

**B.Sc. (FORENSIC SCIENCE) - 1<sup>ST</sup> SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS; JANUARY 2018**  
(SUBJECT: BIOLOGY-I; PAPER CODE - 05190103)

Max Marks: 60

Time: 03:00 Hrs.

**Instructions:**

- Write your Roll No. on the Question Paper.
- Candidate should ensure that they have been provided with the correct question paper. Complaints in this regard, if any, should be made within 15 minutes of the commencement of the exam. No complaint(s) will be entertained thereafter.
- Each Part is Compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question.
- Draw the diagram wherever required.

**PART-A (OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS OMR SHEETS)**

**ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS:-**

- Q. 1. Father of Systematic Botany is:- (1)  
a) Mendel                      b) Aristotle                      c) Johansen                      d) Theophrastus
- Q. 2. Plants which complete their life cycle in two seasons are called:- (1)  
a) Annuals                      b) Biennials                      c) Triennials                      d) Perennials
- Q. 3. The seed is attached to the fruit wall by a stalk called:- (1)  
a) Reduncle                      b) Radicle                      c) Funiculus                      d) Pedicle
- Q. 4. Dorsiventral leaves are present in:- (1)  
a) Dicots                      b) Monocots                      c) Hydrophytes                      d) Marshy plants
- Q. 5. Roots develop from which of the following:- (1)  
a) Seed                      b) Radicle                      c) Plumule                      d) Embryo
- Q. 6. Photosynthetic function of Opuntia is carried out by:- (1)  
a) Corm                      b) Phylloclade                      c) Phyllode                      d) Bulb
- Q. 7. Ginger is a stem and not a root because:- (1)  
a) It is bitter in taste                      b) It has nodes and internodes  
c) It is non green in colour                      d) It stores food
- Q. 8. Which is not a root:- (1)  
a) Potato                      b) Carrot                      c) Sweet potato                      d) Radish
- Q. 9. Angiosperms differ from Gymnosperms in having:- (1)  
a) Broad leaves                      b) Tracheids                      c) Fruits                      d) Cotyledons
- Q. 10. The mode of arrangement of leaves on the stem and branch is known as:- (1)  
a) Vernalization                      b) Vernation                      c) Venation                      d) Phyllotaxy
- Q. 11. Mitochondria are absent in:- (1)  
a) Yeast                      b) Bacteria                      c) Fungi                      d) Green algae
- Q. 12. The term "Chromosome" was introduced by:- (1)  
a) Strasburger                      b) Benda                      c) Hofmeister                      d) Waldeyer

- Q. 13. Which of the following living cells give the mechanical support and strength to the plants:- (1)  
 a) Sclerenchyma      b) Phloem      c) Stone cells      d) Collenchyma
- Q. 14. Mitochondria are called power house of the cell, because these:- (1)  
 a) Contain enzymes      b) Release ATP      c) Contain ribosomes      d) Contain RNA and DNA
- Q. 15. Which is the smallest organelle:- (1)  
 a) Lysosome      b) Sphaerosome      c) Peroxisome      d) Ribosome
- Q. 16. Meristmatic activity is at its maximum in the:- (1)  
 a) Stem apex      b) Bud      c) Leaf      d) Root hair
- Q. 17. Cork cells have a major component of:- (1)  
 a) Lignin      b) Suberin      c) Pectin      d) Cellulose
- Q. 18. Vessels and companion cells are absent in the Xylem and Phloem of:- (1)  
 a) Gymnosperms      b) Pteridophytes      c) Angiosperms      d) Bryophytes
- Q. 19. In old dicot stems, a major part of the wood is filled with Tannins, resins, gums etc. this part is called:- (1)  
 a) Heart wood      b) Sap wood      c) Hard wood      d) Dry wood
- Q. 20. Pericarp of fruit develops from:- (1)  
 a) Integuments      b) Testa      c) Tegman      d) Ovary wall
- Q. 21. Fasciculated roots arise from the internodes of stem in groups:- (1)  
 a) True      b) False
- Q. 22. Rhizome is an underground modification of stem:- (1)  
 a) True      b) False
- Q. 23. Lamina is the green, flattened part of leaf:- (1)  
 a) True      b) False
- Q. 24. Ripened ovule is known as the seed:- (1)  
 a) True      b) False
- Q. 25. Pneumatophores help in exchange of gases:- (1)  
 a) True      b) False
- Q. 26. Match the following:- (1)

- |                          |                                    |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Endoplasmic Reticulum | i. Power house of cell             |
| 2. Cristae               | ii. Ergastoplasm                   |
| 3. Mitochondria          | iii. Inner folding of mitochondria |
| 4. Chromoplasts          | iv. Variously coloured plastids    |

|   | a | b | c | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| B | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| C | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| D | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |

Q. 27. Match the following:-

- | Structure    | Function              |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| a. Stomata   | i. protection of stem |
| b. Bark      | ii. Secondary growth  |
| c. Cambium   | iii. Transpiration    |
| d. Hydathode | iv. Guttation         |

|   | a | b | c | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| B | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| C | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| D | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |

Q. 28. Match the following:-

- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Endodermis  | i. Companion cells  |
| 2. Stomata     | ii. Accessory cells |
| 3. Sieve tubes | iii. Palisade cells |
| 4. Mesophyll   | iv. Lenticels       |

|   | a | b | c | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| B | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| C | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| D | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |

Q. 29. Give the correct sequence:-

- Root cap; cell division; cell enlargement; cell maturation
- Root cap; cell division; cell maturation; cell enlargement
- Cell division; root cap; cell maturation; cell enlargement
- Cell division; root cap; cell enlargement; cell maturation

Q. 30. Give the correct sequence:-

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) Calyx, corolla, epicalyx, ovary, thalamus | b) Epicalyx, calyx, corolla, thalamus, ovary |
| c) Epicalyx, corolla, calyx, ovary, thalamus | d) Thalamus, epicalyx, calyx, corolla, ovary |

### PART-B (DESCRIPTIVE TYPE)

Q.1. Attempt any one:-

- a) Define Cardiac Cycle. Explain the working of heart as a part of circulatory system.

OR

- b) Give the modifications of Tap root and adventitious root system in higher plants.

OR

- c) Describe the composition of Blood. Give an account of A, B, O blood group system.

Q.2. Write short note on:-

- Mitochondria
- Ribosomes
- Lysosomes
- Cell wall
- Central vacuole

(5x2=10)

**Q.3. Differentiate between:-**

**(4x3=12)**

- a) Flagellum and cilium
- b) Monocot and Dicot root
- c) Radial and conjoint vascular bundles
- d) Smooth and striated muscles

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**B.Sc. (FORENSIC SCIENCE) - 1<sup>st</sup> SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS; JANUARY-2018  
(SUBJECT: INTRODUCTION TO FORENSIC SCIENCE; PAPER CODE – 05190104)**

**Time: 03:00 Hrs.**

**Max Mark: 60**

**Instructions:**

1. Write your Roll No. on the Question Paper.
2. Candidate should ensure that they have been provided with the correct question paper. Complaints in this regards, If any, should be made within 15 minutes of the commencement of the exam. No complaint(s) will be entertained thereafter.
3. Each Part is Compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question.
4. Draw the diagram wherever required.

**PART-A (OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS OMR SHEETS)**

**ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS:-**

**(10x2=20)**

1. The central Fingerprint Bureau was established at-
  - a.)1955,Calcutta
  - b.)1952,Calcutta
  - c.)1955,Shimla
  - d.)1952,Shimla
2. In India the first State Forensic Science Laboratory was established at-
  - a.)Calcutta,1952
  - b.)Calcutta,1955
  - c.)Delhi,1952
  - d.)Delhi,1955
3. When and where Government of India has established first Government Examiner of Questioned Document?
  - a.)Shimla,1906
  - b.) Calcutta,1906
  - c.) Chandigarh,1906
  - d.) Hyderabad,1906
4. Which division of a crime scene laboratory conducts the examination of body fluids and organs for drugs and poisons?
  - a.) Chemistry division
  - b.) Ballistic division
  - c.) Toxicology division
  - d.) Physics division
5. All of the following are required methods of documenting a crime scene,except-
  - a.) Sketching
  - b.) Voice recording
  - c.) Videography
  - d.) Photography
6. Collection of evidence from the scene of crime must be done by-
  - a.) Bare hands
  - b.) Wet hands
  - c.) Gloved hands
  - d.) Gloved hands with forceps
7. Blood stained clothes from the scene of crime should be packed after-
  - a.) Drying in shade at room temperature
  - b.) Drying for two hour in bright sunlight
  - c.) Heating up to 60°c
  - d.) As such without drying.

8. The Niyukti Prakash National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, MHA, New Delhi was established in the year-
- 1970
  - 1971
  - 1972
  - 1973
9. The term "Forensic" means-
- Pertaining to the law
  - Pertaining to death
  - Pertaining to medicine
  - Pertaining to Crime.
10. In latin, the term "Forensic" means-
- After the forum
  - Belonging to the forum
  - Beside the forum
  - For the forum

**TRUE/FALSE—**

(2x0.5=1)

11. The application of science to law describes forensic science.
- True
  - False
12. The testimony of an expert witness incorporates his or her personal opinion relating to a matter he or she has either studied or examined .
- True
  - False

**ASSERTION- REASONING-**

(5X1=5)

13. Assertion (A) : The serology division pertains to examination of blood exhibits.  
Reason(R): Individualization of blood and bloodstains based on enzymatic studies using latest techniques.
- Both A and R are correct
  - Both A and R are incorrect.
  - A is correct, but R is incorrect.
  - A is incorrect, but R is correct.
14. Assertion(A).The Document division deals with the examination of Questioned Documents.  
Reason(R) .Questioned Documents includes all types of handwritten, type written, printed matter and computer printouts.
- Both A and R are correct.
  - A is correct but R is incorrect.
  - A is incorrect R is correct.
  - Both (A) and R are incorrect.
  - (d)
15. Assertion(A).The Forensic Laboratory has Polygraphy division.  
Reason(R): The lie detection division deals whether a person is speaking truth or lie.
- Both (A) and (R) are correct.
  - Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
  - (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
  - (R) is correct, but (A) is incorrect.
16. Assertion(A): The division which deals with examination of firearms and ammunition.  
Reason(R): It is the ballistic division.
- A is correct and R is incorrect.
  - Both A and R is incorrect.
  - A is incorrect but R is correct.
  - Both A and R is Correct.

17. Assertion(A): Digital imaging technology is a powerful tool for recording the crime scene.  
Reason(R): It uses the microchips to record the images.
- A is correct but R is incorrect
  - Both a and r are incorrect
  - R is incorrect but A is correct.
  - Both A and R are incorrect.

**Multiple Choice Questions-**

(1x1=1)

18. The ballistic division deals with-
- Firearm examination
  - Ammunition examination
  - Only one of the above
  - None of the above

**Text/ Numerical Questions**

(1x1=1)

19. Medullary Index of human hair is
- 0.8
  - b.0.6
  - c.0.4
  - d.0.3 or below

**20. Matching type questions-**

(1x1=1)

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Photography                 | (a) process of converting light into image   |
| 2. Physical Evidence           | (b) Any object that link a crime to a victim or its perpetrator  |
| 3. Locard's exchange principle | (c) Whenever two objects come into contact with one other, there is exchange of materials between them |
| 4. Digital Camera              | (d) Camera that captures images on light sensitive microchip   |
| 5. Chain of custody            | (e) list of people who came into possession of an item of evidence                                     |
- 1-a,2-b,3-c,4-d,5-e
  - 1-b,2-a,3-c,4-d,5-e
  - 1-a,2-b,3-d,4-c,5-e
  - 1-a,2-c,3-a,4-c,5-e

**Sequencing-**

(1x1=1)

21. The objective of any crime scene investigation follows the given sequence:
- Collect, preserve, recognize, interpret and reconstruct
  - Recognise, preserve, collect, interpret and reconstruct
  - Collect, interpret, preserve, recognize and reconstruct.
  - Preserve, collect, interpret, recognize and reconstruct.

**PART-B (DESCRIPTIVE TYPE)**

**1. Long Essay-**

(1x5=5)

- Define forensic science, its principle and how the forensic science is useful in crime scene investigations.

**2. Short notes-**

( 5x3=15)

- How many CFSL are in India? Enumerate them.
- Where and under whom the CFSL of India is working?
- Enumerate the various division of forensic laboratory.
- What is the function of Ballistic division of forensic laboratory?
- How many types of evidences?

3. **Definitions/Concepts-** (1x2.5=2.5)  
a.) Define criminalistics?
4. **Discriminatory/Differentiation question-** (1x2.5=2.5)  
a.) Differentiate between movable evidences and fixed evidences.
5. **Case Analysis (Problem Based)-** (5)  
a.) Police investigating an apparent suicide collect the following items at the scene: a note purportedly written by the victim, a revolver bearing very faint fingerprints, and traces of skin and blood under the victim's fingernails.  
b.) What units of the crime laboratory will examine each piece of evidence?

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**B.Sc.(HONS.)FORENSIC SCIENCE - I<sup>ST</sup> SEM. EXAMINATION; JAN.-2018**

(SUBJECT: CRIME, SOCIETY &amp; POLICE; PAPER CODE – 05190105)

Time: 03:00 Hrs.

Max Mark: 60

**Instructions:**

1. Write your Roll No. on the Question Paper.
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3. Each Part is Compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question.
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**PART-A (OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS OMR SHEETS)****ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS:-**

- Q. 1. Section 45, IEA applies to:- (1)  
 a) Expert opinion      b) Expert definition      c) Expert advice      d) Expert testimony
- Q. 2. Admissibility of Expert report is under section:- (1)  
 a) 294 CrPC      b) 292 CrPC      c) 291 CrPC      d) 293 CrPC
- Q. 3. Grievous hurt is defined in section:- (1)  
 a) IPC 320      b) IPC 322      c) IPC 323      d) IPC 299
- Q. 4. Types of Grievous hurt are:- (1)  
 a) 5      b) 6      c) 7      d) 8
- Q. 5. Dowry death is defined in:- (1)  
 a) Section 304(1)B,IPC      b) Section 304(2)B,IPC  
 c) Section 304B,IPC      d) Section 303,IPC
- Q. 6. Culpable homicide is defined in Section:- (1)  
 a) 300, IPC      b) 302, IPC      c) 299, IPC      d) 303, IPC
- Q. 7. Kidnapping is defined under section:- (1)  
 a) 359, IPC      b) 360, IPC      c) 361, IPC      d) 363, IPC
- Q. 8. Punishment for kidnapping is under section:- (1)  
 a) 359, IPC      b) 360, IPC      c) 361, IPC      d) 363, IPC
- Q. 9. Rape is defined under section:- (1)  
 a) 374, IPC      b) 375, IPC      c) 376, IPC      d) 377, IPC
- Q. 10. Theft is defined in which section:- (1)  
 a) 378, IPC      b) 377, IPC      c) 380, IPC      d) 379, IPC
- Q. 11. Robbery is define under section:- (1)  
 a) 389, IPC      b) 390, IPC      c) 391, IPC      d) 392, IPC
- Q. 12. Dacoity is defined under section:- (1)  
 a) 390, IPC      b) 392, IPC      c) 391, IPC      d) 395, IPC
- Q. 13. Punishment for theft is under section:- (1)  
 a) 378, IPC      b) 379, IPC      c) 380, IPC      d) 381, IPC
- Q. 14. Punishment for Robbery is under section:- (1)  
 a) 390, IPC      b) 391, IPC      c) 392, IPC      d) 393, IPC
- Q. 15. Punishment for Dacoity is under section:- (1)  
 a) 395, IPC      b) 396, IPC      c) 397, IPC      d) 398, IPC
- Q. 16. Maximum age for Juvenile Delinquency is:- (1)  
 a) 14 years      b) 15 years      c) 16 years      d) None of the above
- Q. 17. Minimum age for Juvenile Delinquency is:- (1)  
 a) 5 years      b) 6 years      c) 7 years      d) 8 years

- Q. 18. IPC got enacted on date:- (1)  
 a) 8<sup>th</sup> Oct., 1860      b) 6<sup>th</sup> Oct., 1860      c) 9<sup>th</sup> Oct., 1870      d) 9<sup>th</sup> Oct., 1860
- Q. 19. Causing disappearance of evidence by a forensic scientist can be punished under:- (1)  
 a) Section 201, IPC      b) Section 201, CrPC      c) Section 301, IPC      d) Section 301, CrPC
- Q. 20. Capital punishment is awarded under how many sections of IPC:- (1)  
 a) 6      b) 8      c) 9      d) 4
- Q. 21. Punishment for murder is defined under section 302, IPC:- (1)  
 a) True      b) False
- Q. 22. Culpable Homicide is defined in section 303, IPC:- (1)  
 a) True      b) False
- Q. 23. Cheating is defined in section 420, IPC:- (1)  
 a) True      b) False
- Q. 24. Section 420, IPC defines theft:- (1)  
 a) True      b) False
- Q. 25. CrPC is Code of Punishment:- (1)  
 a) True      b) False
- Q. 26. IEA got implemented in the year:- (1)  
 a) 1871      b) 1872      c) 1873      d) 1874
- Q. 27. In which year, the teaching of criminology started in India?:- (1)  
 a) 1930      b) 1950      c) 1940      d) 1960
- Q. 28. The branch of criminology dealing specifically with the punitive aspect is known as:- (1)  
 a) Penology      b) Etiology      c) Psychology      d) Sociology
- Q. 29. Punishment for Rape is in section:- (1)  
 a) 375, IPC      b) 376, IPC      c) 377, IPC      d) 378, IPC
- Q. 30. CrPC came into force on:- (1)  
 a) 1 April 1974      b) 3 April 1974      c) 4 April 1974      d) 7 April 1974

**PART-B (DESCRIPTIVE TYPE)**

- Q.1. **Write short notes on:** (5×2=10)  
 i) Occupational crime  
 ii) Professional crime  
 iii) Political crime  
 iv) Organized crime  
 v) Trafficking
- Q. 2. **Define the following:** (5×1=5)  
 i) Juvenile delinquency  
 ii) Crime  
 iii) Criminal  
 iv) Criminology  
 v) Section 45, IEA
- Q. 3. **Write in brief:** (2.5×2=5)  
 i) Occupational crimes and its types  
 ii) Legal definition of crime and its classification based on statistical purpose.
- Q. 4. i) Explain major features of radical criminology in detail. (5)  
 Or  
 Explain major features of conservative criminology in detail.  
 ii) Suggestions in detail for improving police force. (5)

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Sr. No: 100946

Roll No \_\_\_\_\_

**B. SC (Hons) FORENSIC SCIENCES 1<sup>ST</sup> SEMESTER, EXAMINATION JANUARY - 2018**  
**[SUB: - COMMUNICATION SKILL & PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT]**  
**[PAPER CODE: 5190106]**

**Time: 3 Hrs.**

**Max. Marks: 60**

**Instructions:-**

1. Write your Roll No. on the Question paper.
2. Candidates should ensure that they have been provided correct question paper. Complaints in this regard, if any, should be made within 15 minutes of the commencement of the exam. No complaint(s) will be entertained thereafter.
3. Each part is compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question paper.
4. Draw the diagram wherever required.

**PART – A (OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS OMR SHEETS)**

**I Multiple Choice Questions (Attempt all questions)**

**(1 x 30 = 30)**

**(Q1 to Q5: Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.)**

**Q1. Brief:**

- a) Limited.
- b) Small.
- c) Little.
- d) Short.

**Q2. August**

- a) Common.
- b) Ridiculous
- c) Dignified
- d) Petty.

**Q3. Timid**

- a) Fast.
- b) Slow
- c) Medium
- d) Shy

**Q4. Ironic**

- a) Inflexible
- b) Bitter
- c) Good-natured
- d) Disguisedly sarcastic

**Q5. Alert**

- a) Energetic
- b) Observant
- c) Intelligent
- d) Watchful

**Q6. Communication is a \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Theory
- b) Concept
- c) Process
- d) Something to eat

**Q7. Oral communication is generally:**

- a) Formal in nature
- b) Informal in nature
- c) Expressed in writing
- d) Vague

**Q8. Barrier to communication means:**

- a) The sender does not send the receiver
- b) The receiver refuses to receive the message
- c) The message does not have the desired effect
- d) There is a traffic jam

**Q9. Body language is also known as:**

- a) Proxemics
- b) Haptics
- c) Chronemics
- d) Kinesics.

**Q10. Effective listening makes us:**

- a) Better sportsman
- b) Better actor
- c) Better communicator
- d) Nothing

- Q11. Extempore means:
- a) Listening without preparation  
b) Writing without preparation  
c) Speaking without preparation  
d) Reading without preparation
- Q12. Paralanguage includes:
- a) Tone  
b) Speed of words  
c) Pitch  
d) All these
- Q13. A medicine to counteract the effects of a poison:
- a) Healer  
b) Antidote  
c) Dose  
d) Pill
- Q14. To be able to tell the nature of a disease by its symptom:
- a) Diagnose.  
b) Epidemic  
c) Immune  
d) Antidote
- Q15. One who gives chloroform to a patient:
- a) Amphibious  
b) Anaesthetist  
c) Analogy  
d) Anatomy
- Q16. Study of sciences relating to the bodily structure of human:
- a) Anile.  
b) Analogy  
c) Anatomy  
d) Annular
- Q17. Drugs which completely destroys bacteria:
- a) Apiary  
b) Antidote  
c) Antibiotics  
d) Archaism
- Q18. I had left, when my husband -----
- a) Arrived  
b) Arrive  
c) Is arrive  
d) Was arrive
- Q19. If he comes, we ----- go with him.
- a) Could  
b) Be  
c) Shall  
d) Being
- Q20. I am reading a novel that my mother -----last year
- a) Is.  
b) Will  
c) Be  
d) Had
- Q21. I ----- watching TV when Paul and Simon arrived
- a) Was  
b) Am  
c) Is  
d) Were
- Q22. Do you think he ----- what I said?
- a) Understood  
b) Understanding  
c) Understand  
d) is understand
- Q23. She ----- to learn English in Malta next summer.
- a) Hopes  
b) Is hopping  
c) Hopping  
d) Hope
- Q24. I don't think I 'have ever ----- on that sofa.
- a) Sit  
b) Is sitting  
c) Sat  
d) Sitting
- Q25. Tom ----- tired.
- a) Looks  
b) Look  
c) Looked  
d) Is looking
- Q26. When I was young I wanted to ----- a vet.
- a) Am  
b) Be  
c) Was.  
d) Is

Q27. Did you use to ----- with dolls?

- a) Play
- b) Playing
- c) Played
- d) Is Playing

Q28. I've never ----- Sushi before.

- a) Eaten
- b) Ate
- c) Eating
- d) Eated

Q29. The window was already ----- when I got here.

- a) Break.
- b) Broke
- c) Broken
- d) Breaking

Q30. Last night, I ----- on the carpet and fell asleep.

- a) Lied.
- b) Lay
- c) Lie
- d) Lying

### PART – B (DESCRIPTIVE TYPE)

II Answer the following questions ( Attempt any THREE)

(3 x 5 = 15)

- a) Define communication. State its importance in life.
- b) Describe the process of communication. What is the difference between one-way communication and two-way communication?
- c) Write a paragraph on the following topics: (150 words)  
The benefits of sunshine & your health, why spend more on organic foods!
- d) What are the chief barriers to good communication?

III Write short notes on the following topics:

(3 x 5 = 15)

- a) Paralanguage
- b) Body Language
- c) Haptics.
- d) Proxemics
- e) Role of Feedback.

\*\*\*\*\*

100946/35

**M.Sc. (FORENSIC SCIENCE) - 1<sup>ST</sup> SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS; FEBRUARY-2018**  
(SUBJECT: BASIC FORENSIC SCIENCE; PAPER CODE – 05180101)

Time: 03:00 Hrs.

Max Mark: 60

**Instructions:**

1. Write your Roll No. on the Question Paper.
2. Candidate should ensure that they have been provided with the correct question paper. Complaints in this regards, If any, should be made within 15 minutes of the commencement of the exam. No complaint(s) will be entertained thereafter.
3. Each Part is Compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question.
4. Draw the diagram wherever required.

**PART-A (OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS OMR SHEETS)****ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS:-****(10x2=20)**

- Q. 1. The central Fingerprint Bureau was established at:-  
a) 1955, Calcutta      b) 1952, Calcutta      c) 1955, Shimla      d) 1952, Shimla
- Q. 2. In India the first State Forensic Science Laboratory was established at:-  
a) Calcutta, 1952      b) Calcutta, 1955      c) Delhi, 1952      d) Delhi, 1955
- Q. 3. When and where Government of India has established first Government Examiner of Questioned Document:-  
a) Shimla, 1906      b) Calcutta, 1906      c) Chandigarh, 1906      d) Hyderabad, 1906
- Q. 4. Which division of a crime scene laboratory conducts the examination of body fluids and organs for drugs and poisons:-  
a) Chemistry division      b) Ballistic division      c) Toxicology division      d) Physics division
- Q. 5. All of the following are required methods of documenting a crime scene, except:-  
a) Sketching      b) Voice recording      c) Videography      d) Photography
- Q. 6. Collection of evidence from the scene of crime must be done by:-  
a) Bare hands      b) Wet hands  
c) Gloved hands      d) Gloved hands with forceps
- Q. 7. Blood stained clothes from the scene of crime should be packed after:-  
a) Drying in shade at room temperature      b) Drying for two hour in bright sunlight  
c) Heating up to 60°C      d) As such without drying
- Q. 8. Lok Nayak Jai Prakash National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, MHA, New Delhi was established in the year:-  
a) 1970      b) 1971      c) 1972      d) 1973
- Q. 9. The term "Forensic" means:-  
a) Pertaining to the law      b) Pertaining to death  
c) Pertaining to medicine      d) Pertaining to Crime
- Q. 10. In latin, the term "Forensic" means:-  
a) After the forum      b) Belonging to the forum  
c) Beside the forum      d) For the forum

**TRUE/FALSE:-**

- Q. 11. If the investigator does not recognize physical evidence or does not properly preserve it for laboratory examination, sophisticated laboratory instrumentation or technical expertise can salvage the situation and attain the desired results. (2x1=2)  
a) True                                      b) False
- Q. 12. Charred debris recovered from the scene of an arson is best placed in a porous container.  
a) True                                      b) False

**ASSERTION- REASONING:-**

- Q. 13. Assertion(A) : Blood stains on cloth should collected after drying in shade under room heater. Reason(R) : It cause disintegration of blood stains. (3x1=3)  
a) Both A and R are correct  
b) Both A and R are incorrect  
c) A is correct, but R is incorrect  
d) A is incorrect, but R is correct
- Q. 14. Assertion(A) pH of Blood is normally alkaline in living person but after death pH of blood drops. Reason(R) Because of accumulation of carbondioxide from glycogenolysis and glycolysis.  
a) Both A and R are correct  
b) Both A and R are incorrect  
c) A is correct, but R is incorrect  
d) A is incorrect, but R is correct
- Q. 15. Assertion(A) Tremors in writing strokes may indicate possible forgery of signatures. Reason(R) Tremors due to age or illness are generally repeated at regular interval while tremors of forgery are at irregular interval.  
a) A is correct and R is incorrect  
b) Both A and R is incorrect  
c) A is incorrect but R is correct  
d) Both A and R is Correct

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:-**

- Q. 16. Physical evidence can be anything from -----objects to-----traces:- (2x1=2)  
a) Microscopic                      b) Macroscopic                      c) Both of the above                      d) None of the above
- Q. 17. A -----is draft representation of all essential information and -----at a crime scene; this sketch is drawn at the crime scene:-  
a) Rough sketch                      b) Finished sketch                      c) Both of the above                      d) None of the above

**TEXT/ NUMERICAL QUESTION:-**

- Q. 18. Medullary Index of human hair is:- (1x1=1)  
a) 0.8                                      b) 0.6                                      c) 0.4                                      d) 0.3 or below

**MATCHING TYPE QUESTIONS:-**

- Q. 19. Match the following:- (1x1=1)
- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Photography                 | (a) process of converting light into image   |
| 2. Physical Evidence           | (b) Any object that link a crime to a victim or its perpetrator  |
| 3. Locard's exchange principle | (c) Whenever two objects come into contact with one other, there is exchange of materials between them |

**SEQUENCING:-**

- Q. 20. The objective of any crime scene investigation follows the given sequence:- (1x1=1)  
a) Collect, preserve, recognize, interpret and reconstruct  
b) Recognise, preserve, collect, interpret and reconstruct  
c) Collect, interpret, preserve, recognize and reconstruct  
d) Preserve, collect, interpret, recognize and reconstruct

**PART-B (DESCRIPTIVE TYPE)**

**Q.1. Long essay:-**

a) Define forensic science, its principle and how the forensic science is useful in crime scene investigations.

(8)

**Q.2. Short notes:-**

a) Enumerate fixed evidences.

(3)

b) Explain Crime Scene photography and how is taken.

(3)

**Q.3. Definitions/Concepts:-**

a) Define Movable evidences.

(2)

b) What are the different divisions of forensic science laboratories?

(2)

c) Methods of collections of biological evidences.

(2)

**Q.4. Discriminatory/Differentiation question:-**

a) Differentiate between fixed and movable evidences.

(2.5)

b) Differentiate between Quadrant method and Wheel method of Searching.

(2.5)

**Q.5. Case Analysis (Problem Based):-**

a) You were the first officer at the scene of an outdoor assault. You find the victim bleeding but conscious, with two of the victim's friends and several onlookers standing nearby. You call for backup and quickly glance around but see no one fleeing the scene. Describe the steps you would take while you wait for back up and drive.

(2.5)

b) During the search of a homicide scene, investigator David Gurney collects evidence that includes a bloody shirt. After the crime scene team has completely processed the scene, Investigator Gurney packages the shirt in a paper bag, seals the bag, and labels it to indicate the contents. He then delivers the shirt to laboratory with an evidence submission form. There, a forensic scientist breaks the seal, removes the shirt, and performs the series of tests on it. He replaces the shirt, discards the old seal and places the new seal on the package containing his initials and the date on which it was released. What mistakes, if any, were made in handling the shirt?

(2.5)

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