

According to criminal investigators, fingerprints follow 3 fundamental principles:

- A fingerprint is an \_\_\_\_\_ characteristic; no two people have been found with the \_\_\_\_\_ same fingerprint structure.
- A fingerprint pattern will remain \_\_\_\_\_ for the \_\_\_\_\_ of an individual. However, the print itself may change due to permanent \_\_\_\_\_ and diseases.
- Fingerprints have general characteristic \_\_\_\_\_ patterns that allow them to be identified and matched to a specific individual.

What are the 2 parts of a fingerprint?

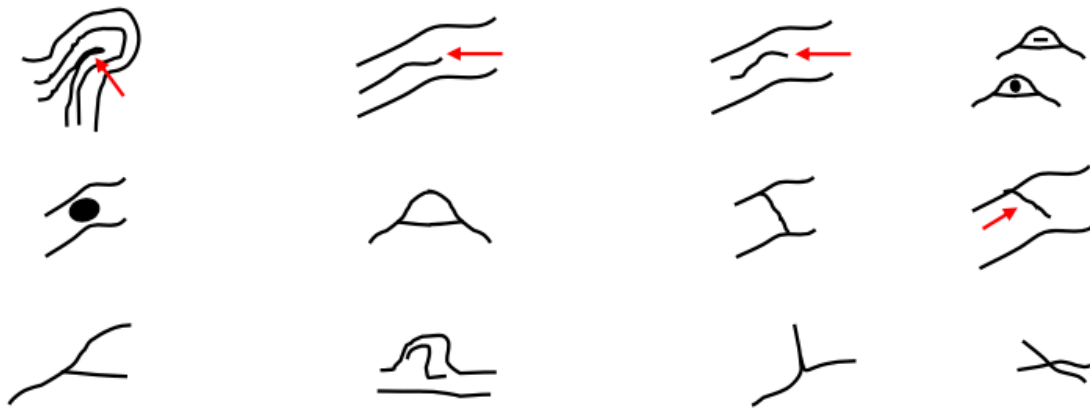


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1. The uniqueness of a fingerprint can be determined by analyzing its \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Fingerprints have \_\_\_\_\_ points, which are useful in matching a fingerprint to a specific \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Label each type of ridge structure.



4. Analyze the fingerprint to identify the class and identify and label as many different ridge structures as possible.



