

# CATCHING THE CRIMINAL

Read the text and choose the word which best fits each space.

Police are constantly looking for new ways of (0) \_\_\_\_\_ crime, and technology has (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a large part in this over the years. The first assassin to be caught on (2) \_\_\_\_\_ was Leon Czogosz when he murdered US President William McKinley in 1901. (3) \_\_\_\_\_, not many criminals are filmed, and two equally effective methods of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ guilt have been fingerprinting and DNA.

The first recorded use of fingerprints to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a crime was not in a criminal (6) \_\_\_\_\_ at all, but in a work of (7) \_\_\_\_\_. The story was (8) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1881, more than ten years before fingerprints were used in evidence in a real crime. Henry Faulds, who came from Scotland, was the first person to (9) \_\_\_\_\_ up with the idea that fingerprints could be used to (10) \_\_\_\_\_ criminals. In 1884, a system of classifying fingerprints was devised, but it was not until 1892 that the first real criminal (11) \_\_\_\_\_ was secured using fingerprint evidence. A database of fingerprints was (12) \_\_\_\_\_ and the evidence from this became an invaluable resource for both police and (13) \_\_\_\_\_. Then, in 1984, Alec John Jeffries discovered DNA. This was even more reliable than the fingerprinting and as evidence it was beyond (14) \_\_\_\_\_. Since then the science of DNA has been (15) \_\_\_\_\_ to have other uses outside criminal investigation, such medicine, and it has saved lives.

