Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Lab Quiz DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAPER!!!!!!!

Multiple Choice

1. The amount of spatter from a blood droplet falling on a non-porous surface is _____ that of a drop of blood of equal size falling from the same distance onto a rougher, porous surface.

a. the same as b. less than c. greater than

2. The pointed end of a bloodstain always faces _____.

a. opposite its direction of travel
b. toward the direction from which the force came
c. in its direction of travel
d. toward the position of the blood source

3. What characteristic will a blood droplet deposited at an angle of impact of about 90 degrees (i.e., directly vertical to the surface) exhibit?

a. acute elongation (extremely elongated)
b. a tail showing the directionality
c. elliptical in shape
d. approximately circular in shape

4. The pressure of the pumping of oxygenated blood out of an injury causes bright red colored blood to spurt out and form what pattern?

a. cast-off b. passive c. arterial spray d. Both b and c

5. A trail pattern leading away from the victim at a stabbing scene was most likely created by what?

a. A victim's arterial wound.
b. Blood dripping from the murder weapon or suspect.
c. Blood expelled from a respiratory injury.
d. Postmortem (after death) movement of the victim.

6. Which of the following is important in the interpretation of bloodstain patterns?

a. The direction of impact.
b. The surface texture.
c. The angle of impact.
d. The amount of blood.
e. All of these.

7. Rough surfaces usually result in stains with what type of spatter?

a. Forward b. Back c. Blow-back d. Satellite (spines)

8. What type of impact spatter would create a pattern consisting of large, separate drops with diameters of 5 millimeters?

a. Low-velocity spatter
b. Medium-velocity spatter
c. High-velocity spatter
d. Both a and c

9. Generally, bloodstain diameter _____ as height increases.

a. decreases
b. remains unchanged
c. increases
d. increases lengthwise, decreases widthwise

10. In general, as both the force and velocity of impact increase, what happens to the diameter of the resulting blood droplets?

a. Increases
b. Stays the same.
c. Decreases
d. The diameter is unaffected by force and velocity.

11. Droplets of _____ are very small. They may not travel far and could be overlooked.

a. High-velocity spatter
b. Transfer patterns
c. Medium-velocity spatter
d. Low-velocity spatter

True (A) or False (B)

12. Gunshot exit wounds commonly produce medium-velocity spatter.

13. The presence of bubbles of oxygen in hydrogen peroxide drops can differentiate blood from other types of stains.

14. Blunt force trauma is normally associated with medium-velocity spatter.

Matching

15. Angle of Impact	a. An impact spatter pattern created by a force traveling at 100 ft./sec. or faster and producing droplets with diameters of less than 1 mm.
16. Arterial Spray	b. An impact spatter pattern created by a force traveling at 5–25 ft./sec. and producing droplets with diameters between 1 mm and 4 mm.
17. Medium-velocity spatter	c. The acute angle formed between the path of a blood drop and the surface that it contacts.
18. Low-velocity spatter	d. An impact spatter pattern created by a force traveling at 5 ft./sec. or less and producing droplets with diameters greater than 4 mm.
19. High-velocity spatter	e. A characteristic bloodstain pattern containing spurts that result from blood exiting under pressure from an arterial injury.

Matching

20. luminol	a. This substance is a color test for blood. It turns pink in the presence of a base.
21. phenolphthalein	b. This substance, though a good test for blood, is rarely used due to its being classified as a carcinogen.
22. hydrogen peroxide	c. This substance produces bubbles when it comes into contact with the enzyme catalase found in blood.
23. leucomalachite green	d. This substance causes blood to glow a faint blue.
24. benzidine	e. This substance, widely used by the FBI, turns green when it reacts with hemoglobin in the blood.