Forensic Human Biology and Criminology

Criminology · Practice Test · 8 Questions

1. Which unique physical feature of the human body forms before birth and remains unchanged throughout a person's life?

A) Fingerprints
B) Eye color
C) Hair length
D) Skin tone

2. What is the term for the temporary stiffening of body muscles that occurs several hours after death?

A) Livor mortis
B) Rigor mortis
C) Algor mortis
D) Decomposition

3. Which molecule found inside human cell nuclei contains the genetic code used in forensic profiling?

A) Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)
B) Hemoglobin
C) Collagen
D) Keratin

4. Which substance in the human body is the hardest tissue and often survives high heat during fires?

A) Tooth enamel
B) Femur bone
C) Skull bone
D) Fingernail

5. What is the term for the post-mortem cooling of the human body until it reaches ambient temperature?

A) Livor mortis
B) Rigor mortis
C) Algor mortis
D) Pallor mortis

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6. Which component of human blood lacks a nucleus and therefore does not contain nuclear DNA?

A) White blood cells
B) Mature red blood cells
C) Epithelial cells
D) Hair follicle cells

7. Which human bone is most commonly analyzed by forensic anthropologists to determine biological sex?

A) Pelvis
B) Radius
C) Clavicle
D) Sternum

8. Which body structure made of keratin can retain traces of heavy metals like arsenic long after exposure?

A) Hair
B) Blood plasma
C) Saliva
D) Liver tissue

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