

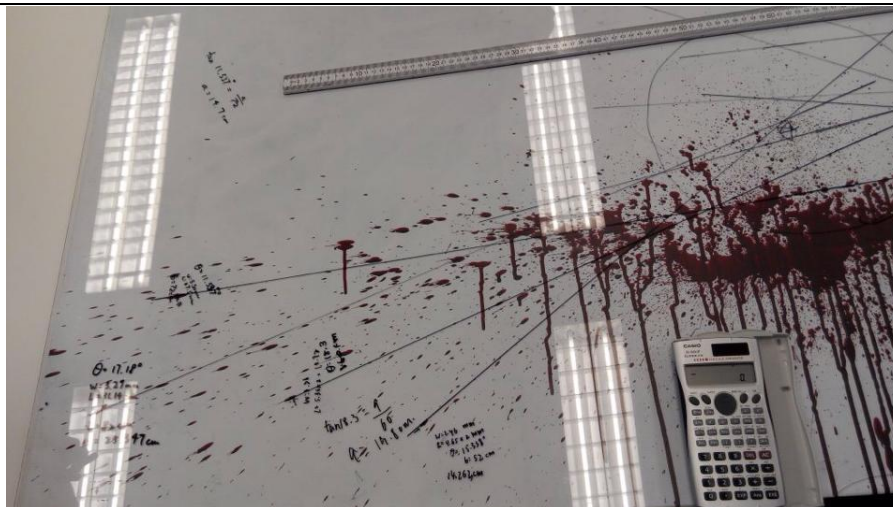


Life-wide Learning Sharing (5D)

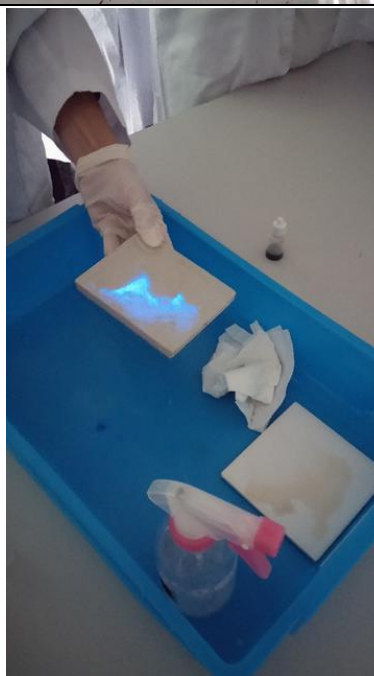
<p>CHAN KA MAN</p>		<p>This is Kastle-Meyer Test we have done. The left pocket is the control set-up while the right one is positive set-up which turns colorless phenolphthalein to pink.</p>
<p>FAN WING LAM</p>		<p>Blood stain patterns are considered circumstantial evidence such as direction of travel, height of the perpetrator and position of the victims in a courtroom. The above photo is calculating the angle of impact and the point of convergence.</p>

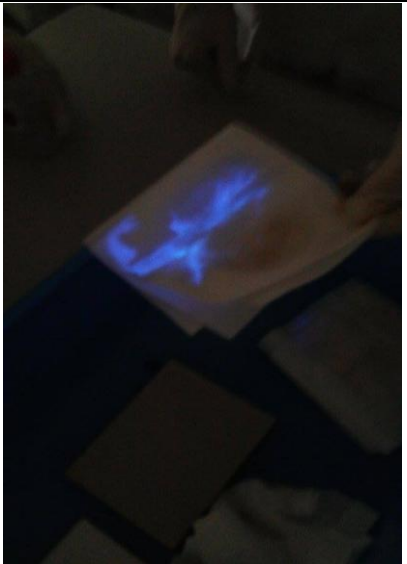
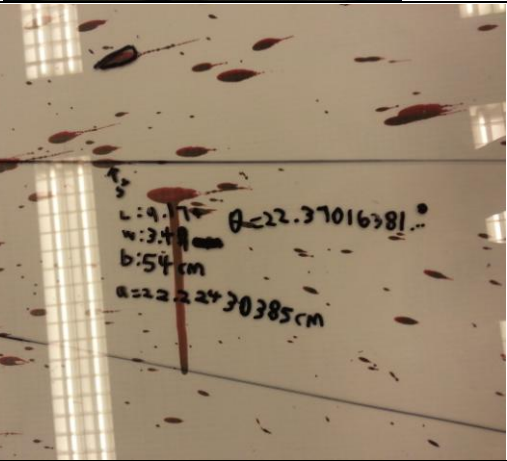
FUNG HIU TING



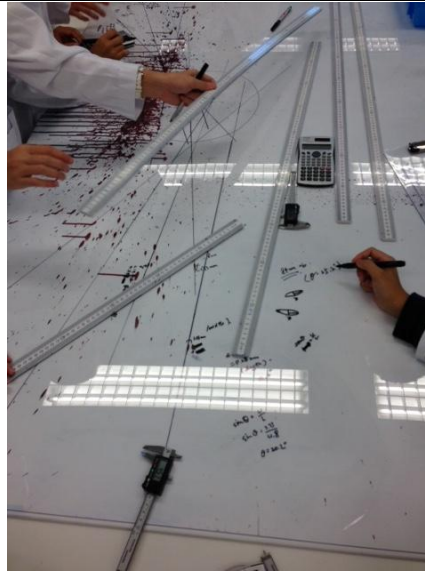
Bloodstained evidence involves a lot of calculations which is for predicting things happened on the victim.

LEUNG FAI YI

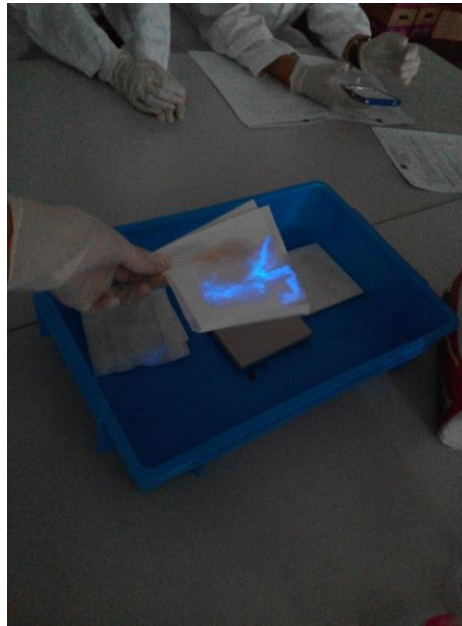


<p>WONG KA TUNG</p>			<p>During this lesson of Forensic Serology, we carried out an experiment about how we can make use of luminol to investigate the location and trace of blood. The principle behind this experiment is that when the blood is split with luminol and hydrogen peroxide, luminol can be catalysed by iron in blood to release a blue light. In my opinion, it is really an advanced technology. In the past, I wrongly thought that identifying the location of blood requires many steps and is time-consuming. After this lesson, I realized that there are many advanced and innovative methods to investigate blood. Moreover, this also displayed how important chemistry is nowadays.</p>
<p>WONG SAI HO</p>			<p>This photo is about the calculation of the angle of impact of a bloodstain and we can use this bloodstain to find out the evidence of a case.</p>

YAN HOK KIU



YEUNG HOI FAN



The man-blood was glowing after mixing with chemical but it only glowed for a few seconds

YUEN LAM LIN



It is a phenolphthalein test which test for the presence of blood. The small bottles are crushed and solutions come out to turn the cotton tip to dark pink.