



## FORENSIC SCIENCE

Question Booklet Sl. No.

270054

Name & Signature of the Invigilator **PAPER – II** OMR Answer Sheet No. :

**CODE-27** Roll No. :

(in figures as in Hall Ticket)

Roll Number in words : .....

Time : 2 Hours]

No. of Printed Pages : 16

[Maximum Marks : 200

### Instructions for the Candidates

1. Write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of this page.
2. This paper consists of **one hundred (100)** multiple choice type of questions. **All** questions are compulsory.
3. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below :
  - (i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker seal and do not accept an open booklet.
  - (ii) Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
  - (iii) After this verification is over, the Test Booklet Number should be entered on the OMR Answer Sheet and the OMR Answer Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
4. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the oval as indicated below on the correct response against each item.
 

**Example:** (A) (B) (C) (D) where (B) is the correct response.
5. Your responses to the items are to be indicated on the OMR Answer Sheet under Paper – II only. If you mark your response at any place other than in the oval in the OMR Answer Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
6. Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
7. If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, such as change of response by scratching or using white fluid, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
8. You have to return the original OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You are however, allowed to carry original question booklet and duplicate copy of OMR Answer Sheet on conclusion of examination.
9. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
10. Use of any calculator or any electronic devices or log table etc., are prohibited.
11. There shall be no negative marking.

### પરીક્ષાર્થીઓ માટે સૂચનાઓ

1. આ પાનાની ટોચ પર દર્શાવેલી જગ્યામાં તમારો રોલ નંબર લખો.
2. આ પ્રશ્નપત્રમાં બહુવૈકલ્પિક ઉત્તરો ધરાવતા ૧૦૦ પ્રશ્નો આપેલા છે. બધા જ પ્રશ્નો ફરજિયાત છે.
3. પરીક્ષાની શરૂઆતમાં આપને પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા આપવામાં આવશે. પ્રથમ પાંચ (૫) મિનિટ દરમિયાન તમારે પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા ખોલી અને ફરજિયાતપદ્ધતિ નીચે મુજબ પરીક્ષણ કરવું :
  - (i) પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાનો વપરાશ કરવા માટે આ કવર પૃષ્ઠની ધાર પર આપેલ સીલ સ્ટીકર ફાડી નાખો. કોઈપણ સંજોગોમાં સીલ સ્ટીકર વગરની કે ખુલ્લી પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા સ્વીકારશો નહીં.
  - (ii) કવર પૃષ્ઠ પર છપાયેલ નિર્દેશાનુસાર પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાના પ્રશ્નો, પૃષ્ઠો અને સંખ્યાને બરાબર ચકાસી લો. ખામીયુક્ત પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા કે જેમાં પ્રશ્નો/ પૃષ્ઠો ઓછાં હોય, બે વાર છપાયા હોય, અનુક્રમમાં અથવા અન્ય કોઈ ફરક હોય અર્થાત કોઈપણ સંજોગોમાં ખામીયુક્ત પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા સ્વીકારશો નહીં. અને જો ખામીયુક્ત પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા મળી હોય તો નિરીક્ષક પાસેથી તુરંત જ બીજી સારી પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા મેળવી લેવી. આ માટે ઉમેદવારને પાંચ (૫) મિનિટનો સમયગાળો આપવામાં આવશે. પછીથી, પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા બદલવામાં આવશે નહીં કે કોઈ વધારાનો સમયગાળો આપવામાં આવશે નહીં.
  - (iii) આ ચકાસણી સમાપ્ત થાય પછી, પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાનો નંબર OMR જવાબ પત્રક પર લખવો અને OMR જવાબ પત્રકનો નંબર પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા પર લખવો.
4. પ્રત્યેક પ્રશ્ન માટે ચાર જવાબ વિકલ્પ (A), (B), (C) અને (D) આપવામાં આવેલ છે. તમારે સાચા જવાબના ઓવલ (oval)ને નીચે આપેલ ઉદાહરણ મુજબ પેનથી ભરીને સંપૂર્ણ કાળું કરવાનું રહેશે.
 

ઉદાહરણ : (A) (B) (C) (D) કે જ્યાં (B) સાચો જવાબ છે.
5. આ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાના પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ અલગથી આપવામાં આવેલ OMR જવાબ પત્રકમાં પેપર-IIલખેલ વિભાગમાં જ અંકિત કરવા. જો આપ OMR જવાબ પત્રકમાં આપેલ ઓવલ (oval)સિવાય અન્ય સ્થાને જવાબ અંકિત કરશો તો તે જવાબનું મૂલ્યાંકન કરવામાં આવશે નહીં.
6. કાચું કામ (Rough work) પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાના અંતિમ પૃષ્ઠ પર કરવું.
7. જો આપ OMR જવાબ પત્રક નિયત જગ્યા સિવાય અન્ય કોઈપણ સ્થાને, આપનું નામ, રોલ નંબર, ફોન નંબર અથવા એવું કોઈ ચિહ્નકે જેનાથી તમારી ઓળખ થઈ શકે, અંકિત કરશો અથવા અલભ ભાષાનો પ્રયોગ કરો, અથવા અન્ય કોઈ અનુચિત સાધનોનો ઉપયોગ કરો, જેમકે અંકિત કરી દીધેલ જવાબ ભૂંસી નાખવો કે સફેદ શાહીનો ઉપયોગ કરી બદલશો તો આપને પરીક્ષા માટે અયોગ્ય જાહેર કરવામાં આવશે.
8. પરીક્ષા સમય પૂરો થઈ ગયા બાદ ઓરીજનલ OMR જવાબ પત્રક જે તે નિરીક્ષકને ફરજિયાત સોંપી દેવું અને કોઈ પણ સંજોગોમાં તે પરીક્ષા બંદની બહાર લઈ જવું નહીં. પરીક્ષા પૂર્ણ થયા બાદ ઉમેદવાર ઓરીજનલ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા અને OMR જવાબ પત્રકની ડુપ્લિકેટ કોપી પોતાની સાથે લઈ જઈ શકે છે.
9. માત્ર કાળી / ભૂરી બોલ પોઈન્ટ પેન વાપરવી.
10. કેલક્યુલેટર, લોગ ટેબલ અને અન્ય ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક યંત્રોનો ઉપયોગ કરવાની મનાઈ છે.
11. ખોટા જવાબ માટે નકારાત્મક ગુણાંકન પ્રથા નથી.

SEAL



**DO NOT WRITE HERE**





## FORENSIC SCIENCE

### Paper - II

1. Ricochet of Bullet means  
(A) Penetration of Bullet (B) Deflection of Bullet  
(C) Unfired Bullet (D) Tandem Bullet
2. The function of primer is  
(A) To propel the bullet (B) To ignite the main charge  
(C) To provide the Lubrication (D) To save the corrosion
3. The Microscope that produced image due to emission of Secondary Electron  
(A) SEM (B) TEM  
(C) Compound microscope (D) Fluorescent microscope
4. P - 300 MERMER is related with  
(A) Brain finger printing (B) Electrocardiograph  
(C) Electro encephalograph (D) Voice examination
5. The part of Microscope that focuses the light on the object is  
(A) Iris Diaphragm (B) Coarse focus  
(C) Abbey Condensers (D) Body tube
6. Which of the following is NOT a part of optical system ?  
(A) Condenser (B) Fine adjustment  
(C) Illuminator (D) Ocular lance
7. Which of the following is NOT a part of Mechanical System ?  
(A) Coarse Adjustment (B) Objective lens  
(C) Body tube (D) Stage
8. The striation marks can be examined in  
(A) Comparison microscope (B) Compound microscope  
(C) Stereomicroscope (D) Phase contrast microscope



9. The  $\text{AgNO}_3$  method is related with  
(A) Finger print (B) Trace evidence (C) Foot print (D) None of these
10. Which of the following is used as primer charge ?  
(A) TNT (B) RDX (C) Styphnate (D) HMX
11. Which of the following is NOT a Rifled Weapon ?  
(A) Pistol (B) Shotgun (C) Machine gun (D) Revolver
12. Plethysmograph is related with  
(A) Narco analysis (B) Lie detection  
(C) Voice analysis (D) None of these
13. DNA is a  
(A) Enzyme (B) Polymer (C) Protein (D) Polypeptide
14. Which of the following channel in EPG is labeled with 6-FAM in GlobalFiler Multiplex STR Kit ?  
(A) Blue (B) Green (C) Yellow (D) Purple
15. Approx. DNA content in a sperm cell is  
(A) 0.03 ng (B) 0.003 ng (C) 0.3 ng (D) 3 ng
16. In PCIA DNA extraction method, which reagent is used to reduce the hydrophilic nature of DNA ?  
(A) Isoamyl Alcohol (B) Isopropyl Alcohol  
(C) Sodium Acetate (D) Ethanol
17. Which of the following is NOT required for DNA amplification ?  
(A) Primer (B) ddNTPs  
(C) dNTPs (D) Taq. Polymerase
18. DNA replication takes place in  
(A) S phase (B) Metaphase (C) Anaphase (D) Telophase
19. Which enzyme is known as molecular scissors?  
(A) Endonuclease (B) Ligase  
(C) Hydrogenase (D) Lipase



- 20.** What is the function of sigma unit of bacterial RNA polymerase?  
(A) Enables specific binding of RNA polymerase to gene promoters  
(B) Contains the catalytic activity of polymerase  
(C) Remains part of polymerase throughout the transcription  
(D) Recognizes transcription termination sites in the DNA
- 21.** Which of the following occurs at a Lac Operon when lactose levels are high and glucose levels are low ?  
(A) cAMP levels decrease, triggering binding of CAP to RNA polymerase  
(B) cAMP activates CAP which binds to the Lac promoter  
(C) cAMP activates CAP which binds to the Lac repressive protein  
(D) CAP binds to the ribosome to prevent translation
- 22.** The end product of purine metabolism is  
(A) Hypoxanthine (B) Xanthine  
(C) Uric Acid (D) Oxalo-acidic acid
- 23.** Which of the following is NOT a PCR enhancing additive ?  
(A) Triton X (B) Gp32 (C) BSA (D) Haemoglobin
- 24.** Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA does NOT use  
i. Restriction enzyme  
ii. PCR  
iii. DNA polymerase  
iv. Radio-labelled probe  
(A) (i) only (B) (i) and (ii)  
(C) (ii) and (iii) (D) (i) and (iv)
- 25.** When the expression of one gene is suppressed by the effect of a non-allelic gene, it is known as  
(A) Incomplete dominance (B) Pseudo dominance  
(C) Heterosis (D) Epistasis
- 26.** The tertiary structure of protein is maintained by  
(A) Hydrophobic bonds (B) Electrostatic bonds  
(C) Van der Waals Forces (D) All of the above



- 27.** The mechanism of intake of DNA Fragments from the surrounding medium by a cell is called as
- (A) Transformation (B) Transduction  
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) Conjugation
- 28.** The phenomena where multiple codons decode the same amino acid is called as
- (A) Ambiguity (B) Degeneracy  
(C) Universality (D) Missense effect
- 29.** Which molecular marker does NOT use amplification of DNA through PCR ?
- (A) RAPD (B) STS (C) VNTR (D) RFLP
- 30.** Which rule explains that a ratio of purines and pyrimidines bases should remain equal in DNA molecules ?
- (A) Watson and Crick's rule (B) Friedrich Miescher's rule  
(C) Duke and Davidson's rule (D) Chargaff's rule
- 31.** Operon system consists of
- (A) Operator and structural genes (B) Operator, regulator, repressor  
(C) Promoter (D) None of these
- 32.** Which of the following is a heat tolerable DNA polymerase ?
- (A) Pfu (B) Vent  
(C) Taq (D) All of the above
- 33.** Full form of DMORT is
- (A) Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team  
(B) Disaster Management Operational Response Team  
(C) Disaster Mortuary Operational Rapid Team  
(D) Disaster Management Operational Rapid Team
- 34.** Vacuum Metal Deposition utilises vacuum-coating technology for the evaporation of metals and the deposition of thin metal films. Thin layers of what metal is used for this process ?
- (A) Gold and Lead (B) Gold and Aluminum  
(C) Gold and Silver (D) Gold and Zinc



35. In order to accelerate the development of superglue treated prints, one of the following is commonly used ?
- (A) Portable heater (B) Hair dryer  
(C) Alcohol lamp (D) All of the above
36. The first Scientist who reported the use of DFO for the fluorescent detection of latent prints on paper ?
- (A) Pounds (B) German (C) Menzel (D) Herod
37. When fingerprinting the dead and rigor mortis (stiffening of the muscles) has set in and the fingers are tightly clenched, the fingers may be
- (A) forcible straightened by "breaking the rigor"  
(B) immersed in liquid detergent to gently "loosen the rigor"  
(C) immersed in alcohol to gently "loosen the rigor"  
(D) None of the above
38. Prints deposited when the friction ridges are wet, usually with water or a fluid other than sweat, are commonly referred to as wet prints. The friction ridges tend to appear as a series of \_\_\_\_\_ before and after development.
- (A) rounded units (B) solid lines  
(C) diffused, runny dots (D) broken lines
39. Hale's islands and branchings refer to major 2<sup>nd</sup> level ridge path deviations found on the friction ridges known as
- (A) ending ridges and bifurcations (B) ending ridges and islands  
(C) islands and bifurcations (D) dots and bifurcations
40. Thermoplastic powders must be applied to a surface with
- (A) An atomizer (B) A brush  
(C) Cotton wads (D) A magnetic wand
41. To take fingerprints in Mummified Dead Bodies, to rehydrate the skin which solution is used ?
- (A) Sodium hydroxide (B) Potassium hydroxide  
(C) Sodium carbonate (D) All of the above
42. NCR acronym in context of examination of document stands for ?
- (A) No carbon required (B) No cursive required  
(C) No copying required (D) No copy required



- 43.** Grabber marks may be found in which of the following ?  
(A) Typewritten document                      (B) Photocopied document  
(C) Carbon copied document                  (D) Printed document
- 44.** It refers to the widening of the ink strokes due to the added pressure of the more obvious increase in the width of the strokes  
(A) Shading    (B) Retouching or patching  
(C) Script    (D) Tremors
- 45.** One of the following terms refers to, "the forger has trouble matching the paper, ink or writing materials to the exact date it was supposed to have been written."  
In other words, something is wrong in the time and place.  
(A) Collected standard                      (B) Obliteration  
(C) Anachronism                                  (D) Alteration
- 46.** Which of the following is a primary goal of forensic medicine ?  
(A) Diagnosis and treatment of diseases  
(B) Determining the cause of death  
(C) Preventing crimes  
(D) Providing medical care to victims
- 47.** In forensic medicine, what does the term "PMI" stands for ?  
(A) Post-Mortem Interval                      (B) Personal Medical Identification  
(C) Pathological Mortality Index              (D) Post-Mortem Inspection
- 48.** Which post-mortem examination involves the dissection of a body to determine the cause of death and to gather evidence for legal proceedings ?  
(A) Clinical autopsy  
(B) Virtual autopsy  
(C) Forensic autopsy/ medico legal autopsy  
(D) Histological autopsy
- 49.** Rigor mortis is a post-mortem phenomenon that occurs due to  
(A) Cooling of the body after death  
(B) Accumulation of blood in dependent body parts  
(C) Post-mortem muscle contractions  
(D) Stiffening of muscles after death





- 50.** The study of insects in a forensic context to estimate the post-mortem interval is known as
- (A) Forensic botany (B) Forensic entomology  
(C) Forensic toxicology (D) Forensic odontology
- 51.** Which of the following is NOT a common method of determining the age of skeletal remains in forensic anthropology ?
- (A) Dental records (B) Radiocarbon dating  
(C) Epiphyseal fusion (D) DNA analysis
- 52.** The examination of firearms and ammunition in a forensic investigation is known as
- (A) Ballistics (B) Toxicology (C) Serology (D) Odontology
- 53.** Which of the following is an example of a Livor mortis pattern that can help determine the position of a body at the time of death ?
- (A) Uniform lividity (B) Antemortem lividity  
(C) Post-mortem hypostasis (D) Gravitational lividity
- 54.** The preservation of physical evidence collected from a crime scene is essential to maintain its integrity. What is the recommended method for preserving biological evidence, such as blood or hair ?
- (A) Placing it in a plastic bag (B) Storing it in direct sunlight  
(C) Air-drying the evidence (D) Keeping it in a paper bag
- 55.** Forensic DNA analysis typically focuses on which type of DNA sequence to establish individual identity ?
- (A) Mitochondrial DNA (B) Ribosomal DNA  
(C) Introns (D) Exons
- 56.** Which of the following is a method used to estimate the time of death by examining the stages of decomposition in a body ?
- (A) Algor mortis (B) Rigor mortis  
(C) Livor mortis (D) Tache noire
- 57.** Forensic odontology primarily involves the examination of
- (A) Insects (B) Bloodstains  
(C) Teeth (D) Hair



- 58.** The science that deals with the identification of an individual based on their unique dental records is known as
- (A) Odontology (B) Entomology  
(C) Serology (D) Botany
- 59.** What is the primary purpose of a rape kit in forensic medicine ?
- (A) Collecting and preserving physical evidence from a crime scene  
(B) Storing blood and tissue samples for DNA analysis  
(C) Conducting toxicological tests  
(D) Identifying the cause of death in a homicide case
- 60.** What term is used to describe the process of identifying the deceased by comparing their post-mortem features with antemortem records, such as photographs and dental records ?
- (A) Autopsy (B) Algor mortis  
(C) Post-mortem reconstruction (D) Rigor mortis
- 61.** In forensic toxicology, which of the following is NOT typically tested for when investigating cases involving drug overdose or poisoning ?
- (A) Alcohol (B) Heavy metals  
(C) Antibiotics (D) Enzymes
- 62.** The process of identifying an individual by analyzing the unique patterns of friction ridges on their fingertips and palms is known as
- (A) DNA profiling (B) Entomology  
(C) Serology (D) Fingerprint analysis
- 63.** What is the term for the study of handwriting and document analysis in forensic investigations ?
- (A) Graphology (B) Handwriting profiling  
(C) Documentology (D) Questioned document examination
- 64.** In forensic medicine, what is the primary purpose of serological testing ?
- (A) Determining the time of death  
(B) Identifying drugs in the bloodstream  
(C) Analyzing body fluids for the presence of antigens and antibodies  
(D) Examining trace evidence such as hair and fibers



65. When assessing a gunshot wound, what is the name for the small circular or oval abrasion around the entrance wound, caused by the bullet brushing against the skin ?
- (A) Powder tattoo (B) Gutter wound  
(C) Stellate wound (D) Exit wound
66. Forensic toxicology primarily deals with the analysis of
- (A) Gunshot wounds  
(B) Bloodstains  
(C) Poisons and chemicals in biological specimens  
(D) Fingerprint patterns
67. Which of the following is an example of a common post-mortem specimen used in toxicology analysis ?
- (A) Hair (B) Saliva (C) Urine (D) Dental records
68. Toxicology testing is often performed in cases involving
- (A) Autopsy of a gunshot victim  
(B) Identification of victims through dental records  
(C) Suspicious fires and explosions  
(D) Suspected drug overdoses
69. The main objective of post-mortem toxicology is to
- (A) Determine the time of death  
(B) Identify the type of firearm used  
(C) Detect the presence of drugs or poisons in the body of the victim  
(D) Establish the cause of death through skeletal analysis
70. In toxicology, the abbreviation "BAC" stands for
- (A) Blood Alcohol Content (B) Body Assessment Concentration  
(C) Brain Analysis Criteria (D) Base Acidity Count
71. For given muzzle-velocity of a bullet, the range  $X$  (ft.), ballistic coefficient, the time of flight  $T$  in seconds, for range  $X$  calculated by using Ingalls' Ballistic Tables, then the maximum height  $H$ , of trajectory for range ' $X$ ' is given by which of the following relations ?
- (A)  $H$  in feet =  $T^2$  (B)  $H$  in feet =  $(2T)^2$   
(C)  $H$  in feet =  $12T^2$  (D)  $H$  in feet =  $20T^2$



72. Let  $S$  = rate of spin imparted to the bullet by the rifling when the bullet leaves the muzzle,  $u$  = muzzle velocity of bullet,  $d$  = pitch of rifling; 'S', 'u' and 'd' are connected by which of the following relations ?
- (A)  $S=d/u$  (B)  $S = u/d$   
(C)  $S=dxu$  (D)  $S = u^2/d$
73. A high velocity cartridge has been designated as 7.62×51 mm cartridge. In relation to this cartridge, which of the following statements is correct ?
- (A) First number is crosssectional diameter of cylindrical portion of bullet and the second number is the length of chamber of the firearm from which it is fired  
(B) First number is the caliber of the firearm from which it is fired and the second number is the length of the cartridge  
(C) Second number is the caliber of the firearm from which it is fired and the first number is the length of the cartridge case  
(D) First number is the crosssectional diameter of cylindrical portion of the bullet whereas the second number represents the length of the cartridge
74. Which of the following is the major factor affecting the rate of burning of propellants is
- (A) Pressure of propellant gases under which burning takes place  
(B) Whether the primer is Boxer or Berdan  
(C) Shape of base of bullet  
(D) Shape of nose of bullet
75. The shape of propellant grains is maintained during its burning or the law of burning of propellant grain by
- (A) Resal (B) Chugh (C) Jones (D) Piobert
76. Which of the following gives the variation in bullet velocity with bullet travel along the bore ?
- (A) Velocity of bullet rises, reaches a maximum value and then falls to muzzle velocity  
(B) Velocity of bullet continues to rise at a constant rate  
(C) Initially the rate of rise of velocity is fast and then, after some travel, it slows down  
(D) Initially the rate of rise of velocity is slow and then, after some travel, it becomes fast




77. The phenomena of sheared primer causes which of the following marks ?  
(A) Firing pin marks (B) Breech face marks  
(C) Ejector marks (D) Chamber marks
78. In wound ballistic studies, the retardation of bullet with angle of yaw, say 'a' degrees, follows which of the following relations ?  
(A)  $1+(a^2)/169$  (B)  $(1+a^4)/169$   
(C)  $1+(a/169)$  (D)  $1+(a^3)/169$
79. In which city of India, the first Central Forensic Science laboratory of MHA, Government of India was established ?  
(A) Chandigarh (B) Hyderabad (C) Calcutta (D) New Delhi
80. Hardest tissue in human body is  
(A) Tooth (B) Femur (C) Skull (D) Mandible
81. Transitional phase in hair growth cycle is  
(A) Anagen (B) Catagen (C) Telogen (D) Phylogeny
82. Scale pattern on hair helps to  
(A) Differentiate male and female hairs  
(B) Differentiate human and animal hairs  
(C) Indicates site of hair  
(D) Differentiate pubic hair from body hair
83. Study of pollen grains is called as  
(A) Palynology (B) Dendrology (C) Anthology (D) Agrostology
84. Microscopic examination of cotton fibers reveal  
(A) Spirally twisted ribbon like feature  
(B) A smooth, cylindrical, hollow, thin walled fibres  
(C) Net like thickenings  
(D) Distinct length wise striations
85. On the basis of diatoms which is the best suited for diagnosis of ante-mortem drowning  
(A) Vitreous humor (B) Lung content  
(C) Stomach content (D) Femur



- 86.** Wildlife Protection Act in India came into force in the year
- (A) 1962 (B) 1972  
(C) 1975 (D) 1977
- 87.** Which of the following is True about striae present in the interior surface of barrel of a firearm ?
- (A) These are never present  
(B) These are class characteristics  
(C) These striae never change as the firearm is fired repeatedly  
(D) These get initially produced by the tools used for boring of barrel and for cutting of rifling
- 88.** Acidified aqueous solution of which of the following is generally used to restore erased punched identification marks on firearms ?
- (A) Sodium chloride (B) Barium chloride  
(C) Cupric chloride (D) Ferric chloride
- 89.** The most important tool available for the firearms examiner in linking of fired bullets and fired cartridge cases with the suspected firearm is
- (A) Polarising Light microscope  
(B) Mylar film and a high voltage electrode  
(C) Comparison microscope  
(D) Digital video comparator
- 90.** Which of these are individual characteristic marks on fired bullets ?
- (A) Chamber marks (B) Striation marks  
(C) Extractor marks (D) Ejector marks
- 91.** The velocity with which a bullet travels inside a target is called
- (A) Penetrating velocity (B) Striking velocity  
(C) Cavitation velocity (D) Terminal velocity
- 92.** Which of the following is the major factor affecting the trajectory of a projectile in air ?
- (A) Magnus force (B) Poisson effect  
(C) Coriolis effect (D) Air-resistance



- 93.** On which of the following bullets, the effect of air resistance is least ?  
(A) Round-nose bullet (B) Flat-nose bullet  
(C) Flat- base hollow-point bullet (D) Boat-tailed bullet
- 94.** Which of the following technique is used to prevent altering of data on suspected drives ?  
(A) Encryption (B) Write blocking  
(C) Imaging (D) Cloning
- 95.** To verify the integrity of the original Hard Disk, we use  
(A) Password (B) Hash value  
(C) Cryptography (D) Block chain
- 96.** What is the full form of NIC used in computers ?  
(A) National Informatics Centre (B) Network Interface Card  
(C) Neural Intelligence Card (D) Network Information Centre
- 97.** "Laser discs and compact discs" are classified as  
(A) Fixed head discs (B) Optical discs  
(C) Bubbled discs (D) Blocked discs
- 98.** The fibres of a writing paper do NOT contain  
(A) Chemical and Mechanical wood pulp  
(B) Bagasse / Esparto  
(C) Cotton  
(D) Nylon fibre
- 99.** The quality of a paper also depends upon  
(A) Treatment by sodium carbonate  
(B) Fillers, binders, whitener and brighteners  
(C) Security features  
(D) Storage conditions
- 100.** A charred document becomes completely black at a temperature of  
(A) 90 degree Celsius (B) 280 degree Celsius  
(C) 350 degree Celsius (D) 400 degree Celsius
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**Space for Rough Work**

**SEAL**

