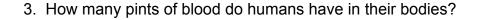
Name _	
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Forensic Serologist's Research Worksheet

Using the websites, answer the following questions as completely as possible.

Crime Library: Serology

- 1. Define "serology."
- 2. When is blood evidence most often found?





5. There are four types of presumptive tests (tests that indicate the presence of a substance that might be blood). Identify and briefly explain each one.

6. Describe the precipitin test, which determines if blood is human or animal.

Forensic Serology

- 1. What are the main jobs of a forensic serologist?
- 2. What is the most common, well-known, and perhaps the most important evidence in the world of criminal justice today?
- 3. What can bloodstain patterns tell an investigator?
- 4. Define blood.
- 5. Even though identical twins may have the same DNA, what is different between them?

Name	
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- 6. List the percentages of humans that have each blood type.
- 7. What is a more useful breakdown of blood types?

Bloodstain Pattern Analysis

- 1. Define "bloodstain pattern analysis."
- 2. How much of your blood would you have to loss to result in death?
- 3. What are the three categories of bloodstains?
- 4. How do transfer bloodstains occur, and what can be determined from them?
- 5. How are passive bloodstains created?
- 6. List the three different types of surface textures and how these affect the look of a passive drop.
- 7. How/when are projected bloodstains created?
- 8. List and explain the different categories of projected bloodstains.
- 9. How can directionality of bloodstains be determined?

Crime Library: Blood Pattern Analysis

1. What can bloodstain patterns help investigators understand?

