

Vocabulary: Define

Caliber	Velocity	Kinetic energy
Trajectory	Grooves	Lands
Rifling	Ammunition	Primer
Gunpowder/propellant	Class characteristics	Individual characteristics
Ballistics	Test bullets	

Concepts:

1. Be able to determine the specific type of firearm.



2. What are the 3 things that are studied under ballistics?
3. What is the abbreviation for gun powder residue?
4. What is rifling? What are grooves and lands?
5. What are striations? How are they produced? How are they useful?
6. How does a shotgun barrel differ from a handgun barrel? How does this affect the ability of a firearms examiner to compare shotgun shells?
7. Describe the sequence of events that occur after pulling the trigger on a ready firearm.
8. What is NIBN?
9. What is the Greiss test? What substance is being tested for in this procedure?
10. Why is it possible to restore an obliterated serial number?
11. What is the most popular and readily available firearm today?
12. What is the basic idea that firearms ID rests upon?
13. List the 4 questions that firearms experts are asked to answer.
14. List the 5 duties of a firearms expert.
15. Be able to label the parts of ammunition: bullet, casing, primer, flash hole, propellant; shot/pellets, wad
16. What units of measurement are used for the caliber?
17. List the 4 cartridge impressions left.
18. List the possible places/sources for gunshot residue.
19. List all of the detectable elements in gunshot residue.
20. Do all weapons always deposit GSR on the hands? Why or why not?
21. What is a contact gunshot wound? Abrasion ring? Powder tattooing?
22. What do class characteristics help a forensic analyst do in firearms cases?
23. Why do gun barrels and firearm parts leave individual characteristics on ammunition?
24. Is it always possible to match a bullet to a firearm? Why or why not?