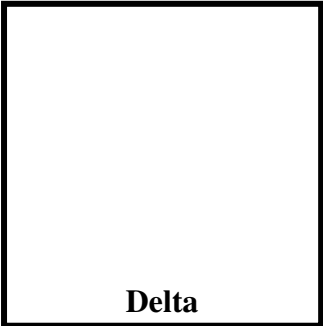
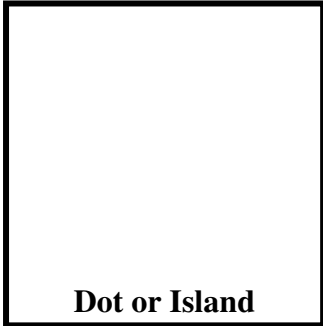
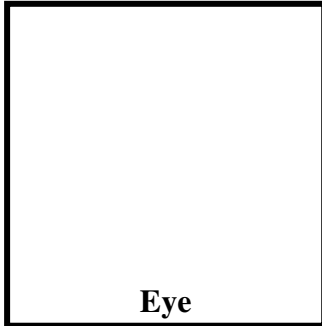
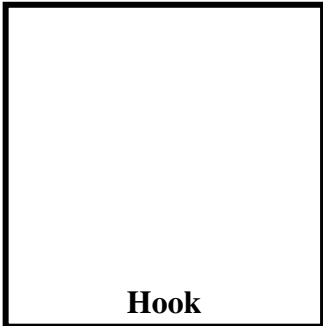
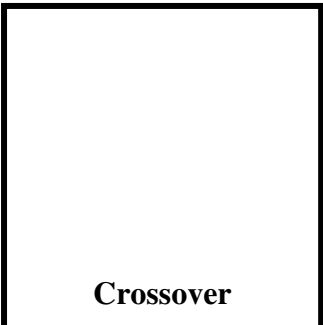
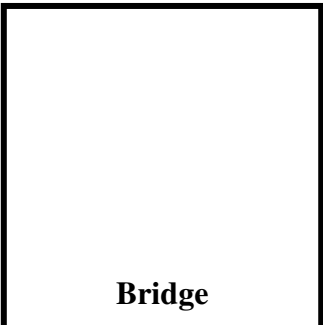
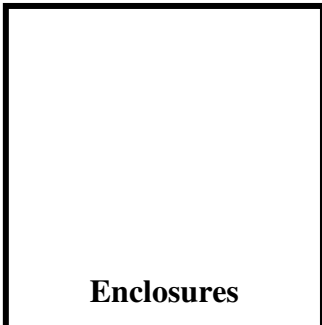
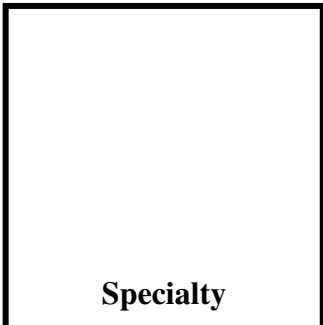


The Science of Ridges

Name _____

1. _____ is the study of the uniqueness of friction ridge structures and their use for personal identification.
2. As we have learned in our first lesson, a fingerprint is made of a series of _____ and _____ on the surface of the finger. The uniqueness of a fingerprint can be determined by the _____ of ridges and valleys as well as the _____ points, which are points where the ridge structure changes.
3. When minutiae on two different prints match, these are called points of _____ or points of _____. At this point there is _____ international standard for the number of points of identification required for a match between two fingerprints. However, the United Kingdom requires a minimum _____ points while Australia requires _____.
4. AFIS = _____

5. **Ridge Characteristics** - Draw the different ridge characteristics listed below.

 <p>Core</p>	 <p>Ending Ridge</p>	 <p>Short Ridge</p>	 <p>Fork or Bifurcation</p>
 <p>Delta</p>	 <p>Dot or Island</p>	 <p>Eye</p>	 <p>Hook</p>
 <p>Crossover</p>	 <p>Bridge</p>	 <p>Enclosures</p>	 <p>Specialty</p>

6. How many ridge characteristics can you identify in this fingerprint? Use a hand lens and highlighter to help you identify the characteristics and then label each one.



Try It! - Analyze the fingerprints on your “My Prints” worksheet to see how many ridge characteristics you can find.

Which ridge characteristics did you find in your fingerprints? List them below and mark the two most common ones with a star.