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**MA./M.Sc. (Fourth Semester)  
EXAMINATION, May - June, 2022  
ANTHROPOLOGY  
(Group - A)  
Paper Second  
(Forensic Anthropology)**

*Time : Three Hours]*

*[Maximum Marks:80*

**Note: Attempt all section as directed.**

**(Section - A)  
(Objective/Multiple Choice Questions)  
(1 mark each)**

**Note: Attempt all questions.**

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. Which part of the skull possess foramen magnum:  
(A) Frontal bone  
(B) Temporal bone  
(C) Parietal bone  
(D) Occipital bone

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2. Total number of vertebrae in human being are  
(A) 28  
(B) 33  
(C) 14  
(D) 30
3. The accuracy of sex determination from skull is:  
(A) 98%  
(B) 95%  
(C) 89%  
(D) 100%
4. For sex determination from human skeletal remains which bone is considered to be the best:  
(A) Skull  
(B) Trapezium  
(C) Radius  
(D) Pelvis
5. Linea aspera is present in which of the following bones.  
(A) Temporal  
(B) Radius  
(C) Femur  
(D) Humerus

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6. The total number of carpal bones in an adult is:
- (A) 6
  - (B) 10
  - (C) 8
  - (D) 14
7. The stature of an individual is best determined by which of the following bones?
- (A) Femur and ulna
  - (B) Radius and Talus
  - (C) Fibula and Pisiform
  - (D) Humerus and Hyoid
8. Which of these light sources is used commonly for the visual examination of semen stains.
- (A) Tungsten filament lamp
  - (B) Hollow cathode lamp
  - (C) Argon laser
  - (D) Nerst glower
9. Who was the first to explain the friction ridge skin pattern with drawings-
- (A) Sir Francis Galton
  - (B) J. C. A Mayer
  - (C) Henry Faulds
  - (D) William Herschel

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10. Sweat glands near the hair follicle is known as
- (A) Apocrine
  - (B) Friction ridges
  - (C) Touch receptor
  - (D) Eccrine
11. Fingerprints used since centuries as \_\_\_ for protection of documents and identification of individual.
- (A) Signature
  - (B) Tradition
  - (C) Fingerprints
  - (D) Symbol
12. Why is photographing a death scene important?
- (A) Photographs are mandatory exhibits during trials.
  - (B) A case may not come to trial for years and memories fade.
  - (C) Photographs provide better, more reliable information than mapping a site.
  - (D) Photographs are more accurate than note taking.
13. What are the three areas of forensic anthropology.
- (A) Calculation of stature
  - (B) Determination of age and sex
  - (C) Determination of race
  - (D) All of the above

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14. Forensic anthropologists uses a number of techniques when studying skeletal remains including.
- (A) Clay or graphic facial reproduction
  - (B) Radiographic techniques
  - (C) The casting of skeletal materials
  - (D) All of the above
15. Bite mark analysis is an area of:
- (A) Forensic serology
  - (B) Forensic Toxicology
  - (C) Forensic odontology
  - (D) Forensic Pathology
16. Scratches or impressions that are left on an object that is softer than the object or tool that caused the marks are known as:
- (A) Bite mark
  - (B) Tool marks
  - (C) Latent marks
  - (D) None of the above
17. Which of the following is 'important in documenting the scene of crime?
- (A) Note taking
  - (B) Photography
  - (C) Sketching
  - (D) All of the above

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18. The pioneer in fingerprint identification was:
- (A) Hem Chandra Bose
  - (B) Sir Francis Galton
  - (C) J. S. Sodhi
  - (D) Colin Beaven
19. Who among the following was a French police officers and biometrics researcher had applied the anthropological technique of anthropometry to law enforcement?
- (A) Roberts
  - (B) Stewart
  - (C) Alphonse Bertillon
  - (D) Harling
20. The description of morphological physical characteristics of humankind based on visual observation is known as
- (A) Pomography
  - (B) Somatoscopy
  - (C) Dactyloscopy
  - (D) Dactylography

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**Section - B**

**(Very Short Answer Type Questions)**

**(2 marks each)**

**Note: Attempt all questions. Answer within 2 - 3 lines.  
Each question carries 2 marks?**

1. What do you mean by somatometry?
2. What do you mean by Frankfurt Horizontal plane.
3. Who is known as father of dermatoglyphics?
4. What is Furuhata's index?
5. Define opisthocranium.
6. Differentiate between somatometry and somatoscopy.
7. What do you mean by forensic odontology?
8. Name the bones used for reconstruction of stature from skeletal remains.

**Section - C**

**(Short Answer Type Questions)**

**(3 marks each)**

**Note: Attempt all questions. Answer within 75 words.  
Each question carries 3 marks.**

1. Discuss the scope of Forensic Anthropology.
2. Write a brief note on role of Forensic Anthropologist as expert witness in court.

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3. What are the steps involved in preservation of skeletal remains from crime scene?
4. Explain how human dentition is useful in determination of ethnic group.
5. Write a brief note on significance of dermatoglyphics in forensic science.
6. How are the body fluids useful in solving disputed paternity cases?
7. Write the importance of blood stains in personal identification.
8. Write a short note on dermatoglyphic indices.

**Section - D**

**(Long Answer Type Questions)**

**(5 marks each)**

**Note: Attempt all questions. Answer within 150 words.  
Each question carries 5 marks.**

1. Define Forensic Anthropology and discuss the aims and scope of forensic Anthropology.
2. Write a note on Attribution of sex of an individual from skeletal remains.
3. Explain the identification of finger prints from scene of crime.
4. Write down the importance of somatometry and somatoscopy in forensic science.

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