



CUET PG Forensic Science Practice Test 2 PDF

Topic -> PHYSICAL EVIDENCES (50 M.C.Q)

- Which statement most accurately reflects the philosophical limitation of physical evidence?
 - Physical evidence can always reconstruct events
 - Physical evidence is immune to bias
 - Physical evidence requires human interpretation
 - Physical evidence is self-explanatory
- According to Locard's Exchange Principle, the minimum condition required for transfer is:
 - Physical contact
 - Prolonged interaction
 - Mutual friction
 - Mechanical force
- Which factor MOST affects the persistence of trace evidence?
 - Nature of offender
 - Environmental exposure
 - Victim cooperation
 - Time of arrest
- A bullet recovered from a body without rifling marks is BEST classified as:
 - Individual evidence
 - Class evidence
 - Associative evidence
 - Circumstantial evidence
- Which of the following evidence types is most likely to remain Class Evidence and rarely, if ever, be individualized to a single source?
 - DNA
 - Fingerprints
 - Soil
 - Tool marks
- The evidentiary value of class evidence increases MOST when:
 - Quantity increases
 - Found in isolation
 - Combined with individual evidence
 - Properly photographed
- Which of the following is a secondary transfer example?
 - Blood on suspect's clothes from victim
 - Victim's hair on suspect's jacket
 - Victim's hair transferred from suspect to car seat
 - Glass on victim from broken window
- Which search method is MOST effective for locating small trace evidence in a defined indoor area?
 - Spiral
 - Strip
 - Grid
 - Zone
- Grid search method is essentially:
 - Two spiral searches
 - Two strip searches at right angles
 - Zone + strip method
 - Random + strip method
- Which situation makes spiral search method least suitable?
 - Open field
 - Single investigator
 - Indoor cluttered scene
 - Outdoor circular area
- The PRIMARY reason for maintaining chain of custody is to:
 - Prevent contamination
 - Preserve integrity and admissibility
 - Improve laboratory accuracy
 - Identify the offender
- A broken chain of custody MOST directly affects:
 - Weight of evidence
 - Relevance of evidence
 - Admissibility of evidence
 - Collection technique
- Which is NOT a physical evidence category?
 - Pattern evidence
 - Conditional evidence
 - Associative evidence
 - Testimonial evidence
- Conditional evidence is MOST useful for:
 - Linking suspect to victim
 - Reconstructing sequence of events
 - Establishing motive
 - Identifying weapon
- Which evidence BEST demonstrates individualization?
 - Blood group
 - Shoe size
 - DNA STR profile
 - Hair color
- Which statement about individual characteristics is TRUE?
 - They always conclusively identify a source
 - They are common to a group
 - They result from random processes
 - They are never questioned in court

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17. Which evidence loses value MOST rapidly if improperly handled?
- Firearms
 - Glass
 - Biological fluids
 - Tool impressions
18. The MOST critical first step at a crime scene involving physical evidence is:
- Evidence collection
 - Scene security
 - Photography
 - Sketching
19. Why is random search method discouraged?
- It is slow
 - It lacks systematic coverage
 - It requires many investigators
 - It damages evidence
20. Which factor does NOT influence evidentiary significance?
- Transfer
 - Persistence
 - Reproducibility
 - Investigator's experience
21. Class characteristics originate from:
- Manufacturing process
 - Post-crime handling
 - Environmental effects
 - Biological uniqueness
22. Which type of evidence can shift from Class to Individual characteristics based on specific physical damage or wear?
- Blood group
 - Fiber color
 - A shoe sole or tool surface (with unique wear/nicks)
 - Natural soil composition
23. Which best explains why physical evidence is considered "silent witness"?
- It speaks in court
 - It does not lie but can be misinterpreted
 - It replaces eyewitness
 - It is always objective
24. Failure to document evidence movement results in:
- Evidence contamination
 - Evidence loss
 - Legal challenge
 - Investigator suspension
25. Which search method is BEST for multi-room buildings?
- Spiral
 - Strip
 - Zone
 - Grid
26. Which characteristic is shared by BOTH class and individual evidence?
- Uniqueness
 - Probative value
 - Absolute certainty
 - Legal conclusiveness
27. Which evidence type MOST strongly supports reconstruction?
- Pattern evidence
 - Transfer evidence
 - Associative evidence
 - Trace evidence
28. Which is a limitation of physical evidence?
- It cannot be fabricated
 - It can be contaminated
 - It cannot be measured
 - It lacks probative value
29. The concept of continuity in chain of custody refers to:
- Evidence packaging
 - Unbroken documentation
 - Continuous testing
 - Continuous storage
30. Which evidence is MOST affected by environmental degradation?
- Firearms
 - Latent fingerprints
 - Glass fragments
 - Metal tools
31. Which principle explains indirect evidence transfer?
- Kirk's theory
 - Locard's principle
 - Edmond Locard's postulate
 - Exchange mechanism
32. Which error MOST commonly weakens physical evidence?
- Over-collection
 - Improper documentation
 - Excessive photography
 - Multiple packaging
33. The evidentiary value is MAXIMIZED when evidence is:
- Rare
 - Abundant
 - Contextually linked
 - Individually packaged
34. Which of the following is NOT influenced by scene search method?
- Evidence recovery rate
 - Investigator bias
 - Scene coverage
 - Missed evidence probability

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35. Which evidence requires controlled drying before packaging?
A. Firearms
B. Glass
C. Wet biological stains
D. Soil
36. Which statement about trace evidence is FALSE?
A. It follows exchange principle
B. It is always visible
C. It can be class or individual
D. It can persist
37. Which physical evidence MOST strongly links suspect-victim interaction?
A. Blood spatter
B. DNA under fingernails
C. Shoe prints
D. Weapon class match
38. Chain of custody begins:
A. At laboratory submission
B. At court presentation
C. At evidence discovery
D. At evidence analysis
39. Which evidence has BOTH class and individual features?
A. Tool marks
B. Blood group
C. Shoe size
D. Hair color
40. Which term refers to evidence that establishes association between people and places?
A. Trace evidence
B. Associative evidence
C. Conditional evidence
D. Pattern evidence
41. The probative value of physical evidence depends MOST on:
A. Quantity
B. Context
C. Investigator rank
D. Case publicity
42. Which evidence is MOST susceptible to secondary transfer?
A. Firearms
B. Fibers
C. Tool marks
D. Glass
43. Which search method ensures MAXIMUM coverage in large outdoor scenes?
A. Spiral
B. Strip/Line
C. Zone
D. Random
44. Which characteristic separates scientific evidence from testimonial evidence?
A. Objectivity
B. Permanence
C. Human interpretation
D. Legal acceptance
45. Which BEST defines individualization?
A. Group comparison
B. Statistical probability
C. Source attribution
D. Evidence association
46. Which is NOT a purpose of crime scene search?
A. Locate evidence
B. Reconstruct events
C. Identify suspect immediately
D. Preserve evidence
47. Which evidence category explains position and condition at scene?
A. Trace
B. Pattern
C. Conditional
D. Associative
48. Which factor MOST threatens evidence integrity?
A. Packaging material
B. Investigator handling
C. Court delays
D. Laboratory backlog
49. Which statement about class evidence is CORRECT?
A. It proves guilt alone
B. It narrows possibilities
C. It individualizes source
D. It is legally weak
50. Physical evidence becomes MOST powerful when:
A. It is abundant
B. It is rare
C. It corroborates other evidence
D. It stands alone



Answer Key

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

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