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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. In the 17th century, before the stethoscope was invented, anyone in a coma or with a weak heartbeat was presumed dead, and buried.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | True |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Average |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-01 - LO: 12-01 |

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| 2. Experts cannot agree on a single definition for death.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | True |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Average |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-01 - LO: 12-01 |

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| 3. There are three ways a person can die, referred to in official terms as the manner of death: natural death, accidental death, and homicidal death.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | False |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Average |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-02 - LO: 12-02 |

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| 4. Natural death is caused by interruption and failure of body functions due to age or disease.  This is the least common manner of death.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | False |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Challenging |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-02 - LO: 12-02 |

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| 5. A homicide is the death of one person caused by a minimum of two or more persons.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | False |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-02 - LO: 12-02 |

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| 6. A man with a heart condition is attacked and dies from a heart attack during the attack.  In this case, the manner of death is:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | accident. | b.  | homicide. |
|   | c.  | natural death. | d.  | suicide. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Average |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-02 - LO: 12-02 |

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| 7. An elderly woman dies after being kept from receiving proper health care by her children.   The manner of her death would be:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | accident. | b.  | suicide. |
|   | c.  | natural death. | d.  | homicide. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Average |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-02 - LO: 12-02 |

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| 8. The reason someone dies is called the:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | manner of death | b.  | cause of death. |
|   | c.  | type of death. | d.  | None of these choices. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Average |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-03 - LO: 12-03 |

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| 9. The underlying cause of death is called the:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | cause of death. | b.  | proximate cause of death. |
|   | c.  | manner of death. | d.  | None of these choices. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Average |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-03 - LO: 12-03 |

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| 10. The specific change in the body that brought about the cessation of life is called the:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | manner of death. | b.  | cause of death. |
|   | c.  | mechanism of death. | d.  | proximate cause of death. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Challenging |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-03 - LO: 12-03 |

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| 11. Liver mortis means roughly, the:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | moment of death. | b.  | day of death. |
|   | c.  | death color. | d.  | time of death. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Average |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-04 - LO: 12-04FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-05 - LO: 12-05FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-10 - LO: 12-10 |

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| 12. Pooling of blood in the body, known as lividity, provides a clue as to how long the person has been dead.  Lividity first begins about:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | two hours after death. | b.  | four hours after death. |
|   | c.  | six hours after death. | d.  | eight hours after death. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Average |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-04 - LO: 12-04FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-05 - LO: 12-05FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-10 - LO: 12-10 |

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| 13. Dual lividity could occur if the body was kept in one position:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | two hours after death, and then moved to a second position before the lividity became permanent. |
|   | b.  | ten hours after death, and then moved to a second position before the lividity became permanent. |
|   | c.  | nine hours after death, and then moved to a second position before the lividity became permanent. |
|   | d.  | None of these choices. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Challenging |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-04 - LO: 12-04FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-05 - LO: 12-05FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-10 - LO: 12-10 |

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| 14. Death stiffness is roughly defined as:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | cause of death. | b.  | manner of death. |
|   | c.  | rigor mortis. | d.  | liver mortis. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Average |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-04 - LO: 12-04FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-05 - LO: 12-05FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-10 - LO: 12-10 |

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| 15. Rigor mortis is:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | permanent. | b.  | one cause of death. |
|   | c.  | temporary. | d.  | one manner of death. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Average |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-04 - LO: 12-04FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-05 - LO: 12-05FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-10 - LO: 12-10 |

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| 16. If a body shows no visible rigor, it has probably been dead:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | less than two hours or more than forty-eight hours. |
|   | b.  | less than ten hours or more than seventy-two hours. |
|   | c.  | less than twenty-four hours or more than seventy-two hours. |
|   | d.  | more than two hours or less than forty-eight hours. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Challenging |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-04 - LO: 12-04FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-05 - LO: 12-05FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-10 - LO: 12-10 |

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| 17. Factors affecting rigor include:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | temperature. | b.  | activity before death. |
|   | c.  | body weight. | d.  | All of these choices. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Average |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-04 - LO: 12-04FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-05 - LO: 12-05FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-10 - LO: 12-10 |

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| 18. Algor mortis means roughly:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | death heat and describes the temperature gain in a corpse. |
|   | b.  | death heat and describes the temperature loss in a corpse. |
|   | c.  | death chill and describes the temperature loss in a corpse. |
|   | d.  | None of these choices. |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Average |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-04 - LO: 12-04FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-05 - LO: 12-05FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-10 - LO: 12-10 |

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| 19. To take a corpse’s temperature, forensic investigators insert a thermometer into the:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | into the liver or rectum. | b.  | into the stomach or mouth. |
|   | c.  | between the toes. | d.  | under or behind the ear. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Challenging |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-04 - LO: 12-04FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-05 - LO: 12-05FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-10 - LO: 12-10 |

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| 20. Medical examiners help determine the time of death by studying the stomach contents.  In general, it takes:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | six to eight hours for the stomach to empty its contents into the small intestine and another twelve hours for the food to leave the small intestine. |
|   | b.  | four to six hours for the stomach to empty its contents into the small intestine and another eighteen hours for the food to leave the small intestine. |
|   | c.  | four to six hours for the stomach to empty its contents into the small intestine and another twelve hours for the food to leave the small intestine. |
|   | d.  | None of these choices. |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Challenging |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-07 - LO: 12-07 |

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| 21. Following death, the surface of the eye \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | dries out |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Average |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-07 - LO: 12-07 |

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| 22. The speed of decomposition, or the rotting of all tissues and organs in the body, depends on the age, size of the body, and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | nature of death |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Challenging |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-06 - LO: 12-06 |

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| 23. Within minutes of a death, certain insects arrive to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the warm body, attracted by the smell of the first stages of decomposition.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | lay their eggs |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Challenging |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-07 - LO: 12-07 |

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| 24. A "Rule of Thumb" PMI estimate is that if a body feels warm and is stiff, it has probably been dead for how long? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | 3-8 hours |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Challenging |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-06 - LO: 12-06 |

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| 25. What accumulates inside the eye after death? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | potassium |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Average |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | FSFI.BERT.2.LO: 12-07 - LO: 12-07 |

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