

Detectives



Lapbook

What is a detective?

A detective is an investigator. They are sometimes a member of a police department or someone who used to be a police officer. Sometimes detectives work by themselves and are called private detectives or P.I.s. A detective is a person who solves crimes or helps the police find criminals. Criminals are people who commit crimes. Detective work typically requires a great deal of walking. They use several methods of investigation, or gathering clues, to solve crimes: fingerprints, hair analysis, sketches or pictures, shoe prints, and handwriting analysis.

Complete the following for your lapbook:

Detective Graduated Book

Criminal Matchbook

Fingerprints

What are fingerprints? Fingerprints are ridges on the skin.

Oil, dirt, sweat and ink stick in the ridges in the skin so that when the finger touches something else, like a desk or a glass, the fingerprint remains on the object. Our fingerprints never change and each one is different. There are 3 main patterns of fingerprints – the loop, the whorl, and the arch.

Complete the following for your lapbook:

Fingerprints Matchbooks (print on cardstock)

Fingerprints (Types) Flip Flap Book

Fingerprint Experiment Book

Directions: Get a stamp pad and fingerprint each finger on one hand. Compare each fingerprint. What patterns do you see? Try to count the lines on one fingerprint. Use a magnifying glass, if necessary.

Fingerprint Dusting matchbook (found in Fingerprints Matchbooks file)

Directions: Rub your fingers in your hair and/or on your face (where there are plenty of oils.) Touch a desk or a table. Get a soft paintbrush and some cocoa powder. Lightly brush on the cocoa where you touched the desk. Gently blow off the excess. Can you see the fingerprint? Get a piece of clear scotch tape and carefully place it on top of the fingerprint, gently lifting it off the table. Stick it to the inside of the matchbook.

This is how detectives get the fingerprints from a crime scene.

After a detective has fingerprints from a crime scene, they may have a suspect for that crime. They will take the suspects fingerprints and compare them to the one's they have from the scene. In order to safely say the fingerprints came from the same person, they must have 12 similarities.

Isn't it amazing that each of our fingerprints are different from anyone else's? God made each of us unique. Choose one translation of the following verse and have your child copy it, fold it and put it in the folder.

Psalm 139:14a (NIRV)

"How you made me is amazing and wonderful."

Psalm 139:14a (NLV)

"Thank you for making me so wonderfully complex!"

Psalm 139:14a (NKJV)

"I will praise You, for I am fearfully and wonderfully made."

Complete the following for your lapbook:

Bible Verse File Folder

Bible Verse Copywork

Hair Analysis

In the process of gathering clues, a detective may come across a piece of hair. They can use it to examine the roots, size and shape of the hair and compare it to the suspect. A detective can tell if a person is young or old. They can also tell if the hair was pulled out, cut off, or fell out.

Complete the following for your lapbook:

Hair Comparison Venn Diagram

Experiment:

Using a clean hairbrush, brush your hair and take out of the brush any that may have come out. Have a friend do the same. Compare the two pieces of hair. What are some things you notice? Is the color the same? Is one thicker than the other? Is one curlier or straighter than the other? If you have access to a microscope, you should be able to see some other similarities or differences. Chart them on your Venn diagram.

Artist Sketches and Mug Shots

Sometimes there is a witness to a crime – someone who saw the criminal perform the crime. They may not know who the person is, but did get a chance to see them. Detectives and police stations have artists who are good at drawing a suspect from a witness's description. They may have a book with different hairstyles, foreheads, eyebrows, eyes, noses and mouths to give the witness help in describing who they saw.

Complete the following for your lapbook:

Sketch Book

Police departments have thousands of pictures of past criminals. These are called mug shots. Sometimes a witness is asked to look through that book to see if the person they saw is in there. However, after hours of looking at that many pictures, they begin to look alike.

Shoe prints

When a shoe print is found at the scene of a crime, a detective can get clues from them such as how big the person's foot is and how fast the person was walking or running or even the type of shoe they were wearing. Some methods of gathering clues are measuring the distance between the prints or how long the print is. They might also look at the angle of the foot.

Complete the following for your lapbook:

Finding Footprints Clipboards

Shoeprints Tri-fold

Handwritten notes

If a note is written in a notepad, the indentations of the pen might go through to the next piece of paper. This method of investigation might especially be used in a kidnapping situation. Many times the kidnapper will leave a ransom note. This note is used to get something the kidnapper really wants. Most times when a kidnapper takes someone, they are holding that person for ransom – or to get something else they want, like money.

Complete the following for your lapbook:

Written Clues Fan

Experiment:

Assemble the fan pieces together. Write your name, or another note, on the top piece of the fan (not the title page). Then use the edge of a pencil to very lightly rub over where the writing on the previous page was. The pencil rubbing will not go into the indentations and you should be able to see what it said. How many pieces of paper did the indentations go through? Try it again. I have included several fan pieces to experiment several times.

A person's handwriting, especially their signatures, can be unique. Even if a person is trying to disguise or fool someone, their signatures will still have some similarities.

Complete the following for your lapbook:

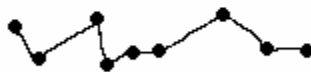
Handwriting Analysis Flap Book

Blank Flap Book

Experiment:

Using the signatures in the flip flap book, use the following technique.

John Doe



Place the flap over the top of the signature. The signature should be dark enough to see through the paper. Place a dot at the top of each letter and connect the dots. This is the pattern of their signature. Even if John Doe were to sign his name using a different J or other letter, the pattern should be similar. You will need to use a marker or dark pen so you can see through the top sheet of paper. Try to sign your name differently. Do the patterns look the same? You can also do the same technique using the bottoms of the letters. This is one way handwriting specialists analyze handwriting to look for forgeries – or someone signing another person's name.

Be a Book Detective – (contributed by Wende)

If your child is reading a detective story this week, have him be a book detective!

Note: If your child is reading a book with chapters that stand on their own, such as *Encyclopedia Brown*, or *Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*, you can use these lessons for any one chapter. Complete the accordion fold as you discuss each part of the story.

Plot – Plot is the action of the story. There are five basic elements of plot, which make up a plot line. First is the exposition, which gives you some introductory details and background information. Next is the rising action, a series of conflicts, which build up towards the climax. The climax is the high point of the story, usually the most intense or exciting. The next part of the plot is the falling action, where a decision or solution is worked at. And lastly is the resolution, the portion of the story where the problem is solved.

Setting – The setting is the time and place in which the story takes place.

Genre – Genre is a French word meaning form or type when referring to literature. There are many genres, including novel, poem, fairy tale, and in the case of detective stories, mysteries.

Point of View – Point of view is the vantage point from which the story is told. In first person point of view, the story is told by one of the characters in the story. In third person point of view, someone outside of the story tells the story.

Characters – The characters are the people in a story.

Order of Events – It is the way a work is organized, the chain of events.

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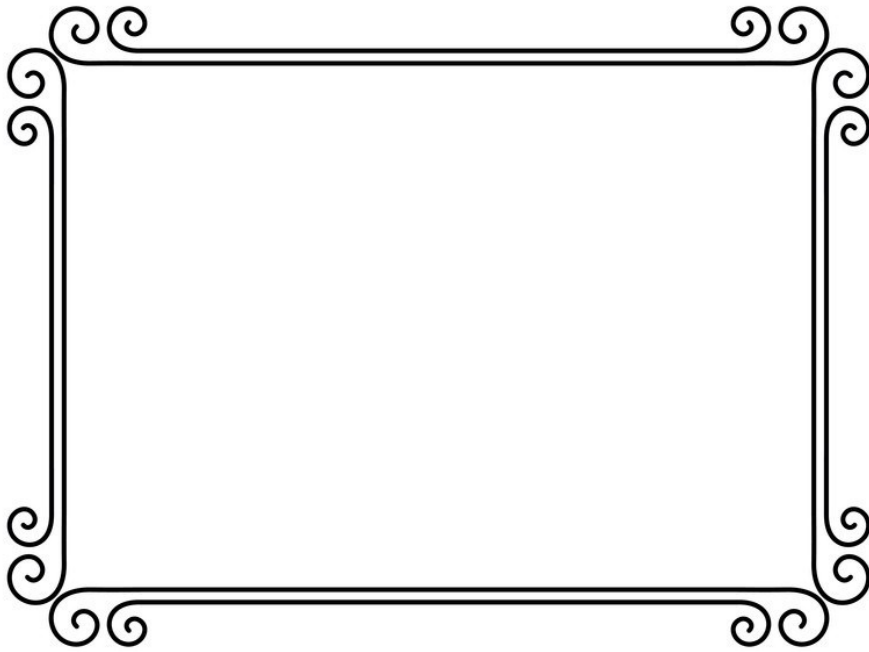
Cut out book. Fold on lines (matchbook style).

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What Is a Criminal?



God Made Me
Special!



Directions: Cut out file folder book as one piece. Fold in half. Draw or paste a photo of yourself on the cover.



I'm someone special!
There is no one like me!
Psalm 139:14a



“I will praise You, for I am
fearfully and wonderfully made.”

Psalm 139:14a

Directions: Cut book(s) out. Fold matchbook style.

What Are Fingerprints?



Fingerprint Dusting Experiment

Written Clues



Blank rounded rectangular box for writing.

Blank rounded rectangular box for writing.

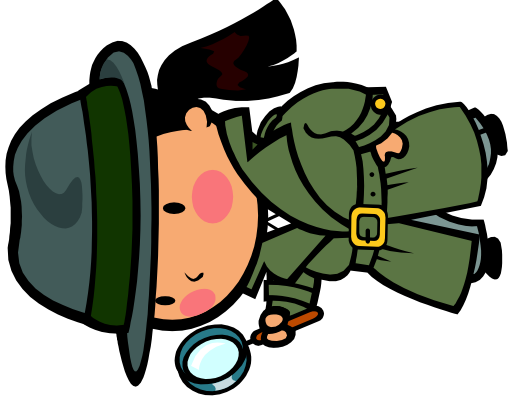
Blank rounded rectangular box for writing.

Blank rounded rectangular box for writing.

Blank rounded rectangular box for writing.

Cut out pieces. Write information on the pieces as desired. Stack together with cover on top and secure with a brass fastener.

Detective



title

one

two

three

What is a Detective?



Ways a Detective Investigates

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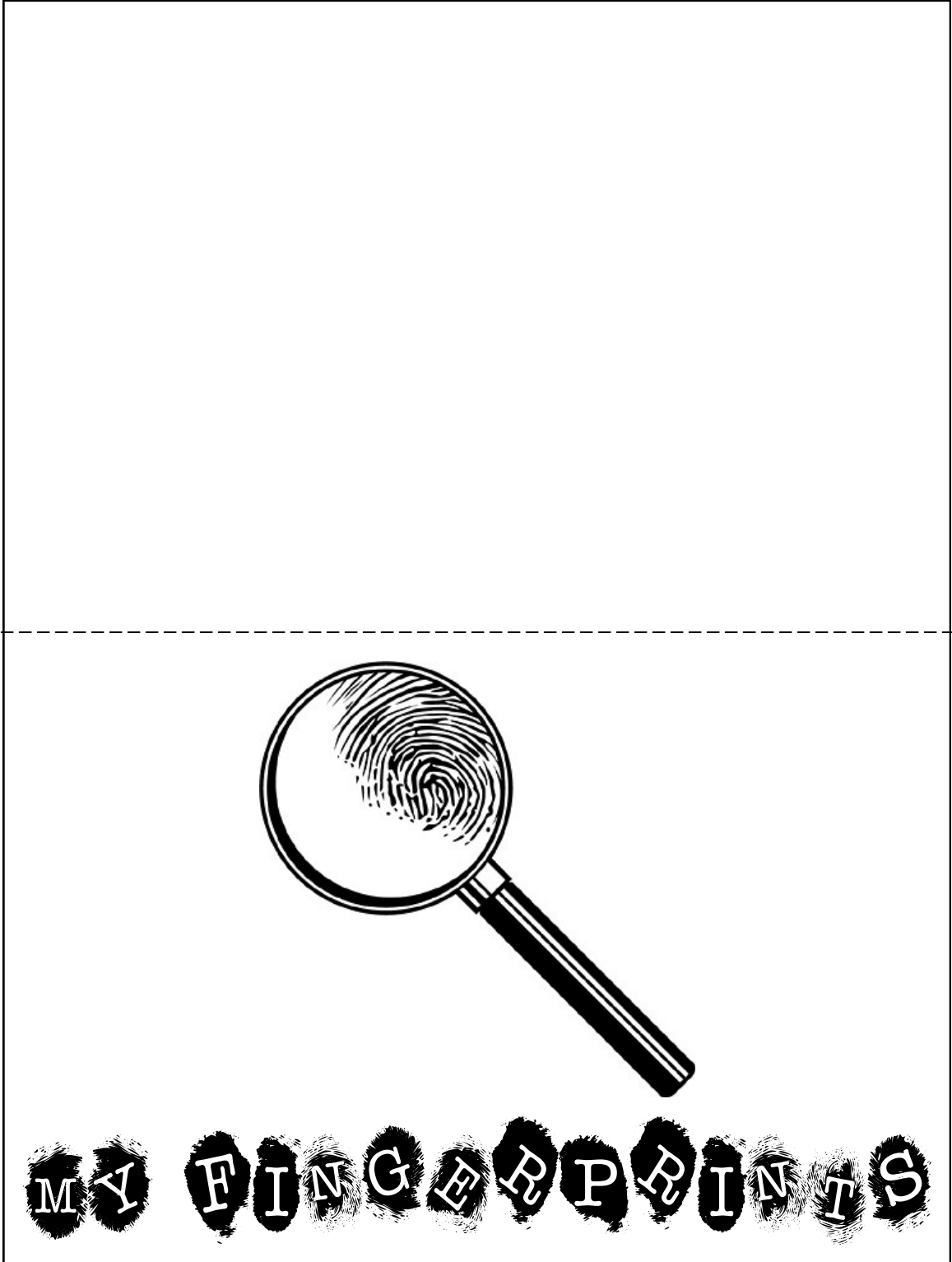
Shoe Prints

Cut book out as one piece. Fold in thirds.

  1. Arch 2. Loop 3. Whorl	Thumb Pattern: _____	Index finger Pattern: _____
Middle finger Pattern: _____	Ring finger Pattern: _____	Pinky finger Pattern: _____

Cut out book (next page) and fold in half.

Examine your fingerprints and compare to the 3 main patterns. Label under each fingerprint which pattern you think yours are. Glue fingerprint patterns in to folded book.






MY FINGERPRINTS

Cut out book as one piece. Fold using dotted lines as your guide. Write the names of the fingerprint patterns under the appropriate flaps.

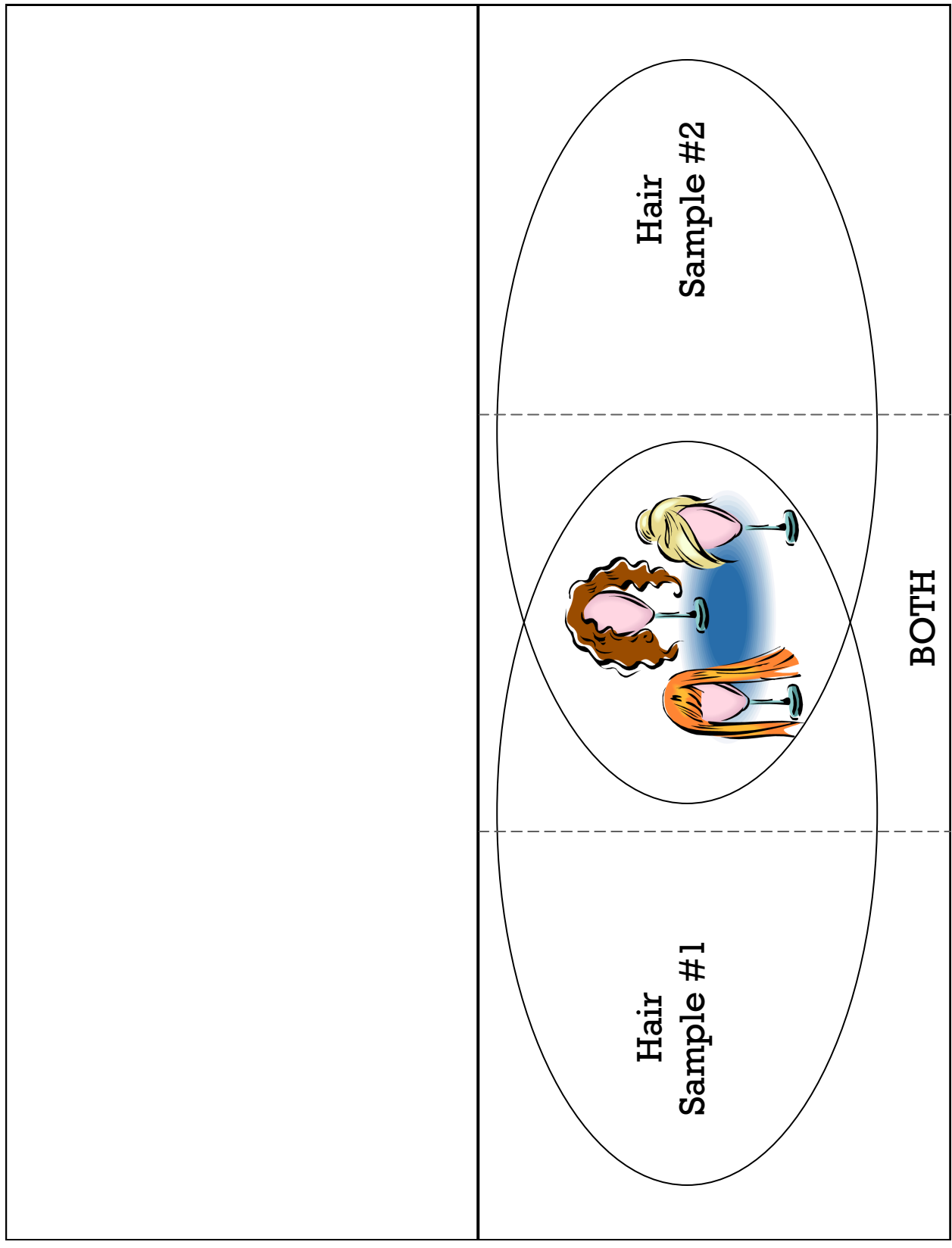
From left to right:

1. Loop pattern
2. Whorl pattern
3. Arch pattern

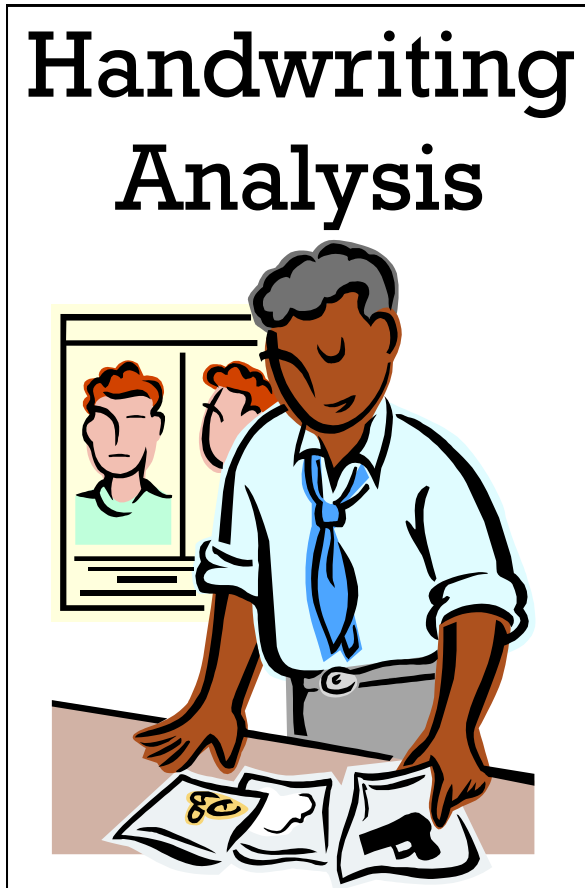
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		Three Types of Fingerprints
		
		

Cut out book as one piece. Fold in half on the black line. Cut on the dotted lines to form three flaps.



Cut out cover piece (below) and paste on to the cover of your book (next page).



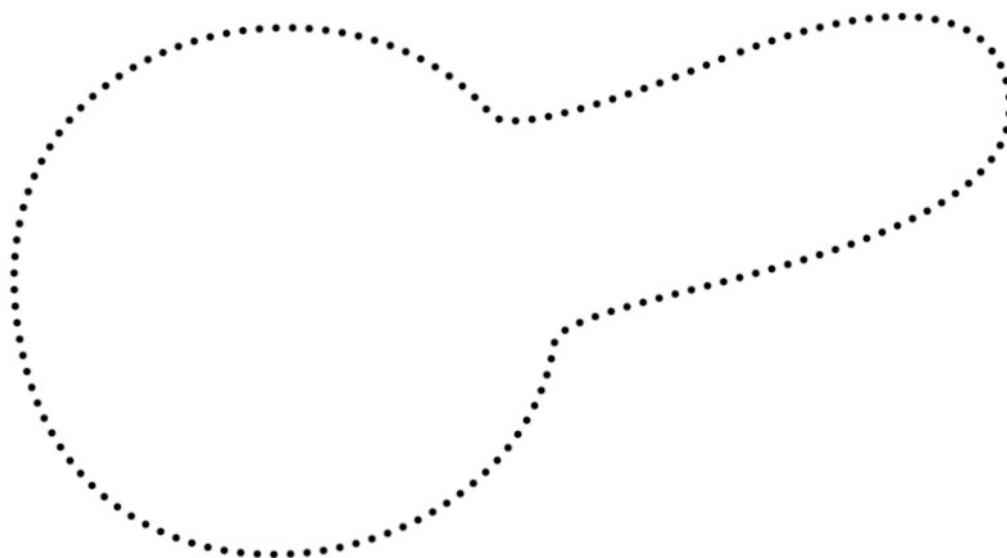
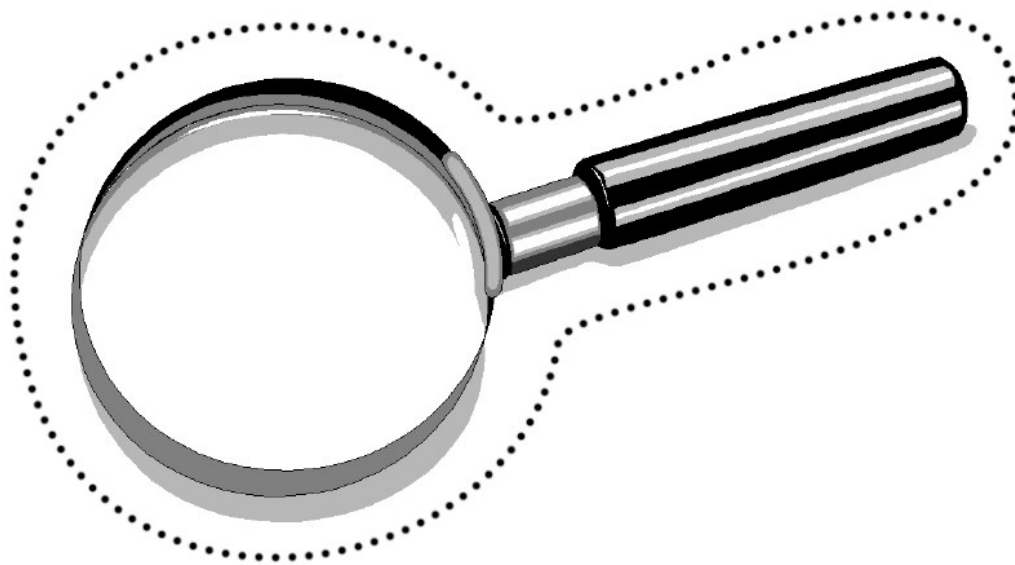
You are viewing the inside of the book. Cut on solid; fold on dotted.

Inside of book; this is the cover page.

John Doe

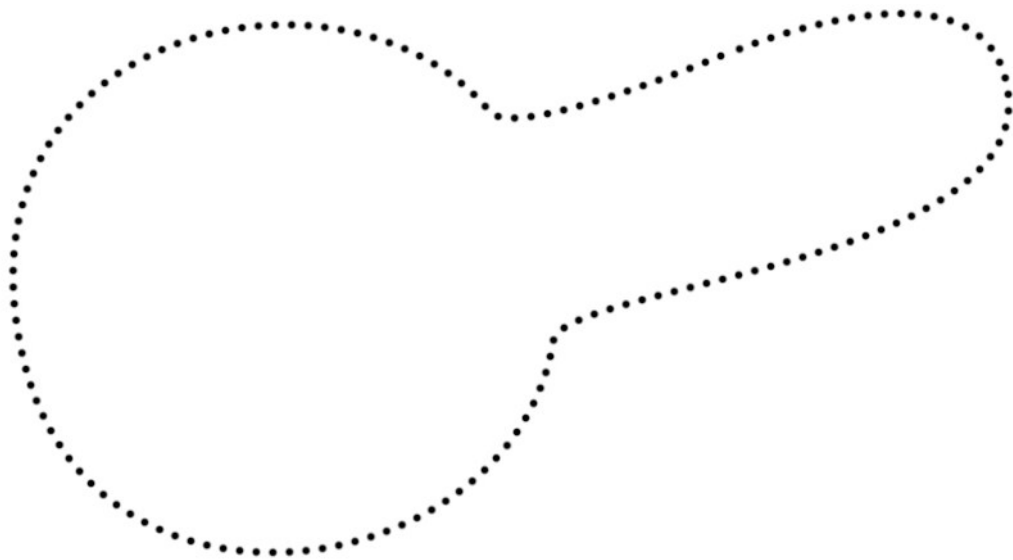
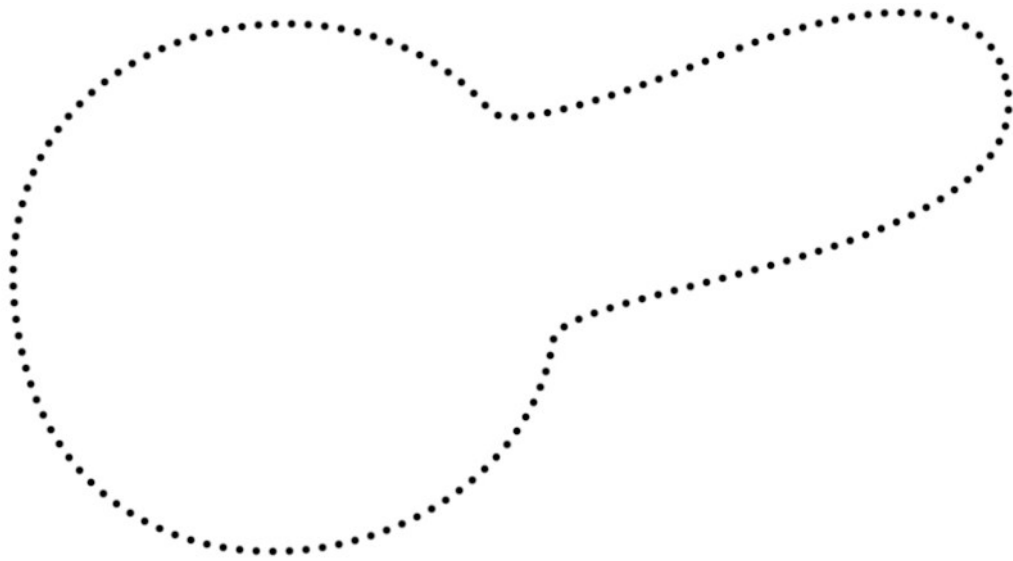
Jill JACKS

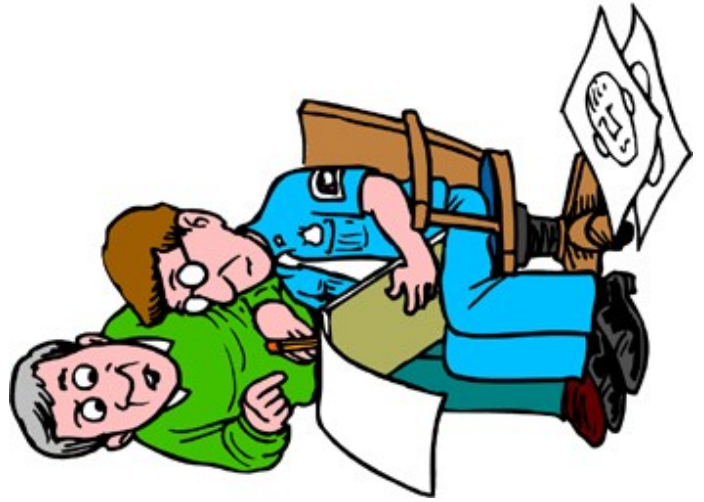
Alice Wonder



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Cut out pieces. Stack together with cover on front.
Attach with staple or brass fastener (if you use a brass fastener, you need to print on cardstock).





My Sketch

Choose one of the following pictures and attempt a sketch.

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Cut book on solid. Fold on dotted.

How Detectives Use Pictures



Cut rectangles out. Stack in order and staple on the left side of the front cover.

Sketches

FINDING FOOTPRINTS



Place Found

Approximate Shoe Size

Men's _____

Women's _____

Running or Walking (circle one)

Inches Between Prints

Place Found

Approximate Shoe Size

Men's _____

Women's _____

Running or Walking (circle one)

Inches Between Prints

Place Found

Approximate Shoe Size

Men's _____

Women's _____

Running or Walking (circle one)

Inches Between Prints

Cut out clipboards. Let your student go on a footprint finding adventure. Let him measure footprints and compare with a shoe sizing chart in order to record size information.

Stack clipboards together. Staple at the top (or you can use a brass fastener at the top if you print on cardstock).

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Place Found

Approximate Shoe Size

Men's _____

Women's _____

Running or Walking (circle one)

Inches Between Prints



Place Found

Approximate Shoe Size

Men's _____

Women's _____

Running or Walking (circle one)

Inches Between Prints



Place Found

Approximate Shoe Size

Men's _____

Women's _____

Running or Walking (circle one)

Inches Between Prints



Be A Book Detective

point of view plot setting genre
characters order of events

Title:

Author:

Plot

Setting

Cut out as one piece. Attach second page at tab. Accordion fold pages.

Genre

Point of View

Characters

Order of Events

Based on my investigation of this book, I find it to be:



Good



Just Ok



Not Good