Name.			Printed Pages:01		
Student Admn. No.:					
School of Biomedical Sciences Summer Term Examination – July - August 2024					
[Programme:B.Sc. (H) Forensic Science] [Semester:IV)[Batch:1&2]					
Course Title: Forensic Biology and Serology			Max Marks: 100		
Course Code: C2UB401C			Time:3 Hrs.		
Inst	Instructions: 1. All questions are compulsory.		-		
2. Assume missing data suitably, if any.					
		K Level	COs	Marks	
SECTION-A (15 Marks) 5 Marks each					
1.	Define the	primary components of blood?	K1	CO1	5
2.	Define microbial forensics.		K1	CO6	5
3.	Explain how one should collect and pack the biological samples present on a crime scene.		K2	CO3	5
SECTION-B (40 Marks) 10 Marks each					
4.	Explain how the phenolphthalein test is utilized in forensic science for detecting the presence of blood at crime scenes?			CO1	10
5.	Illustrate the forensic Importance of pollen and spores. Also differentiate between pollen and spores.			CO5	10
6.	Define insect succession and its relationship to determine time since death.		K1	CO4	10
7.	Explain how Identification of Pug marks of various animals is helpful in forensic investigations?		K2	CO4	10
SECTION-C (45 Marks) 15 Marks each					
8.		ne principle behind the Teichmann test, different step significance and how able to detect old blood stains?	K4	CO1	15
9.	The absorption elution technique is used specifically to determine the blood type of dried blood samples. This technique is often used in forensic analyses. When performing the absorption elution technique, a serum that contains A, B, and AB antibodies called antiserum is added to the sample of blood. Discuss!			CO6	15
10		pattern analysis is the use of the size, shape, and distribution patterns of tains found at a crime scene to reconstruct the bloodshed event. Discuss!	K6	CO2	15