	F	ACT and FACT Plus Ex	am 20 March 2022
Fx	am Name	FACT and FACT Plus Exam 20 March 20	
	st Date	20/03/2022	
	st Time :	9:00 AM - 11:00 AM	
	bject	Forensic Chemical Sciences FACT Plus	
		en color with a tick icon is the correct answer.	
Sectio	n : Aptitude in	Forensic Sciences	
		times each value appears is called the value's	
Ans	<ul><li>1. Frequer</li><li>X 2. Range</li></ul>	ncy	
	X 3. Standar	d Deviation	
	X 4. Mode		
			Question ID : 310578885
		iter science means	
Ans		nput Output System	
	🛹 2. Basic Ir	nput Output System	
	🗙 3. Board Ir	nput Output System	
	🗙 4. Binary I	nput Output System	
			Question ID : 310578877
Q.3	Identification s	system based on Anthropometry is known as	
Ans	🗙 1. Crimina	listics	
	🗙 2. Diatomo	blogy	
	🛷 3. Bertillor	nage	
	🗙 4. Edgeos	сору	
			Question ID : <b>310578860</b>
Q.4	Proportion turi	ns percentage when multiplied by	
Ans	🗙 1. 1/10		
	🗙 2. 1/100		
	🖋 3. 100		
	<b>X</b> 4. 10		
			Question ID : 310578882

<ul> <li>2. Extinction coefficient of the sample</li> <li>3. Colour of the solution</li> <li>4. Solution concentration</li> </ul> Question ID : 310578875 Q.8 Select correct word Ans 1. Dessiccator <ul> <li>2. Desiccator</li> <li>3. Desiccator</li> <li>4. Dessiccator</li> <li>Question ID : 310578845</li> </ul> Q.9 Ramesh while going to his drives 4 km in South, then moves to left again drives 3 km. how far he is from his starting point Ans 1.14 <ul> <li>2.5</li> </ul>	Q.5		
<ul> <li>♀ 2. School</li> <li>&gt; 3. Palace</li> <li>▲ 1. House</li> <li>Question ID : 310578846</li> </ul> Question ID : 310578846 Question ID : 310578846 Question ID : 310578850 Question ID : 310578875 Question ID : 310578875 Qas Select correct word Ans ★ 1. Dessiccator <ul> <li>◇ 2. Desiccator</li> <li>◇ 3. Desicator</li> <li>◇ 4. Dessiccator</li> <li>◇ 1. Dessiccator</li> <li>◇ 3. Desiccator</li> <li>◇ 1. Dessiccator</li> <li>◇ 1. Dessiccator</li> <li>◇ 1. Dessiccator</li> <li>◇ 2. Desiccator</li> <li>◇ 3. Desiccator</li> <li>◇ 1. 4</li> <li>◇ 2. 5</li> </ul>	-		
X 3. Palace         X 4. House         Question ID : 310578846         Question ID : 310578846         Question ID : 310578846         Question ID : 310578846         Question ID : 310578850         Question ID : 310578875         Question ID : 310578875         Question ID : 310578875         Question ID : 310578845			
✓ 4. House         Question ID : 310578846         Question ID : 310578846         Question ID : 310578846         ✓ 1.J         ✓ 2.K         ✓ 3.1         ✓ 4.1         Question ID : 310578850			
Question ID : 310578846         Q.6       Pick the odd one out         Ans       X 1. J         X 2. K       X 3. L         X 4. 1       Question ID : 310578850         Q.7       According to the Beer-lambert Law, on which of the following does absorbance not depend         Ans       X 1. Distance that the light has travelled through the sample         X 2. Extinction coefficient of the sample       X 2. Extinction coefficient of the sample         X 3. Colour of the solution       Question ID : 310578875         Q.8       Select correct word         Ans       X 1. Dessiccator         X 1. Dessiccator       Question ID : 310578845         Q.9       Ramesh while going to his drives 4 km in South, then moves to left again drives 3 km. how for he is from his starting point         Ans       X 1.4         X 2. 5       X 1.4			
Q.6       Pick the odd one out         Ans       × 1. J         ✓ 2. K       ✓ 3. L         ✓ 4.1       Question ID : 310578850         Q.7       According to the Beer-lambert Law, on which of the following does absorbance not depend         Ans       × 1. Distance that the light has travelled through the sample         × 2. Extinction coefficient of the sample         ✓ 3. Colour of the solution         × 4. Solution concentration         Question ID : 310578875         Q.8         Select correct word         Ans         × 1. Dessiccator         × 2. Desiccator         × 3. Desicator         ✓ 4. Dessiccator         Question ID : 310578845		X 4. House	
Q.6       Pick the odd one out         Ans       × 1. J         ✓ 2. K       ✓ 3. L         ✓ 4.1       Question ID : 310578850         Q.7       According to the Beer-lambert Law, on which of the following does absorbance not depend         Ans       × 1. Distance that the light has travelled through the sample         × 2. Extinction coefficient of the sample         ✓ 3. Colour of the solution         × 4. Solution concentration         Question ID : 310578875         Q.8         Select correct word         Ans         × 1. Dessiccator         × 2. Desiccator         × 3. Desicator         ✓ 4. Dessiccator         Question ID : 310578845			Question ID : 310578846
Ans X 1. J X 2. K X 3. L 4. 1 Question ID : 310578850 Q.7 According to the Beer-Jambert Law, on which of the following does absorbance not depend Ans X 1. Distance that the light has travelled through the sample 2. Extinction coefficient of the sample 3. Colour of the solution X 4. Solution concentration Question ID : 310578875 Q.8 Select correct word Ans X 1. Dessiccator 2. Desiccator 3. Desiccator 4. Dessiccator 4. Dessiccator			
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<ul> <li>X 3. L</li> <li>✓ 4. I</li> <li>Question ID : 310578850</li> <li>Q.7 According to the Beer-Jambert Law, on which of the following does absorbance not depend</li> <li>Ans</li> <li>X 1. Distance that the light has travelled through the sample</li> <li>✓ 2. Extinction coefficient of the sample</li> <li>✓ 3. Colour of the solution</li> <li>X 4. Solution concentration</li> <li>Question ID : 310578875</li> </ul> Q.8 Select correct word Ans <ul> <li>X 1. Dessiccator</li> <li>✓ 2. Desiccator</li> <li>✓ 3. Desiccator</li> <li>✓ 4. Dessiccator</li> <li>✓ 4. Dessiccator</li> <li>✓ 2. Desiccator</li> <li>✓ 3. Desiccator</li> <li>✓ 4. Dessiccator</li> <li>✓ 2. Desiccator</li> <li>✓ 3. Desiccator</li> <li>✓ 4. Dessiccator</li> <li>✓ 2. 5</li> </ul>	Ans		
<ul> <li>✓ 4.1</li> <li>Question ID : 310578850</li> <li>Q.7 According to the Beer-Jambert Law, on which of the following does absorbance not depend</li> <li>Ans X 1. Distance that the light has travelled through the sample</li> <li>✓ 2. Extinction coefficient of the sample</li> <li>✓ 3. Colour of the solution</li> <li>✓ 4. Solution concentration</li> <li>Question ID : 310578875</li> <li>Q.8 Select correct word</li> <li>Ans X 1. Dessiccator</li> <li>✓ 2. Desiccator</li> <li>✓ 3. Desiccator</li> <li>✓ 4. Dessiccator</li> <li>Question ID : 310578845</li> </ul>			
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Q.7 According to the Beer-lambert Law, on which of the following does absorbance not depend         Ans       X 1. Distance that the light has travelled through the sample         X 2. Extinction coefficient of the sample         X 3. Colour of the solution         X 4. Solution concentration         Question ID : 310578875         Q.8 Select correct word         Ans       X 1. Dessiccator         X 3. Desiccator         X 4. Dessiccator         Question ID : 310578845		✓ 4.1	
Q.7 According to the Beer-lambert Law, on which of the following does absorbance not depend         Ans       X 1. Distance that the light has travelled through the sample         X 2. Extinction coefficient of the sample         X 3. Colour of the solution         X 4. Solution concentration         Question ID : 310578875         Q.8 Select correct word         Ans       X 1. Dessiccator         X 3. Desiccator         X 4. Dessiccator         Question ID : 310578845			Question ID : 310578850
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Question ID : 310578875 Q.8 Select correct word Ans X 1. Dessicator 2. Desicator 3. Desicator 4. Dessicator Question ID : 310578845 Question ID : 310578845 Question ID : 310578845			
<ul> <li>Q.8 Select correct word</li> <li>Ans X 1. Dessiccator</li> <li>✓ 2. Desiccator</li> <li>X 3. Desicator</li> <li>X 4. Dessicator</li> <li>Question ID : 310578845</li> </ul> Q.9 Ramesh while going to his drives 4 km in South, then moves to left again drives 3 km. how far he is from his starting point Ans X 1.4 <ul> <li>✓ 2.5</li> </ul>		X 4. Solution concentration	
<ul> <li>Q.8 Select correct word</li> <li>Ans X 1. Dessiccator</li> <li>✓ 2. Desiccator</li> <li>X 3. Desicator</li> <li>X 4. Dessicator</li> <li>Question ID : 310578845</li> </ul> Q.9 Ramesh while going to his drives 4 km in South, then moves to left again drives 3 km. how far he is from his starting point Ans X 1.4 <ul> <li>✓ 2.5</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Ans X 1. Dessiccator</li> <li>2. Desiccator</li> <li>X 3. Desicator</li> <li>X 4. Dessicator</li> <li>Question ID : 310578845</li> </ul> Q.9 Ramesh while going to his drives 4 km in South, then moves to left again drives 3 km. how far he is from his starting point Ans X 1.4 <ul> <li>2.5</li> </ul>			Question ID : 310578875
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<ul> <li>3. Desicator</li> <li>4. Dessicator</li> <li>Question ID : 310578845</li> </ul> Q.9 Ramesh while going to his drives 4 km in South, then moves to left again drives 3 km. how far he is from his starting point Ans X 1.4 <ul> <li>2.5</li> </ul>	Ans		
<ul> <li>A. Dessicator</li> <li>Question ID : 310578845</li> <li>Q.9 Ramesh while going to his drives 4 km in South, then moves to left again drives 3 km. how far he is from his starting point</li> <li>Ans X 1.4</li> <li>2.5</li> </ul>		✓ 2. Desiccator	
Q.9 Ramesh while going to his drives 4 km in South, then moves to left again drives 3 km. how far he is from his starting point Ans X 1.4 2.5		X 3. Desicator	
<ul> <li>Q.9 Ramesh while going to his drives 4 km in South, then moves to left again drives 3 km. how far he is from his starting point</li> <li>Ans  1.4</li> <li>2.5</li> </ul>		X 4. Dessicator	
<ul> <li>Q.9 Ramesh while going to his drives 4 km in South, then moves to left again drives 3 km. how far he is from his starting point</li> <li>Ans  1.4</li> <li>2.5</li> </ul>			
how far he is from his starting point Ans X 1.4 2.5			Question ID : 310578845
Ans ★ 1.4			
✓ 2.5	Q.9	Ramesh while going to his drives 4 km in South, then moves to left	again drives 3 km.
		how far he is from his starting point	again drives 3 km.
		how far he is from his starting point X 1.4	again drives 3 km.
	Q.9 Ans	how far he is from his starting point 1.4 2.5	again drives 3 km.
		how far he is from his starting point 1.4 2.5 3.6	again drives 3 km.
▲ 4.3		how far he is from his starting point 1.4 2.5	again drives 3 km.
A. 3 Question ID : 310578847		how far he is from his starting point 1.4 2.5 3.6	
▲ 4.3		how far he is from his starting point 1.4 2.5 3.6	again drives 3 km.
▲ 4.3		how far he is from his starting point 1.4 2.5 3.6	again drives 3 km.

	What is the full form of PDF file			
Ans				
	X 2. Published Document Format			
	✓ 3. Portable Document Format			
	X 4. Public Document Format			
		Question ID : 310578876		
Q.11	NCRB stands for			
Ans	✗ 1. News Crime Records Bureau			
	🗙 2. New Criminal Records Bureau			
	3. National Crime Records Bureau			
	X 4. National Criminal Records Bureau			
		Question ID : 310578867		
	Find the missing term: 6, 23, 40, ??, 74			
Ans	<b>X</b> 1. 17			
	<b>X</b> 2. 67			
	✓ 3. 57			
	<b>X</b> 4. 47			
		Question ID : 310578848		
Q 13	ILAC operates in accordance with			
Ans	✗ 1. ISO/IEC 17014			
	X 2. ISO/IEC 17013			
	✓ 3. ISO/IEC 17011			
	4. ISO/IEC 17012			
		Question ID : 310578865		
Q.14	Who are the beneficiaries of OROP scheme			
Ans	1. Armed forces Veterans			
	🗙 2. Bureaucrats			
	🗙 3. Teachers			
	🗙 4. Sportspersons			
		Question ID : <b>310578843</b>		
		Question ID . 310376643		
Q.15	AFIS stands for			
Ans	igmes 1. Algorithm Fingerprint Identification System			
	2. Automated Fingerprint Identification System			
	🗙 3. Automatic Fingerprint Identification System			
	X 4. Actual Fingerprint Identification System			
	X 4. Actual Fingerprint Identification System	Question ID : 310578873		

A	Who was the first Indian women Golfer to qualify fo	or Tokyo Olympic 2020			
Ans	*				
	X 2. Pooja Rani				
	🗙 3. Sonam Malik				
	🗙 4. P.V. Sindhu				
		Question ID : 310578842			
Q.17	The person Stas in Stas-Otto methods is				
Ans	✔ 1. Jean Servais Stas				
	🗙 2. Mathew Servais Stas				
	🗙 3. Mike Servais Stas				
	🗙 4. Benzamine Servais Stas				
		Question ID : <b>310578852</b>			
0.49	The meet repeated value in a data act is called				
Q.18 Ans	The most repeated value in a data set is called $\chi$ 1. Mean				
	X 2. Median				
	✓ 3. Mode				
	<ul><li>✓ 4. Range</li></ul>				
	A 4. Range				
Q.19 Ans	Forensic expert during crime scene visit should not X 1. Ethical	Question ID : 310578883			
	<ul><li>✓ 1. Ethical</li><li>✓ 2. Babbling</li></ul>				
	<ul> <li>1. Ethical</li> <li>2. Babbling</li> <li>3. Skilled</li> </ul>	t be			
	<ul> <li>1. Ethical</li> <li>2. Babbling</li> <li>3. Skilled</li> </ul>				
Ans	<ul> <li>1. Ethical</li> <li>2. Babbling</li> <li>3. Skilled</li> <li>4. Confidential</li> </ul>	t be Question ID : 310578890			
Ans	<ul> <li>1. Ethical</li> <li>2. Babbling</li> <li>3. Skilled</li> <li>4. Confidential</li> </ul> Which scope of accreditation of NABL is not applic. Laboratories	t be Question ID : 310578890			
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Ans Q.20	<ul> <li>1. Ethical</li> <li>2. Babbling</li> <li>3. Skilled</li> <li>4. Confidential</li> </ul> Which scope of accreditation of NABL is not applic. Laboratories	t be Question ID : 310578890			
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Ans Q.20	<ul> <li>1. Ethical</li> <li>2. Babbling</li> <li>3. Skilled</li> <li>4. Confidential</li> </ul> Which scope of accreditation of NABL is not applic Laboratories <ul> <li>1. Toxicology</li> <li>2. Chemistry</li> <li>3. Medicine</li> </ul>	t be Question ID : 310578890 Cable in the Forensic Science			
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Ans Q.20 Ans	<ul> <li>1. Ethical</li> <li>2. Babbling</li> <li>3. Skilled</li> <li>4. Confidential</li> </ul> Which scope of accreditation of NABL is not applic Laboratories <ul> <li>1. Toxicology</li> <li>2. Chemistry</li> <li>3. Medicine</li> </ul>	t be Question ID : 310578890 Cable in the Forensic Science Question ID : 310578862			
Ans Q.20 Ans	<ul> <li>1. Ethical</li> <li>2. Babbling</li> <li>3. Skilled</li> <li>4. Confidential</li> </ul> Which scope of accreditation of NABL is not applic. Laboratories <ul> <li>1. Toxicology</li> <li>2. Chemistry</li> <li>3. Medicine</li> <li>4. Biology</li> </ul> Who is known as father of Questioned Document Examples	t be Question ID : 310578890 Rable in the Forensic Science Question ID : 310578862			
Ans Q.20 Ans Q.21	<ul> <li>1. Ethical</li> <li>2. Babbling</li> <li>3. Skilled</li> <li>4. Confidential</li> </ul> Which scope of accreditation of NABL is not applic Laboratories <ul> <li>1. Toxicology</li> <li>2. Chemistry</li> <li>3. Medicine</li> <li>4. Biology</li> </ul> Who is known as father of Questioned Document Examples of the second s	t be Question ID : 310578890 Rable in the Forensic Science Question ID : 310578862			
Ans Q.20 Ans Q.21	<ul> <li>1. Ethical</li> <li>2. Babbling</li> <li>3. Skilled</li> <li>4. Confidential</li> </ul> Which scope of accreditation of NABL is not applic Laboratories <ul> <li>1. Toxicology</li> <li>2. Chemistry</li> <li>3. Medicine</li> <li>4. Biology</li> </ul> Who is known as father of Questioned Document E <ul> <li>1. Alec s. Osborn</li> </ul>	t be Question ID : 310578890 Rable in the Forensic Science Question ID : 310578862			
Ans Q.20 Ans Q.21	<ul> <li>1. Ethical</li> <li>2. Babbling</li> <li>3. Skilled</li> <li>4. Confidential</li> </ul> Which scope of accreditation of NABL is not applic Laboratories <ul> <li>1. Toxicology</li> <li>2. Chemistry</li> <li>3. Medicine</li> <li>4. Biology</li> </ul> Who is known as father of Questioned Document E <ul> <li>1. Alec s. Osborn</li> <li>2. Arthur S. Osborn</li> <li>3. Albert S. Osborn</li> </ul>	t be Question ID : 310578890 Rable in the Forensic Science Question ID : 310578862			
Ans Q.20 Ans Q.21	<ul> <li>1. Ethical</li> <li>2. Babbling</li> <li>3. Skilled</li> <li>4. Confidential</li> </ul> Which scope of accreditation of NABL is not applic Laboratories <ul> <li>1. Toxicology</li> <li>2. Chemistry</li> <li>3. Medicine</li> <li>4. Biology</li> </ul> Who is known as father of Questioned Document E <ul> <li>1. Alec s. Osborn</li> <li>2. Arthur S. Osborn</li> </ul>	t be Question ID : 310578890 Rable in the Forensic Science Question ID : 310578862			

	Medullary index in animal hair is	
Ans	X 1. None of these	
	✓ 2. More than 0.3	
	X 3. Exactly 0.3	
	X 4. Less than 0.3	
		Question ID : 310578878
	When in UN day celebrated	
Ans	X 1. October 21	
	X 2. June 24	
	🗙 3. June 21	
	✓ 4. October 24	
		Question ID : 310578861
Q.24	Forensic photography of bite marks should be done using	
Ans	X 1. CBI scale	
	X 2. FSL scale	
	🗙 3. FBI scale	
	✓ 4. ABFO scale	
		Question ID : 310578880
Q.25	Section 45 in the Indian Evidence Act 1872 defines	
Ans	X 1. Opinions of eye witness	
	X 2. Opinions of Judge	
	X 3. Opinions of Police Personal	
	✓ 4. Opinions of expert	
		Question ID : <b>310578889</b>
Q.26	What is the " Fear of Darkness" called	
Ans	🗙 1. Arachnop	
	✔ 2. Nyctophobia	
	🗙 3. Ophidiophobia	
	🗙 4. Ablutophobia	
		Question ID : 310578864
Q.27	4R rule of glass fracture relates to	
Ans	X 1. Hackle Mark	
	✓ 2. Radial fracture	
	X 3. Concentric fracture	
	X 4. Rib mark	
		Question ID : <b>310578858</b>

	CFSL Delhi comes under which of the followings	
Ans	X 1. DRDO	
	X 2. DFSS	
	✔ 3. CBI	
	X 4. DST	
		Question ID : 310578854
	SARS-CoV-2 stands for	
Ans	X 1. Severe amount respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2	
	X 2. Severe aquatic respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2	
	3. Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2	
	X 4. Severe ailment respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2	
		Question ID : 310578841
	What is the position of earth in our solar system	
Ans	1. Third	
	X 2. Second	
	X 3. First	
	X 4. Fourth	
		Question ID : 310578857
Q.31	CDTI stands for	
Ans	X 1. Central Document Training Institute	
	2. Central Detective Training Institute	
	X 3. Centre Detective Training Institute	
	X 4. Centre Document Training Institute	
		Question ID : 310578855
	Which of the following CFSLs was established in year 1967	
Ans	🗙 1. Guwahati	
	<ul> <li>2. Hyderabad</li> </ul>	
	🗙 3. Bhopal	
	X 4. Pune	
		Question ID : 310578851
Q.33	The headquarter of International Organization for Standardization i	s situated in
Ans	X 1. Washington	
	🗙 2. England	
	🗙 3. Sydney	
	✔ 4. Geneva	
		Question ID : 310578863

3/29/22, 6:26 AM

Q.34	Which of the following deals with study of insects				
Ans	X 1. Cytogenetic				
	X 2. Ornithology				
	🗙 3. Anthropology				
	4. Entomology				
		Question ID : 310578868			
Q.35 Ans	On which of the following does the critical value for a Chi-square	statistic rely			
Allo	$\mathbf{X}$ 2. The number of variables				
	$\mathbf{X}$ 3. The sum of the frequencies				
	<ul> <li>4. The degrees of freedom</li> </ul>				
		Question ID : <b>310578881</b>			
Q.36	The "Spiral" search pattern at scene of crime is used				
Ans	$\checkmark$ 1. By starting at the most inward point and slowly walking in incre	asing circles.			
	$ig \chi$ 2. By starting at the most outward point and circling in				
	$\mathbf{X}$ 3. By starting at the most inward point and searching back and for edges are reached	th until the outer			
	X 4. By spinning around a bunch of times and using an " Oblong" te	chnique			
		Question ID : 310578869			
Q.37 Ans	The Information Technology Act (also known as ITA) was enacted X 1. 2002	in			
	<b>X</b> 2. 2001				
	✓ 3. 2000				
	<b>X</b> 4. 2003				
		Question ID : 310578887			
Q.30	Which of the followings is not associated with the formal recognit a conformity assessment body by NABL	on or competence of			
Ans	🗙 1. Time and money efficient				
	2. Timely promotion of the employees				
	X 3. International recognition				
	🗙 4. Robust Quality Management System				
		Question ID : 310578866			
Q.39	Statistic is				
Ans	🗙 1. Unknown				
	X 2. Population characteristic				
	X 3. Normally distributed				
	✓ 4. Sample characteristic				
		Question ID : 310578884			

Q.40 Ans	"A" meets "B" on high roads, shows a gun and demands "B"s bag consequence, surrenders his bag. Here "A" has committed 1. Robbery	"B" in
	X 2. Theft	
	X 3. Dacoity	
	× 4. Extortion	
		Question ID : 310578888
Q.41	ABFO stands for	
Ans	X 1. American Bureau of Forensic Odontology	
	2. American Board of Forensic Odontology	
	X 3. American Bureau of Forensic Odontologists	
	X 4. American Bureau of Forensic Orthopedics	
		Question ID : 310578856
Q.42 Ans	Which of the followings doesn't include fire triangle $\chi$ 1. Heat	
-	X 2. Oxygen	
	X 3. Fuel	
	✓ 4. Smoke	
	•	
		Question ID : <b>310578871</b>
Q.43 Ans	Which of the following techniques is best known for studying Guns X 1. ATR-FTIR	hot residue
	✓ 2. SEM-EDX	
	X 3. GC-MS	
	🗙 4. NMR	
		Question ID : 310578879
Q.44 Ans	Ridge characteristics in fingerprint are called as X 1. Forensic Details	
	X 2. Ridge counting	
	✓ 3. Galton's Details	
	🗙 4. Ridge Tracing	
		Question ID : 310578872
Q.45	The study of Hair is known as	
Ans	🗙 1. Histology	
	X 2. Pathology	
	X 3. Phytology	
	🛹 4. Trichology	
		Question ID : 310578859

	When a dead body is found at the scene, the most immedia	te concern is	
Ans	¥ 0 0		
	X 2. Interviewing family members		
	X 3. Identifying the victim		
	X 4. Collection of evidences		
		Question ID : <b>310578870</b>	
	We were not alone in the room. He sat me. There wer us.	e others there	
	🗙 1. Next, between		
	✓ 2. With, besides		
	X 3. Besides, beside		
	X 4. Be, besides		
		Question ID : <b>310578844</b>	
	Thin layer chromatography is a type of		
Ans	X 1. Absorption Chromatography		
	2. Adsorption Chromatography		
	🗙 3. Ion exchange		
	X 4. Partition chromatography		
		Question ID : <b>310578874</b>	
1	If 20% of an electricity bill is deducted, then Rs. 100 is still t the original bill X 1. 150	o be paid. How much was	
	✓ 2. 125		
	✗ 3. 25		
	<b>X</b> 4. 75		
		Question ID : 310578849	
Q.50	The square of the standard deviation is called		
Ans	🗙 1. Harmonic mean		
	🛹 2. Variance		
	X 3. Mode		
	X 4. 2nd quartile		
		Question ID : <b>310578886</b>	
Sectior	n : Forensic Chemical Sciences		

Q.51	Amatol contains	
Ans	1. TNT and Ammonium Nitrate	
	X 2. TNT and RDX	
	X 3. TNT and PETN	
	X 4. TNT and Tetryl	
		Question ID : 310578901
	Components of R-D-X is:	
Ans	X 1. 1- nitroguanidine	
	X 2. Trinitrotoluene	
	<ul> <li>3. Cyclotrimethylene Trinitramine</li> </ul>	
	X 4. Cyclotetramethylene tetranitramine	
		Question ID : 310578923
Q.53	NMR is tool to investigate	
Ans	🛹 1. Nuclear structure	
	X 2. Reflecting effect of light	
	X 3. Electron structure	
	X 4. Scattering effect of light	
		Question ID : 310578891
Ans	<ul> <li>1. Mushroom</li> <li>2. Ergot</li> <li>3. Poppy</li> <li>4. Coca</li> </ul>	
	A. Coca	Question ID : 310578959
Q.55	HMX contains.	
Ans	X 1. Nitro-Glycerine	
	🗙 2. Ammonium Nitrate	
	🛹 3. Cyclotetra Methylene Tetranitramine	
	X 4. Cyclo-Trimethylene Tri-nitrate	
		Question ID : 310578898
Q.56 Ans	SEMTEX is a high explosive, which is a combination of the followir 1. PETN and RDX	g:
7113	<ul> <li>X 2. Nitroglycerine and Ammonium Nitrate</li> </ul>	
	X 3. Dynamite and ANFO	
	X 4. RDX and TNT	
		Question ID : 310578904
		Question ID : 310578904

	The substance that minimizes the effect of poison is called	
Ans	X 1. Sedative	
	X 2. Hallucinate	
	X 3. Emetics	
	<ul> <li>4. Antidote</li> </ul>	
		Question ID : 310578945
	The maximum value of delta-9 THC is found in	
Ans	<ul> <li>1. Flowering tops of the female plant</li> </ul>	
	X 2. Leaves of the female plant	
	X 3. Fruits	
	X 4. Seeds	
		Question ID : 310578928
	Which one is not cardiac poison ?	
Ans	X 1. Digitalis	
	X 2. Oleander	
	X 3. Aconite	
	✓ 4. Strychnine	
		Question ID : 310578951
Q.60	Following detector in HPLC generates structural and molecular wei about the eluted solute	ght information
Ans	X 1. Fluorescence detector	
	X 2. Electorchemical detector	
	X 3. RI detector	
	✓ 4. MS detector	
		Question ID : 310578909
Q.61	Tetra Acetone Tetra Peroxide is also known as " Mother of Saitan"	
Ans	igma 1. Very difficult to detect after the explosion	
	igma 2. Highly sensitive and can explode in workplace	
	X 3. None of these	
	✔ 4. Both a and b	
		Question ID : 310578937
Q.62	Kerosene is a blend of	
Ans	X 1. Aromatics	
Ano		
	X 2. Naphthenes	
	<ul><li>X 2. Naphthenes</li><li>X 3. Paraffins</li></ul>	
	X 3. Paraffins	Question ID : 310578902

Q.63	Wet digestion method is not applied in case of				
Ans					
	🗙 2. Cu				
	🛹 3. Hg				
	🗙 4. Zn				
		Question ID : 310578948			
Q.64	X- ray detectors are all except				
Ans	X 1. Gas filled Detectors				
	2. Thermocouple				
	X 3. Scintillator				
	🗙 4. Geiger Counter				
		Question ID : 310578931			
		Question ID : 310370331			
Q.65	Emission of radiation of higher wavelength after absorption of UV- L	ight is called			
Ans	X 1. Diffraction				
	X 2. Interference Phenomena				
	✓ 3. Fluorescence				
	X 4. None of these				
		Question ID : 310578955			
Q.66	Following is not improvised explosive:				
Ans	🛹 1. Hand grenade				
	X 2. Pipe bomb				
	🗙 3. Booby trap				
	X 4. Letter bomb				
		Question ID : 310578900			
Q.67	One of the active ingredients of castor oil acts as toxin is.				
Ans	X 1. Strychnine				
	🛹 2. Ricin				
	X 3. Morphine				
	X 4. Atropine				
		Question ID : 310578952			
Q.68	In XRF spectrometry, the excitation source is				
Ans	🗙 1. Neutron gun				
	✓ 2. X-ray tube				
	🗙 3. Proton gun				
	🗙 4. Electron gun				
		Question ID : 310578894			

3/29/22, 6	26 AM
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0 60		
	Which of the following is not used as a detector in HPL	LC ?
Ans	X 1. Electrochemical detector	
	2. Mercury Cadmium Telluride	
	X 3. Phototubes	
	X 4. Photomultiplier tubes	
		Question ID : 310578919
Q.70	Following technique provides a unique fingerprint of a	chemical structure
Ans	X 1. Visible spectrophotometry	
	X 2. UV spectrophotometry	
	✓ 3. IR spectrophotometry	
	X 4. NIR spectrophotometry	
		Question ID : <b>310578896</b>
Q.71	NAA method was developed by	
Ans	🗙 1. Piobert and Pascal	
	✔ 2. Hevesy and Levi	
	🗙 3. Henry and Pascal	
	🗙 4. Martin and Synge	
		Question ID : 310578910
Q.72	The "Fingerprint" region of IR spectrum can be subdiv	rided into the following except
Ans	🗙 1. Below 1000 cm <sup>-1</sup>	
	<b>X</b> 2. 1350-1000 cm <sup>-1</sup>	
	~ 1	
	🗙 3. 1500-1350 cm <sup>-1</sup>	
	<ul> <li>X 3. 1500-1350 cm<sup>-1</sup></li> <li>✓ 4. Below 500 cm<sup>-1</sup></li> </ul>	
		Question ID : 310578917
Q.73		Question ID : 310578917
	<ul> <li>✓ 4. Below 500 cm<sup>-1</sup></li> </ul>	Question ID : <b>310578917</b>
Q.73 Ans	<ul> <li>✓ 4. Below 500 cm<sup>-1</sup></li> <li>400 cm<sup>-1</sup> is equals to</li> </ul>	Question ID : <b>310578917</b>
	<ul> <li>✓ 4. Below 500 cm<sup>-1</sup></li> <li>400 cm<sup>-1</sup> is equals to</li> <li>✓ 1. 25000 nm</li> </ul>	Question ID : 310578917
	<ul> <li>✓ 4. Below 500 cm<sup>-1</sup></li> <li>400 cm<sup>-1</sup> is equals to</li> <li>✓ 1. 25000 nm</li> <li>✓ 2. 2500 Å</li> </ul>	Question ID : <b>310578917</b>
	<ul> <li>✓ 4. Below 500 cm<sup>-1</sup></li> <li><b>400 cm<sup>-1</sup> is equals to</b></li> <li>✓ 1. 25000 nm</li> <li>✓ 2. 2500 Å</li> <li>✓ 3. 2500 nm</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>✓ 4. Below 500 cm<sup>-1</sup></li> <li><b>400 cm<sup>-1</sup> is equals to</b></li> <li>✓ 1. 25000 nm</li> <li>✓ 2. 2500 Å</li> <li>✓ 3. 2500 nm</li> </ul>	Question ID : <b>310578917</b> Question ID : <b>310578915</b>
Ans	<ul> <li>✓ 4. Below 500 cm<sup>-1</sup></li> <li><b>400 cm<sup>-1</sup> is equals to</b></li> <li>✓ 1. 25000 nm</li> <li>✓ 2. 2500 Å</li> <li>✓ 3. 2500 nm</li> </ul>	
Ans	<ul> <li>✓ 4. Below 500 cm<sup>-1</sup></li> <li><b>400 cm<sup>-1</sup> is equals to</b></li> <li>✓ 1. 25000 nm</li> <li>✓ 2. 2500 Å</li> <li>✓ 3. 2500 nm</li> <li>✓ 4. 250 nm</li> </ul>	
Ans Q.74	<ul> <li>✓ 4. Below 500 cm<sup>-1</sup></li> <li>400 cm<sup>-1</sup> is equals to         <ul> <li>✓ 1. 25000 nm</li> <li>✓ 2. 2500 Å</li> <li>✓ 3. 2500 nm</li> <li>✓ 4. 250 nm</li> </ul> </li> <li>✓ Detector in FT-IR detects all the rays except</li> </ul>	
Ans Q.74	<ul> <li>✓ 4. Below 500 cm<sup>-1</sup></li> <li>400 cm<sup>-1</sup> is equals to         <ul> <li>✓ 1. 25000 nm</li> <li>✓ 2. 2500 Å</li> <li>✓ 3. 2500 nm</li> <li>✓ 4. 250 nm</li> </ul> </li> <li>✓ Detector in FT-IR detects all the rays except</li> <li>✓ 1. None of these</li> </ul>	
Ans Q.74	<ul> <li>✓ 4. Below 500 cm<sup>-1</sup></li> <li>400 cm<sup>-1</sup> is equals to <ul> <li>✓ 1. 25000 nm</li> <li>✓ 2. 2500 Å</li> <li>✓ 3. 2500 nm</li> <li>✓ 4. 250 nm</li> </ul> </li> <li>✓ 4. 250 nm</li> </ul> Detector in FT-IR detects all the rays except <ul> <li>✓ 1. None of these</li> <li>✓ 2. Rays of Intermediate phase</li> </ul>	
Ans Q.74	<ul> <li>✓ 4. Below 500 cm<sup>-1</sup></li> <li><b>400 cm<sup>-1</sup> is equals to</b> <ul> <li>▲ 1. 25000 nm</li> <li>▲ 2. 2500 Å</li> <li>▲ 3. 2500 nm</li> <li>▲ 4. 250 nm</li> </ul> </li> <li>✓ 4. 250 nm</li> </ul> <li>✓ 1. None of these <ul> <li>▲ 1. None of these</li> <li>▲ 2. Rays of Intermediate phase</li> <li>▲ 3. Rays in phase</li> </ul></li>	

	Electrode less discharge lamp is used in	
Ans	<ul> <li>✓ 1. AAS</li> <li>✓ 2. AES</li> </ul>	
	X 2. AES	
	X 3. X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometer	
	X 4. IR spectrometer	
		Question ID : 310578895
Q.76 Ans	Symmetric stretching can be identifying by: X 1. NMR	
AIIS	<ul><li>✓ 2. Raman</li></ul>	
	X 3. ESR	
	× 4. FT-IR	
		Question ID : <b>310578940</b>
Q.77 Ans	One of the followings produce toxic hypothermia: X 1. Antidepressants	
	<ul><li>2. Opioids</li></ul>	
	X 3. Anticholinergics	
	X 4. Salicylates	
		Question ID : <b>310578938</b>
Q 78	The average elimination or "burn off" rate of alcohol is approximate	siv.
Ans	✓ 1. 0.15% w/v per hr.	
	<b>X</b> 2. 0.015% w/v per hr.	
	X 3. 0.5% w/v per hr.	
	X 4. 0.05% w/v per hr.	
		Question ID : 310578905
Q.79	Bernoulli's Principle is used in	
Ans	X 1. Vaporization	
	🗙 2. Molecular breaking	
	X 3. Ionization	
	✓ 4. Atomization	
		Question ID : 310578932
Q.80	In the analysis of poisons, the sequence of events in chronological	order is
Ans	X 1. Group tests, tissue homogenization, extraction and specific tests	
	2. Tissue homogenization, extraction, group tests, specific tests	
	<ul> <li>X 3. Extraction, tissue homogenization, group test and specific tests.</li> </ul>	
	$\mathbf{X}$ 3. Extraction, tissue homogenization, group test and specific tests.	Question ID : 310578954

	The working of Polilight is based on	
Ans	X 1. N.I.R. Radiation source	
	2. All of these	
	X 3. U.V. light source	
	X 4. Visible light	
		Question ID : 310578921
	The substance that causes vomiting is called	
Ans	X 1. Antidote	
	X 2. Sedative	
	X 3. Hallucinogen	
	✓ 4. Emetic	
		Question ID : 310578944
	The flash point analysis is used to detect the following:	
Ans	X 1. Copper sulphate	
	X 2. Explosives	
	3. Petroleum products	
	<ul> <li>3. Petroleum products</li> <li>4. Vegetable poisons</li> </ul>	
	-	Question ID : <b>310578926</b>
	-	Question ID : 310578926
	A person was brought to police station by patrolling police from ro taking irrelevant. He is having drymouth with hot skin, dilated pup	bad side. He is
	A person was brought to police station by patrolling police from ro	bad side. He is
	A person was brought to police station by patrolling police from ro taking irrelevant. He is having drymouth with hot skin, dilated pup and slurred speech. The most probable diagnosis is.	bad side. He is
	<ul> <li>★ 4. Vegetable poisons</li> <li>A person was brought to police station by patrolling police from rotaking irrelevant. He is having drymouth with hot skin, dilated pup and slurred speech. The most probable diagnosis is.</li> <li>✓ 1. Dhatura poisoning</li> </ul>	bad side. He is
	<ul> <li>★ 4. Vegetable poisons</li> <li>A person was brought to police station by patrolling police from rotaking irrelevant. He is having drymouth with hot skin, dilated pup and slurred speech. The most probable diagnosis is.</li> <li>✓ 1. Dhatura poisoning</li> <li>★ 2. Carbamate's poisoning</li> </ul>	bad side. He is
	<ul> <li>A person was brought to police station by patrolling police from retaking irrelevant. He is having drymouth with hot skin, dilated pup and slurred speech. The most probable diagnosis is.</li> <li>1. Dhatura poisoning</li> <li>2. Carbamate's poisoning</li> <li>3. Organophosphorus poisoning</li> </ul>	bad side. He is
	<ul> <li>A person was brought to police station by patrolling police from retaking irrelevant. He is having drymouth with hot skin, dilated pup and slurred speech. The most probable diagnosis is.</li> <li>1. Dhatura poisoning</li> <li>2. Carbamate's poisoning</li> <li>3. Organophosphorus poisoning</li> </ul>	bad side. He is
Ans Q.85	<ul> <li>A person was brought to police station by patrolling police from rotaking irrelevant. He is having drymouth with hot skin, dilated pup and slurred speech. The most probable diagnosis is.</li> <li>1. Dhatura poisoning</li> <li>2. Carbamate's poisoning</li> <li>3. Organophosphorus poisoning</li> <li>4. Alcohol intoxication</li> </ul>	ad side. He is Is, staggering gait
Ans Q.85	<ul> <li>A person was brought to police station by patrolling police from rotaking irrelevant. He is having drymouth with hot skin, dilated pup and slurred speech. The most probable diagnosis is.</li> <li>1. Dhatura poisoning</li> <li>2. Carbamate's poisoning</li> <li>3. Organophosphorus poisoning</li> <li>4. Alcohol intoxication</li> </ul>	ad side. He is Is, staggering gait
Ans Q.85	<ul> <li>A person was brought to police station by patrolling police from retaking irrelevant. He is having drymouth with hot skin, dilated pup and slurred speech. The most probable diagnosis is.</li> <li>1. Dhatura poisoning</li> <li>2. Carbamate's poisoning</li> <li>3. Organophosphorus poisoning</li> <li>4. Alcohol intoxication</li> </ul> The sample is kept in the beam of in AAS <ul> <li>1. Not on any electrode</li> <li>2. Cathode</li> </ul>	ad side. He is Is, staggering gait
Ans Q.85	<ul> <li>A person was brought to police station by patrolling police from rotaking irrelevant. He is having drymouth with hot skin, dilated pup and slurred speech. The most probable diagnosis is.</li> <li>1. Dhatura poisoning</li> <li>2. Carbamate's poisoning</li> <li>3. Organophosphorus poisoning</li> <li>4. Alcohol intoxication</li> </ul> The sample is kept in the beam of in AAS <ul> <li>1. Not on any electrode</li> <li>2. Cathode</li> <li>3. Anode</li> </ul>	ad side. He is Is, staggering gait
Ans Q.85	<ul> <li>A person was brought to police station by patrolling police from retaking irrelevant. He is having drymouth with hot skin, dilated pup and slurred speech. The most probable diagnosis is.</li> <li>1. Dhatura poisoning</li> <li>2. Carbamate's poisoning</li> <li>3. Organophosphorus poisoning</li> <li>4. Alcohol intoxication</li> </ul> The sample is kept in the beam of in AAS <ul> <li>1. Not on any electrode</li> <li>2. Cathode</li> </ul>	ad side. He is Is, staggering gait
Ans	<ul> <li>A person was brought to police station by patrolling police from rotaking irrelevant. He is having drymouth with hot skin, dilated pup and slurred speech. The most probable diagnosis is.</li> <li>1. Dhatura poisoning</li> <li>2. Carbamate's poisoning</li> <li>3. Organophosphorus poisoning</li> <li>4. Alcohol intoxication</li> </ul> The sample is kept in the beam of in AAS <ul> <li>1. Not on any electrode</li> <li>2. Cathode</li> <li>3. Anode</li> </ul>	aad side. He is Is, staggering gait

Q.86	Ethanol is used as an antidote in methanol poisoning because	
Ans		
	2. Ethanol competes for ADH enzyme	
	igma 3. Ethanol is cheap and easily available	
	X 4. Ethanol Competes for choline esterase enzyme	
		Question ID : <b>310578922</b>
0.87	Proffin alcoholic drinks is	
Q.or Ans		
	X 2.8% of alcoholic percentage	
	✓ 3. Twice the percentage of alcohol content	
	<ul> <li>✓ 4. 12/13 parts of alcohol percentage</li> </ul>	
		Question ID : <b>310578907</b>
Q.88	This is used in Molotov cocktail:	
Ans	🗙 1. Phosphorous	
	✔ 2. Gasoline	
	🗙 3. Arsenic	
	🗙 4. Magnesium	
		Question ID : 310578925
Ans	<ul> <li>X 2. 90 degrees</li> <li>X 3. 60.8 degrees</li> </ul>	
	X 4. 120 degrees	Question ID : 310578918
		Question ID - 310370310
Q.90 Ans	Auger effect is associated to emission of X 1. IR rays	
/	✓ 2. X rays	
	X 3. Gamma rays	
	🗙 4. UV rays	
		Question ID : 310578933
Q.91	Optical components in UV spectrometer are made up of	
Ans	🗙 1. Sodium-Halide Bromide	
	X 2. Plastic	
	🛹 3. Quartz	
	🗙 4. Glass	
	X 4. Glass	Question ID : <b>310578957</b>

	<ul> <li>✓ 1. NPD</li> <li>X 2. PDA</li> </ul>	
	X 3. FID	
	X 4. MCT	
		Question ID : 310578920
	Estimation of ethyl alcohol can be done quantitatively in:	
	a. Urine b. Saliva	
	c. Blood d. Perspiration	
Ans	✓ 1. a and c	
	X 2. a and b	
	X 3. b and c	
	★ 4. c and d	
		Question ID : 310578924
Q.94 Ans	Kozelka and Hine method is used for the quantitative estimation of	
AIIS	X 2. Cannabis	
	X 3. Opium	
	X 4. Cocaine	
		Question ID : 310578899
	Birefringent materials can be examined under which of the followir	g:
	<b>★</b> 1. TEM	g:
	<ul> <li>★ 1. TEM</li> <li>★ 2. SEM</li> </ul>	g:
	<ul> <li>1. TEM</li> <li>2. SEM</li> <li>3. Polarising microscope</li> </ul>	g:
	<ul> <li>★ 1. TEM</li> <li>★ 2. SEM</li> </ul>	ıg:
	<ul> <li>1. TEM</li> <li>2. SEM</li> <li>3. Polarising microscope</li> </ul>	g: Question ID : <b>310578942</b>
	<ul> <li>1. TEM</li> <li>2. SEM</li> <li>3. Polarising microscope</li> </ul>	
Ans Q.96	<ul> <li>1. TEM</li> <li>2. SEM</li> <li>3. Polarising microscope</li> <li>4. Fluorescent microscope</li> </ul> Hollow cathode lamp is used in the following	
Ans Q.96	<ul> <li>1. TEM</li> <li>2. SEM</li> <li>3. Polarising microscope</li> <li>4. Fluorescent microscope</li> </ul> Hollow cathode lamp is used in the following <ul> <li>1. IR spectrometer</li> </ul>	
Ans Q.96	<ul> <li>1. TEM</li> <li>2. SEM</li> <li>3. Polarising microscope</li> <li>4. Fluorescent microscope</li> </ul> Hollow cathode lamp is used in the following <ul> <li>1. IR spectrometer</li> <li>2. X-ray fluorescence spectrometer</li> </ul>	
Ans Q.96	<ul> <li>1. TEM</li> <li>2. SEM</li> <li>3. Polarising microscope</li> <li>4. Fluorescent microscope</li> </ul> Hollow cathode lamp is used in the following <ul> <li>1. IR spectrometer</li> <li>2. X-ray fluorescence spectrometer</li> <li>3. AES</li> </ul>	
Ans Q.96	<ul> <li>1. TEM</li> <li>2. SEM</li> <li>3. Polarising microscope</li> <li>4. Fluorescent microscope</li> </ul> Hollow cathode lamp is used in the following <ul> <li>1. IR spectrometer</li> <li>2. X-ray fluorescence spectrometer</li> </ul>	
Ans	<ul> <li>1. TEM</li> <li>2. SEM</li> <li>3. Polarising microscope</li> <li>4. Fluorescent microscope</li> </ul> Hollow cathode lamp is used in the following <ul> <li>1. IR spectrometer</li> <li>2. X-ray fluorescence spectrometer</li> <li>3. AES</li> </ul>	

Q.97	Ethanol is absorbed into blood from		
Ans	•		
	X 2. Kidney and liver		
	🗙 3. Liver and large intestine		
	✗ 4. Stomach and large intestine		
		Question ID : 310578903	
Q.98 Ans	MCT detector is used in 1. FTIR Spectrometer		
Alls	X 2. AAS		
	X 3. LC-MS		
	🗙 4. GC-MS		
		Question ID : <b>310578892</b>	
Q.99	A movable mirror is attached to the spectrophotometer in		
Ans			
	🗙 2. UV		
	🛹 3. IR		
	🗙 4. AAS		
		Question ID : <b>310578935</b>	
		Question ID : 310578935	
Q.100	) Club Drugs legally used by vetenarians as tranquilizer is o		
Q.100 Ans	🗙 1. Morphine		
	🗙 1. Morphine		
	<ul><li>✗ 1. Morphine</li><li>✗ 2. Cocaine</li></ul>		
	<ul> <li>✗ 1. Morphine</li> <li>✗ 2. Cocaine</li> <li>✗ 3. Diazepam</li> </ul>	called:	
	<ul> <li>✗ 1. Morphine</li> <li>✗ 2. Cocaine</li> <li>✗ 3. Diazepam</li> </ul>		
Ans Q.101	<ul> <li>1. Morphine</li> <li>2. Cocaine</li> <li>3. Diazepam</li> <li>4. Ketamine</li> </ul>	called:	
Ans	<ul> <li>1. Morphine</li> <li>2. Cocaine</li> <li>3. Diazepam</li> <li>4. Ketamine</li> </ul> I A GC identifies accelerants by a chromatogram's <ul> <li>1. Pattern</li> </ul>	called:	
Ans Q.101	<ul> <li>1. Morphine</li> <li>2. Cocaine</li> <li>3. Diazepam</li> <li>4. Ketamine</li> </ul> I A GC identifies accelerants by a chromatogram's <ul> <li>1. Pattern</li> <li>2. Peak Height</li> </ul>	called:	
Ans Q.101	<ul> <li>1. Morphine</li> <li>2. Cocaine</li> <li>3. Diazepam</li> <li>4. Ketamine</li> </ul> 1 A GC identifies accelerants by a chromatogram's <ul> <li>1. Pattern</li> <li>2. Peak Height</li> <li>3. Peak Shape</li> </ul>	called:	
Ans Q.101	<ul> <li>1. Morphine</li> <li>2. Cocaine</li> <li>3. Diazepam</li> <li>4. Ketamine</li> </ul> I A GC identifies accelerants by a chromatogram's <ul> <li>1. Pattern</li> <li>2. Peak Height</li> </ul>	called:	
Ans Q.101	<ul> <li>1. Morphine</li> <li>2. Cocaine</li> <li>3. Diazepam</li> <li>4. Ketamine</li> </ul> 1 A GC identifies accelerants by a chromatogram's <ul> <li>1. Pattern</li> <li>2. Peak Height</li> <li>3. Peak Shape</li> </ul>	called: Question ID : 310578916	
Ans Q.101	<ul> <li>1. Morphine</li> <li>2. Cocaine</li> <li>3. Diazepam</li> <li>4. Ketamine</li> </ul> 1 A GC identifies accelerants by a chromatogram's <ul> <li>1. Pattern</li> <li>2. Peak Height</li> <li>3. Peak Shape</li> </ul>	called:	
Ans Q.101 Ans	<ul> <li>1. Morphine</li> <li>2. Cocaine</li> <li>3. Diazepam</li> <li>4. Ketamine</li> </ul> 1 A GC identifies accelerants by a chromatogram's <ul> <li>1. Pattern</li> <li>2. Peak Height</li> <li>3. Peak Shape</li> </ul>	called: Question ID : 310578916	
Ans Q.101 Ans	<ul> <li>1. Morphine</li> <li>2. Cocaine</li> <li>3. Diazepam</li> <li>4. Ketamine</li> </ul> 1 A GC identifies accelerants by a chromatogram's <ul> <li>1. Pattern</li> <li>2. Peak Height</li> <li>3. Peak Shape</li> <li>4. Peak Length</li> </ul> 2 The following method is non-destructive technique for inlegender of the second s	called: Question ID : 310578916	
Ans Q.101 Ans Q.102	<ul> <li>1. Morphine</li> <li>2. Cocaine</li> <li>3. Diazepam</li> <li>4. Ketamine</li> </ul> 1 A GC identifies accelerants by a chromatogram's <ul> <li>1. Pattern</li> <li>2. Peak Height</li> <li>3. Peak Shape</li> <li>4. Peak Length</li> </ul> 2 The following method is non-destructive technique for inference of the second se	called: Question ID : 310578916	
Ans Q.101 Ans Q.102	<ul> <li>1. Morphine</li> <li>2. Cocaine</li> <li>3. Diazepam</li> <li>4. Ketamine</li> </ul> 1 A GC identifies accelerants by a chromatogram's <ul> <li>1. Pattern</li> <li>2. Peak Height</li> <li>3. Peak Shape</li> <li>4. Peak Length</li> </ul> 2 The following method is non-destructive technique for information of the spectrometer	called: Question ID : 310578916	
Ans Q.101 Ans Q.102	<ul> <li>1. Morphine</li> <li>2. Cocaine</li> <li>3. Diazepam</li> <li>4. Ketamine</li> </ul> 1 A GC identifies accelerants by a chromatogram's <ul> <li>1. Pattern</li> <li>2. Peak Height</li> <li>3. Peak Shape</li> <li>4. Peak Length</li> </ul> 2 The following method is non-destructive technique for information of the second	called: Question ID : 310578916	
Ans Q.101 Ans Q.102	<ul> <li>1. Morphine</li> <li>2. Cocaine</li> <li>3. Diazepam</li> <li>4. Ketamine</li> </ul> 1 A GC identifies accelerants by a chromatogram's <ul> <li>1. Pattern</li> <li>2. Peak Height</li> <li>3. Peak Shape</li> <li>4. Peak Length</li> </ul> 2 The following method is non-destructive technique for information of the second	called: Question ID : 310578916	

Ans	In CEM the incident beam is fearered by means of	
	In SEM, the incident beam is focused by means of 1. Electromagnets	
Allo	× 2. Slits	
	X 3. Lens	
	X 4. Mirrors	
		Question ID : 310578893
ຊ.104	NAA is bases on	
Ans	✓ 1. Both a and b	
	🗙 2. Spontaneous gamma emission	
	🗙 3. Beta emission	
	🗙 4. Delayed gamma emission	
		Question ID : 310578929
	The best method to avoid aspiration of fluids during gastric lavage	e in a comatose
Ans	patient is by: X 1. Continuous suction of the fluid from the trachea	
	2. Introduction of a cuffed endotracheal tube before lavage	
	X 3. Putting the patient in the left lateral position	
	<ul> <li>A. Putting the head of the patient at a lower level than his feet</li> </ul>	
		Question ID : <b>310578939</b>
	The silica gel "G" contains as binder	
Ans	<ul> <li>✓ 1. Gypsum</li> </ul>	
	2. Cobalt	
	X 3. Aluminium	
	🗙 4. Germanium	
		Question ID : 310578960
		Question ID : <b>310578960</b>
Q.107	In a healthy middle-aged individual, a carbon monoxide blood satu	
	is considered fatal	
	is considered fatal	
Q.107 Ans	is considered fatal  1. 30 to 40 %  2. 5 to 10 %	
	is considered fatal	
	is considered fatal  1. 30 to 40 %  2. 5 to 10 %	

	Photoelectric effect has been discovered by		
Ans			
	🗙 2. Max plank		
	✓ 3. Albert Einstein		
	🗙 4. Thomas young		
		Question ID : 310578930	
Q.109	In trap cases, the pink colour of Phenolphthalein fades du	e to	
Ans	$\mathbf{X}$ 1. Complex with Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>		
	2. 2(4-Hydroxybenzoyle) Benzoic acid and phenol		
	🗙 3. Phenolic anhydride		
	🗙 4. Trichloro phenolphthalein		
		Question ID : <b>310578906</b>	
Q.110	Mass spectrometry required the sample to be in		
Ans	X 1. Liquid state		
	✓ 2. Vapour state		
	🗙 3. Solid state		
	🗙 4. Semisolid state		
	A 4. Octaisona state		
		Question ID : 310578897	
		Question ID : <b>310578897</b>	
	Scalding is caused when liquid in contact has temperature 1.80° C		
	Scalding is caused when liquid in contact has temperature 1.80° C 2.50° C		
	Scalding is caused when liquid in contact has temperature 1.80° C		
	Scalding is caused when liquid in contact has temperature 1.80° C 2.50° C		
	Scalding is caused when liquid in contact has temperature X 1. 80° C X 2. 50° C ✓ 3. 60° C	e above	
	Scalding is caused when liquid in contact has temperature X 1. 80° C X 2. 50° C ✓ 3. 60° C		
Ans	Scalding is caused when liquid in contact has temperature X 1. 80° C X 2. 50° C ✓ 3. 60° C	e above	
Ans	Scalding is caused when liquid in contact has temperature ★ 1.80° C ★ 2.50° C ◆ 3.60° C ★ 4.44° C	e above	
Ans Q.112	Scalding is caused when liquid in contact has temperature X 1. 80° C X 2. 50° C ✓ 3. 60° C X 4. 44° C Atropine and oxime is used as an antidote for	e above	
Ans Q.112	Scalding is caused when liquid in contact has temperature ★ 1. 80° C ★ 2. 50° C ◆ 3. 60° C ★ 4. 44° C Atropine and oxime is used as an antidote for ★ 1. Acid poisoning	e above	
Ans Q.112	Scalding is caused when liquid in contact has temperature         ▲ 1.80° C         ▲ 2.50° C         ▲ 3.60° C         ▲ 4.44° C    Atropine and oxime is used as an antidote for ▲ 1. Acid poisoning ▲ 2. Organophosphorus poisoning	e above	
Ans Q.112	Scalding is caused when liquid in contact has temperature         ★ 1.80° C         ★ 2.50° C         ✓ 3.60° C         ★ 4.44° C    Atropine and oxime is used as an antidote for ★ 1. Acid poisoning ✓ 2. Organophosphorus poisoning ★ 3. Organochloride poisoning	e above	
Ans Q.112	Scalding is caused when liquid in contact has temperature         ★ 1.80° C         ★ 2.50° C         ✓ 3.60° C         ★ 4.44° C    Atropine and oxime is used as an antidote for ★ 1. Acid poisoning ✓ 2. Organophosphorus poisoning ★ 3. Organochloride poisoning	e above	
Ans Q.112 Ans	<ul> <li>Scalding is caused when liquid in contact has temperature</li> <li>▲ 1.80° C</li> <li>▲ 2.50° C</li> <li>④ 3.60° C</li> <li>▲ 4.44° C</li> </ul> Atropine and oxime is used as an antidote for <ul> <li>▲ 1. Acid poisoning</li> <li>④ 2. Organophosphorus poisoning</li> <li>▲ 3. Organochloride poisoning</li> <li>▲ 4. Carbamate poisoning</li> </ul>	e above Question ID : 310578943 Question ID : 310578946	
Ans Q.112 Ans Q.113	Scalding is caused when liquid in contact has temperature         ▲ 1.80° C         ▲ 2.50° C         ④ 3.60° C         ▲ 4.44° C    Atropine and oxime is used as an antidote for ▲ 1. Acid poisoning ④ 2. Organophosphorus poisoning ▲ 3. Organochloride poisoning ▲ 4. Carbamate poisoning ▲ 4. Carbamate poisoning	e above Question ID : 310578943 Question ID : 310578946	
Ans Q.112 Ans	Scalding is caused when liquid in contact has temperature         ▲ 1.80° C         ▲ 2.50° C         ④ 3.60° C         ▲ 4.44° C    Atropine and oxime is used as an antidote for ▲ 1. Acid poisoning ④ 2. Organophosphorus poisoning ▲ 3. Organochloride poisoning ▲ 4. Carbamate poisoning ▲ 4. Carbamate poisoning ▲ 1. Distillation method	e above Question ID : 310578943 Question ID : 310578946	
Ans Q.112 Ans Q.113	Scalding is caused when liquid in contact has temperature         ▲ 1.80° C         ▲ 2.50° C         ④ 3.60° C         ▲ 4.44° C    Atropine and oxime is used as an antidote for ▲ 1. Acid poisoning ④ 2. Organophosphorus poisoning ▲ 3. Organochloride poisoning ▲ 4. Carbamate poisoning ▲ 4. Carbamate poisoning ▲ 1. Distillation method ▲ 2. Dry –ashing method	e above Question ID : 310578943 Question ID : 310578946	
Ans Q.112 Ans Q.113	Scalding is caused when liquid in contact has temperature         ▲ 1.80° C         ▲ 2.50° C         ④ 3.60° C         ▲ 4.44° C         Atropine and oxime is used as an antidote for         ▲ 1. Acid poisoning         ● 2. Organophosphorus poisoning         ▲ 3. Organochloride poisoning         ▲ 4. Carbamate poisoning         ▲ 1. Carbamate poisoning         ▲ 2. Organophosphorus poisoning         ▲ 3. Organochloride poisoning         ▲ 4. Carbamate poisoning         ▲ 3. Organic poison is extracted and isolated three         ▲ 1. Distillation method         ▲ 2. Dry —ashing method         ▲ 3. Ammonium sulphate method	e above Question ID : 310578943 Question ID : 310578946	
Ans Q.112 Ans Q.113	Scalding is caused when liquid in contact has temperature         ▲ 1.80° C         ▲ 2.50° C         ④ 3.60° C         ▲ 4.44° C    Atropine and oxime is used as an antidote for ▲ 1. Acid poisoning ④ 2. Organophosphorus poisoning ▲ 3. Organochloride poisoning ▲ 4. Carbamate poisoning ▲ 4. Carbamate poisoning ▲ 1. Distillation method ▲ 2. Dry –ashing method	e above Question ID : 310578943 Question ID : 310578946	

3/29/22, 6:26 AM

Q.114 Ans	Radioactivity of a substance can be measured by X 1. MCT detector	
Alls	<ul><li>✓ 2. GM Counter</li></ul>	
	X 3. EC Counter	
	X 4. TCD detector	
	A 4. ICD detector	
		Question ID : 310578958
Q.115 Ans	Domestic kerosene is blue in colour due to X 1. Coomassie blue dye	
7 110	X 2. Anthracene dye	
	X 3. Eosine dye	
	<ul> <li>4. Anthraquinone dye</li> </ul>	
		Question ID : <b>310578908</b>
Q.116	Nebulizers are following except	
Ans	X 1. Electro-thermal Vaporization	
	✓ 2. None of these	
	X 3. Ultrasound	
	X 4. Pneumatic	
		Question ID : 310578934
Q.117	Minimum temperature to produce burn is	
Ans	🗙 1. 54° C	
	¥ 2. 50° C	
	🗙 3. 40° C	
	🛹 4. 44° C	
		Question ID : 310578941
Q.118	The heavy metals can be easily detected by:	
Ans	X 1. Electrophoresis	
	2. Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy	
	X 3. HPLC	
	X 4. Mass Spectrometry	
		Question ID : 310578927
Q.119	Most suitable method for extraction and isolation of mercury is	
Ans	🗙 1. Wet digestion method	
	🗙 2. Ammonium sulphate method	
	X 3. Dry ashing method	
	🛹 4. Fresenium bebo method	
		Question ID : <b>310578949</b>

	Which of the following is not Organophosphate:
Ans	X 1. Malathion
	X 2. Chlorpyrifos
	X 3. Prophenophos
	🖋 4. Propoxur
	Question ID : 310578914