**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Class: \_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Ballistics Review Guide**

**Word Blank: Fill in the blank using the word bank below.**

Antimony

ATF&E

Barium

Class

Energy

FBI

Firing pin

Gravity

Grooves

Headstamp

Individualized

Internal

Lands

NIBIN

Rifling

Striations

Terminal

Trajectory

1. Bullets can be individualized to a handgun or rifle by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which are produced from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) in the barrel.
2. While cartridge cases can be individualized by marks left by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The current database for ballistics information is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This database is a collaboration between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The number of lands and grooves are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_evidence and striations are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evidence.
5. Gunpowder residue is usually identified by the presence of the elements \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. A projectile leaves it source of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and is only affected by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. The path of a projectile is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ballistics studies how a projectile behaves with it encounters a target.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ballistics studies what occurs to the bullet while it is still inside of the gun.
10. The end of the cartridge case is known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**True of False**

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. A bullet is an example of a projectile.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. A rifle is an example of a handgun.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The end of a gun barrel is known as the muzzle.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Gauge and caliber are the same characteristic of a firearm.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Most cartridge cases are rimfire.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. A rifle can shot both a bullet and a shotgun shell.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. A land is the raised section of a gun barrel.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Gunpowder was discovered by the ancient Greeks.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. The purpose of rifling is to individualize a gun.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. A compound microscope is used to compare a test bullet to a crime scene bullet.

**Matching: Match the correct definition to the term**

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Caliber a. result of gravity

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Cartridge Case b. a type of propellant in ammunition

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Griess Test c. a firearm with a smooth bore barrel

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Gunpowder d. the diameter of a gun barrel

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Hammer e. a test for gunshot residue

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Kinetic Energy f. a pistol with a revolving ammunition chamber

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Muzzle Velocity g. the container for the primer, propellant and bullet

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Projectile Drop h. the speed at which a bullet leaves the gun

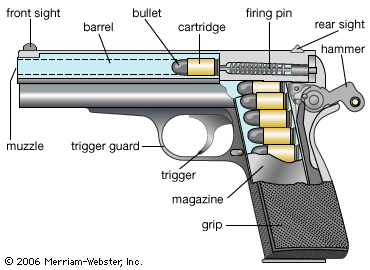
\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Revolver i. energy of motion

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Shotgun j. strikes the firing pin

**Short Answer**

1. A bullet is recovered at a crime scene and a gun is found nearby. Explain the process for determining if this bullet was fired from that particular firearm?
2. Explain why there is a flash at the end of the gun barrel when the gun is fired.
3. Describe what happens to a bullet when it encounters a target.
4. What is the relationship between the trajectory of a bullet and the path of that same bullet as it moves through a victim’s body?
5. Explain how to differentiate between the results of a bullet fired at 6 inches from the victim to a bullet fired at 24 inches from the victim.
6. What two areas of a shooter’s hand should be tested for gunshot residue (GSR) and why?
7. Explain how to collect firearm evidence from a crime scene.

**Diagrams – Label the handgun components A-G**



A.

B

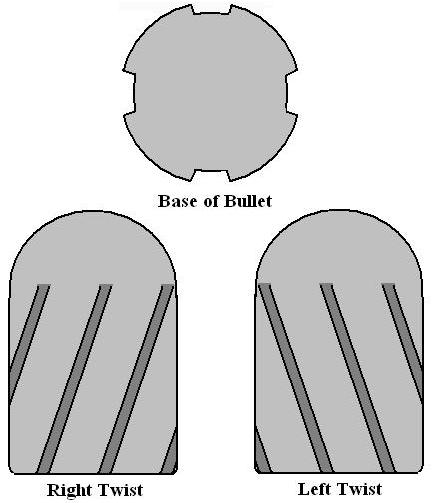
E

F

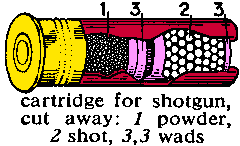
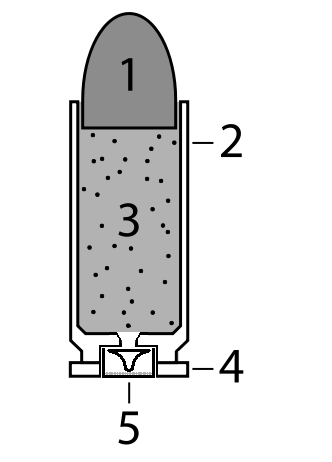
C D

G

**Label the lands and the grooves. Indicate if the bullet has a right or left twist.**



**Label the type of ammunition and the numbered components.**

** **

**Complete the Data Table**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Traits** | **Entry Wound** | **Exit Wound** |
| **Size** |  |  |
| **Margin** |  |  |
| **Singeing, Burning, Blackening and Tattooing** |  |  |
| **Blood Loss** |  |  |

**JFK Assassination**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is believed to be the assassin of JFK.
2. The assassination occurred in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. T or F JFK was the only person shot.
4. Summarize the two predominate theories about the assassination of JFK which have resulted from the two government investigations?
5. T or F The gun used by Oswald was a bolt action rifle.

**Georgia Gun Laws**

1. List three different categories of individuals that may not own a firearm in Georgia.
2. T or F The 5th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution gives citizens the “right to bear arms”.
3. Explain why the gun laws in Georgia are considered “mild”.

**To prepare for the test, you should also study your notes and other assignments from this unit.**