# Unit 4 Warm-ups

Forensic Science Fall 2016

Q1: Which forensics department processes blood and DNA?

Q2: How would a wet blood sample from a crime scene be collected and preserved?

Q1: What is the role of the red blood cell?

Q2: What is the majority of blood comprised of?

Q1: Explain what a presumptive test is. Give an example.

Q2: Explain when one would use luminol rather than the Kastle-Meyer test.

Q1: If a mother had type A blood, and a father had type O blood, what is the probability of their child having O blood?

Q2: A child has type AB blood. What are the possible phenotypes of the parents?

Q1: What is the charge on DNA? Why is this important for DNA fingerprinting?

Q2: Why is PCR important to forensic analysis of DNA?

Q1: What does a probe do the DNA fingerprint?

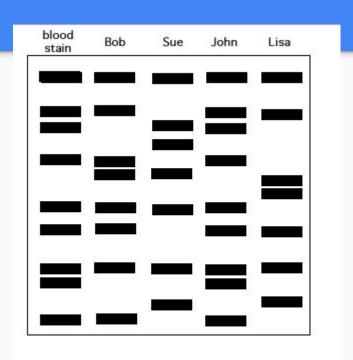
Q2: What determines the length of each fragment in a DNA fingerprint?

Q1: Briefly describe the steps to making a DNA fingerprint.

Q2: Sketch and label the structure of a DNA molecule.

Q1: Based on the image, which person matches the blood stain left at the crime scene?

Q2: Where are the antigens located and where are the antibodies located within a blood sample?



Test day!

Turn in warm-ups, study guide and lab notebooks.