

LLB
SECOND SEMESTER
FORENSIC SCIENCE & CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION
LLB – 206H₂ CR.L [SPECIAL REPEAT]
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. Questioned Document also known as-
 - a. Forensic Document Examination
 - b. Handwriting Examination
 - c. Suspected Document Examination
 - d. All of the above
2. Blood stained clothes collected from the scene of crime should be sent for examination-
 - a. After drying in room temperature in shade
 - b. After drying in shade
 - c. Without drying
 - d. After drying in sun
3. Which area of crime scene should be searched first?
 - a. Outdoor and Public areas
 - b. Indoor and Public areas
 - c. Outdoor and Private areas
 - d. Indoor and Private areas
4. Crime scene can be classified into
 - a. One
 - b. Two
 - c. Three
 - d. Four
5. Which of the following is the first thing to be done by the crime scene investigator in crime scene?
 - a. Preliminary Examination of the scene
 - b. Retaining the suspects
 - c. Asking for medical assistance for injured at a crime scene
 - d. None
6. Physical evidence at the scene of the crime should be collected in the presence of -
 - a. Relatives of the victim
 - b. One independent witness
 - c. Two independent witness
 - d. None of above
7. Forensic science is the application of science to -----Laws
 - a. Criminal Law
 - b. Civil Law
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of above
8. Which of the following is the least reliable source of evidence?
 - a. Eye witness
 - b. DNA
 - c. Fingerprint
 - d. All of above

9. It is the application of Science and technology which plays a critical role in investigation and adjudication of crimes in our criminal justice system.
 - a. Computer Science
 - b. Forensic Science
 - c. Behavioral Science
 - d. Molecular Science
10. Which of the following would be a method of recording the crime scene
 - a. Note taking
 - b. Sketching the crime scene
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None
11. Lack of parental care is a cause for-
 - a. Juvenile delinquency
 - b. White collar crime
 - c. Dowry
 - d. All of above
12. Autopsies means-
 - a. A post mortem examination to discover the cause of death
 - b. A post mortem examination to discover the cause of death or extent of disease
 - c. Only b
 - d. Both a & b
13. Murder case are tried in which court?
 - a. Chief judicial Magistrate court
 - b. Session court
 - c. High Court
 - d. None
14. Use of Firearms ammunition in criminal Investigation is known as -
 - a. Forensic Anthropology
 - b. Forensic Ballistic
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None
15. Which of the following is a type of Forensic evidence?
 - a. Blood
 - b. DNA
 - c. Fingerprints
 - d. All of Above
16. The study of the decomposition of the human body is known as-
 - a. Forensic Chemistry
 - b. Forensic Anthropology
 - c. Forensic Pathology
 - d. Forensic Entomology
17. How many forms of DNA are there?
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4
18. Which of the following does NOT necessarily need to be recorded when taking notes on the crime scene?
 - a. The names of all of the victims involved in the crime scene with descriptions of injuries and possible acts of assaults on the victims accurately detailed
 - b. Detailed written description of the scene with the location of physical evidence recovered
 - c. The Time the evidence was discovered
 - d. None

19. After the removal of a body from the crime scene, the crime scene photographer should do which of the following?
- a. Draw lines with chalk or tape to show the position of the body and how it was laid out in the original crime scene
 - b. Taking photos of the area just outside of the crime scene
 - c. Record the names of the streets and other buildings in a certain proximity of the crime scene
 - d. Take photos of the area underneath the body
20. After securing a crime scene, the lead investigator should establish:
- a. The boundaries of the scene and the strategy for the systematic examination and documentation of the entire crime scene
 - b. Points of entrance and exist
 - c. Documentation of photographs of physical evidence and the area that the crime scene took place
 - d. All of above

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LLB
SECOND SEMESTER
RIGHT TO EDUCATION
LLB - 206 H₂ CL [SPECIAL REPEAT]
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

SET
A

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. Right to Education is mentioned in-
 - a. Article 19
 - b. Article 21
 - c. Article 21A
 - d. Article 29
2. Affirmative Action as provided by the Constitution of India promotes education among-
 - a. All citizen
 - b. Women only
 - c. Women, Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes
 - d. None of the above
3. Which of the following DPSP do not relate to education in India?
 - a. Article 41
 - b. Article 45
 - c. Article 51
 - d. None of the Above
4. Right of the minorities in relation to education is provided by which of the following article in India?
 - a. Article 30
 - b. Article 13
 - c. Article 51
 - d. Article 60
5. Which of the following statement is true?
 - a. Right to education is not a fundamental right
 - b. Right to education was included as a DPSP initially and later transformed into a Fundamental right
 - c. Right to education is optional to choose
 - d. None of the above
6. Article 29 of the Constitution of India pertains to-
 - a. Protection of interests of minorities
 - b. Protection of women
 - c. Protection of LGBTQ
 - d. None of the above
7. Article 30 of the Constitution of India pertains to -
 - a. Right to life
 - b. Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions
 - c. Cultural rights
 - d. None of the above
8. Education as an item is enumerated in which list of the Constitution of India
 - a. Union list
 - b. State list
 - c. Concurrent list
 - d. Residuary powers