

Subject
Code

0113

ANTHROPOLOGY(Core-13)

Question Booklet No.

Signature of Invigilator	To be filled in by candidate by ball-point pen only	OMR Sl. No. _____
	Roll No. _____	_____
Time of Examination	Declaration : I have read and understood the instructions given below.	
Date of Examination	Full Signature of Candidate	Full Marks : 80/50 Time : 1 hour
	Name of Candidate	

Number of Questions } **50/40**
in the Booklet



UU 6th Semester Examination, 2020

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Immediately after getting the booklet read instructions carefully mentioned on the front and back page of the Question Booklet. Do not open the seals unless asked by the Invigilator.
- Write your Roll No., OMR Response Sheet No., in the specified places given above and put your signature.
- Write the subject code of the booklet in your OMR Sheet.
- Make all entries in the OMR Response Sheet as per the given instructions; otherwise OMR Response Sheet will not be evaluated.
- After opening the seals, ensure that the Question Booklet contains total no. of pages as mentioned above and printing of all the **50 / 40** questions are proper. If any discrepancy is found, inform the invigilator within **15** minutes and get the correct Question Booklet.
- For each question in the Question Booklet choose the correct option from the given four alternatives and darken the same circle in the OMR Response Sheet with Black or Blue ball-point pen.
- Darken the circle of correct answer properly; otherwise answers will not be evaluated. The candidate will be fully responsible for it.
- If more than one option is darkened for a particular question, then it will be treated as wrong answer.
- After completion of the examination, only OMR Response Sheet is to be handed over to the invigilator.

THERE IS NO NEGATIVE MARKING FOR WRONG ANSWER

ANTHROPOLOGY (Core-13)

(Answer any 25 questions)

- 1 Who is the father of Forensic Anthropology?
 - (A) Blumenbach
 - (B) Hugo de Vries
 - (C) Thomas Dwight
 - (D) Steven N. Byers
- 2 Which of the following could be used in law-courts or for legal purposes?
 - (A) Nutritional Anthropology
 - (B) Archaeological Anthropology
 - (C) Linguistic Anthropology
 - (D) Forensic Anthropology
- 3 Forensic odontology deals with
 - (A) Blood
 - (B) Dental
 - (C) Long Bones
 - (D) Human Skull
- 4 Who was given the definition of “Forensic anthropology is the application of the science of physical anthropology to the legal process for the identification of skeletonized remains and related legal structure”?
 - (A) Douglas H Ubelaker
 - (B) Thomas Stewart
 - (C) Charles Snow
 - (D) Victor turner
- 5 The Human Skull composed of outwardly visible bones-
 - (A) 25
 - (B) 23
 - (C) 22
 - (D) 24
- 6 Axial skeleton associated with
 - (A) Upper limbs
 - (B) Lower limbs
 - (C) Carpal bones
 - (D) Vertebral column
- 7 Human skull is formed multiple bones and joint with each other by *special lines* i.e. referred as_____
 - (A) Sutures
 - (B) Foramen ovale
 - (C) Zygomatic arch
 - (D) Palatines
- 8 Which is the farthest point on the back skull from the glabella in the sagittal plane?
 - (A) Bregma
 - (B) Vertex
 - (C) Opisthocranium
 - (D) Gnathion

- 9 Which of the following is in correct cephalo-caudal order?
- (A) Thoracic - Cervical – Sacral - Lumbar
 - (B) Cervical –Thoracic – Lumbar- Sacral
 - (C) Sacral –Thoracic – Lumbar- Cervical
 - (D) Lumbar - Cervical –Sacral - Thoracic
- 10 Human caudal are reduced to a few small, partially fused bones collectively known as _____
- (A) Scapula
 - (B) Sternum
 - (C) Coccyx
 - (D) Oscoxae
- 11 Which of the following is known as breastbone?
- (A) Clavicle
 - (B) Sternum
 - (C) Sacrum
 - (D) Ribs
- 12 Which of the following statement is correct regarding sexual characteristics of man and female skull?
- (A) Forehead of male is sloping whereas female is more vertical
 - (B) Orbits of male is circular whereas female is rectangular
 - (C) Overall size of cranium circumference of male is small whereas female is large
 - (D) Weight of male is light whereas female is massive
- 13 Which of the following is known as breast-bone?
- (A) Cheek bone of male is lighter whereas female is heavier
 - (B) Weight of male is light whereas female is massive
 - (C) Chin shape of male is round whereas female is rectangular
 - (D) Foramen magnum of male is broader in size whereas female is smaller.
- 14 Which of the following statement is correct regarding sexual characteristics of the Pelvis?
- (A) Sub pubic angle of male is U- shaped whereas female is V- Shaped
 - (B) Sub pubic angle of male is V- shaped whereas female is U- Shaped
 - (C) Sacrum of male is broader and shorter whereas female is narrow and longer
 - (D) Acetabulum of male is small whereas female is large
- 15 Which of the following is known as breast-bone?
- (A) Mandible size of the male is smaller and thinner whereas female is larger and thicker
 - (B) Male's sockets of teeth is smaller whereas female is larger
 - (C) Mandible size of male is larger and thicker whereas female is smaller and thinner
 - (D) Mandible Angle of male is less everted whereas female is more everted

- 16 The absolute fixation or exact specification of the individuality of a person along with the determination of exact place in the community occupied by him known as _____
- (A) Partial identification
 - (B) Personal identification
 - (C) Incomplete identification
 - (D) Complete identification
- 17 mtDNA marker m 'mt' means _____
- (A) Monotype
 - (B) Mitochondrial
 - (C) Messenger transfer
 - (D) Monotype polymorphism
- 18 Which is the good source of identification both in dead and living?
- (A) Deformities
 - (B) Scars
 - (C) Foot prints
 - (D) None of the above
- 19 How many types of bone found in human body?
- (A) Three
 - (B) Five
 - (C) Six
 - (D) Seven
- 20 Somatometry means _____
- (A) Measurement of long bones
 - (B) Measurement of skull
 - (C) Measurement of mandible
 - (D) Measurement of human body
- 21 Visual observation of human body known as _____
- (A) Radioscopy
 - (B) Somatoscopy
 - (C) Craniology
 - (D) Dendrochronology
- 22 What is dental formula of adult human?
- (A) 2:2:1:3
 - (B) 2:3:2:1
 - (C) 2:0:2:3
 - (D) 2:1:2:3
- 23 Which of the following is correct arrangement of teeth?
- (A) Premolars-Incisors- Canines-Molars
 - (B) Molars-Canines-Premolars-Incisors
 - (C) Incisors- Canines-Premolars-Molars
 - (D) Canines- Incisors-Molars- Premolars
- 24 Which age group of children 20 numbers of temporary teeth erupted?
- (A) 5 years
 - (B) 6 years
 - (C) 7 Years
 - (D) 8-12 years
- 25 Bite marks have been divided into _____ classifications for investigation.
- (A) 6
 - (B) 7
 - (C) 8
 - (D) 9

- 26 The lowest point on the lower margin of the lower jaw intersected by midsagittal Plane known as_____
- (A) Gonion
 - (B) Chelion
 - (C) Zygion
 - (D) Gnathion
- 27 Which of the following is not belonging to facial forms?
- (A) Square
 - (B) Oval
 - (C) Rectangular
 - (D) Quadrangular
- 28 Serology deals with_____
- (A) Semen
 - (B) Saliva
 - (C) Blood
 - (D) Urine
- 29 Which analysis can be obtained from biological samples such as blood, saliva, hair etc. found at crime scene?
- (A) Serological analysis
 - (B) DNA analysis
 - (C) Dermatology analysis
 - (D) amRNA analysis
- 30 Who was developed the technique of DNA finger printing?
- (A) Watson and Crick
 - (B) K. Landsteiner
 - (C) Hugo de Vries
 - (D) Alec Jeffery
- 31 PCR Stands for_____
- (A) Protocol Chemical Recognition
 - (B) Personal Chin identification Recognition
 - (C) Polymerase Chain Reaction
 - (D) Polynucleotide cistern Reaction
- 32 Which of the following procedure were first utilized to solve paternity disputes & immigration cases?
- (A) PCR Profiling
 - (B) DNA Profiling
 - (C) mRNA Profiling
 - (D) tRNA Profiling
- 33 Polymerase Chain Reaction technique was developed by_____
- (A) Alec Jeffery
 - (B) Bateson
 - (C) J. Stephen
 - (D) Karl Mullis
- 34 Which of the following markers have been useful for identification of male perpetrators involved in rapes & sexual assaults?
- (A) PCR Technique with X- STR
 - (B) DNA profiling with Y – STR
 - (C) Nucleotide Polymorphism
 - (D) mRNA technique
- 35 RFLP stands for_____
- (A) Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism
 - (B) Restoration Forensic laboratory Polymorphism
 - (C) Respiratory Fragment lab. Detection Polymorphism
 - (D) Ribosomal Fragment length polynucleotide

- 36 How many types of Bloodstain collected for criminal investigation?
- (A) 5
(B) 4
(C) 3
(D) 2
- 37 Which of the following test is helpful in giving the justice to the victims to prove alleged father to be biological father?
- (A) Haemoglobin test
(B) Urine test
(C) Saliva test
(D) Semen test
- 38 Choose correct option regarding differentiation between human and animal skeletal remains
- (a) Upper limbs of human is robust whereas animal is less robust
(b) Femur is longest in human body whereas animal is similar length to other limbs bone
(c) Pelvis of human is bowl shaped whereas animal is blade shaped
(d) Radius and ulna are separate bone whereas animal is often fused
- (A) a only
(B) b and c only
(C) b, c and d only
(D) All correct
- 39 Which of the following is not belonging to cranial sutures?
- (A) Bregma
(B) Sagittal
(C) Coronal
(D) Squamous
- 40 Large oval opening in the occipital for passage of the spinal column into the cranial vault known as
- (A) Fibular head
(B) Fibular notch
(C) Foramen magnum
(D) fontanel

