**100 BOARD QUESTIONS IN CRIMINALISTICS**

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**Instructions:** Select the correct answer for each of the following questions. Mark only one answer for each item by shading the box corresponding to the letter of your choice. STRICTLY NO ERASURES ALLOWED.

1. Are all bullets made up of metals? (**May 2008** **Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Yes

B. No

C. Maybe

D.Sometimes

2. If the smallest caliber of a gun is 22 caliber, what is the biggest caliber (**May 2008** **Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Caliber 60

B. Caliber 45

C. Caliber 50

D. Caliber 40

3. It refers to a projectile propelled from a firearm by means of expensive force of gasses coming from burning gun powder. (**May** **2008** **Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Cartridge

B. Bullet

C. Gun powder

D. Printer

4. It refers to a point on the ridge formation location at the center as heart of the pattern. (**May** **2008** **Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Delter

B. Core

C. Radial loop

D. Ulinar loop

5. It refers to a complete unfired unit consisting of bullet, cartridge case propellant powder and primary. (**May** **2008** **Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Ammunition

B. Bullet

C. Primer

D. Segment

6. What is the symbol of center pocket loop whorl? (**May** **2008** **Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. c

B. d

C. x

D. w

7. Can latent footprints be seen by naked eye? (**May** **2008** **Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. No

B. Yes, at all times

C. Yes but not at all times

D. Once in a while

8. One is considered “dead drunk” if the level of alcohol in his body is approximately: (**May** **2008** **Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. 0.5%

B.0.3%

C. 0.02%

D. 0.1%

9. What is the chemical or solution used for macro etching? (**May** **2008** **Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Cuprichydrocloric

B. Amino solution

C. Lysergic acid

D. Sulfuric acid

10. In typewriting probe the condition of a type face printing heavier on one side is: (**May** **2008** **Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Irregular print

C. Off its fact

B. Guided face print

D. None of these

11. The brain injuries characterized by malfunctioning of the brain itself is: (**May** **2008** **Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. brain rupture

B. cerebral concussion

C. cerebral fracture

D. brain convulsive

12. The other name of cordage is: (**May** **2008** **Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. rope

B. metal

C. textile

D. poison

13. What do you call this complete unfired unit consisting of a bullet cartridge case, gunpowder and primer? (**May** **2008** **Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. slug

B. cartridge

C. bread

D. round

14. Can there be an accidental whorl even if there is only one delta? (**May** **2008** **Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. no

B. yes

C. sometimes

D. it depends

15. In forgery stimulating method, the best equipment to use in detecting it is the: **(August 2004 Criminologist Licensure Examination)**

A. graphic camera

B. high powered microscope

C. computing magnifying glass

D. low powered microscope

16. Photographs are valuable in crime investigation for it provides law enforcers an easier works in court: **(August 2004 Criminologist Licensure Examination)**

A. duties

B. function

C. testimony

D. appearance

17. Can a strong acid burn completely and never to recur fingerprints? **(August 2004 Criminologist Licensure Examination)**

A. always

B. none of these

C. it depends

D. no

18. Microscopic examination is a: **(August 2004 Criminologist Licensure Examination)**

A. conformity test

B. physical test

C. physiological test

D. Scientific test

19. Proofs of poisoning maybe obtained from the postmortem examination and by: **(August 2004 Criminologist Licensure Examination)**

A. toxicologic

B. pathologic analysis of the tissues

C. necropsy

D. chemical analysis of the organs

20. What is the most popular and traditional mode of removing powder residue? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Swabbing cotton moistened with 5% nitric acid

B. Washing hands with vinegar

C. Washing both hands with hot water

D. Spraying hands with sodium rhodizonate

21. What metallic object is attached to the free end of the cylindrical tip of the cartridge case, propelled by the expansive force of the propellant and is responsible in damaging the target.

(**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Bullet

B. Missile or projectile

C. All of these

D. Slug

22. are the tiny portions or is a hill-like structure found on the epidermis of friction skin containing sweat, with pores appearing as black lines in a fingerprint impression. (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Imaginary lines

B. Furrows

C. Black lines

D. Ridges

23. Which one of the following filter is considered best in taking photographs of car collisions where cars involved are newly painted? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Yellow

B. Green

C. Red

D. Ultra violet

24. What prints are plain finger impressions left in the stomach surfaces unconsciously by a person committing an offense? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Accidental

B. Visible

C. Strange

D. Standard

25. What is the basic for a positive comparison and handwriting analysis? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Class characteristics

B. Uniqueness of characteristics

C. Normal handwriting

D. One unique characteristic

26. What type of writers deliberately misspell words and commit errors? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Handicapped writers

B. Educated person

C. Illiterate person

D. Apprehensive writers

27. What is that method of identification discovered in 1985 by Prof. Alec Jeffreys in United Kingdom? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Mineralogical test

B. Paraffin

C. DNA fingerprinting

D. Ballistics

28. What is that condition wherein fatty tissue of the body are transformed to soft brownish-white substance known as “adipocere”? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Mummification

B. Putrefaction

C. Maceration

D. Saponification

29. The most common method which a forger will use to disguise his handwriting is to (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Change the direction of the slant

B. Write very rapidly

C. Write very slowly

D. Write larger than usual

30. How is a serial number of a firearm restored? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. By cleaning obliterate surface

B. By polishing stamped serial numbers

C. By applying etching reagent

D. By removing the zone of strain

31. What do you do with fingerprinting in case of temporary disabilities? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Delayed until wounded finger is cleaned up

B. Done with care so that pressure shall not be felt

C. Held back until injury is healed

D. Taken three days after

32. What type of lens is that whose center is thicker and the sides thinner? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Concave

B. Micro

C. Diverging

D. Positive

33. In handwriting examination, what is the act of intermittently forcing the pen against the paper surface with increased pressure? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Pen pressure

B. Pen position

C. Pen emphasis

D. Pen lift

34. There are two types of color films, the negative and the reversal. Which of the following suffix indicates the negative one? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Color

B. Chrome

C. Ortho

D. Pan

35. Which of the following technical equipment is used for night photography? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. wide-aperture standard lens for pictures featuring people

B. Use of zoom lens for light blurs effects

C. Cable release

D. All of these

36. What photography makes use of a microscope and is used to record minute evidence such as powdered debris, stains, hairs and fibers? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Microphotography

B. Camcorders

C. Ultra violet

D. Infra red luminous

37. What must be considered first in determining what wounds present was inflicted first? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Trajectory or the course of the wound inside the victim’s body

B. Testimonies of witnesses

C. All of these

D. Relative position of the assailant and the victim when the first injury is inflicted

38. What is the external examination of dead body without incision being made, although blood and other fluids may be collected for examination? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Autopsy

B. Dissection

C. None of these

D. Post mortem

39. What is the sudden breaking apart or shattering into pieces brought about by internal pressure? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Corrosion

B. Explosion

C. Sublimation

D. Combustion

40 What kind of legal death is that where a person is enclosed in an apartment and asphyxiating gas is introduced? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Hanging

B. Electrocution

C. Musketry

D. Chamber

41. What is the best desirable statement at the end of the interview? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. “It’s been a pleasure talking with you”

B. “Our second interview is tomorrow at 10:00 AM. See you”

C. You were observed speaking to the victim last night. Why?”

D. Would you care to sign this statement?”

42. What kind of question should be formulated for purposes of polygraph examination? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Narrative style

B. Those answerable by yes or no

C. Those that call for positive response

D. Elaborated subject matter

43. What do you call the inner terminus or focal point located at the center or the approximate? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Center

B. Delta

C. Core

D. Open delta

44. Which among the following is among the three major sections of the polygraph machine? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Spygmograph

B. Pneumograph

C. Pump bulb assembly

D. Dermatogram

45. What fingerprint pattern does not have ridge count? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Whorls

B. Arches

C. Radial loops

D. Ulnar loops

46. Which of the following is also called “delta” in fingerprint identification? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Lower ridge

B. Inner terminus

C. Outer terminus

D. Enclosures

47. Which indicates the speed of the lens or the amount of light the lens lets through in proportion to its focal length? (**August 2003 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Flash meters

B. Exposure

C. f

D. Electronic flash

48. What type of weapon that is designed to propel projectile by means of compressed air? (**2000** **Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Air rifle

B. Marlin rifle

C. Springfield armory

D. Carbine

49. What type of firearm is fed by chamber? (**2000** **Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Single shot firearm

B. Automatic type

C. Bolt action

D. Slide action

50. What is done, when one retouches or goes back over a defective portion of a writing stroke? (**March 1998 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Pressuring

B. Retracing

C. Shading

D. Patching

51. What type of forgery involves fraudulent signature executed by actually following the outline of a genuine signature with a writing instrument. (**March 1998 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Carbonized

B. Lasered

C. Shaded

D. Traced

52. What is that indelible ink whose marking substance consists of a mixture of graphite and aniline ink? (**March 1998 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Copy pencil

B. Stencils

C. Copier

D. Charred seals

53. What type of doctor performs autopsy or post-mortem examination? (**March 1998 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Toxicologist

B. Forensic pathologist

C. General practitioner

D. Radiologist

54. What type of weapon is designed to propel projectile by mans of compressed air? (**March 1998 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Air rifle

B. Marlin rifle

C. Springfield armory

D. Carbin

55. The best way to conduct a through interview is for the investigator to. (**March 1998 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Allow him sufficient time for adjustment

B. Permit the interviewee to give narrative statement

C. Be guided by a pre-arranged checklist

D. Devote adequate time for an interviewee’s evaluation

56. The combination of blue and green light will produce what color? (**March 1998 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Black

B. Cyan

C. Magenta

D. Yellow

57. An autopsy report is an example of what kind of evidence? (**March 1998 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Documentary

B. Depositions

C. Experimental

D. Public record

58. What hand firearm successively places cartridge into firing position rotating its cylinder? (**March 1998 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Pistol

B. Shotgun

C. Revolver

D. Garand

59. What type of forgery is when the writer exerts no effort to effect resemblance between the forged and the genuine signature? (**March 1998 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Multiple

B. Traced

C. Simple

D. Simulated

60. In photographing a crime scene, what view will best feature the physical evidence existing at the crime scene? (**March 1998 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Medium

B. Close-up

C. General

D. Extreme close-up

61. What type of firearm is fed by chamber? (**March 1998 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Single shot firearm

B. Automatic type

C. Bolt action

D. Slide action

62. In stake out surveillance photography, where the photographer cannot get to the subject, what kind of lens must be used? (**March 1998 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Normal

B. Telephoto

C. Wide-angle

D. Zoom

63. What is the range of distance from the nearest object to the farthest object that is sharp when the lens is set or focused at a particular distance? (**March 1998 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Depth of field

B. Focal length

C. Focal distance

D. hyper focal distance

64. What is death due to the mercy killing of a sick person? (**March 1998 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Natural death

B. Euthanasia

C. Negligent death

D. Violent death

65. What is the last stage in toxicological examination? (**March 1998 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Multiplication

B. Qualification

C. Measurement

D. Quantification

66. What hand firearm has a rotating cylinder that serves as a magazine which successively places cartridges into position for firing? (**March 1998 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Revolver

B. Pistol

C. Rifle

D. Carbine

67. What are the little openings on the skin from where sweat is excreted? (**March 1998 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Ridges

B. Whorl

C. Pore

D. Loop

68. What kind of ridge resembles a dot, fragment or period? (**March 1998 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Ending ridge

B. Lake ridge

C. Ridge of tranquility

D. Island ridge

69. What is the locking device activating the extractor called? (**March 1998 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Ejector

B. Extractor rod

C. Rachet

D. Lock

70. What kind of pattern has two deltas in which at least one ridge makes a turn through one complete circuit? (**March 1998 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Loop

B. Accidental whorl

C. Arch

D. Plain whorl

71. The best person to go for expert opinion on poison is? (**March 1998 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Flourologist

B. Spectropologist

C. Dermatologist

D. Toxicologist

72. What is the scientific examination of the prints of the soles of the feet? (**March 1998 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Podoscopy

B. Poroscopy

C. Chiroscopy

D. Flouroscopy

73. Spiral grooves in the bore designed to give a spin to the projectile for greater accuracy and carrying power. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Rifling

B. Gauge

C. Caliber

D. Bore

74. Hand firearm usually applied to single shot and automatic loading. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Revolver

B. Pistol

C. Sub-machine gun

D. Shotgun

75. Specimen of a person’s handwritings or hand printing executed from day to day in the normal course of business, personal or social activity. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Physical evidence

B. Information

C. Requested standard

D. Collected standard

76. An element of handwriting embracing skill, space, freedom, hesitation, rhythm, emphasis, tremor, etc. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Hiatus

B. Pen lift

C. Movement

D. Patching

77. Normal or usual deviations in one’s handwriting. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Natural variation

B. Inconspicuous characteristics

C. Form factor

D. Flying start

78. A specimen of a person’s writing or handwriting executed upon request. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Requested standard

B. Collected standard

C. Questioned document

D. Holograph document

79. Stroke interruption caused by moving the writing instrument from the paper. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Pen lift

B. Pen movement

C. Flying start

D. Pen pressure

80. The going back over a defective portion of a writing stroke in a questioned document is. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Patching

B. Pen lift

C. Flying start

D. Pen pressure

81. Process of obtaining photographic magnification of minute objects by using a camera attached to a compound microscope. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Microfilming

B. Photo micrography

C. Macroscopy

D. Photo macrography

82. Sheet of celluloid or glass coated with an emulsion of silver halides suspended in gelatin with retains an invisible image when exposed to light. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Lens

B. Film

C. Ground glass

D. Filter

83. Transformation of the exposed silver halides into black metallic silver and fixes the image in place to produce a negative. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Fixing

B. Stop bath

C. Agitation

D. Development

84. Process in photography entailing the removal of all unexposed and undeveloped silver halides. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Printing

B. Stop bath

C. Fixing

D. development

85. The nearest and farthest distance apparently in sharp focus on a given object being photographed. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Focal length

B. Focal plane

C. Focusing scale

D. Depth of field

86. Distance from the optical center of the lens to the film when the lens is focused at infinity. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Focusing scale

B. Focal plane

C. Focal length

D. Depth of field

87. The abrupt termination point of a fingerprint ridges. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Bifurcation

B. Island

C. Dot

D. Ending ridge

88. Tiny elevation or hill-like structures found on the fingers, palm and soles bearing a raw of sweet pores. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Furrows

B. Sweet glands

C. Ridges

D. Type lines

89. Immediate stiffening after death due to severe injury to the central nervous center or when there was great tension at time of death. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Rigor Mortis

B. Livor Mortis

C. Cadaveric spasm

D. Post mortem

90. Dark blue discoloration observable on the parts of the body which are nearest to the ground. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Rigor Mortis

B. Livor mortis

C. Cadaveric spasm

D. Haematoma

91. Stiffening of the body after death. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Livor mortis

B. Rigor mortis

C. Cadaveric spasm

D. Fracture

92. Sexual pervert who resorts to voyeurism is commonly called. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Nympho

B. Peepingtom

C. Exhibisionist

D. Sadist

93. Verbal stimulus of primary importance projected in the form of question, intended to overcome psychological excitement level and causes changes from the subjects’ physiological norm. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Key question

B. Padding question

C. Irrelevant question

D. Relevant question

94. The emotion of fear present on a lying subject in whom the polygraph examiner is particularly interested in. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Fear of the unknown

B. Fear of the innocent

C. Fear of exposure

D. Fear of being to nervous

95. Questions dealing on known facts about the polygraphic subject cannot ordinarily lie to and designed to produce a little or no emotional change. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Relevant question

B. Irrelevant question

C. Key question

D. Padding question

96. One of the general types or polygraph test is known as. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Truth serum test

B. Intelligent test

C. Nacro-analysis test

D. Peak of tension test

97. Chemical solution dropped on paraffin casts taken from the hands of one who is suspected to have recently fired a gun. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Benzidine

B. Florence

C. Precipitine

D. Diphenylamine

98. The conduct of a poisoning operation over a long period of time is. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Gas poisoning

B. Chronic poisoning

C. Corrosive poisoning

D. Organic vegetables poisoning

99. Test used to confirm blood is of human origin. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Benzidine

B. Diphenylamine

C. Precipitin

D. Marquis regent

100. A person who has in his other body fluids the same blood group factors. (**April 1988 Criminologist Licensure Examination**)

A. Secretor

B. Non-secretor

C. Neutral

D. Antidote

**100 BOARD QUESTIONS IN CRIMINALISTICS**

1. b

2. c

3. b

4. b

5. a

6. a

7. a

8. a

9. a

10. a

11. c

12. a

13. b

14. b

15. b

16. c

17. d

18. d

19. b

20. b

21. c

22. d

23. d

24. a

25. a

26. b

27. c

28. d

29. b

30. c

31. c

32. a

33. a

34. a

35. a

36. a

37. d

38. a

39. b

40. d

41. d

42. b

43. c

44. b

45. b

46. c

47. a

48. a

49. a

50. b

51. d

52. d

53. b

54. a

55. b

56. b

57. a

58. c

59. c

60. d

61. a

62. b

63. a

64. b

65. b

66. a

67. c

68. d

69. b

70. d

71. d

72. b

73. a

74. b

75. d

76. c

77. a

78. a

79. a

80. a

81. b

82. b

83. d

84. b

85. a

86. c

87. d

88. c

89. c

90. b

91. b

92. b

93. d

94. c

95. b

96. d

97. d

98. b

99. c

100. a