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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) 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) $10 \times 3 = 30$

(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.

- (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 as a 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