

B. Sc. (Forensic Science) (Sem. V) (CBCS) Examination October / November - 2016

FS - 502 : Forensic Chemistry

Faculty Code: 003 Subject Code: 001547-N Time : $2\frac{1}{2}$ Hours] [Total Marks: 70 **Instructions**: (1) This question paper contains three questions. All are compulsory.

	(2) Draw neat and labeled diagrams wherever necessary.				
	(3) Figures to the right indicate marks.				
Ans	wer shortly: 20				
(1)	Petroleum product include				
(2)	Which drug does not have any withdrawal effects?				
(3)	Which component of Opium gives Analgesic effect?				
(4)	Hidden home-made factories are engaged in the manufacturing of which drug?				
(5)	Gangrene is overdose effect of				
(6)	Diesel consist essentially of hydrocarbons.				
(7)	Kerosene normally boils in range of °C.				
(8)	Eating Jaggery (single or with any other food) may prevent happening of which diseases in our body?				
(9)	Dille - Koppanyi Test is used for analysis of which drug?				
(10)	What is used to PDS kerosene?				
(11)	Motor gasoline consists essentially ofhydrocarbons.				
(12)	`Phenobarbital falls in which category of Barbiturates?				
(13)	Oil orange dye of petrol give the value of χ max in UV				

spectroscopy is _____.

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	(14)	Whi	ch drug is a first choice for treatment of Anxiety?		
	(15)	Kero	osene consists essentially of hydrocarbons.		
	(16)	The hear	drug after which taken, it increases the smell and ring.		
	(17)	Which is a product of destructive distillation of wood from which poisons?			
	(18)	Which solvent system is used for the TLC of petrol			
	(19)	During the color test with FPN reagent we observe Violet Color, which may be the probable poison?			
	(20)	Wha	at is the carbamate?		
2	Give (a)		answers of following questions as per instruction: te any three out of six .	6	
		(1)	Scopes of forensic chemistry.		
		(2)	Write about binder which is the main component of paint?		
		(3)	What is toxicology?		
		(4)	Name the chemicals used in anti-corruption cases.		
		(5)	Mention the types of fire.		
		(6)	Define smoke point and give the value of smoke point of kerosene.		
	(b)	Writ	te any three out of six :	9	
		(1)	Thin layer chromatography of petrol for the analysis of adulteration		
		(2)	Classification of fiber.		
		(3)	How will you perform qualitative analysis of Furfural ?		
		(4)	Enlist the sub disciplines of Toxicology.		
		(5)	What are the operating conditions of Gas Chromatography of Methanol ?		
		(6)	Enlist the fluids collected as physical evidence during crime scene of death.		

(c) Write any \mathbf{two} out of five :

- **10**
- (1) Write a note on main components of paint.
- (2) Write the significance of forensic toxicological examination.
- (3) Analyze Volatile Poison Chloroform (CHCl₃)
- (4) Arson crime scene management.
- (5) Write a note on toxic sample collection and preservation technique of the evidences collected from crime scene and sent to the FSL.
- **3** Give the answers of following questions as per instruction:
 - (a) Write any three out of six.

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- (1) What is Threshold dose? Enlist the fluids collected as physical evidence during crime scene of death.
- (2) Give any 2-3 names of the gaseous poisons.
- (3) Explain analysis of Chloroform.
- (4) Preparation of Rhodamine spray reagent for TLC of petrol and kerosene.
- (5) Define flash point and Aniline point.
- (6) Name the research centers researching on Jaggery to enhance the productivity of the process.
- (b) Write any three out of six:

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- (1) Thin layer chromatography of kerosene for the analysis of adulteration.
- (2) Properties of cement compounds.
- (3) Thin layer chromatography of petrol for the analysis of adulteration.
- (4) Types of heat transfer.
- (5) Why blood sample is choice for detection of poison?
- (6) What are the properties of CHCl₃?

(c) Write any two out of five:

10

- (1) Write a note on chemistry of fire.
- (2) Forensic analysis of paint sample.
- (3) Write a note on distillation of petrol.
- (4) Analyze Barbiturate poisons.
- (5) How to extract Cocaine Hydrochloride from Dry Powder of Coca Leaf?