

- (b) Reconstruction of stature from bone fragment
- (c) Applications of forensic anthropology
- (d) Bite marks
- (e) Estimation of age from teeth

4. Answer **any three** questions of the following: (Essay type) $10 \times 3 = 30$

- (a) Define Forensic Anthropology and discuss about its historical background. $2+8=10$
- (b) Describe about identification of human and non-human anatomy with special reference to dentition, chest and post-cranium.
- (c) Write about the need of personal identification of medico-legal cases in living as well as in dead.
- (d) Explain about determination of age from stature.
- (e) Define Forensic Serology. Discuss about forensic science and DNA evidence.
- (f) What is facial reconstruction? Explain about the methods of facial reconstruction. $2+8=10$

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Total number of printed pages-4

3 (Sem-6/CBCS) ANT HC1

2025

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 was the first American to make major contributions to the field of forensic cases ?
 - (i) Thomas Dwight
 - (ii) W. M. Krogman
 - (iii) T. D. Stewart
 - (iv) Paul Stevenson

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- (b) What is the shape of the male and female orbits of the eye ?
 - (i) Squared and Rounded respectively
 - (ii) Elliptical and Squared respectively
 - (iii) Oval and Rounded respectively
 - (iv) Elliptical and Oval respectively
- (c) Krogman sub-divided the caucasoid race into the following three major divisions e.g.—
 - (i) Alpine, Mediterranean and Nordic
 - (ii) Keltic, Dinaric and Ainu
 - (iii) Armenoid, Lapp and Alpine
 - (iv) Ainu, Armenoid and Nordic
- (d) The branch of Forensic Science that deals with the identification and analysis of biological fluids is known as—
 - (i) Forensic Pathology
 - (ii) Serological Study
 - (iii) Forensic Serology
 - (iv) Biochemical Science
- (e) Why crime scene photography is important in forensic science ?
 - (i) Accurate and permanent record
 - (ii) Powerful visual aid in court
 - (iii) Photographs serve as a valuable reference for investigation
 - (iv) All of the above

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- (f) Who developed the Bertillon system ?
 - (i) James Frazer
 - (ii) G. J. Mendel
 - (iii) Alphonse Bertillon
 - (iv) None of the above
- (g) Who developed PCR analysis ?
 - (i) Sir Alec Jeffreys
 - (ii) Lalji Singh
 - (iii) Kary Mullis
 - (iv) None of the above

2. Answer the following questions in brief: $2 \times 4 = 8$

- (a) What do you mean by Forensic Odontology ?
- (b) Mention **any two** types of evidences that can be found in a crime scene and are used for personal identification.
- (c) What is Bertillon system of identification ?
- (d) Define Dactylography.

3. Write short notes on : (any three) $5 \times 3 = 15$

- (a) Integration of forensic anthropology

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Contd.