

I.D.



I can explain the characteristics that make us who we are.	I know that some traits are inherited and some are not	I can debate the difference between nature and nurture.	To understand the unique patterns of fingerprints.	I know some of the different techniques that police use to identify a criminal.	To create a timeline of the key developments in scientific understanding of biometrics
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Key Vocabulary

- Biometrics
- Characteristics
- DNA
- DNA Fingerprinting
- Experience
- Identical
- Inherit
- Nature
- Nurture
- Opinion
- Personality
- Suspect
- Witness
- Unique

Identity:

Every human has characteristics that make them who they are.
 Physical appearance
 Beliefs and opinions
 Likes and dislikes
 Hobbies
 All these characteristics make up their identity.
 All people are unique.



Nature Vs Nurture:

Is the way I behave inherited from my parents or has it developed through my own life experiences, relationships, friendships, culture and surroundings?



Scientists and psychologists are still researching and debating this.

Solving a crime:

Police use many different techniques to identify criminals:

- Physical evidence
- Facial identification on computers
- DNA fingerprinting
- Identity parade
- Fingerprints

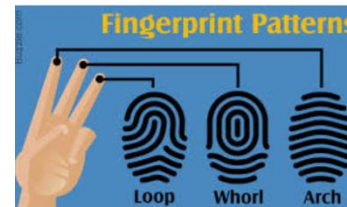
Genes and DNA:

Some characteristics, such as eye colour, are inherited from their parents. These characteristics are passed on by genes. Genes are made up of a chemical called DNA which carries information. Genes are inherited from both parents.



Fingerprints:

Fingerprints are the marks made by the lines (friction ridges) on our finger and thumb tips. Fingerprints are unique to each person.



Biometrics:

Biometrics is the use of information about someone's body to identify them..

For example:

- Using fingerprints found at a crime scene.
- Using the unique patterns on the iris (in your eye) to identify someone.
- Using fingerprints on smartphones to unlock.