



CUET PG Forensic Science Practice Test 7 PDF

Topic -> FINGERPRINTS, DOCUMENTS & OTHER IMPRESSIONS (50 M.C.Q)

1. Which condition most critically invalidates the assumption of fingerprint permanence?

- A. Post-mortem dehydration
- B. Chronic eczema affecting basal layer
- C. Excessive ridge breadth
- D. Temporary ridge distortion

2. The embryological origin of friction ridges is primarily linked to:

- A. Stratum lucidum
- B. Basal germinal layer
- C. Dermal papillae interaction
- D. Epidermal crest cells

3. Which fingerprint pattern combination is theoretically impossible?

- A. Plain whorl with radial loop
- B. Accidental whorl with tented loop
- C. Double loop whorl with central pocket
- D. Central pocket loop with delta absence

4. In Henry Classification, the numerical value assigned depends upon:

- A. Ridge count
- B. Whorl presence on specific fingers
- C. Core-delta distance
- D. Pattern area

5. The most reliable minutia for individualization under partial print conditions is:

- A. Ridge ending
- B. Bifurcation
- C. Island
- D. Spur

6. Latent prints on human skin are best developed by:

- A. Iodine fuming
- B. Cyanoacrylate
- C. Powder suspension
- D. Photography with oblique lighting

7. Ninhydrin reacts primarily with:

- A. Sebaceous secretions
- B. Amino acids
- C. Fatty acids
- D. Chlorides

8. DFO (1,8-Diazafluoren-9-one) is superior to ninhydrin because:

- A. Faster reaction
- B. Works on wet paper
- C. Fluorescent product formation
- D. Non-destructive nature

9. Cyanoacrylate polymerization occurs due to:

- A. Heat activation
- B. UV radiation
- C. Moisture-initiated anionic polymerization
- D. Acidic environment

10. The primary limitation of AFIS is:

- A. Cost
- B. Storage capacity
- C. Algorithm dependency on minutiae quality
- D. Operator bias

DOCUMENTS & QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS

11. A questioned document is one which:

- A. Is legally disputed
- B. Has doubtful origin or authorship
- C. Is handwritten
- D. Is produced in court

12. Which ink examination method is non-destructive?

- A. TLC
- B. UV-visible spectroscopy
- C. HPTLC
- D. Chromatography with solvents

13. The Visible Spectral Comparator (VSC) primarily helps in:

- A. Handwriting comparison
- B. Ink differentiation
- C. Paper fiber analysis
- D. Indentation detection

14. ESDA is used to detect:

- A. Ink age
- B. Indented writings
- C. Erasures
- D. Paper composition

15. Which paper feature is MOST stable over time?

- A. Fillers
- B. Sizing agents
- C. Fiber morphology
- D. Optical brighteners

16. Optical brighteners are best visualized under:

- A. Infrared light
- B. UV light
- C. Visible light
- D. Polarized light

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17. Charred documents are best examined using:

- A. Transmitted light
- B. Infrared photography
- C. Oblique lighting
- D. X-ray diffraction

18. The major limitation of ink dating is:

- A. Instrument error
- B. Environmental variability
- C. Ink brand similarity
- D. Human interpretation

19. Which alteration leaves no fiber disturbance?

- A. Erasure
- B. Overwriting
- C. Chemical erasure
- D. Mechanical abrasion

20. Photomicrography differs from microphotography because of:

- A. Lens size
- B. Direction of magnification
- C. Object scale
- D. Light source

HANDWRITING & TYPED DOCUMENTS

21. Individual characteristics in handwriting develop due to:

- A. Education system
- B. Muscle memory automation
- C. Conscious practice
- D. Writing instrument

22. Which factor LEAST affects handwriting?

- A. Alcohol intoxication
- B. Emotional stress
- C. Writing surface color
- D. Physical illness

23. Disguised handwriting is best identified by:

- A. Uniformity
- B. Tremors
- C. Inconsistent slant and spacing
- D. Pen pressure

24. Natural variation differs from forgery because:

- A. It is predictable
- B. It lacks rhythm loss
- C. It shows pen lifts
- D. It alters letter forms

25. Which feature is MOST reliable in handwriting comparison?

- A. Size
- B. Slant
- C. Stroke sequence
- D. Alignment

26. Which printing process leaves toner fusion marks?

- A. Inkjet
- B. Dot matrix
- C. Laser printing
- D. Offset printing

27. Inkjet printers differ from laser printers due to:

- A. Ink composition
- B. Resolution
- C. Paper type
- D. Heat usage

28. Typewriter individuality is based on:

- A. Ink quality
- B. Ribbon width
- C. Mechanical defects
- D. Font design

29. Which document alteration is MOST difficult to detect?

- A. Erasure
- B. Additions
- C. Overwriting
- D. Simulated signatures

30. Indented writings are best preserved by:

- A. Flattening
- B. Rolling
- C. Minimal handling
- D. Lamination

FOOT, SHOE, TYRE & TRACK MARKS

31. Individual characteristics in footprints arise from:

- A. Foot size
- B. Gait pattern
- C. Injury and wear
- D. Arch type

32. Plastic impressions are best preserved using:

- A. Photography only
- B. Dental stone casting
- C. Powder lifting
- D. Electrostatic lifting

33. Electrostatic lifting is used for:

- A. Wet surfaces
- B. Plastic impressions
- C. Dust impressions
- D. Bloody impressions

34. Tyre tread patterns are classified as:

- A. Class characteristics
- B. Individual characteristics
- C. Random features
- D. Accidental marks

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35. Individual tyre identification depends on:

- A. Manufacturer design
- B. Wear and cuts
- C. Tyre size
- D. Rubber composition

36. Track marks differ from tyre marks because:

- A. Length
- B. Directionality
- C. Vehicle type
- D. Substrate interaction

37. Best lighting for impression photography is:

- A. Vertical lighting
- B. Oblique lighting
- C. Flash lighting
- D. UV lighting

38. Footwear outsole pattern falls under:

- A. Individual evidence
- B. Trace evidence
- C. Pattern evidence
- D. Circumstantial evidence

39. Which impression evidence is MOST transient?

- A. Plastic
- B. Patent
- C. Latent
- D. Cast

40. The scale used in impression photography must be:

- A. Metric only
- B. Fixed scale
- C. Non-reflective and L-shaped
- D. Transparent

43. Which evidence type has the highest class value but lowest individuality?

- A. Fingerprints
- B. DNA
- C. Footwear pattern
- D. Ink composition

44. Ridge density variation is influenced by:

- A. Gender
- B. Age
- C. Ethnicity
- D. All of the above

45. A forged signature often shows:

- A. Speed
- B. Rhythm
- C. Hesitation
- D. Natural variation

46. Which forensic discipline MOST relies on examiner opinion?

- A. DNA
- B. Toxicology
- C. Questioned documents
- D. Fingerprints

47. The Daubert standard emphasizes:

- A. Popular acceptance
- B. Scientific validity
- C. Case law
- D. Examiner reputation

48. Which evidence is MOST susceptible to secondary transfer?

- A. Blood
- B. Latent fingerprints
- C. Tyre marks
- D. Cast impressions

49. The biggest challenge in partial fingerprint matching is:

- A. Distortion
- B. Lack of core/delta
- C. Limited minutiae
- D. Pressure variation

50. The ultimate objective of impression evidence examination (like fingerprints or footwear) is:

- A. Identification.
- B. Individualization
- C. Association with probability.
- D. Absolute certainty

ULTRA-TRAP CONCEPTUAL MCQs

41. Significant failure to maintain the chain of custody typically results in:

- A. Case dismissal
- B. Evidence inadmissibility
- C. Reduced evidentiary weight
- D. Automatic acquittal

42. The probative value of impression evidence depends on:

- A. Quantity.
- B. Quality and context
- C. Examiner experience.
- D. Court discretion



Answer Key

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

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