AU-79

B.Sc. Part-I Semester-II Examination 2S: FORENSIC SCIENCE

(Forensic Chemistry)

Time : Three Hours] [Maximum				
N.B. :-	(1)	All	questions are compulsory.	
	(2)	Que	estion 1 carries 8 marks, remaining each six questions carry 12 marks.	
	(3)	Dra	w diagrams wherever necessary.	
1. (A)	Fill	in the	in the blank its:	
	(i)	Onl	y samples are used to analyse by using Gas chromatograp.	hy.
	(ii)		cotic drugs are the drugs which affect on of body.	
	(iii)		burning of others' property is called Arson.	
	(iv)		body monitors to avoid the adulteration of food products.	
(B)	Select correct answer from given alternatives:			
	(i)	In c	hromatography locating agent of amino acids is:	
		(a)	Diazo reagent	
		(b)	Ninhydrin spray	
		(c)	Amphoteric oxides	
		(d)	Neutral oxides.	
	$(\ddot{\mathbf{n}})$	Whi	ch of the following is not a common accidental or natural cause of fire?	
		(a)	Electric system	
		(b)	Gas	
		(c)	Sunlight	
		(d)	Spontaneous ignition.	
	(iii)	Incr	ease in flow rate of mobile phase leads to:	
		(a)	Faster elution of sample component	
		(b)	Slow elution of sample component	
		(c)	Moderate elution of sample component	
		(d)	Stops elution of sample component.	
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		(iv) In methyl alcohol poisoning, central nervous system and cardiac depression, it is	due to:				
		(a) Formaldehyde and formic acid					
		(b) Acetaldehyde					
		(c) Pyridine					
		(d) Acetic acid					
	(C)	Answer the following in one sentence each:	4				
		(i) What is chromatography?					
		(ii) What are narcotics?					
		(iii) Define adulteration					
		(iv) What are cements?					
2.	(A)	(x) What precautions are taken for collection and preservation of toxicological exhibits					
		qualitative analysis?	4				
	(B)	Explain role of paint in forensic analysis.	4				
	(C)	Why there is need to study the composition of petroleum products? Explain.	4				
		OR					
3.	(P)	Give composition of cement. How is it analysed for forensic investigation?					
	(Q)	Explain difference between saponification value and Iodine Value.	4				
	(R)	What are dyes? Explain its role in forensic investigation.	4				
4.	(A)	Discuss importance and forensic applications of gas chromatography.	4				
	(B)	Explain working and Instrumentation of HPLC.	4				
	(C)	How is metallic poisoning analysed by using Atomic absorption spectroscopy? Exp	lain. 4				
		OR					
5.	(P)	Write in brief about different types of columns used in GC and HPLC.	4				
	(Q)	Discuss role of detector for the analysis of sample in GC and HPLC.	4				
	(R)	Give importance and working of atomic absorption spectroscopy.	4				
6.	(A)	Why toxicology is important in forensic chemistry? Explain.	4				
	(B)	How are toxicological exhibits collected and preserved in fetal and survival cases?	4				
	(C)	Write in brief signs and symptoms of metallic poisoning in survival cases.	4				
		OR					
7.	(P)	What are different classes of poisoning? Explain.	4				
	(Q)	Write in brief causes of plant poisoning and animal poisoning in India.	4				
	(R)	Give the steps of interpretation of analytical data and opinion of forensic experts.	4				
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8.	(A)	How will you identify drug addict on the basis of signs and symptoms? Explain.	4
	(B)	Write in brief about class of sedative drug.	4
	(C)	Describe the process of excretion of drug.	4
		OR	
9.	(P)	What are Hallucinogenous drug. Explain its signs and symptoms in addict.	4
	(Q)	What is drug toleration? Explain its effect.	4
	(R)	Give brief account of analytical techniques used for analysis of Narcotic drugs.	4
10.	(A)	Discuss difference between alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.	4
	(B)	Explain the process of absorption and de-toxification of alcohol in metabolism.	4
	(C)	Write in brief about alcohol poisenic causes.	4
		OR	
11.	(P)	Give the classification of alcohol on the basis of composition.	4
	(Q)	Explain process of excretion of alcohol through body.	4
	(R)	What are sampling problems and difficulties in diagnosis of alcohol intoxication cases.	4
12.	(A)	What is arson? How is arson classified? Explain.	4
	(B)	Write in brief on clue material and arson exhibits.	4
	(C)	What is the role of government bodies involved for prevention of food adulteration?	4
		OR	
13.	(P)	What are the methods of analysis of food adulteration?	4
	(Q)	Give in brief with examples of fraud cases of arson.	4
	(R)	Describe management and processes of investigation of arong case	Δ

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