MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) ______ In the United States, the rarest blood type is:
   A) A.  B) B.  C) O.  D) AB.

2) ______ The luminol test may yield a ______________ result due to ______________ activity of certain non-blood substances.
   A) false negative; oxygenase
   B) false positive; oxygenase
   C) false negative; peroxidase
   D) false positive; peroxidase

3) ______ Paternity testing is done involving a woman with type AB blood who has accused a man with type B blood of fathering her child who has tested AB. What can be determined in this case?
   A) The male could have fathered the child.
   B) The male is definitely NOT the father of the child.
   C) The male definitely IS the father of the child.
   D) none of the above

4) ______ What is true about monoclonal antibodies?
   A) They are expected to be medicine's version of the "magic bullet."
   B) They are produced by injecting a mouse with an antigen.
   C) They are produced utilizing rapidly multiplying blood-cancer cells.
   D) all of the above

5) ______ In which phenotype pairings can the genotypes of the individuals be directly known?
   A) type A and type B  B) type A and type AB
   C) type AB and type O  D) type B and type O

6) ______ Which blood components are directly pertinent to the forensic aspects of blood identification?
   A) platelets  B) red blood cells
   C) blood serum  D) both B and C

7) ______ Evidence to substantiate that a rape occurred could include:
   A) blood and semen.  B) physical injuries.
   C) hair and fibers.  D) all of the above
8) ______ The sensitivity of the Takayama and Teichmann crystal tests for the identification of bloodstains is ______ the sensitivity of the Kastle-Meyer color test for bloodstain identification.
   A) greater than    B) the same as    C) less than

9) ______ Type AB blood contains:
   A) anti-A antigens and anti-B antibodies
   B) anti-A antibodies and B antigens
   C) both A and B antigens
   D) both anti-A and anti-B antibodies

10) _____ To determine whether a bloodstain is of human or animal origin, the serologist will perform:
    A) an analysis with Hemastix strips.
    B) the luminol test.
    C) a precipitin test.
    D) RIA.

11) _____ PGM refers to a:
    A) polymorphic protein found in plasma.
    B) polymorphic enzyme found in red blood cells.
    C) color test to determine if a dried stain is blood.
    D) type of gel diffusion.

12) _____ PSA (p30) is a:
    A) protein specific to females.
    B) polymorphic enzyme found in red blood cells.
    C) protein unique to seminal plasma.
    D) blood enzyme used to discriminate bloodstains.

13) _____ The amount of acid phosphatase in seminal fluid is ______ the amount of acid phosphatase in blood.
    A) the same as    B) greater than    C) less than

14) _____ In routine blood banking, which antigen(s) must be determined in testing for compatibility?
    A) A    B) B    C) D    D) all of the above

15) _____ The amount of spatter from a blood droplet falling on a hard, non-porous surface is ______ that of a drop of blood of equal size, falling from the same distance, onto a softer, porous surface.
    A) less than    B) the same as    C) greater than