National Forensic Sciences University

Scientific Assistant - Chemical Analyser - Gr. B (contractual)

Directorate of Forensic Science Laboratory, Home Department, State of Maharashtra **Examination type: MCQ**

Revised Final Answer Key

Date: 4th May 2025

Instructions:

- 1. Multiple Choice Question Examination.
- 2. Chose the correct answer and mark in the OMR sheet with black ball pen.

3. No-negative marking and each question carry on4. Duration of the paper is 60 minutes	ne marks.
Q-1 Answer the following Question	[Marks: 60]
1. The type of mixture, in which the composition is mixture.	not uniform, is called a
A. homogeneous B. heterogeneous C. saturated D). unsaturated
2. Natrium is a Latin name of	
A. Na B. K C. Ca D. Fe	
3as a substance composed of two or in fixed proportions	more elements chemically united
A. salt B. solvent C. chemical D	<mark>). compound</mark>
4. The is/are the SI base unit of te temperature scale.	emperature; it is the absolute
A. degrees Celsius B. degrees Fahrenheit	
C. kelvin D. All A, B and C	
5. Glutathione is an example of	
A. amino acid B. tripeptide	
C. neurotransmitter D. hormone	
6. The first instrumental analysis was flame emissiv	ve spectrometry developed in
A. 1860 B. 1870 C.1880D.1890	
7. Flame test is a	
A. qualitative analysis B. quantitative analysis C	C. confirmatory method
D. All A, B and C	
8measures the change in current	nt when cell potential changes.
A. Potentiometry B. Coulometry C. Amperomet	try D. Voltammetry

9. Method Validation includes					
A. Ruggedness B. Robustness C. Accuracy D. All A, B and C					
10. Ais a set of step-by-step instructions compiled by an organization to help analyst to carry out experimental work					
A. Standard operating procedure B. Sampling C. Method development					
D. Validation of analytical methods					
11. The method used to purify compounds by selectively extracting them using two immiscible liquids from a mixture is known as					
A. Protein precipitation B. Liquid-liquid extraction					
C. Microwave assisted extraction D. Dialysis					
12. Atomizer is used in					
A. Neutron activation analysis B. UV Spectrophotometry					
C. IR Spectrophotometry D. Atomic absorption Spectrophotometry					
13. All of the following are correct for Light Microscopy EXCEPT					
A. Light passes through the condenser					
B. Objective lens minimizes the image of the specimen					
C. Slide is held on the stage at 90° to the path of light					
D. Light travels through the barrel of microscope					
14. Which of the following techniques can be used for qualitative and quantitative estimation of a known impurity in a drug substance?					
A. HPLC B. NMR C. MS D. IR					
15. In gas chromatography, the basis for separation of the components of the volatile material is the difference in					
A. Partition coefficients B. Conductivity					
C. Molecular weight D. Molarity					
16. Which of the following statements is true for a refractive index detector in HPLC?					
A. It is more sensitive than a UV detector					
B. It can only be used for isocratic elution					
C. It does not respond to many solutes					
D. none from A, B and C					
17. Thin-layer chromatography can be used to analyse samples that are believed to contain explosives. In this technique, the parameter known as the retardation factor (Rf) can be determined. Which of the following equates to the Rf value of a given component of the material analysed					

A. Distance travelled by the component div solvent from the origin.	vided by the furthest distance travelled by the			
B. Distance travelled by the component added to the furthest distance travelled by the solvent from the origin.				
C. Distance travelled by the component multiplied by the furthest distance travelled by the solvent from the origin.				
D. Distance travelled by the component subtracted from the furthest distance travelled by the solvent from the origin.				
18. Which of the region of IR spectra ap A. Functional group region B. Finger C. Low-frequency region D. none from A	print region			
19. Micellar layer formed during solven	nt extract can be removed by			
O	Addition of water into mixture . Addition of ether into mixture			
20. Select which is not a type of Solid Ph	hase Extraction?			
A. Ion Exchange B. Normal Phase C. Reverse Phase D. Gel Affinity Phase				
21. In a vehicular collision case, what principle of forensic science would be applicable to collect evidence?				
	Law of exchange . Law of probability			
22. Which of the following microscopes can have the maximum resolution				
A. Optical Microscope B.	Comparison Microscope			
C. Scanning Electron Microscope D.	. Stereozoom Microscope			
23 is consistent, repeatable error associated with faulty equipment or a flawed experimental design.				
A. Random Error B. Systematic Error C.	. Gross Error D. Precision Error			
24. Cross-examination is the legal process where				
A. The opposing party questions a witness				
B. Witness has been examined by the party who called them to testify				
C. Witness has been examined by the police				
D. Witness has been examined by the judge				
25. Inebriant Poison includes				

26.	Smell of bitt	er almonds is seer	n in poisoning with		
A. H	Hydrocyanic acid B. Oxalic acid				
C. N	Nitric acid D. Phosphorus				
-	_			specimens collected for chemical liately, and analysis can be done	
A. 24	l hours	B. 48 hours	C. 72 hours	D. 96 hours	
28.	One of the c	lifferences betwee	n morphine and pe	thidine relates to	
A. A	nalgesic effica	cy B.	Histamine release o	effects	
C. Al	buse potential	D. Ability	to suppress cough	l	
		nportant factor tha e stomach is		ner a substance will be well	
A. Pł	nysical form as	s a solid or liquid			
B. pF	I				
C. M	olecular size				
D. Sc	olubilisation fa	actor			
30.	The "first pa	ıss" phenomenon j	pertains to		
		here xenobiotics the efore going to the		om the GI tract first enter the	
		ere the liver first b d by a Phase I reac		obiotic by Phase II reaction before	
		rrangement in wh an into the system		sorbed from the intestine go to the	
D. N	one from A, B	or C			
31.	The organ tl	hat has greatest ab	ility to bio transfor	m the Xenobiotic is?	
A. Sk	kin B. Mı	uscles <mark>C. Liver</mark>	D. Pancreas		
32.	Laser is a ty	pe of light source	which has the uniq	ue characteristics of	
A. Pe	enetration	B. Monoc	hromaticity		
C. Di	irectionality	D. All A, B and G			
33.	Bhopal gas	tragedy occurred o	due to		
A. PI	H3 B. CS	C. CH3N	CO D. CH3CONH	2	
34.	Electron cap	oture detector is ba	sically used for de	tection of	
A. H	ydrocarbons	В. 1	Nitrogenous comp	ounds	

C. Chloroform

<mark>D. Ethanol</mark>

B. Phosphorous

A. Acetic acid

- c) स्पर्श व्यंजने d) अंतःस्थ व्यंजने "गुन्ह्याची चौकशी सुरु झाली." या वाक्यात क्रियापद कोणते? **43.** a) गुन्ह्याची b) चौकशी c) सुरु d) झाली 44. खालीलपैकी कोणता शब्द 'गोपनीयता' या संकलपनेशी संबंधित आहे? a) उघड b) सुरक्षीत c) चोरटा d) गुप्त "न्यायालय" या शब्दाचा योग्य समानार्थी शब्द कोणता? **45.** a) पोलिस ठाणे b) न्यायासन c) सरकार d) चोकशी "पुरावा" या शब्दातील शुद्धलेखन कोणते? **46.** a) पूरावा b) पुरावा c) पूरवा d) पुरवा खालीलपैकी कोणता वाक्प्रचार "चूक मान्य करणे" यासाठी वापरला जातो? **47.** a) तोंडावर पाणी फिरवणे b) हात टेकणे c) धाव घेणे d) कान पकडणे "साक्षीदार" या शब्दातील समास कोणता आहे? 48. a) बहुव्रीहि समास b) तत्पुरुष समास c) द्वंद्व समास d) अव्ययीभाव समास वाक्य पूर्ण करा: 49. "सायबर सुरक्षा अत्यंत ___ गोष्ट आहे." a) निरुपयोगी b) धोकादायक
- 50. चुकीचे वाक्य ओळखा:

<mark>c) महत्त्वाची</mark> d) विसरलेली

a) पोलिस तपास चालू आहे.

- b) तो गुन्हा स्वीकारला.
- c) गुन्हेगारांनी पुरावे दिला.
- d) साक्षीदार बोलले.

51. वाक्य परिवर्तन करा:

"त्याने माहिती दिली." (रूपांतर प्रश्नवाचक वाक्यात)

- a) त्याने माहिती दिली का?
- b) माहिती कोणी दिले?
- c) माहिती कुठे आहे?
- d) माहिती कशासाठी दिली?

52. अनुच्छेदातून प्रश्न:

अनुच्छेद:

"फॉरेन्सिक तपासणीमध्ये पुरावे गोळा करणे, त्याचे विश्लेषण करणे, आणि न्यायालयात सादर करणे हे महत्त्वाचे टप्पे असतात. यामध्ये डीएनए परीक्षण, फिंगरप्रिंट तपासणी, आणि डिजिटल पुरावे यांचा समावेश होतो."

प्रश्न: फॉरेन्सिक तपासणीतील कोणते घटक महत्त्वाचे मानले जातात?

- a) डीएनए परीक्षण
- b) न्यायालयीन साक्ष
- c) पुरावे नष्ट करणे
- d) चौकशीची गुप्तता

53. वाक्य पूर्ण करा:

"पुरावे ___ गोळा करणे आवश्यक आहे."

- a) विलंबाने
- b) व्यवस्थित
- c) विसरून
- d) धावपळीने

54. वाक्यातील चूक ओळखा:

- a) सायबर गुन्हेगारी वाढते आहे.
- b) तपास अधिकारी पुरावे गोळा करत आहे.
- c) न्यायालय निकाल दिले.
- d) पोलीस चुकून पुरावे विसरले.

55. 'लग्न समारंभातील वधूपक्षाकडून वर पक्षाला दिली जाणारी अखेरची मेजवानी' - या वाक्यसमूहासाठी असणारा शब्द ओळखा.

- a) मांडव भोजन
- b) केळवण
- c) मांडव परतणी
- d) गडगनेर

56. अनुच्छेद वाचन व प्रश्न:

अनुच्छेद:

"सायबर गुन्ह्यांमध्ये फसवणूक, फिशिंग, डेटा चोरी यांचा समावेश होतो. बँक खात्यातील गोपनीय माहिती फसवून घेणे ही मोठी समस्या आहे."

प्रवन: बँक खात्याशी संबंधित कोणती समस्या नमूद केली आहे?

- a) बँक बंद होणे
- b) माहिती गळती
- c) नवे खाते उघडणे
- d) क्रेडिट कार्ड वाढवणे

57. वाक्य पूर्ण करा:

"गुन्हेगाराला न्यायालयाने ___ शिक्षा सुनावली."

- a) फरारी
- b) जन्मठेप
- c) साक्ष
- d) तक्रार

58. वाक्य पूर्ण करा:

"त्याला न्याय ___ हवा आहे."

- a) दिला
- b) मिळालेला
- c) मिळायला
- d) दे

59. चुकीचे वाक्य ओळखा:

- a) आरोपीने जबाब दिला.
- b) पुरावा सादर केला गेला.
- c) साक्षीदार बोलली.
- d) चौकशी करतो आहे.

60. "तो न्यायालयात पुरावे सादर करतो आहे." – वाक्यातील काळ ओळखा:

- a) पूर्ण वर्तमान
- b) वर्तमान
- c) भविष्य
- d) भूत