**Chapter 2**

**Crime Scene Bloodstain Pattern Analysis**

**(a single correct answer for each question)**

|  |  |  |
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| 1 |  | A blood stain pattern where the majority of drops of blood are not broken into smaller droplets is likely caused by: |
|  | (a) | High velocity impact spatters |
|  | (b) | Medium velocity impact spatters |
|  | (c) | Low velocity impact spatters |
|  | (d) | All of above |
|  |  |  |
| 2 |  | As the distance falling increases, the diameter of a bloodstain usually: |
|  | (a) | Stays the same |
|  | (b) | Increases |
|  | (c) | Decreases |
|  | (d) | None of the above |
|  |  |  |
| 3 |  | What would commonly produce a flow pattern? |
|  | (a) | Postmortem disturbance |
|  | (b) | Movement of the body |
|  | (c) | A and B |
|  |  |  |
| 4 |  | Forward spatter patterns from shootings are: |
|  | (a) | Originated from perforating wounds |
|  | (b) | Originated from entrance wounds |
|  |  |  |
| 5 |  | Which of the following affects blood spatter patterns |
|  | (a) | Surface texture |
|  | (b) | Surface resilience |
|  | (c) | Surface porosity |
|  | (d) | All of above |
|  |  |  |
| 6 |  | A weapon striking pooled blood causes it to fly out in |
|  | (a) | A trail pattern |
|  | (b) | A contact-transfer pattern |
|  | (c) | A radial spatter pattern |
|  | (d) | An arc pattern (cast-off) |
|  |  |  |
| 7 |  | A pattern formed by swinging a blood-covered weapon is |
|  | (a) | A trail pattern |
|  | (b) | A contact-transfer pattern |
|  | (c) | A radial spatter pattern |
|  | (d) | An arc pattern (cast-off) |
|  |  |  |
| 8 |  | A pattern formed by movement of victim or perpetrator is |
|  | (a) | A trail pattern |
|  | (b) | A contact-transfer pattern |
|  | (c) | A radial spatter pattern |
|  | (d) | An arc pattern (cast-off) |
|  |  |  |
| 9 |  | A pattern generated by touching a bloody object with a surface is |
|  | (a) | A trail pattern |
|  | (b) | A contact-transfer pattern |
|  | (c) | A radial spatter pattern |
|  | (d) | An arc pattern (cast-off) |
|  |  |  |
| 10 |  | Small stains formed when droplets detach from the parent drop are |
|  | (a) | Parent stains |
|  | (b) | Satellite stains |
|  | (c) | Spines |
|  |  |  |
| 11 |  | The trajectory of blood droplet could be reconstructed from: |
|  | (a) | The width of the stain alone |
|  | (b) | The length of the stain alone |
|  | (c) | All of the above |
|  |  |  |
| 12 |  | Blood stain pattern reconstruction could provide information of |
|  | (a) | Direction of the blood stain |
|  | (b) | Dropping distance |
|  | (c) | Angle of impact of blood drop |
|  | (d) | All of the above |