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| 1. A hair consists of two parts: a follicle and a shaft.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Average | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-01 - LO: 3-01 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-02 - LO: 3-02 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-03 - LO: 3-03 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-04 - LO: 3-04 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-05 - LO: 3-05 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-06 - LO: 3-06 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-07 - LO: 3-07 | |

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| 2. Bits of pigment found in the cortex of a hair is called melanin granules.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Average | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-01 - LO: 3-01 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-02 - LO: 3-02 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-03 - LO: 3-03 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-04 - LO: 3-04 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-05 - LO: 3-05 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-06 - LO: 3-06 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-07 - LO: 3-07 | |

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| 3. The hair shaft is made up of three layers: an outer medulla, a cortex, and an inner cuticle.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Challenging | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-01 - LO: 3-01 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-02 - LO: 3-02 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-03 - LO: 3-03 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-04 - LO: 3-04 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-05 - LO: 3-05 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-06 - LO: 3-06 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-07 - LO: 3-07 | |

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| 4. The cuticle is a transparent inner layer of the hair shaft.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Average | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-01 - LO: 3-01 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-02 - LO: 3-02 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-03 - LO: 3-03 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-04 - LO: 3-04 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-05 - LO: 3-05 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-06 - LO: 3-06 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-07 - LO: 3-07 | |

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| 5. In humans, the cortex is the largest part of the hair shaft.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Average | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-01 - LO: 3-01 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-02 - LO: 3-02 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-03 - LO: 3-03 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-04 - LO: 3-04 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-05 - LO: 3-05 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-06 - LO: 3-06 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-07 - LO: 3-07 | |

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| 6. The region of a hair located outside of the medulla containing granules of pigment is called:   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the cuticle. | b. | the cortex. | |  | c. | the hair follicle. | d. | None of these chances. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Average | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-01 - LO: 3-01 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-02 - LO: 3-02 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-03 - LO: 3-03 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-04 - LO: 3-04 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-05 - LO: 3-05 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-06 - LO: 3-06 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-07 - LO: 3-07 | |

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| 7. A type of protein made up of a chain of amino acids that makes hair both strong and flexible is:   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | keratin. | b. | protein. | |  | c. | cuticle. | d. | None of these choices. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Average | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-01 - LO: 3-01 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-02 - LO: 3-02 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-03 - LO: 3-03 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-04 - LO: 3-04 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-05 - LO: 3-05 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-06 - LO: 3-06 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-07 - LO: 3-07 | |

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| 8. Hair is considered:   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | secondary evidence. | b. | tertiary evidence. | |  | c. | class evidence. | d. | individual evidence. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-01 - LO: 3-01 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-02 - LO: 3-02 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-03 - LO: 3-03 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-04 - LO: 3-04 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-05 - LO: 3-05 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-06 - LO: 3-06 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-07 - LO: 3-07 | |

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| 9. Hair can adhere to clothes, carpets and many other surfaces and be transferred to other locations.  This is called:   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | secondary transfer. | b. | primary transfer. | |  | c. | tertiary transfer. | d. | redundant transfer. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Average | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-05 - LO: 3-05 | |

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| 10. Investigators recognized the importance of analysis of hair as:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | trace evidence in criminal investigations in the late 1800s. | |  | b. | secondary evidence in criminal investigations in the late 1880s. | |  | c. | primary evidence in criminal investigations in the late 1880s. | |  | d. | direct evidence in criminal investigations in the late 1880s. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Challenging | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-05 - LO: 3-05 | |

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| 11. A classic 1883 text on forensic science, *The Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence* by Alfred Swaine Taylor and Thomas Stevenson contains a chapter on using:   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | soil in forensic investigations. | b. | weapons in forensic investigations. | |  | c. | hair in forensic investigations. | d. | clothing in forensic investigations. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Average | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-05 - LO: 3-05 | |

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| 12. In 1910 a comprehensive study of hair titled *The Hair of Man and Animals* was published by the French forensic scientists, Victor Balthazard and Marcelle Lambert.  This text includes numerous microscopic studies of hair from:   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | most animals. | b. | most domesticated animals. | |  | c. | human beings. | d. | None of these choices. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Average | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-05 - LO: 3-05 | |

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| 13. The use of the comparison microscope to perform side-by-side analysis of hair collected from the crime scene and hair from a suspect or victim first occurred in:   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 1914. | b. | 1924. | |  | c. | 1934. | d. | 1944. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Average | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-05 - LO: 3-05 | |

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| 14. All mammals have hair.  Its main purpose is to:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | regulate body temperature by insulating the body. | |  | b. | protect the body from an attack. | |  | c. | protect the body from rugged terrain. | |  | d. | None of these choices. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Average | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-01 - LO: 3-01 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-03 - LO: 3-03 | |

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| 15. When humans are born, they have about:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 5 million hair follicles, only two percent  of which are on the head. | |  | b. | 10 million hair follicles, only two percent  of which are on the head. | |  | c. | 5 million hair follicles, only five percent  of which are on the head. | |  | d. | 10 million hair follicles, only five percent  of which are on the head. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Average | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-01 - LO: 3-01 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-03 - LO: 3-03 | |

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| 16. Hair viewed for forensic investigations is studied both macroscopically and microscopically.  Microscopic characteristics include the:   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pattern of the medulla. | b. | pigmentation of the cortex. | |  | c. | types of scales on the cuticle. | d. | All of these choices. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Average | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-01 - LO: 3-01 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-02 - LO: 3-02 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-03 - LO: 3-03 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-04 - LO: 3-04 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-05 - LO: 3-05 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-06 - LO: 3-06 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-07 - LO: 3-07 | |

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| 17. Many dyes and other hair treatments will fluoresce under a certain color (wavelength) of light.  In a fluorescence microscope, a beam of light of a certain wavelength is used.  If the sample contains particular chemicals, it will absorb some of the light and then reemit light of a different wavelength.  This is called:   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | fluorescence. | b. | effervescence. | |  | c. | incandescence. | d. | None of these choices. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Average | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-01 - LO: 3-01 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-02 - LO: 3-02 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-03 - LO: 3-03 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-04 - LO: 3-04 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-05 - LO: 3-05 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-06 - LO: 3-06 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-07 - LO: 3-07 | |

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| 18. Since hair grows out of the skin, chemicals that the skin absorbs can become incorporated into hair.  Ingested or absorbed toxins can be detected by chemical analyses of hair.  These ingested or absorbed toxins include:   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | arsenic. | b. | lead. | |  | c. | drugs. | d. | All of these choices. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Average | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-01 - LO: 3-01 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-02 - LO: 3-02 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-03 - LO: 3-03 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-04 - LO: 3-04 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-05 - LO: 3-05 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-06 - LO: 3-06 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-07 - LO: 3-07 | |

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| 19. The rate of hair growth is important to know because it can help determine the last time hair was chemically treated. Human hair grows at which rate:   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 1.3 cm per day. | b. | 1.3 cm per week. | |  | c. | 1.3 cm per month. | d. | 1.3 cm per year. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Average | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-01 - LO: 3-01 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-02 - LO: 3-02 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-03 - LO: 3-03 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-04 - LO: 3-04 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-05 - LO: 3-05 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-06 - LO: 3-06 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-07 - LO: 3-07 | |

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| 20. Animal hair and human hair have several differences including:   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the pattern of pigmentation. | b. | the medullary index. | |  | c. | the cuticle type. | d. | All of these choices. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Average | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-01 - LO: 3-01 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-02 - LO: 3-02 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-03 - LO: 3-03 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-04 - LO: 3-04 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-05 - LO: 3-05 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-06 - LO: 3-06 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-07 - LO: 3-07 | |

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| 21. The central core of a hair fiber is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | medulla | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Average | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-01 - LO: 3-01 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-02 - LO: 3-02 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-03 - LO: 3-03 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-04 - LO: 3-04 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-05 - LO: 3-05 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-06 - LO: 3-06 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-07 - LO: 3-07 | |

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| 22. Forensic scientists distinguish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ types of hair on the human body.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | six | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Average | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-01 - LO: 3-01 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-02 - LO: 3-02 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-03 - LO: 3-03 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-04 - LO: 3-04 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-05 - LO: 3-05 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-06 - LO: 3-06 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-07 - LO: 3-07 | |

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| 23. Hair proceeds through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stages as it develops.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | three | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Average | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-01 - LO: 3-01 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-02 - LO: 3-02 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-03 - LO: 3-03 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-04 - LO: 3-04 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-05 - LO: 3-05 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-06 - LO: 3-06 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-07 - LO: 3-07 | |

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| 24. The cuticle of human hair is described as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | imbricate | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Challenging | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-01 - LO: 3-01 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-02 - LO: 3-02 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-03 - LO: 3-03 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-04 - LO: 3-04 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-05 - LO: 3-05 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-06 - LO: 3-06 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-07 - LO: 3-07 | |

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| 25. Whenever two objects are in contact, some transfer of material will occur.  This is known as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Locard’s Principle of Exchange | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Challenging | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-01 - LO: 3-01 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-02 - LO: 3-02 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-03 - LO: 3-03 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-04 - LO: 3-04 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-05 - LO: 3-05 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-06 - LO: 3-06 FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 3-07 - LO: 3-07 | |