



CUET PG Forensic Science Practice Test 4 PDF

Topic -> POLICE SCIENCE (50 M.C.Q)

1. The primary philosophical foundation of Police Science as an academic discipline is based on:
 - A. Crime control theory
 - B. Social contract theory
 - C. Retributive justice theory
 - D. Biological determinism
2. Which factor most clearly differentiates investigation from inquiry in police science?
 - A. Legal authority
 - B. Time limitation
 - C. Evidentiary admissibility
 - D. Administrative hierarchy
3. The scope of Police Science is BEST described as:
 - A. Enforcement of criminal law only
 - B. Prevention, detection, prosecution and correction
 - C. Crime investigation excluding judiciary
 - D. Maintenance of public order only
4. An investigator acting ultra vires during investigation would MOST likely invalidate:
 - A. FIR registration
 - B. Confessional statement
 - C. Entire prosecution
 - D. Forensic expert opinion
5. Which of the following is NOT a statutory function of an investigator?
 - A. Collection of evidence
 - B. Analysis of evidence
 - C. Adjudication of guilt
 - D. Presentation of facts
6. The doctrine of fairness in investigation primarily originates from:
 - A. Police Act
 - B. Criminal Procedure Code
 - C. Constitutional jurisprudence
 - D. Indian Evidence Act
7. Which quality of an investigator MOST directly affects evidentiary contamination?
 - A. Physical fitness
 - B. Impartiality
 - C. Communication skill
 - D. Leadership
8. Confirmation bias in investigation refers to:
 - A. Rejection of scientific evidence
 - B. Preference for circumstantial evidence
 - C. Seeking information that supports initial hypothesis
 - D. Ignoring witness statements
9. Which investigator quality is MOST critical during cold case reinvestigation?
 - A. Speed
 - B. Creativity
 - C. Perseverance
 - D. Authority
10. An investigator who subconsciously influences a witness's statement is violating:
 - A. Voluntariness principle
 - B. Neutrality principle
 - C. Corroboration principle
 - D. Transparency principle
11. General guidelines for investigation emphasize sequence of actions mainly to:
 - A. Save manpower
 - B. Maintain evidentiary continuity
 - C. Reduce paperwork
 - D. Avoid media pressure
12. Which step must legally precede search and seizure?
 - A. Case diary entry
 - B. Formation of suspicion
 - C. Legal authorization or exigency
 - D. Witness examination
13. Improper documentation during investigation MOST severely affects:
 - A. Investigation speed
 - B. Case diary credibility
 - C. Court admissibility
 - D. Departmental appraisal
14. Chain of custody is primarily a:
 - A. Procedural safeguard
 - B. Investigative strategy
 - C. Evidentiary doctrine
 - D. Administrative control
15. Which guideline prevents "tunnel vision" in investigation?
 - A. Scene reconstruction
 - B. Hypothesis testing
 - C. Multiple working theories
 - D. Suspect profiling
16. A witness interview aims primarily to obtain:
 - A. Opinion
 - B. Narrative memory
 - C. Confession
 - D. Circumstantial inference

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17. The MOST reliable type of witness memory is:
A. Recalled under stress
B. Recalled after repeated questioning
C. Spontaneous recall soon after event
D. Hypnotically refreshed memory
18. Cognitive interview technique focuses on:
A. Psychological pressure
B. Memory reinstatement
C. Leading questions
D. Behavioral analysis
19. Which questioning technique MOST increases false memories?
A. Open-ended questioning
B. Neutral probing
C. Repeated suggestive questioning
D. Silence technique
20. A hostile witness is legally characterized by:
A. Contradicting police statement
B. Refusing to testify
C. Providing false evidence
D. Being related to accused
21. Witness intimidation primarily affects:
A. Investigation timeline
B. Reliability of testimony
C. FIR validity
D. Jurisdiction
22. Interrogation differs from interview mainly in:
A. Location
B. Objective
C. Duration
D. Recording method
23. The legal risk of custodial interrogation arises mainly due to:
A. Physical fatigue
B. Coercion
C. Delay
D. Isolation
24. Which interrogation method is considered MOST ethically acceptable?
A. Third degree method
B. Reid technique
C. PEACE model
D. Deception-based questioning
25. False confessions are MOST commonly associated with:
A. Educated suspects
B. Juvenile and vulnerable suspects
C. Habitual offenders
D. Financial criminals
26. A confession obtained under inducement is:
A. Weak evidence
B. Secondary evidence
C. Inadmissible
D. Circumstantial
27. The MOST critical safeguard during interrogation is:
A. CCTV recording
B. Medical examination
C. Legal counsel access
D. Police supervision
28. Behavioral cues during interrogation are:
A. Definitive proof of guilt
B. Supporting indicators only
C. Scientifically conclusive
D. Legally admissible evidence
29. Which factor MOST compromises interrogation integrity?
A. Time pressure
B. Investigator ego
C. Language barrier
D. Seating arrangement
30. Ethical interrogation prohibits:
A. Strategic silence
B. Rapport building
C. Threats and promises
D. Evidence confrontation
31. The investigator's role during witness interview is BEST described as:
A. Examiner
B. Listener
C. Influencer
D. Judge
32. Which principle ensures investigation does not become prosecution-oriented?
A. Presumption of innocence
B. Burden of proof
C. Benefit of doubt
D. Res gestae
33. An investigator ignoring exculpatory evidence violates:
A. Procedural law
B. Ethical duty
C. Departmental rules
D. Court directions
34. The MOST difficult witness to assess credibility is:
A. Child witness
B. Expert witness
C. Interested witness
D. Chance witness

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35. Which factor MOST influences witness perception accuracy?
A. Intelligence
B. Distance from event
C. Emotional involvement
D. Age
36. Investigative discretion must be exercised within:
A. Moral limits
B. Administrative convenience
C. Legal boundaries
D. Political directives
37. The concept of investigative neutrality demands:
A. Equal suspicion on all
B. No prior hypothesis
C. Objectivity despite hypothesis
D. Immediate arrest
38. Which investigator quality prevents miscarriage of justice?
A. Aggressiveness
B. Impartial reasoning
C. Physical endurance
D. Authority assertion
39. The credibility of investigation is ultimately tested at:
A. Police station
B. Prosecution office
C. Court trial
D. Media scrutiny
40. Improper interrogation MOST commonly results in:
A. Delay in trial
B. Acquittal of guilty
C. Transfer of officer
D. Media criticism
41. Which is the MOST dangerous assumption for an investigator?
A. Suspect is innocent
B. Evidence can be fabricated
C. First theory is correct
D. Witness is unreliable
42. Investigative efficiency without legality leads to:
A. Faster justice
B. Sustainable conviction
C. Constitutional violation
D. Public trust
43. Which guideline ensures transparency in investigation?
A. Confidentiality
B. Documentation
C. Discretion
D. Secrecy
44. A legally sound investigation is one that is:
A. Fast and confidential
B. Result-oriented
C. Fair, impartial and lawful
D. Strict and aggressive
45. The MOST important difference between truth and proof is:
A. Truth is moral, proof is legal
B. Truth is factual, proof is circumstantial
C. Truth is subjective, proof is objective
D. Truth is evidence, proof is confession
46. Which investigative failure MOST benefits the accused?
A. Poor interrogation
B. Delay in FIR
C. Illegal evidence collection
D. Weak motive theory
47. An investigator should terminate interrogation when:
A. Suspect remains silent
B. Suspect demands lawyer
C. Suspect denies guilt
D. Suspect becomes emotional
48. Which is the ultimate aim of police investigation?
A. Conviction
B. Confession
C. Truth discovery
D. Case closure
49. Professional skepticism in investigation implies:
A. Distrusting everyone
B. Blind faith in evidence
C. Critical evaluation without bias
D. Ignoring intuition
50. A perfect investigation is one that:
A. Secures maximum punishment
B. Protects investigator
C. Upholds justice even if accused is acquitted
D. Avoids court scrutiny



Answer Key

1.B 2.C 3.B 4.B 5.C 6.C 7.B 8.C 9.C 10.B 11.B 12.C 13.C 14.C 15.C 16.B 17.C 18.B
19.C 20.A 21.B 22.B 23.B 24.C 25.B 26.C 27.C 28.B 29.B 30.C 31.B 32.A 33.B
34.C 35.C 36.C 37.C 38.B 39.C 40.B 41.C 42.C 43.B 44.C 45.A 46.C 47.B 48.C
49.C 50.C

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