1. How is the caliber of a gun determined? Why are bullets referred to by caliber?
2. List class characteristics of a gun barrel.
3. List reasons why striations on bullets fired from the same gun may vary slightly.
4. What is considered to be the most important instrument for a firearms examiner?
5. Why do firearms examiners test-fire bullets from a suspect barrel?
6. Why are pointed bullets more likely to be used when hunting?
7. What are three methods used to form the rifling in a gun? What type of lands/grooves do they produce?
8. What is meant by half jacket, full metal jacket and hollow point in reference to a bullet?
9. Why doesn’t a shot gun have rifing?
10. List characteristics of a bullet hole that indicates the distance a shot was fired at
11. Why does analysis of primer residue from a suspect’s hands produce a low rate of positive results?
12. What are the elements that may be detected on the hands of an individual who has recently fired a weapon if looked at through SEM?
13. Describe how a criminalist restores an obliterated serial number on a weapon.
14. What techniques does an investigator use to analyze tool marks that cannot be removed from a crime scene? What is the disadvantage of this technique?
15. What is used for making a forensic casting of shoeprint impressions
16. What are the databases used for firearms and shoeprint evidence?
17. What kinds of impression evidence might a forensic odontologist be asked to analyze? How might this help identify a suspect?
18. What was the conclusion found by the Warren commission in regards to JFK assassination and shots fired by Lee Harvey Oswald?