



CUET PG Forensic Science Practice Test 10 PDF

TOPIC -> FORENSIC MEDICINE (50 M.C.Q)

Q1. The most reliable sign of death at the cellular level is:

- A) Rigor mortis
- B) Algor mortis
- C) Somatic death
- D) Irreversible cessation of oxidative phosphorylation

Q2. Casper's dictum (1:2:8 rule) relates to:

- A) Rigor mortis spread
- B) Putrefaction rate in different media
- C) Cooling rate of body
- D) Livor mortis fixation

Q3. The earliest histological sign of antemortem inflammation in a wound is:

- A) Fibroblast proliferation
- B) Neutrophil margination
- C) Collagen deposition
- D) Endothelial necrosis

Q4. Diatoms are most useful in diagnosing:

- A) Freshwater drowning only
- B) Saltwater drowning only
- C) Putrefaction stage
- D) Antemortem submersion

Q5. Pugilistic attitude is due to:

- A) Neural reflex spasm
- B) Rigor mortis acceleration
- C) Heat-induced muscle protein coagulation
- D) Tetanus toxin

Q6. The most resistant tissue to putrefaction is:

- A) Brain
- B) Liver
- C) Uterus
- D) Spleen

Q7. Cherry-red post-mortem lividity (hypostasis) is classically seen in:

- A) Cyanide poisoning
- B) Carbon Monoxide (CO) poisoning
- C) Nitrite poisoning
- D) Hydrogen Sulfide poisoning

Q8. Contact pallor around ligature mark is due to:

- A) Hemoglobin oxidation
- B) Compression of capillaries
- C) Nerve ischemia
- D) Postmortem drying

Q9. In firearm entry wound, internal beveling is seen in:

- A) Exit skull defect
- B) Entry skull defect
- C) Tangential wound
- D) Ricochet wound

Q10. The last muscle to show rigor mortis is usually:

- A) Masseter
- B) Diaphragm
- C) Finger muscles
- D) Lower limb muscles

Q11. Primary flaccidity occurs due to:

- A) ATP depletion
- B) Calcium influx
- C) Myosin denaturation
- D) Neural failure

Q12. Washerwoman's skin appears after immersion for about:

- A) 30 min
- B) 2-3 hours
- C) 12 hours
- D) 24 hours

Q13. Adipocere formation requires mainly:

- A) Dry heat
- B) Moist anaerobic condition
- C) High oxygen
- D) Sun exposure

Q14. The most definitive sign of antemortem hanging is:

- A) Ligature mark
- B) Neck elongation
- C) Saliva dribbling
- D) Cervical fracture

Q15. Kruckenberg spindle sign relates to:

- A) Asphyxia
- B) Putrefaction eye change
- C) Electrical injury
- D) Drowning

Q16. Joule burn is characteristic of:

- A) Lightning
- B) Flame burn
- C) Electrical contact injury
- D) Radiation

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Q17. Arborescent pattern on skin indicates:

- A) Flame burn
- B) Lightning injury
- C) Acid burn
- D) Cold injury

Q18. Postmortem clot differs from antemortem thrombus because it:

- A) Is laminated
- B) Is firmly attached
- C) Has chicken-fat appearance
- D) Shows lines of Zahn

Q19. Heat hematoma in skull may mimic:

- A) Extradural hemorrhage
- B) Subdural hemorrhage
- C) SAH
- D) Venous sinus clot

Q20. Most reliable indicator of vitality in burns:

- A) Redness
- B) Vesicles with albuminous fluid
- C) Charring
- D) Soot deposition

Q21. The ideal site for DNA identification from burnt body is:

- A) Skin
- B) Blood
- C) Tooth pulp
- D) Muscle

Q22. Gustafson's method estimates age using:

- A) Skull sutures
- B) Dental changes
- C) Femur length
- D) Clavicle fusion

Q23. Cephalic index helps determine:

- A) Sex
- B) Race
- C) Age
- D) Height

Q24. The most accurate sex indicator in skeleton is:

- A) Skull
- B) Pelvis
- C) Femur
- D) Sternum

Q25. Tache noire is due to:

- A) Hemorrhage
- B) Corneal drying
- C) Bacterial action
- D) Pigment leak

Q26. Paltauf's hemorrhages are seen in:

- A) Hanging
- B) Strangulation
- C) Drowning
- D) Electrocution

Q27. Soot inside airway indicates:

- A) Postmortem burning
- B) Antemortem inhalation
- C) Chemical burn
- D) Electrical burn

Q28. Tattooing around firearm wound is caused by:

- A) Flame
- B) Bullet wipe
- C) Unburnt powder particles
- D) Barrel grease

Q29. Exit firearm wounds usually show:

- A) Abrasion collar
- B) Inverted edges
- C) Everted edges
- D) Sooting

Q30. Stellate wound is typical of:

- A) Distant shot
- B) Contact shot on skull
- C) Shotgun
- D) Airgun

Q31. Which of the following is the most specific internal sign of high voltage electrocution?

- A) Muscle tear
- B) Current pearls in bone
- C) Brain edema
- D) Cardiac clot

Q32. Hypostasis does NOT develop in:

- A) 30 minutes
- B) 2 hours
- C) Areas under pressure
- D) Dependent parts

Q33. Fixation of lividity usually occurs by:

- A) 1 hr
- B) 3 hr
- C) 6–8 hr
- D) 24 hr

Q34. Cadaveric spasm differs from rigor mortis because it:

- A) Appears late
- B) Needs ATP
- C) Occurs instantly at death
- D) Starts in jaw

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Q35. Most common immediate cause of death in lightning:

- A) Burns
- B) Respiratory arrest
- C) Cardiac arrhythmia
- D) Brain hemorrhage

Q36. Radiation sickness first affects:

- A) Muscle
- B) Bone marrow
- C) Liver
- D) Kidney

Q37. Split laceration mimics:

- A) Incised wound
- B) Abrasion
- C) Firearm wound
- D) Chop wound

Q38. Hesitation cuts indicate:

- A) Homicide
- B) Accident
- C) Suicide
- D) Animal attack

Q39. Defense wounds are usually found on:

- A) Back
- B) Chest
- C) Forearms
- D) Thigh

Q40. Chop wounds combine features of:

- A) Incised + lacerated
- B) Abrasion + contusion
- C) Gunshot + stab
- D) Burn + cut

Q41. The most accurate method for estimating Time Since Death (TSD) in the early post-mortem period is:

- A) Progress of Putrefaction
- B) Rigor mortis stages
- C) Henssge's Nomogram (using rectal temperature)
- D) Formation of Adipocere

Q42. Marbling in putrefaction is due to:

- A) Fat melting
- B) Venous bacterial discoloration
- C) Skin slip
- D) Gas formation

Q43. Greenish discoloration first appears over:

- A) Chest
- B) Face
- C) Right iliac fossa
- D) Neck

Q44. Bullet wipe is composed of:

- A) Blood
- B) Grease + metal
- C) Soot
- D) Tissue

Q45. Beveling direction in skull helps determine:

- A) Weapon type
- B) Bullet caliber
- C) Direction of fire
- D) Range

Q46. Most reliable drowning indicator when body is decomposed:

- A) Froth
- B) Cutis anserina
- C) Diatoms in bone marrow
- D) Lung weight

Q47. Postmortem wounds typically show:

- A) Inflammation
- B) Hemorrhage infiltration
- C) Clean margins without reaction
- D) Clot formation

Q48. The line of redness in burns indicates:

- A) Heat exposure only
- B) Vital reaction
- C) Chemical action
- D) Radiation

Q49. Autopsy primarily aims to establish:

- A) Identity only
- B) Cause of death
- C) Crime scene link
- D) Weapon type

Q50. Virtual autopsy uses mainly:

- A) MRI + CT
- B) X-ray only
- C) Ultrasound
- D) PET only



Answer Key

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

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