

1. What is the primary goal of forensic genetics?
  - A. To identify individuals from their DNA
  - B. To determine the cause of death
  - C. To solve crimes
2. Which of the following is not a type of DNA evidence that can be used in forensic genetics?
  - A. Bloodstains
  - B. Semen
  - C. Saliva
  - D. Skin cells
3. Which of the following is not a type of DNA profiling?
  - A. STR profiling
  - B. RFLP profiling
  - C. Y-chromosome STR profiling
  - D. Mitochondrial DNA profiling
4. Which of the following is not a type of DNA test that can be used in forensic genetics?
  - A. paternity test
  - B. DNA fingerprinting
  - C. DNA profiling
  - D. mitochondrial DNA testing
5. What is the primary advantage of STR profiling over RFLP profiling?
  - A. STR profiling is more sensitive.
  - B. STR profiling can be used with degraded DNA samples.
  - C. STR profiling is more specific.
  - D. STR profiling is faster and cheaper.
6. Which of the following is not a limitation of DNA evidence?
  - A. DNA evidence can be contaminated.
  - B. DNA evidence can be misinterpreted.
  - C. DNA evidence can be inconclusive.
  - D. DNA evidence can be tampered with.
7. What is the primary advantage of mitochondrial DNA testing over STR profiling?
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