



Faculty of Science

End Semester Examination May 2025

FS3CO21 Forensic Biology

Programme	:	B. Sc. (Hons.)	Branch/Specialisation	:	FS
Duration	:	3 hours	Maximum Marks	:	60

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Assume suitable data if necessary. Notations and symbols have their usual meaning.

Section 1 (Answer all question(s))					Marks	CO	BL
Q1.	What is the main characteristic of diatom cells that makes them useful in forensic science?				1	1	1
	<input type="radio"/> Their ability to change color	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Their unique cell walls made of silica					
	<input type="radio"/> Their ability to regenerate	<input type="radio"/> Their ability to produce toxins					
Q2.	Which of the following is a key feature of pollen grains?				1	1	1
	<input type="radio"/> They are present in all plants	<input checked="" type="radio"/> They can help identify the plant species in forensic cases					
	<input type="radio"/> They can be seen only under a microscope	<input type="radio"/> They are unaffected by the environment					
Q3.	What is the primary forensic significance of hair evidence?				1	2	1
	<input type="radio"/> To determine the cause of death	<input checked="" type="radio"/> To identify a suspect or victim through DNA analysis					
	<input type="radio"/> To assess the time of death	<input type="radio"/> To identify fingerprints					
Q4.	Which test is commonly used to detect the presence of semen at a crime scene?				1	2	1
	<input type="radio"/> Kastle-Meyer test	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Acid phosphatase test					
	<input type="radio"/> Luminol test	<input type="radio"/> ELISA test					
Q5.	Which test is used to determine the species identification?				1	3	1
	<input type="radio"/> Luminol test	<input type="radio"/> Keratin test					
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Precipitin test	<input type="radio"/> Gluten test 1					
Q6.	Species that are very likely to become extinct in the near future are called				1	3	2
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Endangered species	<input type="radio"/> Threatened species					
	<input type="radio"/> Extinct species	<input type="radio"/> None of these					
Q7.	In forensic entomology, which of the following insects is most commonly used to estimate the time of death in cases of human decomposition?				1	4	2
	<input type="radio"/> Musca domestica	<input type="radio"/> Sarcophaga spp.					
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Calliphoridae family	<input type="radio"/> Formicidae family					
Q8.	Which stage of insect development is commonly used by forensic entomologists to determine the post-mortem interval (PMI)?				1	4	2
	<input type="radio"/> Adult fly	<input type="radio"/> Pupa					
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Larvae	<input type="radio"/> Egg					
Q9.	What is the primary role of forensic microbiology in criminal investigations?				1	5	3
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> To identify human DNA	<input type="radio"/> To analyze microbial evidence in criminal cases					
	<input type="radio"/> To analyze toxicology reports	<input type="radio"/> To identify trace evidence from clothing					

Q10. Which environmental factor is most likely to influence microbial growth on a body after death?

1 5 2

- ☒ Ambient temperature
 ☐ Clothing material
☐ Hair type
 ☐ Nutrients

Section 2 (Answer all question(s))

Marks CO BL

Q11. What is diatoms ? What are their different classification? Write about the significance of diatoms.

3 1 4

Rubric	Marks
define	1
classification	1
significance	1

Q12. (a) What is pollination? Explain its various types and their forensic significance.

7 1 1

Rubric	Marks
define	1
types	3.5
forensic significance	2.5

(OR)

(b) Describe the various examination of wood in investigation and write about their significance in forensic science with the help of a case study.

Rubric	Marks
introduction	1
examination	3
significance	1.5
case study	1.5

Section 3 (Answer all question(s))

Marks CO BL

Q13. Discuss the structure of human hair and compare it with animal hair.

3 2 1

Rubric	Marks
structure	1.5
comparision 3 points	1.5

Q14. (a) Discuss in detail the various methods used for the identification of blood, semen, and saliva in forensic investigations through preliminary and confirmatory tests.

7 2 5

Rubric	Marks
introduction	1
identification test 2 marks each blood, semen, and saliva	6

(OR)

(b) Explain the hair growth cycle with the help of the diagram and their role in investigation.

Rubric	Marks
hair growth cycle	4
diagram	1
role	2

Section 4 (Answer all question(s))

Marks CO BL

Q15. Describe the methods used in the identification of pug marks for species identification in wildlife forensics.

4 3 3

Rubric	Marks
introduction	1
method	2
forensic significance	1

Q16. (a) Explain the illegal trade in wildlife items, such as skins, bones, horns, and plants. Discuss the role of forensic science in investigating these crimes.

6 3 2

Rubric	Marks
illegal trading introduction	1
illegal trade items	4
role	1

(OR)

(b) What are different confirmatory and preliminary test for species identification?

Rubric	Marks
confirmatory test	3
preliminary test	3

Section 5 (Answer all question(s))

Marks CO BL

Q17. Explain the process of collecting entomological evidence during death investigations and its significance in determining the time of death.

4 4 3

Rubric	Marks
collection method	3
significance	1

Q18. (a) Discuss the basics of forensic entomology and explain the role of different insects in death investigations, including how maggots are used to estimate the post-mortem interval.

6 4 4

Rubric	Marks
basics of forensic entomology	1.5
significance	1.5
role	1.5
maggots in PMI	1.5

(OR)

(b) Discuss the biology of maggots and the temperature tolerances of necrophagous flies. How these factors help in estimating the post-mortem interval?

Rubric	Marks
biology of maggots	2
temperature tolerance of necrophagous flies	2
factors	2

Section 6 (Answer any 2 question(s))

Marks CO BL

Q19. Discuss the involvement of microorganisms in bioterrorism and their implications in forensic investigations.

5 5 3

Rubric	Marks
introduction	1
involvement	2
implications	2

Q20. Discuss the fundamentals of forensic microbiology, including the identification of bacteria and viruses that are of forensic importance.

5 5 2

Rubric	Marks
fundamental	1
identification of bacteria	1.5
identification of viruses	1.5
forensic importance	1

Q21. Explain the concept of microbial profiling in forensic microbiology. What are the different methods for microbial identification particularly in cases of human remains?

5 5 3

Rubric	Marks
introduction	1
microbial profiling in investigation	1
methods	3
