

**YEAR: 10**

**2016**

**SUBJECT: Science**

**TEST: Forensic science**

**TIME: 50 minutes**

**QUESTIONS: 18 Multiple Choice (18 marks)**

**3 Short Answer (17 marks)**

**TOTAL MARKS: 35 marks**

**DO NOT WRITE ON OR MARK THIS PAPER**

**SECTION ONE—MULTIPLE CHOICE (15 marks)**

This section has **10** questions. Answer **all** questions on the separate Multiple-choice Answer Sheet provided.

1. The word Forensic comes from the word FORENSIS which comes from

1. English.
2. Spanish.
3. Latin.
4. Greek.

2. To be a good eyewitness, a person should be:

1. Tired and angry
2. Alert and observant
3. Alert and angry
4. Tired and observant

3. Small items of evidence left at crime scenes are:

1. Touch traces
2. Contact touches
3. Clothes contacts
4. Contact traces

4. Major crimes that come to court are mainly placed in front of a:

1. judge
2. jury
3. magistrate
4. lawyer

5. Ballistics is the study of:

1. ball bearings
2. baliffs
3. guns
4. guns and bullets.

6. Who proposed the ‘Exchange Theory’ in 1910?

1. Lockwood
2. Locard
3. Leister
4. Locord

7. The unusual microscope used by forensic laboratories is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ microscope.

1. electron
2. compound
3. comparison
4. stereoscopic

8. Which of the fibres below are natural?

1. linen
2. rayon
3. nylon
4. polyester

9. The instrument used to study fibres in detail is:

1. Spectroscope
2. Telescope
3. Microscope
4. Stethoscope

10. Regarding fingerprints, which one is the odd word below?

1. delta
2. arch
3. loop
4. whorl

11. The most common type of fingerprint pattern is:

1. arch
2. loop
3. whorl
4. delta

12. How much blood does an average adult have in their body?

1. 9 to 10 litres
2. 5 to 6 litres
3. 3 to 4 litres
4. 7 to 8 litres

13. Blood is a complex mixture of four main components. Red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. syrup
2. oxygen
3. water
4. plasma

14. D.N.A. is found in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of every cell and in every living organism. The missing word is?

1. membrane
2. nucleus
3. cytoplasm
4. ladder

15. Apart from fingerprints what else can help identify a body?

1. DNA
2. clothing
3. jewellery
4. pigments

16. Name the person credited with the discovery of DNA profiling:

1. Edward Henry
2. Edmond Locard
3. Karl Landsteiner
4. Alec Jeffreys

17. The most common blood type of people in the U.K., U.S.A. and Australia is?

1. A
2. B
3. O
4. AB

18. Name the substance that is not produced by sweat glands:

1. water
2. amino acids
3. salts
4. oil



**SEMESTER ONE 2016**

**Forensic science Test:**

**ANSWER BOOKLET**

**NAME:**

**FORM:** **DATE:**

Multiple Choice Short Answer Total

**/35**

**/17**

**/18**

**SECTION ONE:** Multiple choice answers

Cross (X) through the correct answer.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | a | b | c | d |
| **2** | a | b | c | d |
| **3** | a | b | c | d |
| **4** | a | b | c | d |
| **5** | a | b | c | d |
| **6** | a | B | c | d |
| **7** | a | b | c | d |
| **8** | a | b | c | d |
| **9** | a | b | c | d |
| **10** | a | b | c | d |
| **11** | a | b | c | d |
| **12** | a | b | c | d |
| **13** | a | b | c | d |
| **14** | a | b | c | d |
| **15** | a | b | c | d |
| **16** | a | b | c | d |
| **17** | a | b | c | d |
| **18** | a | b | c | d |

**SECTION TWO: Short Answer (17 marks)**

Answer the questions in the spaces provided.

1. **List** the two types of fibres. Describe the **differences** between them along with **examples**.

(2+ 4 + 2)

Types of fibres: Synthetic (1) and natural fibres(1)

Differences: Synthetic: man-made (1), Smooth and have much longer length (1) (staple)

Natural: made from either plants or from animals (1) Rougher surface taper from root to tip and appear somewhat irregular (1)

Examples: Synthetic: rayon, terylene, polyester, nylon (any two – 1)

Natural: cotton, linen, wool, silk, mohair (any two – 1)

2. What would the following experts specialise in?

(4 marks)

1. entomologist: Studies insects, can identify larvae, or the age of maggots found on a dead body to estimate the time of death. (any two – 1)
2. pathologist: Will inspect a dead body and do the post mortem to confirm the cause of death etc.
3. serologist: Studies body fluids, and may give an opinion on diseases(1/2), drugs or other chemicals in a victim’s blood.(1/2)

1. psychologist: May give a ‘profile’ ( characteristics ) of a type of criminal who might carry out the type of crime that is being investigated. (1)

3. Write up one activity you did during this topic and explain how it helped Forensic Scientists solve a crime. Give as much detail as you can. (5 marks)

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**END OF TEST**

Please check your work!