

Chapter Four MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement

1. Which can be used in making an identification of a deceased individual?

- A. fingerprinting
- B. dental examination
- C. Facial reconstruction
- D. all of the above
- E. none of the above

2. The death of an individual suffering from chronic alcoholism is ruled:

- A. natural.
- B. accidental.
- C. suicide.
- D. undetermined.
- E. homicide.

3. The largest percentage of accidental deaths is due to:

- A. drug overdoses.
- B. drowning.
- C. fire.
- D. transportation accidents.
- E. alcoholism.

4. Characteristic markings on the skin caused from the discharge of a firearm is known as:

- A. staining.
- B. stippling.
- C. tattooing.
- D. b and c
- E. blood.

5. Partially digested or dissolved pills can be seen in the:

- A. large intestine.
- B. stomach.
- C. small intestine.
- D. esophagus.
- E. mouth.

6. The best place to take a blood sample in order to avoid contamination is the:

- A. inferior vena cava.
- B. Superior vena cava.
- C. heart.
- D. femoral vein.
- E. lung.

7. A sharp force injury will most likely come from a:

- A. hammer.
- B. baseball bat.
- C. glass piece.
- D. cinder block.
- E. none of the above.

8. A body that displays a cherry-red discoloration might lead a pathologist to suspect poisoning by:

- A. cyanic acid.
- B. arsenic.
- C. pesticides.
- D. carbon monoxide.
- E. lead poisoning.

9. Defense wounds are most typically seen on the:

- A. hands.
- B. face.
- C. shins.
- D. back.
- E. all of the above

10. Death at a fire scene is most often attributed to:

- A. carbon dioxide.
- B. carbon monoxide.
- C. nitrogen.
- D. hydrogen.
- E. oxygen.

22. What part of the victim's body is often bagged in order to prevent loss of trace evidence?

- A. hands
- B. feet
- C. head
- D. no part is bagged
- E. all are bagged

23. Death intentionally caused by another person is typically ruled a:

- A. accident.
- B. suicide.
- C. homicide.
- D. natural.
- E. undetermined.

24. Toxicological specimens are taken at which stage of the death investigation?

- a. death scene
- b. internal examination
- c. external examination
- d. any time
- e. heart examination

25. Homicide, suicide, accident, natural, and undetermined are all categories of:

- a. manner of death
- b. cause of death
- c. mechanism of death
- d. method of death
- e. all of the above

26. Putrefaction and autolysis are two types of _____ processes.

- a. rigor mortis
- b. decomposition
- c. livor mortis
- d. algor mortis
- e both A and D

27. Which of the following techniques can be used to estimate the time of death?

- a. rigor mortis
- b. eye fluid potassium levels
- c. livor mortis
- d. all of the above
- e. none of the above

28) A corpse was discovered in an apartment last November. It was that of a 50-year-old male who died of a heart attack. At the time of discovery, the body temperature was determined to be 89°F. What is the most probable post mortem interval?

- A) 2 hours
- B) 12 hours
- C) 1 hour
- D) 4 hours
- E) 7 hours

29) The rate of cooling of a dead body can be influenced by all BUT the:

- A) exposure to direct sunlight.
- B) weather conditions.
- C) location.
- D) size of body.
- E) gender of victim.

30) As the post mortem interval increases, the concentration of potassium in the vitreous humor of the eye:

- A) remains the same.
- B) decreases.
- C) increases.

31) Which is NOT a manner of death?

- A) accident
- B) suicide
- C) natural
- D) drowning
- E) homicide

32) According to forensic entomologists, which "witness" is the first to arrive at the crime scene?

- A) mite
- B) spider
- C) carrion beetle
- D) blow fly
- E) centipede

33) Rigor mortis refers to the:

- A) odor of death.
- B) stiffness of death.
- C) temperature of death.
- D) time of death.
- E) color of death.

34) What part of a decedent's body resists rapid decomposition and is used by forensic anthropologists to provide information about the decedent?

- A) bones
- B) cartilage
- C) soft tissue
- D) hair fragments
- E) teeth

35) A forensic anthropologist may help to create a(n) _____ to help with the identification of the victim.

- A) fingerprint chart
- B) dental profile
- C) DNA profile
- D) autopsy chart
- E) facial reconstruction

36) Estimations of the postmortem interval (PMI) using entomological evidence must take into account:

- A) the species of insect present.
- B) geographical location of the decedent's body.
- C) the location's climate over time.
- D) weather conditions.
- E) all of the above

37) Insect evidence should be collected:

- A) at the scene by a forensic entomologist or trained investigator.
- B) upon the finding of the decedent by the first responding officer.
- C) only from the body.
- D) at the crime laboratory by forensic analysts.
- E) during the autopsy by the medical examiner.

38) Evidence of tampering with the position of a body after death can be obtained by evaluating the:

- A) rigor mortis.
- B) algor mortis.
- C) livor mortis.
- D) both B and C
- E) none of the above

39) If a cause of death cannot be found through simple observation of the victim, a(n) _____ is typically carried out.

- A) drug screening
- B) autopsy
- C) facial reconstruction
- D) crime scene investigation
- E) anthropological profile

40) Typically, about an hour after death, the deceased body loses heat at a rate of approximately _____ until the body reaches the environmental temperature.

- A) 12 °F per hour
- B) 1-1 ½ °F per minute
- C) 0.1-0.2 °C per hour
- D) 1-1 ½ °C per hour
- E) 1-1 ½ °F per hour