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1. _____ A forensic light source should include
 - a. Black light
 - b. White light
 - c. All wavelengths of light (including some outside of the visible)
 - d. All of the above
2. _____ The refractive index is a tool used to study how light bends as it passes through
 - a. Three or more substances
 - b. One substance and into another
 - c. Four or more substances
 - d. None of the above
3. _____ When light travels through any medium other than vacuum, the particles in that medium slow light down. As the density of the medium increases, the
 - a. Speed of light passing through that material decreases
 - b. Speed of light passing through that material increases
 - c. Amount of light passing through that material decreases
 - d. None of the above
4. _____ One of the most common types of crime in which paint analysis is used
 - a. Hit and Run
 - b. Fender bender
 - c. Homicide
 - d. Side swiping
5. _____ The layer of automobile paint applied directly to the steel body for corrosion resistance
 - a. Primer Surfacer
 - b. Uncontaminated Paint
 - c. Clearcoat
 - d. Electrocoat Primer
6. _____ The minimum size of paint sample for analysis
 - a. $\frac{1}{4}$ inch
 - b. $\frac{1}{3}$ inch
 - c. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch
 - d. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch
7. _____ Night vision goggles use what kind of light?
 - a. Ultraviolet Waves
 - b. Infrared Waves
 - c. Gamma Waves
 - d. Radio Waves
8. _____ 99.0 to 99.5% of sweat consists of
 - a. Organic solids
 - b. NaCl
 - c. Water
 - d. Oils and fats
9. _____ The primary source of oils and fats found in fingerprints is
 - a. Sweat

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- b. Sebum
 - c. Semen
 - d. Salt
10. _____ A fingerprint left on a dusty surface is an example of:
- a. Patent fingerprints
 - b. Plastic fingerprints
 - c. Latent fingerprints
 - d. Accidental fingerprints
11. _____ What is the most common fingerprint powder used by police?
- a. Fluorescent
 - b. Black/Grey
 - c. Magnetic
 - d. All of the above
12. _____ Which of the following information can be collected from fingerprints?
- a. Age
 - b. Sex
 - c. Race
 - d. None of the above
13. _____ What is considered as bodily fluids?
- a. Blood
 - b. Saliva
 - c. Nasal secretions
 - d. All of the above
14. _____ Which of the following is a negative factor that can affect fingerprints?
- a. Confidence in social interaction
 - b. Practice
 - c. Perspiration or wet fingers
 - d. None of the above
15. _____ The concentration of a drug present in urine is an excellent indicator of how extensively an individual's behavior or state is influenced by the drug
16. _____ A breath test used to measure alcohol, reflects the alcohol concentration in the pulmonary vein.
17. _____ A person can only test positive for a drug if they have consumed it intravenously, through smoking, or ingesting a drug
18. _____ The role of the forensic toxicologist is limited to matters that pertain to violations of the law.
19. _____ Cocaine is the most widely abused drug in the Western Countries
20. _____ After a screening test has been used to determine the identity of an abused drug, the confirmation tests of choice is thin-layer chromatography
21. _____ The breathalyzer requires a very small amount of breath
22. _____ Drugs can become permanently entrapped in a hair's hardening protein
23. With a BAC of 0.15 percent, the chance for involvement in an automobile accident is _____.

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- a. 75 times as great
 - b. 40 times as great
 - c. 25 times as great
 - d. 15 times as great
24. _____ About 95-98 percent of alcohol is oxidized to what two substances?
- a. Carbon dioxide and dehydrogenase
 - b. Water and acetic acid
 - c. Acetaldehyde and acetic acid
 - d. Water and carbon dioxide
25. _____ Which of the following is NOT a psychophysical test which a police officer may give an individual suspected of being under the influence of alcohol?
- a. Walk and turn test
 - b. Field urine test
 - c. Horizontal-gaze nystagmus
 - d. One-leg stand test
26. _____ (True or False) A drug is only a synthetic substance used to produce psychological and physiological effects
27. _____ (True or False) The intensity of dependence depends upon the nature of the drug used
28. _____ (True or False) Some of the more widely used drugs have a high potential for physiological dependence
29. _____ (True or False) Although cocaine is legally classified as a narcotic, pharmacologically it is actually a powerful central nervous system stimulant
30. _____ (True or False) A screening test is a single test that specifically identifies a substance
31. _____ High potential for abuse, currently acceptable medical use with severe restrictions, potential for severe abuse
32. _____ Very low abuse, medical use, lowest potential for dependence
33. _____ High potential for abuse and no currently accepted medical use
34. _____ Low potential for abuse, current medical use, limited dependence
35. _____ Less potential for abuse, currently accepted medical use, low to moderate potential for physiological dependence and high psychological dependence
- A. Schedule I
 - B. Schedule II
 - C. Schedule III
 - D. Schedule IV
 - E. Schedule V
36. _____ Which of the following is best described as an illegal substance?
- a. All drugs
 - b. Controlled substances

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- c. Prescription medications
 - d. Illicit drugs
37. _____ This type of drug can cause alterations in normal thought processes, perceptions, and moods:
- a. Stimulants
 - b. Narcotics
 - c. Hallucinogens
 - d. Depressants
38. _____ What is the most widely abused drug in the United States?
- a. Alcohol
 - b. Nicotine
 - c. Marijuana
 - d. Speed
39. _____ This type of drug slows down the central nervous system:
- a. Stimulants
 - b. Narcotics
 - c. Hallucinogens
 - d. Depressants
40. A bloodstain pattern produced by blood released under pressure, such as arterial spurting (as opposed to by an impact)
- a. Passive blood pattern
 - b. Spatter
 - c. Expired blood
 - d. Projected blood pattern
41. A bloodstain pattern created when blood is released or thrown from a moving blood-bearing object
- a. Swipe pattern
 - b. Flow pattern
 - c. Cast-off pattern
 - d. Back spatter
42. Blood directed back toward the source of energy or force that caused the spatter
- a. Flow pattern
 - b. Back spatter
 - c. Spatter
 - d. Wipe pattern
43. A bloodstain pattern created when a wet, bloody surface comes in contact with a target surface

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- a. Flow pattern
 - b. Back spatter
 - c. Cast-off pattern
 - d. Transfer or contact pattern
44. Clotting factors in the liquid part of the blood that clot together to prevent blood loss from a wound
- a. Erythrocytes (RBC)
 - b. Leukocytes (WBC)
 - c. Thrombocytes (Platelets)
 - d. Plasma
45. Most abundant cells in our blood that are produced in the bone marrow
- a. Erythrocytes (RBC)
 - b. Leukocytes (WBC)
 - c. Thrombocytes (Platelets)
 - d. Plasma
46. The yellowish liquid part of the blood that contains electrolytes, nutrients, and vitamins
- a. Erythrocytes
 - b. Leukocytes
 - c. Thrombocytes
 - d. Plasma
47. Protein found in red blood cells that carries oxygen
- a. Antibodies
 - b. Platelets
 - c. Hemoglobin
 - d. Antigens
48. A test that determines whether a stain is animal or human blood
- a. Presumptive test
 - b. Luminol
 - c. Fluorescein
 - d. Precipitin test
49. When characterizing blood evidence, which of the following would be considered an individual characteristic?
- a. DNA analysis
 - b. Rh factor
 - c. Disease
 - d. Blood type

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True/False

50. _____ Two people can have identical handwriting.
51. _____ The mood of a writer can affect his or her handwriting.
52. _____ Consumption of alcohol or drugs cannot affect handwriting.
53. _____ Charred documents are always caught on fire maliciously.
54. _____ Ink is considered a mixture.
55. _____ Passports are not an example of a possible questioned document.
56. _____ Defects cannot help to identify the machine a document was originated on.
57. _____ Document examiners can examine the following:
 - a. Handwriting samples
 - b. Typescripts
 - c. Forgeries
 - d. All of the above
58. _____ Exemplar writings are
 - a. Unknown writing samples
 - b. Suspect's writing sample
 - c. Known writing samples
 - d. Victim's writing sample
59. _____ What does FISH stand for?
 - a. Forensic Identification System of Handwriting
 - b. Forensic Information System of Handwriting
 - c. Forensic Identification Series of Handwriting
 - d. Forensic Information Series of Handwriting
60. _____ When analyzing handwriting how many factors do document examiners use?
 - a. 13
 - b. 11
 - c. 9
 - d. 12