Chem 1 Hour\_\_\_\_\_ Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
Dr. Wexler
Making deductions
Date:

Vocabulary Term: **Deduction** is defined as the act or process of using logic or reason to form a conclusion or opinion about something.

Pretend there was a burglary and you are investigating the crime. You are asked to analyze the observations gathered by other investigators at the scene. You must try to make your decision about who committed the crime based on the data you are given.

One summer evening, Deshawn and Myaiza came home from work to find their house in shambles. The television was turned on at high volume. Food from the cupboards and refrigerator were was scattered on the table, half-eaten. Myaiza’s jewelry and Deshawn’s drum set were gone. The lead investigator on the case gives you the following observations gathered from the scene and the primary suspects:

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|  |
| **Observations at Scene** | **Suspect 1: 180 lb male** | **Suspect 2: 220 lb male** | **Suspect 3: 120 lb female** |
| Blood type = B | Blood type = B | Blood type = B | Would not comply |
| Fiber sample = polyester | Sweater = polyester | Blazer = wool knit | Pants = polyester |
| Powder found = white | Works in sugar factory | Pastry chef | Car sales woman |
| Shoe print found = work boot |

From the table, can you deduce who might have been involved in the alleged crime? Do you need more information? How good are the observations in order for you to make accurate conclusions? What will you base your decision on? What other information do you need? Remember someone will be charged for this crime and you don’t want to arrest the wrong person.

Describe your deduction in detail: