3 (Sem–6/CBCS) ANT HC 1

2024

ANTHROPOLOGY

(Honours Core)

Paper : ANT–HC–6016

(Forensic Anthropology)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Choose the correct answer : 1×7=7

   (a) Who is known as the Father of Forensic Anthropology ?

   (i) T. D. Stewart

   (ii) Thomas Dwight

   (iii) W. M. Krogman

   (iv) Ellis R. Kerley

(b) What is the shape of the male pelvis ?

(i) Narrow and heart-shaped

(ii) Shallow and wide

(iii) Broad and oval

(iv) Larger and having a rounder pelvic inlet

(c) The branch of science that involves the handling of dental evidence in a criminal justice context is known as

(i) forensic odontology

(ii) racial dentistry

(iii) primate dentition

(iv) dentition of man

(d) Who is regarded as the Father of Forensic Serology ?

(i) Henry Faulds

(ii) Edmond Locard

(iii) Paolo Zacchia

(iv) Arthur Mourant

(e) The shape of a non-human mandible is

(i) U-shaped

(ii) V-shaped

(iii) oval-shaped

(iv) round

(f) Ossification of bones may be used for determination of

(i) age

(ii) stature

(iii) sex

(iv) time of death

(g) Algor mortis is

(i) post-mortem blood pooling

(ii) post-mortem decomposition

(iii) change in body temperature post-mortem

(iv) time since death

2. Answer the following questions in brief : 2×4=8

(a) Write down the full form of 'mtDNA'. Who introduced DNA markers asa technique in forensic anthropology ?

(b) What are the *three* types of blood stains ?

(c) Write *two* uses of fingerprints in personal identification.

(d) What is facial reconstruction in forensics ?

3. Write short notes on : ***(any three)*** 5×3=15

(a) Application of somatometry in forensic anthropology

Contd.

(b) Forensic odontology

(c) Differentiation between human and non-human skeletal remains

(d) Sex differentiation in human skull

(e) Forensic identification using DNA

4. Attempt ***any three*** questions of the following : ***(essay type)*** 10×3=30

(a) What is forensic anthropology ? What are its applications ? Discuss briefly the scope of forensic anthropology. 2+2+6=10

(b) How does forensic anthropologist determine stature from skeletal remains ?

(c) Define complete and partial identification. Discuss about the different characteristics of a person that are examined for the purpose of personal identification. 2+8=10

(d) What is bite mark ? Explain how it helps in forensic investigation.

(e) Describe the forensic characterization of blood stains ?

(f) Describe briefly about the techniques of DNA profiling that are applied in forensic anthropology.
