FORENSIC BALLISTICS
ETEEAP SECOND SEMESTER: S.Y 2014-2015

INSTRUCTIONS: Select the correct answer in each of the following questions.

1. A division of forensics ballistics that refers to the work of the police investigator in the field.
   a) Field investigation c) Scene of Crime Operation
   b) Legal proceeding d) Technical examination

2. The first law in the Philippines prohibiting sale, manufacture, illegal possession and disposition of firearms and explosives.
   a) Act no.1711 c) Republic Act No. 8294
   b) PD 1866 d) Republic Act No. 482

3. This is the rate of speed of the bullet per unit of time.
   a) Penetration c) Muzzle blast
   b) Velocity d) Terminal energy

4. It is the sound created at the end of the barrel during explosion of the ammunition.
   a) Penetration c) Muzzle blast
   b) Velocity d) Terminal energy

5. What type of firearm is fed by at its chamber?
   a) Single shot firearm c) Bolt action
   b) Automatic type d) Slide action type

6. This is the farthest distance that the bullet can travel after it is out of the barrel of the firearm.
   a) Velocity c) Range
   b) Maximum range d) Muzzle target distance

7. This is a kind of ammunition whose small pellets stored at its bullet can be seen.
   a) Glazer ammunition c) Black talon
   b) Incendiary d) Exploding

8. There are four (4) types of firearms, the rifle, shotgun, pistol and revolver. When you recover a rimless fired cartridge case on the crime scene, your suspicion is focused on:
   a) Pistol c) Revolver
   b) Pistol or rifle d) Shotgun

9. This refers to the size of the bullet grouping on the target.
   a) Terminal velocity c) Terminal accuracy
   b) Terminal penetration d) Terminal wound

10. Freakish device or weapons is likewise called.
    a) Zip guns c) Guns of unusual shape & design
    b) Homemade guns d) Genuinely manufactured guns

11. This involves the presentation, identification, extraction, and documents of computer evidence stored as data or magnetically encoded information (IBIS and NIBIN).
    a) Computer analysis c) Computer technology
    b) Computer forensics d) Data base system

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12. Is the considered as the outer covering of the bullet?
   a) Coating                              c) Jacket
   b) Covering                             d) Mixture of lead

13. Is the direction of the pressure created during the combustion of ammunition?
   a) Right                                c) Backward
   b) In all direction                     d) Forward

14. It is where you mark a fired bullet.
   a) Nose                                 c) Ogive or anterior portion
   b) Base                                 d) All of the above

15. It is where you mark a shotgun shell.
   a) Outside on the plastic/paper tube    b) Near the open mouth
   c) At the base                          d) At the rim

16. It is the reason why the investigator do not use “X” in marking his/her evidence.
   a) It is a universal mark               c) It is confusing
   b) It is not specific                   d) It does not provide information

17. These are markings which is particular and not fond in any other firearm.
   a) Individual characteristics          c) Class characteristics
   b) Universal markings                   d) Firing pin marks

18. One which serves as the container of the gunpowder.
   a) Shell                                c) Casing
   b) Metallic or non-metallic tube        d) All of the above

19. The term given for the container of the priming mixture.
   a) Primer cup                           c) Shell
   b) Casing                               d) Anvil

20. Is a highly sensitive mixture of chemical placed in the primer cup?
   a) Gunpowder                           c) Propellant
   b) Priming mixture                     d) All of the above

21. The pitch of rifling is the number of inches traveled by the bullet to make a spin:
   a) 1 complete turn                     c) 4 complete turns
   b) 3 complete turns                    d) 5 complete turns

22. One which serves as the chamber or magazine for the revolvers.
   a) Drum                                c) Cylinder
   b) Link or belt                        d) All of the above

23. A projectile which is propelled by means of expansive force of gases.
   a) Gunpowder                           c) Bullet
   b) Wads                                d) Lead

24. Is the location of the skid mark found on fired bullet?
   a) On the cylindrical portion          c) On the nose
   b) On the base                         d) On the anterior portion

25. These are characteristics which are known before the manufacture of the firearm.
   a) Individual characteristics          c) Class characteristics
   b) Universal markings                   d) Firing pin marks

26. Is the distance measured between two opposite lands of the barrel?
   a) Caliber                             c) Bore
   b) Gauge                               d) Choke

27. It is the science of identification of firearms by means of ammunition fired through them.
   a) Forensic ballistics                 c) Ballistics
   b) Wound ballistics                    d) Terminal ballistics

28. Is known as the science of motion and projectiles.
   a) Forensic ballistics                 c) Ballistics
   b) Wound ballistics                    d) Terminal ballistics

29. That branch of ballistics that treats the reaction of the bullet while still inside the gun.
   a) Forensic ballistics                 c) Interior ballistics
   b) Exterior ballistics                 d) Terminal ballistics
30. Lead bullets are designed to be fired from what kind of caliber of and make of firearm?
   a) Caliber .223                       c) Caliber .38
   b) Caliber .32                         d) Caliber .45
31. It is that part of the firearm where bullet passes through.
   a) Bore                                  c) Breech
   b) Barrel                                d) Muzzle
32. A rifle, pistol and revolver ammunition is called cartridge, shotgun ammunition is called?
   a) Pellet                                 c) Shot shell
   b) Shell                                  d) All of the above
33. Pistols with the same number of grooves maybe differentiated by the direction of twist of the rifling. Of the following statement the one which can most accurately be inferred is that?
   a) Most pistols have same number of grooves
   b) Same pistols have rifling twisted right or left
   c) Direction of twist in any pistol is either right or left
   d) Direction of twist depends on characteristics
34. The secret of good shooting is accomplished by means of-
   a) Proper sighting of the target         c) A relaxed and natural position
   b) Firing slowly and carefully            d) Keeping the thumb along the grip
35. The term muzzle velocity refers most accurately to-
   a) Acceleration of the bullet in flight b) Rate of rotation inside the barrel
   c) Speed of the bullet on flight         d) Speed at which the bullet leaves the gun
36. It is the data or information placed on a fired bullet?
   a) Date & investigator’s initial              c) Time of recovery
   b) Place of recovery                          d) Number of lands & grooves
37. Rifling at the inside of the barrel of the firearm is intended to-
   a) Increase the speed of the bullet      b) Decrease the amount of recoil
   c) Increase the rotation of the bullet           d) Prevent the bullet from turning end over on air
38. It is that part of the firearm that holds the backward movement of the cartridge, and leaves markings on its base- 
   a) Breech face                             c) Breech
   b) Breech block                           d) Metallic block
39. The basic principle that “There is no duplication in nature” is applicable in establishing the identity of the individual firearm.
   a) True          b) False                  c) Absolutely True     d) Absolutely False
40. The amount of the powder charge of a cartridge affects breech face markings.
   a) True        b) False                     c) Absolutely True   d) Absolutely False
41. In identifying the uniqueness of the firearm from another, identification must not be based only in one or two accidental marks or scratches but on-
   a) The pattern of those markings       c) Uniqueness of markings
   b) Based on one or more markings     d) Number of these markings
42. It is the term used for the measure of the twist of the rifling-
   a) Speed of twist          c) Degree of rotation
   b) Direction of travel     d) Pitch of the rifling
43. These are explosives that serve to initiate the propellant and the reaction of high explosives?
   a) Explosive train            c) Booster explosives
   b) Initiating explosives     d) Detonators
44. It is another term for “Shearing marks”
   a) Secondary firing pin mark         c) Shaving marks
   b) Skidmarks                          d) Impression marks
45. It is the kind of gunpowder that is used in modern firearms-
   a) Smokeless powder                   c) Black powder
   b) Semi-smokeless powder               d) Tubular powders
46. It is the location of "chamber marks" on fired shell.
   a) On the cylindrical portion              c) On the metallic base
   b) On the base                             d) On the anterior portion
47. It is the class characteristics of a Smith & Wesson .38 cal. Revolver?
   a) 5R G-L  B) 7R G-L  c) 6L G2X  d) 6R G3X

48. It is the class characteristics of colt.45 caliber pistol.
   a) 5R G-L  B) 7R G-L  c) 6L G2X  d) 6R G3X

49. Which of the following test is used to determine whether a person fired a gun?
   a) Duquinois Levine test  c) Paraffin test
   b) Luminescence test  d) Takayama test

50. In the collection of physical evidence, “Don’t MAC” evidence means-
   a) Don’t mutilate  c) Don’t contaminate
   b) Don’t alter  d) All of the above

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