**Unit 5 Test Review**

**Arson**

1. What is combustion?
2. What are the 3 requirements for combustion?
3. What is oxidation?
4. What is ignition temperature?
5. What 2 factors affect the speed or rate of combustion?
6. What state of matter does a fuel need to be in to burn?
7. What is flash point?
8. What is pyrolysis?
9. What is flammable range?
10. What is glowing combustion?
11. What is spontaneous combustion?
12. What is conduction?
13. What is radiation?
14. What is convection?
15. What is flashover?
16. Why do arson investigators begin examining the scene as soon as possible after a fire is extinguished?
17. How do arson investigators locate a fire’s origin?
18. What are other considerations that may complicate finding the fire’s origin?
19. What do arson investigators use to search for accelerants at the scene?
20. How is fire evidence collected and preserved?
21. What is the headspace technique? What is vapor concentration? Which method is more accurate and why?
22. How is gas chromatography used to detect accelerants?

**Explosives**

1. What are low explosives? Give 4 examples.
2. What is deflagration?
3. What is a safety fuse?
4. What are high explosives?
   1. What are primary explosives? Give 3 examples.
   2. What are secondary explosives? Give 7 examples.
5. What are primers?
6. How is explosive evidence detected and recovered?
7. What are the 4 screening tests for explosives?
8. What are the 2 confirmation tests for explosives?

**Ballistics**

1. What is the most important consideration when collecting a firearm as evidence?
2. How is a firearm and bullets/spent casings collected as evidence?
3. How is bullet trajectory determined?
4. What is NIBIN?
5. What is GSR?
6. How is distance determination made for:
   1. Handguns and rifles?
   2. Shotguns?
7. How is GSR detected:
   1. On clothing?
   2. On hands?
8. What is the Greiss test?
9. What is the SEM test?

**Impressions**

1. What is forensic odontology?
2. How many deciduous (baby) teeth does a person have? How many adult teeth?
3. What does a forensic odonatologist look for when comparing dental records with victim’s remains? What unique features do they look for?
4. How reliable is forensic odontology?
5. What are examples of impression evidence?
6. How are show impressions collected?
7. What features of shoe impressions are analyzed?
8. Why are tire impressions important?
9. How is tire impression evidence collected?
10. What features of a tire impression are analyzed?
11. What is a rib? What is a groove?
12. What is wheelbase and how is it measured?
13. What is track width and how is it measured?
14. What is turning diameter and how is it measured?