MCQs

1. Contact firearm is characterized by: A) Marks Tattooing B) Lacerated edges C) Absent abrasion ring D) Charred margin	D
2. A man was shot by sporting gun at a distance of 1 m the inlet will show: A) Hole about 2 cm in diameter B) Hole surrounded by dispersion area 2 cm in diameter. C) Hole surrounded by dispersion area 4 cm in diameter. D) Hole surrounded by dispersion area 6 cm in diameter.	A
3. Loss of substance at firearm inlet is more than that of exit caused by the same bullet because: A) Resistance of tissue at exit is more B) Elasticity of tissue exit is less C) Recoil at exit is less than that at inlet D) Projectile energy is more at inlet.	D
4. In riot control, firing is prohibited at a distance of.....Meters A) 15 B) 20 C) 25 D) 30 E) 35	A
5. A 35 year old female was found dead in her office. On performing autopsy, a7mm oval penetrating wound was found in the scalp with thin band of contusion on one side of the charred margin of the wound and singed hair. This injury is probably: A) Perpendicular contact inlet B) Tangential contact inlet C) Perpendicular near inlet D) Tangential near inlet E) Perpendicular far inlet	B

6. A policeman committed suicide using his automatic pistol with pressing the muzzle against the right temple. The inlet shows: A) Presence of two wounds B) Remarkable tattooing C) Marked blackening all around D) Presence of muzzle imprint E) Everted lacerated edge.	**D**
7. As regards tattooing in firearm injuries, it: A. It usually present on the external surface of the contact inlet B. is always seen on the bone surface C. Can be washed easily with water D. Always need infrared photography to be seen E. is usually present in close range and near inlets	**E**
8. In contact-firearm inlet: A) The wound is always circular in shape B) The wound margin is large and irregular C) A thin band of contusion is seen at the margin D) The hair is crushed in the contused area. E) Tattooing and powder marks are evident.	**C**
9. One of the following is absent concerning products of firing: A) Hot water vapor. B) Flame and smoke. C) Unburned powder particles. D) Missile	**A**
10. one of the following is a character of firearm exit wound: A) It is very small in size B) Presence of soiling ring C) Pink tissues are seen around it D) Presence of profuse bleeding E) The edges are irregular & inverted	**D**

11. Rifling marks are looked for on the A) Inner aspects of barrel B) Outer surface of the living cartridge C) Outer surface of fired bullet D) Outer surface of empty cartridge	**C**
12. No cartridge can be manufactured without A) External wad B) Shots C) Bullet D) Percussion cap	**D**
13. The edges of the inlet are everted after injury by automatic pistol in case of: A) A suicidal inlet in temporal region. B) The distance of firing is 125 cm. C) The distance of firing is 50 cm. D) Inlet in corrugated skin.	**A**
14. In a firearm injury, blackening seen around the entry wound is due to: a) Flame b) Smoke c) Unburnt powder d) Hot gases	**B**
15. The full dispersion of shots of sporting gun with non-chocked muzzle is: a) 2m. b) 4m. c) 6m. d) 8m. e) 10m.	**B**

16. Rifling marks means a) Longitudinal ridges alternating with grooves running spirally on the inner surface of the barrel. b) Oblique parallel scratches of the same number and direction of riflings on the surface of the fired bullet. c) Scratches present on the surface of the fired bullet. d) Scratches present on the surface of the empty cartridge. e) None of the above.	**B**
17. The most important feature of firearm injury is: a) Presence of two wounds (inlet & exit). b) Loss of substance. c) Presence of powder marks around the inlet. d) Pink discoloration of tissues around the inlet. e) None of the above	**B**
18. A typical inlet caused by a rifled weapon is characterized by the following features Except: a) The inlet is usually abraded. b) The shape of the inlet is rounded. c) Its edges are regular and inverted. d) The size is larger than the size of the exit. e) Presence of soiling ring at the margin of the wound.	**D**
19. In contact firearm wound, all of the following features are present Except: a) There is usually a thin band of contusion (muzzle imprint) on the margin of the wound b) The hair is singed in the contused area. c) The margin of the wound shows burning or even charring. d) Tattooing is more apparent around the wound.	**D**
20. Regarding "bullet" all are true Except: a) It is usually made of lead. b) It may be jacketed. c) The coat or jacket is made of a strong metal "lithium". d) The shape of the bullet is conical. e) Tip of the bullet may be pointed, rounded or blunt "flattened".	**C**

21. An inlet of rifled firearm injury shows a circular hole,with collar-abrasion, flame burns, and burnt hair, the range of fire could be: A) Contact. B) 0.25 m. C) 2.25 m. D) 3 m. E) 3.5 m.	**A**
22. An injury by sporting gun at a distance of 1.5 m will show: A) Central hole,absent dispersion, and absent powder marks. B) Central hole absent dispersion but there are powder marks. C) Central hole surrounded by area of dispersion and powder marks. D) Central hole surrounded by area of dispersion without powder marks. E) No central hole with wide area of dispersion and absent powder marks.	**C**
23. Functions (aim) of riflings are all, EXCEPT: a) To diminish the resistance of air to the bullet. b) To diminish the resistance of gravity to the bullet. c) To give it longer range and more power of penetration. d) To leave on the surface of the fired bullet "rifling marks". e) To increase the stability of the bullet and prevent it from wobbling.	**D**
24. All are true about riflings, EXCEPT: a) Riflings mean "longitudinal ridges alternating with grooves, running spirally on the surface of the barrel parallel to each other. b) The idea of riflings is to force the bullet from the muzzle in a spiral manner. c) Riflings are found in all firearm weapons. d) They leave on the surface of the fired bullet "rifling marks". e) Riflings vary in number, direction (either clockwise or anti-clockwise), depth and width	**C**
25. Riflings vary in all, ECCEPT: a) Number. b) Depth. c) Direction. d) Colour. e) Width.	**D**

26. In contactfiring wound, all of the following features are present, EXCEPT: a) There is usually a thin band of contusion (muzzle imprint) on the margin of the wound. b) The hair is singed in the contused area. c) The margins of the wound show burning or even charring. d) Tattooing is more apparent around the wound. e) If there is bone immediately under the skin, blackening is seen on the surface of the bone.	**D**
27. All are true about shots, EXCEPT: a) Their presence denotes that the wound is a firearm Injury. b) They give an idea about the type of the weapon used. c) They. give an idea about the distance of firing. d) They give an idea about the callber of the gun. e) They may be machine-made	**D**
28. The firearm injury is characterized by all of the following, EXCEPT: a) Loss of substance. b) Powder marks. c) Bridging. d) Inlet and exit. e) Internal and external bevelling.	**C**
29. Typical inlet is characterized by all of the following, EXCEPT: a) Soiling ring. b) Abrasion ring. c) Small size. d) Regular everted edges. e) Loss of substance.	**D**
30. All are true regarding contact firing, EXCEPT: a) Presence of muzzle imprint. b) Presence of abrasion ring. c) Heavy tattooing. d) Singed hair. e) Circular wound.	**C**

31. In a firearm injury, when a bullet hits a sternum, the entry wound is called: a) Inlet. b) Exit. c) Internal beveling. d) External beveling. e) Stellate inlet.	**C**
32. In a firearm injury, lacerated and everted edges of the entry wound is due to: a) Flame. b) Smoke. c) Unburnt gun powder. d) Hot gases. e) flash of light	**D**
33. The presence of ..... can help to differentiate firearm injury from puncture wound: A. Loss of substance B. Two wounds C. Small and circular shape D. Bullet at the scene of the crime E. Everted lacerated edge	**A**