

Name _____

Period ____

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?
3. How many pints of blood do humans have in their bodies?
4. Who named the blood groups? What are the four types of blood groups?
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?

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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 lose 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?

