# SI Forensics - Full Discipline Demo

## Forensic Anthropology

### Final Report - Answer Guide

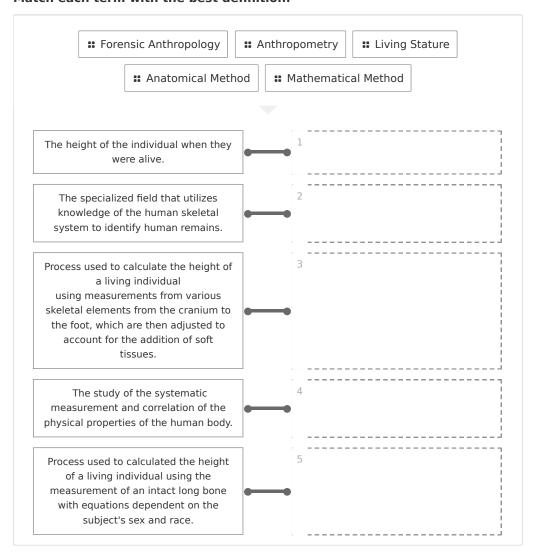
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### Test Your Knowledge



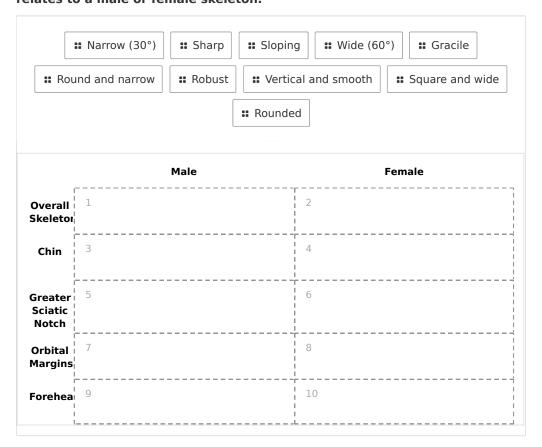
#### Match each term with the best definition.



#### Correct answers:

- 1 Living Stature 2 Forensic Anthropology 3 Anatomical Method
- 4 Anthropometry 5 Mathematical Method

# Categorize each statement based on the feature involved and whether it relates to a male or female skeleton.



#### Correct answers:

- 1 Robust 2 Gracile 3 Square and wide
- 4 Round and narrow 5 Narrow (30°) 6 Wide (60°)
- 7 Rounded 8 Sharp 9 Sloping
- 10 Vertical and smooth

## **Exploration**

	measurement of one body part to estimate the measurements of other body parts by using established formulas due to the consistency of the ratios of body parts.	
	○ True	<b>~</b>
	<ul><li>False</li></ul>	
	The ischiopubic ramus is wide in male skeletons and thi	n and narrow in
	True	
	False	<b>~</b>
Exer	cise 1	
	long bone gave the most accurate estimation of living sta ccurate measurement?	ture? Which bone gave the
	what circumstances would it be appropriate to use long bote living stature? Under what circumstances would this mo	
	other factors, besides sex and ancestry, may affect the acc stature?	uracy of the estimates for

Anthropometry allows forensic anthropologists to use the known



How did your procedure for measuring the length of long bones in this exercise differ from the method used for skeletal remains?			

# Data Table 1: Student Measurements (SAMPLE ANSWER BELOW)

(SAMPLE ANSWER BELOW)		
Structure Measured	Measurement (cm)	Calculated Living Stature (cm)
Tibia	33.2	162.77
Femur	36.5	147.4
Humerus	27.2	151.86
Living Stature	156.9	

#### Data Table 2: Volunteer Measurements

(SAMPLE ANSWER BELOW)

Structure Measured	Measurement (cm)	Calculated Living Stature (cm)
Tibia	37.9	176.6
Femur	38.3	151.9
Humerus	28.4	155.9
Living Stature	162.5	

## **Competency Review**

is the study of the systematic measurement and correlation of the physical properties of the human body.			
	<ul> <li>Anthropology</li> </ul>		
	Living stature		
	<ul> <li>Anthropometry</li> </ul>	<b>~</b>	
	Skeletonization		



Forensic anthropology is used to identify skeletal remains.	
○ True	<b>✓</b>
False	
If an intact skeleton is located, the skeleton can be reassembled, and length of the skeleton is equivalent to the living stature of the individual	
length of the skeleton is equivalent to the hving statute of the marvia	uuii
○ False	<b>~</b>
The will be more preminent in male skeletons then in female	
The will be more prominent in male skeletons than in female skeletons.	
o brow ridge	<b>✓</b>
oforehead	
<ul> <li>greater sciatic notch</li> </ul>	
<ul><li>subpubic concavity</li></ul>	
The female pelvis has structures that aren't present in the male pelvis	i.
<ul><li>True</li></ul>	✓
○ False	
In Exercise 1, you used the to estimate living stature.	
anatomical method	
mathematical method	<b>✓</b>
'	
Using long bones to calculate living stature gives an estimate but doe produce a perfect calculation.	s not
○ True	<b>✓</b>
False	



All long bones provide the same level of accuracy in estimating living stature as long as they are intact.



### **Extension Questions**

In addition to bones, teeth are often recovered with skeletonized human remains. If a person had dental work done when they were alive, how might that assist a forensic anthropologist in identifying their remains? (SAMPLE ANSWER BELOW)

If the individual had dental work done when they were alive, then the presence of the dental work on the teeth could be used to identify the individual. For example, if fillings are discovered on three of the teeth, these could be matched to dental records of an individual that had the exact same dental work done.

