1. Like fingerprints, our DNA, voice and teeth are part of what identifies us as unique individuals. But recently scientists have developed a cheap way of fooling fingerprint readers like the one on our cell phone. What tool did they use?  
   a. Aluminium foil  
   b. An inkjet printer  
   c. A 3-D printer  
   d. A bottle of gorilla glue

2. Each locus contains a bit of DNA that is repeated multiple times, but the exact number of repeats varies significantly from person to person. Because we get one copy of each chromosome from our mother and one from our father, there are two numbers for each locus. Currently, how many loci or places in the genome do analysts in the United States review to identify individuals?  
   a. 11  
   b. 12  
   c. 13  
   d. 14

3. Forensic phenotyping is the process of making predictions about certain physical characteristics of individuals based on their genes. If forensic scientists have the DNA of an unknown person, which of the following can not be predicted at the moment?  
   a. Height  
   b. Age  
   c. Eye colour  
   d. Geographic ancestry

4. Isotope ratio for certain elements remain constant after the tooth has formed. What might the isotope ratio in a tooth tell you about the person that the tooth belonged to?  
   a. How old they were  
   b. Whether they had a particular diet  
   c. Whether they lived before they died  
   d. Where they were born and raised

5. One way forensic analysts can estimate the time of death for an abandoned human body is by looking at the insects feeding on it along with things like body temperature and rigor mortis. In which order would the following three insect species usually appear?  
   a. Blowflies, Carrion beetles, Millipedes  
   b. Blowflies, Millipedes, Carrion beetles  
   c. Millipedes, Blowflies, Carrion beetles  
   d. Carrion beetles, Blowflies, Millipedes

6. Also known as Forensic Scene Investigators (FSIs) or Crime Scene Examiners (CSEs), SOCOs are not police officers but are employed by the police forces. They do not investigate crimes or analyse evidence themselves. They examine crime scenes ranging from criminal damage, burglary to homicide. Their role is to locate, collect, preserve and catalogue evidence from a crime scene. SOCO stands for:  
   a. Special Officer to Catch Offenders
b. Services of Criminal Offenses  
c. Scene of Crime Officer  
d. Special Officer in Criminal Offenses

7. A trained forensic examiner can discriminate between natural variations in a writer’s own handwriting and significant differences denoting different writers. Which forensic unit studies handwriting and typewriting on questioned documents; also may analyse paper, ink, seals and stamps?  
   a. Print Analysis Unit  
   b. Crime Scene Investigation Unit  
   c. Linguistic Examination Unit  
   d. Document Examination Unit

8. Luminol (C₈H₇N₃O₂) is a chemical that exhibits chemiluminescence, with a blue glow, when mixed with an appropriate oxidizing agent. Crime scene investigators used luminol to detect trace amount of ______ at crime scenes, even if someone has removed it. The glow only lasts about 30 seconds, but investigators can document the effect with a long-exposure photograph.  
   a. Saliva  
   b. Blood  
   c. Hair  
   d. Semen

9. A Spanish chemist and the physician who is often called the ‘father of toxicology’. He created an accurate test for arsenic poisoning which was common at the time. He was the first great 19th-century exponent of forensic medicine. He is also credited as one of the first people to use a microscope to assess blood and semen stains.  
   a. Mathieu Orfila  
   b. Ibn Wahshiyya  
   c. Cesare Lombroso  
   d. Paolo Zacchia

10. It is the study of the shape of the head through the examination and measurement of the bumps on an individual’s skull. It was one of the early biological theories of criminology and laid the foundation for the development of the biological school of criminology. The theory was developed by Franz Joseph Gall during eighteenth century through which one could discover the development of the particular cerebral organs responsible for different intellectual aptitudes and character traits.  
   a. Somatotypes  
   b. Trepanning  
   c. Endomorphism  
   d. Phrenology

ANSWERS:  
   1.b  2.c  3.a  4.d  5.a  6.c  7.d  8.b  9.a  10.d

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