Second Semester B. Sc. (Part - I) Examination

2S FORENSIC SCIENCE

(Forensic Chemistry)

P. Pages: 7	
Time: Three Hours]	[Max. Marks: 80

- **Note:** (1) All questions are compulsory.
 - (2) Question 1 carry 8 marks while each of remaining Six questions carry 12 marks.
 - (3) Draw diagrams and write equations wherever necessary.
 - (4) Use of calculator is allowed.
- 1. (A) Fill in the blanks.
 - (i) Heroins are the class of ---- drugs.
 - (ii) Alcohols are used for purposes.
 - (iii) Adulteration can be controlled by ——authorities.

- (B) Select correct answer from the given alternatives.
 - (i) Liquid oil can be converted to solid fats by
 - (a) Hydrogenation (b) Saponification
 - (c) Hydrolysis (d) Oxidation of double bond
 - (ii) HPLC is used to separate
 - (a) Volatile sample (b) Solid sample
 - (c) Liquid sample (d) Gaseous sample
 - (iii) Metallic poisoning is detected by
 - (a) HPLC
 - (b) Atomic absorption spectroscopy
 - (c) Gas chromatography
 - (d) Flame photometry.
 - (iv) Which one is Hallucinogenous drug?
 - (a) Cannabis
- (b) Cocaine
- (c) Morphine
- (d) Heroin 2
- (C) Answer the following in One sentence each.
 - (i) What are paint?
 - (ii) Define medicine.

OR

- 13. (P) What are different types of food adulteration? Explain.
 - (Q) Which agencies are involved in prevention of food adulteration? Explain. 4
 - (R) Explain analytical techniques used for analysis of food adulteration.



		UNIT V	(iii) What are cements?
10.	(A)	Distinguish between illcit liquor and alcohol.	(iv) Define food adultration. 4
	(B)	Write an account on absorption and detoxication of alcohol.	UNIT I
	(C)	Give the classification of alcohol on the	2. (A) What is difference between saponification value and Iodine value? 4
		basis of composition (percentage) 4 OR	(B) What are petroleum products? Give brief account of petroleum refining.
		OK	decomination periodicing.
11.	(P)	What are sampling problems and difficulties in diagnosis of alcohol cases ?	(C) Distinguish between qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis.
	(Q)	Discuss consequences of drunken driving. 4	OR
	(R)	What are analytical techniques used for analysis of alcohol sample? Explain. 4	 (P) Explain screening and sampling method of collection of samples in forensic investigation.
		UNIT VI	(Q) Give composition and toxic effects of tobacco coffee and tea.
12.	(A)	What are arson? How are they classified?	(R) What is Arsenic poisoning? Give colour
		4	tests of Arsenic and copper. 4
	(B)	,	tests of Arsenic and copper. 4
	(B)	Explain investigation and evaluation process of arson cases.	tests of Arsenic and copper. 4 UNIT II

AR -531

case.

6

AR-531

HPLC.

3

P.T.O.

- (B) How is Gas chromatography used to separate the volatile sample? Explain. 4
- (C) Give forensic applications of atomic absorption spectroscopy and flame photometry.

OR

- 5. (P) Discuss instrumentation of Atomic absorption spectroscopy. 4
 - (Q) What is stationary phase? Explain working of stationary phase.
 - (R) What are columns? How it works in Gas chromatography and HPLC?

UNIT III

- (A) Describe the signs and symptoms of metallic poisoning in survival and post mortem cases.
 - (B) What precautions are taken for collection, preservation and forwarding of toxicological exibits?
 - (C) Explain role of forensic expert for interpretation of analytical data and opinion.

OR

- 7. (P) What is toxicology? Give the classification of poison.
 - (Q) Explain mode of action and its effect on vital function in poisoning case.
 - (R) How is poisoning detected on the basis of metabolic study? Explain. 4

UNIT IV

- (A) Give the classification of Narcotic drugs on the basis of their effects.
 - (B) Explain effect of drug and tolerance of drug on drug addict.
 - (C) Discuss drug pathway and drug toxicity. 4

OR

- (P) How is drug addict identified? Explain signs and symptoms.
 - (Q) Explain the role of analytical techniques in analysis of drugs.
 - (R) Explain absorption and mode of action of cocaine and opiate drug. 4

AR-531

5

P.T.O.