

Blood Basics Quiz

Name _____

Part A: Match each term to its best definition.

- _____ 1. Most abundant cells in our body that are produced in the bone marrow
- _____ 2. Protein found in red blood cells that carries oxygen
- _____ 3. Component of blood that is part of the our immune system and destroy pathogens in our body
- _____ 4. Yellowish liquid part of the blood
- _____ 5. Clotting factors in our the plasma that clot together to prevent blood loss from a wound
- _____ 6. Our blood type is determined by these, which are inherited from our parents
- _____ 7. Blood type that contains A agglutinogens
- _____ 8. Blood type that contains B agglutinogens
- _____ 9. Blood type that contains both A and B agglutinogens
- _____ 10. Blood type that does not contain A or B agglutinogens
- _____ 11. Indicates the presence of a specific protein; discovered while studying Rhesus monkeys
- _____ 12. People with Type AB blood are called universal _____, because they can receive blood from anyone.
- _____ 13. People with Type O blood are called universal _____, because they can give blood to anyone
- _____ 14. Stands for bloodstain pattern analysis
- _____ 15. Patterns created when a bloody object comes in contact with another surface; also called contact patterns
- _____ 16. Bloodstains created by the application of force to the area where the blood originated
- _____ 17. Pointed edges of a droplet that radiate out from the spatter and can help to determine the direction of force
- _____ 18. Type of blood stain created by the force of gravity an appears as drops or blood pools
- _____ 19. Type of bloodstain that is created when a force is applied to the source of the blood, such as cast-off, impact spatters, and arterial spurting
- _____ 20. Used by investigators to detect the presence of blood
- _____ 21. Test used at a crime scene to enhance a bloodstain to make it more visible in photographs

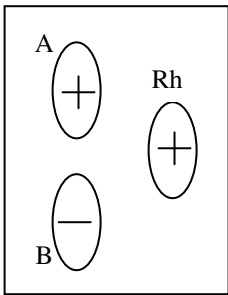
- A. BPA
- B. Donors
- C. Genes
- D. Hemoglobin
- E. LCV
- F. Luminol
- G. Passive
- H. Plasma
- I. Platelets
- J. Projected
- K. Receivers
- L. Red blood cells
- M. Rh factor
- N. Spatter
- O. Spines
- P. Transfer
- Q. Type A
- R. Type AB
- S. Type B
- T. Type O
- U. White blood cells

Part B: Blood Typing & Transfusions

22. Identify the blood type of each sample given the test results.

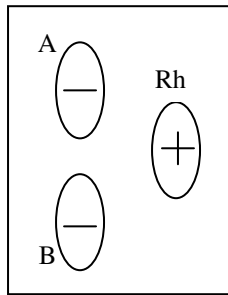
+ = Clumping - = No clumping

Suspect 1:



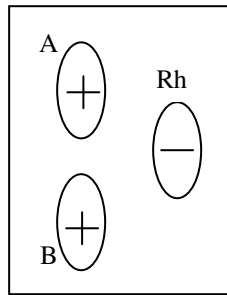
Blood Type: ____

Suspect 2:



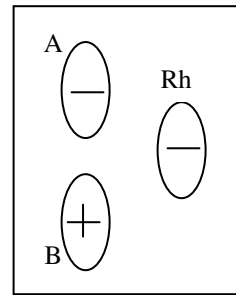
Blood Type: ____

Suspect 3:



Blood Type: ____

Suspect 4:



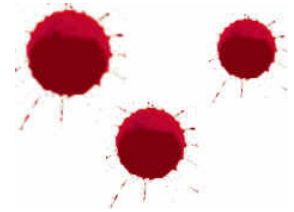
Blood Type: ____

23. If Suspect 1 were injured during the crime and needed blood, what blood types could he receive? _____

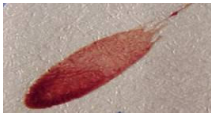
24. If Suspect 4 volunteered to donate blood, which blood types could receive his blood? _____

Part C: Blood Spatter

25. Which of the three blood droplets shown would have been created by a wound in the lower part of the leg? Explain.



26. If you found a blood droplet as shown below at a crime scene, what does it tell you? Explain



27. If you find a trail of blood with droplets that are very close together, what could this mean?