

## Explore Forensics Assignment – Answers

1. Asphyxiation is the term given to blocking the airway so that the individual on the receiving end cannot breathe and ultimately dies.
2. Bloodshot eyes, as well as ligature marks around the neck and/or wrists,
3. Sexually motivated attack and/or are present on the arms or face of an attacker against whom the victim has tried to defend his or herself.
4. Elliptical or circular
5. Bruising, Abrasions and Lacerations
6. No, because of the differences in the varying areas of the body relating to softness of tissue and mass of bone.
7. These wounds, which are normally to be found around the hands, fingers and arms of the victim
8. You would look in the victim's finger nails and hope to find the perpetrators sin for DNA
9. As an individual drowns their lungs will fill with water and the ability to transfer oxygen into the bloodstream is diminished and as you struggle to breathe water is forced into the sinuses.
10. Drowning is difficult to prove beyond the accidental death stage simply because of the nature in which it happens. Proving that an unknown assailant in some way aided the death of another by drowning is difficult to establish and can usually only be established if there are physical wounds such as cuts or bruises or indeed if an eye witness has saw the event take place.
11. The pathologist will attempt to reconstruct what happened by first determining what didn't happen.
12. The deceased's larynx has gone into spasm as water has entered the throat, thus the passage to the lungs is blocked and any water that is already in there cannot get out and more water cannot get in.
13. The pathologist will look for charring or burn marks around the point where the electricity first entered the body.
14. Electrocutions are normally the results of an industrial or DIY accident where electrics have not been properly maintained or installed.
15. A close range gunshot
16. 'Tattooing' as it is sometimes referred to, is when the gunpowder will spray around the area of the wound and burn to the skin as it is hot on being fired from a weapon.
17. Exit wounds - as we have already mentioned - are usually larger than the entrance wound and this is because as the round moves through the body of the victim it slows down and explodes within the tissue and surrounding muscle.
18. Around the neck

19. Ligature marks are normally dark brown in color and have a red band on either side of these horizontal marks signifying the width of the item used to carry out strangulation.
20. If these organs of the body are enlarged it indicates strangulation.
21. Carbon Monoxide
22. The pathologist can tell by the color of the deceased's blood. This normally dark purple liquid will appear bright red and also lividity in the body is altered too.