MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question. Please mark your answer in the space provided.

1) _______ Hydrocarbon accelerants can be detected by:
A) a portable detector (sniffer).  B) trained dogs.  C) both A and B  D) neither A nor B

2) _______ Generally speaking, the amount of gun powder particles found around a bullet hole is ________ to the distance from which the weapon was fired.
A) not related            B) directly related      C) indirectly related

3) _______ Which is NOT a class characteristic of a suspect's sneaker?
A) brand  B) size  C) color  D) wear marks

4) _______ Which instrumentation is considered the most sensitive and reliable for detecting and characterizing flammable residues?
A) IR   B) GC   C) NAA   D) TLC

5) _______ Distinctive markings of shells and cartridges can be made by:
A) breech lock.
B) firing pin.
C) extractor and ejector mechanism.
D) all of the above

6) _______ When an etching agent is applied to a metal surface in order to restore a removed serial number the stamped area will dissolve at ________ as the unstamped area.
A) a greater rate     B) the same rate     C) a slower rate

7) _______ Which is NOT a high explosive?
A) black powder B) RDX  C) dynamite  D) TNT

8) _______ The "dermal nitrate test" has fallen into disfavor because of its lack of specificity. Which of the following common materials does NOT give a misleading positive reaction to this test?
A) urine B) tobacco C) cosmetics D) chocolate
9) ______ What is NOT true about taggants?
A) They are widely used to help trace an explosive to its last legal possessor.
B) They are color-coded chips that can survive explosions.
C) They carry information regarding where, when and for whom an explosive was manufactured.
D) They are magnetic sensitive and fluorescent.

10) ______ Which is a homemade explosive that has been used by terrorist organizations in the Middle East?
A) PETN  B) TNT   C) RDX     D) TATP

11) ______ IBIS is/are:
A) automated screening tools for firearm evidence.
B) lists of licensed gun dealers.
C) trade groups of firearm manufacturers.
D) safety education courses for firearm use.

12) ______ The comparison of two bullets is possible with the comparison microscope. Such a study is made difficult by the fact that:
A) the presence of grit and rust can to some degree alter the marking on bullets fired through the same barrel.
B) lands and grooves are subject to wear and tear and hence striation markings are susceptible to continuing change.
C) often evidence bullets are distorted on impact and only small areas are found with intact markings.
D) all of the above

13) ______ What is NOT true about primary explosives?
A) They are very stable.
B) Lead azide and lead styphnate are examples.
C) They will detonate violently.
D) They are used in blasting caps.

14) ______ Gun powder residue patterns can be detected by:
A) the Greiss test.    B) SEM / X-ray diffraction.  C) both A and B     D)  neither A nor B

15) ______ Generally, the gauge of a shotgun is ________ to the diameter of its barrel.
A) not related B) directly related C) indirectly related