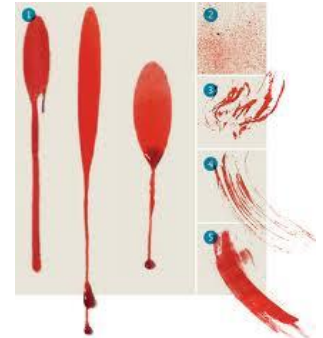


1. What does BPA stand for?
2. What 3 topics make up BPA?
3. Why is BPA important in forensics? (3 reasons)
4. What is blood?
5. What percent of body weight is blood?
6. What is blood made up of?
7. What are the three genes one can inherit to determine blood type?
8. What does each gene do on the surface of your red blood cells?
9. List all the possible blood types, including +/-.
10. Who can donate blood to whom?
11. What is the Rh factor?
12. Which blood type is universal donor? Universal acceptor?
13. Can a person who is A+ donate blood to a person who is O+? Why or why not?
14. Can a person who is O+, donate blood to a person who is AB-? Why or why not?
15. What are the four tasks for a CSI who is a forensic serologist?
16. List all of the CSI tests to determine if a sample is blood.
17. Which test is most sensitive? Which is most common?
18. List as many parts of this spatter (right) using vocab.
19. Which blood droplet will have a larger diameter: drop from 1 m or a drop from 5 m high?
20. Using the picture above (right), which direction (N, S, E, or W) is the origin of the blood, which direction is it traveling, and calculate the angle of impact for all three drops.



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