Chapter 12 Death: Manner, Mechanism, Cause

6. A man with a heart condition is attacked and dies from a heart attack during the attack. In this case, the manner of death is:
   a. accident.  b. homicide.
   c. natural death.  d. suicide.

7. An elderly woman dies after being kept from receiving proper health care by her children. The manner of her death would be:
   a. accident.  b. suicide.
   c. natural death.  d. homicide.

8. The reason someone dies is called the:
   a. manner of death  b. cause of death.
   c. type of death.  d. None of these choices.

9. The underlying cause of death is called the:
   a. cause of death.  b. proximate cause of death.
   c. manner of death.  d. None of these choices.

10. The specific change in the body that brought about the cessation of life is called the:
    a. manner of death.  b. cause of death.
    c. mechanism of death.  d. proximate cause of death.

11. Liver mortis means roughly, the:
    a. moment of death.  b. day of death.
    c. death color.  d. time of death.

12. Pooling of blood in the body, known as lividity, provides a clue as to how long the person has been dead. Lividity first begins about:
    a. two hours after death.  b. four hours after death.
    c. six hours after death.  d. eight hours after death.

13. Dual lividity could occur if the body was kept in one position:
    a. two hours after death, and then moved to a second position before the lividity became permanent.
    b. ten hours after death, and then moved to a second position before the lividity became permanent.
    c. nine hours after death, and then moved to a second position before the lividity became permanent.
    d. None of these choices.
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14. Death stiffness is roughly defined as:
   a. cause of death. b. manner of death.
   c. rigor mortis. d. liver mortis.

15. Rigor mortis is:
   a. permanent. b. one cause of death.
   c. temporary. d. one manner of death.

16. If a body shows no visible rigor, it has probably been dead:
   a. less than two hours or more than forty-eight hours.
   b. less than ten hours or more than seventy-two hours.
   c. less than twenty-four hours or more than seventy-two hours.
   d. more than two hours or less than forty-eight hours.

17. Factors affecting rigor include:
   a. temperature. b. activity before death.
   c. body weight. d. All of these choices.

18. Algor mortis means roughly:
   a. death heat and describes the temperature gain in a corpse.
   b. death heat and describes the temperature loss in a corpse.
   c. death chill and describes the temperature loss in a corpse.
   d. None of these choices.

19. To take a corpse’s temperature, forensic investigators insert a thermometer into the:
   a. into the liver or rectum. b. into the stomach or mouth.
   c. between the toes. d. under or behind the ear.

20. Medical examiners help determine the time of death by studying the stomach contents. In general, it takes:
   a. six to eight hours for the stomach to empty its contents into the small intestine and another twelve hours for the food to leave the small intestine.
   b. four to six hours for the stomach to empty its contents into the small intestine and another eighteen hours for the food to leave the small intestine.
   c. four to six hours for the stomach to empty its contents into the small intestine and another twelve hours for the food to leave the small intestine.
   d. None of these choices.