



Faculty of Science

End Semester Examination May 2025

FS3CO24 Forensic Anthropology

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.	Which bone is most commonly used to determine the sex of an individual in forensic anthropology?				1	1	1
	<input type="radio"/> Femur	<input type="radio"/> Humerus					
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Pelvis	<input type="radio"/> Skull					
Q2.	What role does forensic anthropology play in mass disaster investigations?				1	1	3
	<input type="radio"/> Analyzing blood spatter patterns	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Identifying victims through skeletal analysis					
	<input type="radio"/> Determining the cause of the disaster	<input type="radio"/> Reconstructing the sequence of events					
Q3.	Which types of teeth are not present in human primary dentition?				1	2	2
	<input type="radio"/> Molar	<input type="radio"/> Canine					
	<input type="radio"/> Incisor	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Pre Molar					
Q4.	Anthropometry term derive from which greek term?				1	2	2
	<input type="radio"/> Anthropos + metry	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Anthropos + metron					
	<input type="radio"/> Anthros + pometry	<input type="radio"/> Anthro + metry					
Q5.	What does the Cranial Index indicate about skull shape?				1	3	3
	<input type="radio"/> The ratio of skull height to skull length	<input checked="" type="radio"/> The ratio of skull breadth to skull length					
	<input type="radio"/> The ratio of facial height to facial width	<input type="radio"/> The ratio of nasal height to nasal width					
Q6.	Which measurement technique is used to assess body weight composition?				1	3	2
	<input type="radio"/> Anthropometry	<input type="radio"/> Somatometry					
	<input type="radio"/> Craniometry	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Bioelectrical impedance analysis					
Q7.	What role does tissue depth data play in facial reconstruction?				1	4	3
	<input type="radio"/> It determines the color of the reconstructed face	<input checked="" type="radio"/> It guides the placement of soft tissues over the skull					
	<input type="radio"/> It identifies the individual's cause of death	<input type="radio"/> It assesses the individual's age at death					
Q8.	The applications of the face recognition are _____.				1	4	2
	<input type="radio"/> Criminal investigation	<input type="radio"/> Surveillance					
	<input type="radio"/> Tracking attendance	<input checked="" type="radio"/> All of these					
Q9.	The first reconstruction of the face was carried out by-				1	5	1
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Wilhelm His	<input type="radio"/> Wilton Maria Krogmann					
	<input type="radio"/> Karen Taylor	<input type="radio"/> Welcke					

Q10. In video superimposition techniques, what advantage does real-time image adjustment provide over photographic superimposition? 1 5 3

- ☒ Higher image resolution
 ☐ Immediate alignment and comparison
☐ Permanent record creation
 ☐ Enhanced color accuracy

Section 2 (Answer all question(s))

Marks CO BL

Q11. Define forensic anthropology. 2 1 1

Rubric	Marks
Definition of 'Forensic Anthropology'	2

Q12. List three key features used to determine sex from the human pelvis with diagram. 3 1 1

Rubric	Marks
any three features: 1 mark each	3

Q13. (a) Explain the importance of dental records in age determination. 5 1 2

Rubric	Marks
Dental records: 1 mark Its importance: 4 marks	5

(OR)

(b) Write a note on "determination of age and sex from skull."

Rubric	Marks
Age determination: 2.5 marks Sex determination: 2.5 marks	5

Section 3 (Answer all question(s))

Marks CO BL

Q14. What is somatoscopy? Mention its role in forensic identification. 3 2 2

Rubric	Marks
Definition 1 mark, roles 2 marks	3

Q15. (a) Describe the importance of personal identification in forensic science. 7 2 1

Rubric	Marks
personal identification 2 marks Importance 5 marks	7

(OR)

(b) What are the different somatoscopic techniques used for personal identification? Explain in detail.

Rubric	Marks
definition: 1 mark techniques: 6 marks	7

Section 4 (Answer all question(s))

Marks CO BL

Q16. What is the cranial index? How is it useful in forensic identification?

3 3 2

Rubric	Marks
Definition	1
Application in anthropology	2

Q17. (a) Explain the Frankfurt Plane and its importance in craniofacial measurements.

7 3 3

Rubric	Marks
Introduction to Frankfurt Plane 4 marks Importance in craniofacial measurements 3 marks	7

(OR)

(b) Describe the landmarks present over the head and face used in somatometry.

Rubric	Marks
Definition: 1 marks Description of Landmarks: 6 marks	7

Section 5 (Answer all question(s))

Marks CO BL

Q18. Differentiate between 2D and 3D facial reconstruction.

4 4 2

Rubric	Marks
4 differences points of 2D & 3D facial reconstruction	4

Q19. (a) Discuss the role of computer-aided facial reconstruction in forensic identification.

6 4 3

Rubric	Marks
definition: 1 mark Role: 5 marks	6

(OR)

(b) Write a note on the computer software's used for facial approximation.

Rubric	Marks
Description of any 2 computer softwares:3 marks each	6

Section 6 (Answer any 2 question(s))

Marks CO BL

Q20. Write a detailed note on the superimposition technique.

5 5 2

Rubric	Marks
Note on the superimposition technique. Introduction	1
Application- 1 Marks	
Methods and principle Limitations	3
Application	1

Q21. Discuss about various landmark used in facial reconstruction.

5 5 3

Rubric	Marks
5 to 6 points various landmark used in facial reconstruction	5

Q22. Differentiate between photographic and videographic superimposition. Discuss their advantages and disadvantages. 5 5 2

Rubric	Marks
any 5 differences including advantages and disadvantages: 1 mark each	5
