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: $1 \times 7 = 7$
 - (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?
 - Narrow and heart-shaped
 - Shallow and wide (ii)
 - Broad and oval
 - (iv) Larger and having a rounder pelvic inlet COMMINA
- The branch of science that involves the handling of dental evidence in a criminal justice context is known as
 - forensic odontology
 - racial dentistry
 - primate dentition
 - dentition of man
- Who is regarded as the Father of Forensic Serology?
 - Henry Faulds
 - Edmond Locard (ii)
 - Paolo Zacchia
 - Arthur Mourant
- The shape of a non-human mandible is
 - U-shaped (i)
 - V-shaped (ii)
 - oval-shaped
 - (iv) round

- Ossification of bones may be used for determination of
 - age
 - stature Sex differentiation in
 - sex
 - (iv) time of death
- Algor mortis is
 - post-mortem blood pooling
 - (ii) post-mortem decomposition
 - (iii) change in body temperature postmortem
 - (iv) time since death
- Answer the following questions in brief: $2 \times 4 = 8$
 - (a) Write down the full form of 'mtDNA'. Who introduced DNA markers as a technique in forensic anthropology?
 - What are the three types of blood stains?
 - Write two uses of fingerprints in personal identification.
 - What is facial reconstruction in forensics?
- Write short notes on: (any three) 5×3=15
 - Application of somatometry in forensic anthropology

- Forensic odontology (b)
- Differentiation between human and non-(c) human skeletal remains
- Sex differentiation in human skull (d)
- Forensic identification using DNA (e)
- Attempt any three questions of the following: 4. 10×3=30 (essay type)
 - What is forensic anthropology? What (a) are its applications? Discuss briefly the scope of forensic anthropology. 2+2+6=10

- How does forensic anthropologist (b) stature from skeletal determine remains?
- Define complete and partial (c) identification. Discuss about the different characteristics of a person that are examined for the purpose of personal 2+8=10 identification.
- (d) What is bite mark? Explain how it helps in forensic investigation.
- Describe the forensic characterization of (e) blood stains?
- Describe briefly about the techniques of (f)DNA profiling that are applied in forensic anthropology.