



Enrollment No.....

Faculty of Science

End Sem (Even) Examination May-2022

FS3CO14 Forensic Anthropology

Programme: B.Sc. (FS) Branch/Specialisation: Forensic Science

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 60

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Answers of Q.1 (MCQs) should be written in full instead of only a, b, c or d.

- Q.1 i. Bertillonage later got replaced by 1
 (a) Fingerprint identification (b) DNA Fingerprinting
 (c) Handwriting analysis (d) Photography
- ii. instrument is used to measure the stature of a living subject. 1
 (a) Sliding calliper (b) Goniometer
 (c) Anthropometer rod (d) Both (b) and (c)
- iii. plane is a plane which passes longitudinally through the middle of the body from front to back in such a way that it divides the body into right and left halves. 1
 (a) Eye-ear (b) Median (c) Mid-sagittal (d) Horizontal
- iv. In, India became the first country outside France to adopt the Bertillon method for identification of criminals. 1
 (a) 1882 (b) 1892 (c) 1992 (d) 1982
- v. Tissue depth markers cut from are used and placed onto specific locations on the skull. 1
 (a) Duco cement (b) Polyvinyl sheet strips
 (c) Vinylacetate eraser strips (d) Paper strips
- vi. The morphological facial height is the straight distance between the nasion (n) and the 1
 (a) Glabella (b) Gonion
 (c) Gnathion (d) Sub-nasale
- vii. is the most anteriorly placed point on the tip of the nose in the mid-sagittal plane. 1
 (a) Sub-nasale (b) Nasion
 (c) Pro-nasale (d) Alare

- viii. is also known as the Father of Anthropometry. 1
 (a) Gustafson (b) Franz Boas
 (c) Alphonse Bertillon (d) John Glaister
- ix. Which bone is known as 'shin bone'? 1
 (a) Femur (b) Tibia
 (c) Humerus (d) Ulna
- x. Nasal sill is a part of nasal septum in _____. 1
 (a) Mongoloids (b) Negroid
 (c) Caucasoid (d) All of these

- Q.2 i. Write the classification of human bones. 2
 ii. Elaborate the role of forensic anthropologist in mass disaster cases 3
 iii. Elaborate the differences between caucasoid and negroid skull 5
 OR iv. Define Physical Anthropology and write its forensic significance 5
- Q.3 i. What is somatoscopy? 2
 ii. Describe the somatoscopic traits of the face. 8
 OR iii. Write in detail about the occupational marks used for personal identification. 8
- Q.4 i. Enlist the important landmarks of head 3
 ii. Write in detail about the cephalic index. 7
 OR iii. What is nasal index and explain its forensic significance. 7
- Q.5 i. What is Potrait Parle? 4
 ii. Explain in detail about the forensic importance of Facial Reconstruction 6
 OR iii. Enlist the difference between 2D and 3D facial reconstruction 6
- Q.6 Attempt any two: 5
 i. What is the use of somatoscopy in facial reconstruction? 5
 ii. What is the importance of tissue depth in reconstruction? 5
 iii. Enlist the different types of identification with examples. 5

Marking Scheme
FS3CO14 Forensic Anthropology

Q.1	i.	Bertillonage later got replaced by	1
		(a) Fingerprint identification	
	ii. instrument is used to measure the stature of a living subject.	1
		(c) Anthropometer rod	
	iii. plane is a plane which passes longitudinally through the middle of the body from front to back in such a way that it divides the body into right and left halves.	1
		(b) Median	
	iv.	In, India became the first country outside France to adopt the Bertillon method for identification of criminals.	1
		(b) 1892	
	v.	Tissue depth markers cut from are used and placed onto specific locations on the skull.	1
		(c) Vinylacetate eraser strips	
Q.2	vi.	The morphological facial height is the straight distance between the nasion (n) and the	1
		(c) Gnathion	
	vii. is the most anteriorly placed point on the tip of the nose in the mid- sagittal plane.	1
		(c) Pro-nasale	
	viii. is also known as the Father of Anthropometry.	1
		(c) Alphonse Bertillon	
	ix.	Which bone is known as ‘shin bone’?	1
		(b) Tibia	
	x.	Nasal sill is a part of nasal septum in ____.	1
		(c) Caucasoid	
Q.2	i.	Classification of human bones	1 mark
		Example of each	1 mark
	ii.	Definition	1 mark
		Role	2 mark
OR	iii.	Any five differences	(1 mark * 5)
	iv.	Definition of Define Physical	2 marks
		Its significance	3 marks

Q.3	i.	Definition	1 mark	2
		Example	1 mark	
	ii.	Describe the somatoscopic traits of the face.		8
		Definition	2 marks	
OR		Any three points	(2 marks * 3)	8
	iii.	Definition	2 marks	
		Example	1 mark	
		Role	5 marks	
Q.4	i.	Definition	1 mark	3
		Landmarks	2 marks	
	ii.	Definition	2 marks	7
		Formula	2 marks	
OR		Difference	2 marks	7
	iii.	Diagram	1 mark	
		Definition	2 marks	
		Formula	2 marks	
Q.5		Role / description / points	2 marks	4
		Diagram	1 mark	
	i.	Definition	2 marks	6
		Scientists / discover name	1 mark	
OR		Uses	1 mark	6
	ii.	Definition	2 marks	
		Significance	2 marks	6
		Techniques	2 marks	
Q.6	iii.	Any six difference	(1 mark * 6)	5
		Attempt any two:		
	i.	Definition	2 marks	5
		Uses	3 marks	
	ii.	Any five uses / significance	(1 mark * 5)	5
	iii.	Enlist the different types of identification with examples.		
		Complete identification	2.5 marks	5
		incomplete identification	2.5 marks	
