



CUET PG Forensic Science Practice Test 1 PDF

Topic -> INTRODUCTION TO FORENSIC SCIENCE (50 M.C.Q)

1. The term Forensic is derived from the Latin word Forensis, which primarily refers to:
 - A. Medical examination
 - B. Scientific investigation
 - C. Roman public courts and debates
 - D. Legal punishment
2. Which historical period marked the first systematic use of forensic principles in criminal investigation?
 - A. Medieval Europe
 - B. Ancient China
 - C. Roman Empire
 - D. Victorian England
3. The book "Hsi Duan Yu" is significant in forensic history because it deals with:
 - A. Blood grouping
 - B. Autopsy procedures
 - C. Differentiation between accidental and homicidal death
 - D. Fingerprint classification
4. Which principle states that every contact leaves a trace?
 - A. Kirk's Principle
 - B. Locard's Exchange Principle
 - C. Gross's Principle
 - D. Paul Kirk's Transfer Theory
5. Locard's Exchange Principle fails or becomes limited primarily due to:
 - A. Human error
 - B. Environmental degradation
 - C. Improper documentation
 - D. Ethical violations
6. Which scientist is considered the father of modern forensic science?
 - A. Edmond Locard
 - B. Hans Gross
 - C. Alphonse Bertillon
 - D. Calvin Goddard
7. Forensic Science is best defined as:
 - A. Application of medicine to law
 - B. Application of chemistry in crime detection
 - C. Application of scientific knowledge to legal problems
 - D. Crime scene investigation only
8. Which discipline does NOT fall directly under forensic science?
 - A. Forensic Odontology
 - B. Forensic Ballistics
 - C. Criminology
 - D. Forensic Toxicology
9. The scope of forensic science in India expanded significantly after:
 - A. Independence (1947)
 - B. IPC implementation
 - C. Establishment of CFSL
 - D. Criminal Procedure Code
10. The first Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL) in India was established at:
 - A. Kolkata
 - B. Hyderabad
 - C. New Delhi
 - D. Chandigarh
11. Which organization controls Central Forensic Science Laboratories in India?
 - A. Ministry of Law
 - B. Ministry of Science & Technology
 - C. Ministry of Home Affairs
 - D. NITI Aayog
12. State Forensic Science Laboratories (SFSLs) function under the control of:
 - A. Central Government
 - B. State Home Department
 - C. Judiciary
 - D. Police Headquarters only
13. Which CFSL is specifically under CBI?
 - A. CFSL Hyderabad
 - B. CFSL Pune
 - C. CFSL Chandigarh
 - D. CFSL New Delhi
14. Which principle emphasizes individuality of evidence?
 - A. Law of Probability
 - B. Principle of Comparison
 - C. Principle of Individualization
 - D. Law of Multiplicity
15. Individualization in forensic science refers to:
 - A. Classifying evidence
 - B. Matching evidence to a group
 - C. Establishing uniqueness to a single source
 - D. Statistical estimation
16. Which principle states that unknown evidence must be compared with known samples?
 - A. Principle of Analysis
 - B. Principle of Comparison
 - C. Principle of Evaluation
 - D. Principle of Reconstruction

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17. Which principle deals with logical interpretation of forensic results?

- A. Principle of Probability
- B. Principle of Evaluation
- C. Principle of Analysis
- D. Principle of Transfer

18. Forensic science differs from pure science because it:

- A. Is experimental
- B. Is hypothetical
- C. Deals with legal admissibility
- D. Is theoretical

19. Which factor most affects the evidentiary value of forensic evidence?

- A. Type of crime
- B. Age of victim
- C. Chain of custody
- D. Media reporting

20. Ethics in forensic science primarily aim to ensure:

- A. Faster conviction
- B. Scientific advancement
- C. Objectivity and impartiality
- D. Police efficiency

21. A forensic expert must avoid bias because:

- A. Courts demand it
- B. Ethics require neutrality
- C. Police supervision exists
- D. Evidence is fragile

22. Which act is most unethical for a forensic expert?

- A. Re-examining evidence
- B. Giving opinion beyond expertise
- C. Delaying report
- D. Requesting more samples

23. Which of the following violates forensic ethics?

- A. Peer review
- B. Blind testing
- C. Fabrication of results
- D. Validation of methods

24. Forensic science mainly assists the court by:

- A. Proving guilt
- B. Proving innocence
- C. Providing scientific facts
- D. Replacing judicial reasoning

25. Which principle explains class characteristics vs individual characteristics?

- A. Principle of Probability
- B. Principle of Comparison
- C. Principle of Analysis
- D. Principle of Individualization

26. The development of forensic science in India was initially influenced by:

- A. American system
- B. British legal system
- C. German forensic model
- D. French policing system

27. Which forensic principle is violated if evidence is contaminated?

- A. Principle of Exchange
- B. Principle of Probability
- C. Principle of Analysis
- D. Principle of Ethics

28. Which branch is essential for crime reconstruction?

- A. Forensic Anthropology
- B. Forensic Psychology
- C. Forensic Physics
- D. Forensic Medicine

29. Forensic science is considered interdisciplinary because it integrates:

- A. Law and police
- B. Science and technology
- C. Multiple scientific disciplines
- D. Judiciary and medicine

30. Which of the following is NOT a basic principle of forensic science?

- A. Exchange
- B. Probability
- C. Punishment
- D. Comparison

31. Ethical breach in forensic science can lead to:

- A. Scientific error only
- B. Wrongful conviction or acquittal
- C. Laboratory delay
- D. Media trial

32. Which organization sets quality standards for forensic laboratories in India?

- A. ISO
- B. NABL
- C. CBI
- D. NHRC

33. Forensic science evidence is considered corroborative because it:

- A. Works alone
- B. Supports other evidence
- C. Replaces witnesses
- D. Is always conclusive

34. Which principle helps in crime scene reconstruction?

- A. Exchange
- B. Analysis
- C. Probability
- D. Comparison

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35. Which is the ultimate objective of forensic science?

- A. Crime prevention
- B. Criminal profiling
- C. Administration of justice
- D. Police assistance

36. A forensic expert is considered a:

- A. Prosecution witness
- B. Defense witness
- C. Court witness
- D. Neutral scientific witness

37. Which ethical value is MOST critical for a forensic scientist?

- A. Loyalty
- B. Confidentiality
- C. Objectivity
- D. Efficiency

38. Which stage is MOST vulnerable to ethical misconduct?

- A. Evidence collection
- B. Evidence analysis
- C. Interpretation of results
- D. Court presentation

39. Forensic science plays a role in civil cases primarily through:

- A. Fingerprints
- B. DNA profiling
- C. Document examination
- D. Ballistics

40. Which factor limits the scope of forensic science?

- A. Technology
- B. Legal admissibility
- C. Scientific principles
- D. Crime rate

41. Which forensic principle supports the idea of class evidence?

- A. Probability
- B. Comparison
- C. Individualization
- D. Reconstruction

42. Forensic science evidence becomes unreliable if:

- A. Analyst is experienced
- B. Chain of custody is broken
- C. Multiple tests are done
- D. Peer review is conducted

43. Which principle is MOST relevant while reporting forensic results?

- A. Principle of Exchange
- B. Principle of Ethics
- C. Principle of Probability
- D. Principle of Evaluation

44. Forensic science helps the judiciary mainly by:

- A. Speeding trials
- B. Providing scientific interpretation
- C. Reducing police workload
- D. Influencing judgment

45. Which forensic laboratory deals with high-profile national cases?

- A. SFSL
- B. District Lab
- C. CFSL
- D. Private Lab

46. Which of the following is an ethical obligation of a forensic expert?

- A. Support prosecution
- B. Support defense
- C. Report truth without bias
- D. Secure conviction

47. The credibility of forensic science depends MOST on:

- A. Technology
- B. Expertise
- C. Integrity of examiner
- D. Police cooperation

48. Which principle explains why no two objects are exactly identical?

- A. Exchange
- B. Individuality
- C. Probability
- D. Comparison

49. Forensic science is NOT meant to:

- A. Assist justice
- B. Interpret evidence
- C. Decide guilt
- D. Apply scientific methods

50. The most critical limitation of forensic science is:

- A. Cost
- B. Human interpretation
- C. Equipment
- D. Time



Answer Key

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

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