

JSO - Forensic Psychology - Examination

1. A shopkeeper offers a 25% discount on a product that costs ₹800. What is the selling price after the discount?

- A 600
- B 650
- C 700
- D 750

2. If $5x - 7 = 18$, then what is the value of x ?

- A 3
- B 4
- C 5
- D 6

3. A man buys a watch for ₹1,500 and sells it for ₹1,800. What is the profit percentage?

- A 0.1
- B 0.15
- C 0.2
- D 0.25

4. If $x + y + z = 2$, $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = 74$, then $(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ is equal to:

- A 22
- B 29
- C 26
- D 24

5. If ₹5,000 is invested at an interest rate of 8% per annum for 2 years, what is the simple interest?

- A 300
- B 400
- C 800
- D 1000

6. The fourth proportional to 15, 10 and 12 is:

- A 8
- B 10
- C 6
- D 12

7. What is the cube root of 216?

- A 4
- B 6
- C 5
- D 7

8. In a certain code language, 'GRSTB' is written as 'GYXWL', and 'HANDS' is written as "XISFM". How will 'MNDET' will be written in that language

- A YJISR
- B JIISR
- C YJIRS
- D YJITS

9. What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following equation, if '+' and '-' are interchanged and 'x' and '/' are interchanged? $6408 \times 8 + 27 - 15 / 10 = ?$

- A 921
- B 923
- C 924
- D 922

10. Which of the following numbers will replace the question mark? 38, 84, ?, 376, 772

A 150

B 200

C 163

D 180

11. In a certain code language, 'DEMAND' is written as '410132144' and 'SUPPLY' is written as '194216161225'. How will 'PRODUCT' be written in that language?

A 161815421320

B 1615432320

C 161830442320

D 323615821640

12. 5. Statements I. All teachers are old II. Some women are teachers. Conclusions: i) all old are women ii) Some women are old

A Only i) follows

B Only ii) follows

C Neither i) nor ii) follows

D i) and ii) both follows

13. 6. Sheela is Ravi's sister-in-law. Ram is Ravi's brother. Ram's wife is Sheela. Deepa is Ravi's sister. Deepa's mother is Shanti. How is Sheela related to Shanti?

A Mother in Law

B Daughter in Law

C Grand Daughter

D Daughter

14. Karan facing towards south moved straight 2 km and from there turned to his right 90 degree and travelled 2 km. Then he took a 45 degree turn to his left and travelled 1 km. Where would he be now with respect to the starting point?

A South-region

B South-east region

C North-west region

D South-west region

15. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word. Salvage

- A Glean
- B Rescue
- C Forfeit
- D Extricate

16. Select the incorrectly spelt word

- A Numerous
- B Critiqued
- C Inconsistencies
- D Inacuracies

17. Select the option that best defines the given word: Apportion

- A To allocate
- B To confess
- C To request
- D To complicate

18. Select the most appropriate meaning of the highlighted word in the given sentence: The children decorated the classroom with a (mellow) yellow paint, creating a calming atmosphere for reading time.

- A Rough and textured
- B Soft and pleasant
- C Bright and sunny
- D Dark and gloomy

19. Select the option that contains an error: The experimental chef combined flavours audacious and with an almost synesthetic sensibility, creating dishes that challenged the very notion of culinary categories

- A culinary categories
- B almost synesthetic sensibility
- C combined flavours audacious
- D experimental chef

20. 6. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank. Each of the students _____ completed their assignments

- A Were
- B Are
- C Will
- D has

21. Which gas is known as "laughing gas"?

- A Oxygen
- B Nitrogen dioxide
- C Nitrous oxide
- D Carbon dioxide

22. Which of the following is a unit of force?

- A Newton
- B Joule
- C Pascal
- D Watt

23. What is the powerhouse of the cell?

- A Nucleus
- B Mitochondria
- C Ribosome
- D Golgi apparatus

24. Which of the following is a plant that traps and eats insects?

- A Mango tree
- B Venus flytrap
- C Neem tree
- D Rose plant

- 25.** Which vitamin is mainly produced in the human body when exposed to sunlight?
- A Vitamin A
 - B Vitamin B
 - C Vitamin C
 - D Vitamin D
- 26.** Which of the following best explains the primary difference between the Daubert and Frye standards in forensic psychology?
- A The Daubert standard emphasizes general acceptance within the scientific community, whereas the Frye standard focuses on peer-reviewed publications.
 - B The Daubert standard allows the judge to assess scientific validity, while the Frye standard relies on expert consensus.
 - C The Frye standard permits novel scientific methods in court, whereas the Daubert standard strictly prohibits them.
 - D The Daubert standard only applies to forensic psychology, whereas the Frye standard applies to all sciences.
- 27.** Which of the following legal cases led to the recognition of forensic psychology as an important field?
- A Brown v. Board of Education (1954)
 - B Miranda v. Arizona (1966)
 - C Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals (1993)
 - D M'Naghten Case (1843)
- 28.** Which of the following best illustrates the ethical dilemma faced by forensic psychologists in adversarial legal systems?
- A The need to ensure that the client's treatment aligns with their personal beliefs.
 - B The conflict between advocating for the defendant and maintaining scientific neutrality.
 - C The challenge of using cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) in forensic assessments.
 - D The inability to differentiate between malingering and genuine mental illness.
- 29.** Which of the following theoretical assumptions about the polygraph is most commonly challenged in forensic research?
- A The autonomic nervous system responds differently to lies and truths.
 - B A guilty subject will always exhibit greater physiological arousal than an innocent one.
 - C The control question test (CQT) provides a valid comparison for detecting deception.
 - D The polygraph can directly detect deception rather than just physiological responses.

30. Which physiological responses are primarily measured in a polygraph test?

- A** Heart rate, blood pressure, and skin conductivity
- B** Brainwave activity, oxygen saturation, and pupil dilation
- C** Reflex response, core body temperature, and muscle tone
- D** Microexpressions, voice tremors, and breathing pattern

31. The BEOS technique is theoretically based on which cognitive principle?

- A** Brainwave frequencies can reveal subconscious guilt.
- B** Stress-induced neural oscillations indicate deception.
- C** Memory recognition elicits different neural responses compared to fabrication.
- D** Criminal behavior alters the neurophysiological structure of the brain.

32. What makes BEOS potentially more reliable than traditional lie detection techniques?

- A** It minimizes subjective interpretation by relying on brainwave analysis.
- B** It can extract subconscious memories without requiring suspect participation.
- C** It eliminates all forms of false positives and false negatives.
- D** It requires no prior knowledge of the crime scene by investigators.

33. Which of the following factors does LVA primarily assess when evaluating truthfulness?

- A** The emotional intent behind a suspect's spoken words
- B** The speed and fluency of a suspect's speech
- C** The pitch and volume of responses given under interrogation
- D** Psychological stress levels embedded in vocal properties

34. Which brain regions are most commonly analyzed in fMRI-based lie detection?

- A** Prefrontal cortex and anterior cingulate cortex
- B** Hippocampus and cerebellum
- C** Occipital lobe and basal ganglia
- D** Amygdala and medulla oblongata

35. How can false positives occur in fMRI lie detection?

- A** The subject can consciously suppress brain activity to avoid detection
- B** The fMRI machine can misinterpret muscle movements as neural activity
- C** The scan requires external stimulation to detect deception
- D** Brain activity linked to stress or anxiety can be mistaken for deception

36. Microexpression detection is least effective in forensic cases involving:

- A** Trained individuals who can control their facial expressions
- B** Suspects who are not directly involved in the crime
- C** Crimes that involve multiple perpetrators
- D** Witnesses who recall events from long-term memory

37. A major advantage of SDS over traditional lie detection methods is:

- A** It does not require verbal responses from the suspect
- B** It provides a legally accepted, foolproof method for proving guilt
- C** It eliminates all forms of cognitive bias in investigations
- D** It works equally well on both guilty and innocent individuals

38. Which factor can reduce the accuracy of SDS results?

- A** The suspect's ability to control their pulse rate manually
- B** The suspect having prior knowledge of the test methodology
- C** The presence of multiple law enforcement officers in the room
- D** The suspect's personal belief in their innocence

39. A forensic psychologist writing an investigative report should avoid:

- A** Providing a summary of the evidence collected
- B** Making definitive legal conclusions
- C** Describing psychological assessments conducted
- D** Documenting the methodologies used for analysis

40. In the event of a crime scene where multiple types of evidence are present (biological, trace, and ballistic), which of the following should be collected FIRST to minimize contamination?

- A** Fingerprints and trace evidence
- B** Firearms and ballistic evidence
- C** Biological fluids and DNA samples
- D** Digital evidence such as CCTV footage

- 41.** Which of the following cognitive interview techniques is most effective in enhancing memory recall while reducing misinformation?
- A Asking the witness to recall events in chronological order
 - B Encouraging the witness to make up details if they are unsure
 - C Having the witness recall events in reverse order
 - D Using leading questions to prompt memory retrieval
- 42.** The Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale is used in forensic psychology to measure:
- A The likelihood of a suspect committing a violent crime
 - B The suggestibility of an individual to coercive interrogation techniques
 - C The effectiveness of cognitive behavioral therapy in forensic settings
 - D The ability of eyewitnesses to recall traumatic events
- 43.** Which of the following is a scientifically supported indicator of deception during interrogation?
- A Avoiding eye contact and fidgeting
 - B Increased blink rate and inconsistent story details
 - C Sweating and nervous hand movements
 - D Crossing arms and sitting rigidly
- 44.** Which of the following profiling methods relies most heavily on statistical analysis and empirical research rather than subjective expert judgment?
- A Geographic Profiling
 - B Diagnostic Profiling
 - C Crime Scene Analysis (CSA)
 - D Investigative Psychology
- 45.** In the context of criminal profiling, which of the following is the most significant limitation of the Organized-Disorganized Typology proposed by the FBI?
- A It assumes that all offenders exhibit traits exclusively from one category, ignoring mixed traits.
 - B It does not consider the role of forensic evidence in profiling.
 - C It is based solely on psychological factors, neglecting behavioral evidence.
 - D It is effective only in cases involving serial offenders but not single-incident crimes.

- 46.** Which of the following best describes Karl Popper's critique of Freudian psychoanalysis as a scientific theory?
- A It lacks empirical evidence and relies too heavily on case studies
 - B It cannot be falsified, meaning it is not testable through scientific methods
 - C It is only applicable to childhood development and not adult psychology
 - D It ignores the role of the unconscious mind in shaping behaviour
- 47.** Which of the following concepts in modern psychology is most closely associated with the 'Hard Problem of Consciousness,' as proposed by David Chalmers?
- A The challenge of explaining why and how subjective experiences arise from neural processes
 - B The difficulty of defining human intelligence in computational terms
 - C The debate over whether consciousness can exist independently of biological matter
 - D The study of subconscious cognitive processes that influence decision-making
- 48.** Which of the following personality theories best explains the development of personality through reinforcement and learned behaviors?
- A Bandura's Social Learning Theory
 - B Jung's Archetypal Theory
 - C Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
 - D Freud's Structural Model of Personality
- 49.** In evolutionary psychology, what is the primary function of 'reciprocal altruism' in human behavior?
- A It ensures survival of genetically related individuals through kin selection
 - B It promotes cooperation among non-relatives by fostering long-term mutual benefits
 - C It reduces aggression by favoring only those who belong to the same in-group
 - D It functions as a biological error that contradicts natural selection
- 50.** Which of the following statistical techniques is most suitable for analyzing the effect of an independent variable on a dependent variable while controlling for the influence of a third variable?
- A Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA)
 - B Principal Component Analysis (PCA)
 - C Chi-Square Test for Independence
 - D Spearman's Rank Correlation

- 51.** In Hans Eysenck's Three-Factor Model of Personality (PEN Model), which of the following best explains the biological basis of extraversion?
- A** Higher baseline cortical arousal in introverts, leading them to seek less external stimulation
 - B** Increased dopamine production in introverts, making them more responsive to social interactions
 - C** A dominance of the id over the ego in extraverts, leading to impulsive behavior
 - D** The presence of neuroticism as a mediating factor between extraversion and social behavior
- 52.** In modern cognitive neuroscience, which of the following statements about the 'Default Mode Network' (DMN) is TRUE?
- A** It is highly active during task-focused problem-solving activities
 - B** It is associated with mind-wandering, self-reflection, and autobiographical memory
 - C** It only functions during sleep and is completely inactive while awake
 - D** It is primarily involved in motor coordination and spatial reasoning
- 53.** Cesare Lombroso's theory of the 'Born Criminal' is most closely associated with which school of criminology?
- A** Classical School
 - B** Positivist School
 - C** Chicago School
 - D** Critical Criminology
- 54.** Which theory suggests that an individual's likelihood of committing crime depends on the balance of 'definitions favorable' versus 'definitions unfavorable' to crime?
- A** Social Control Theory
 - B** Differential Association Theory
 - C** Strain Theory
 - D** Routine Activity Theory
- 55.** In criminology, 'white-collar crime' was first introduced by which sociologist?
- A** Karl Marx
 - B** Michel Foucault
 - C** Robert K. Merton
 - D** Edwin Sutherland

56. Which of the following statements about critical criminology is FALSE?

- A It views crime as a result of power imbalances in society
- B It rejects the idea that law is neutral and equally applied
- C It argues that capitalism plays a minimal role in crime causation
- D It often focuses on issues of race, class, and gender in crime

57. Under which section of CrPC can a person be arrested without a warrant?

- A Section 41
- B Section 144
- C Section 375
- D Section 302

58. The 'Broken Windows Theory' in criminology suggests that:

- A Crime increases when minor offenses are ignored
- B Criminal behavior is inherited genetically
- C Crime rates drop when economic conditions improve
- D Psychological disorders lead to criminal tendencies

59. Under which provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) can a Magistrate take cognizance of an offense?

- A Section 190
- B Section 144
- C Section 41
- D Section 197

60. Who is credited with coining the term 'victimology' and establishing it as a distinct subfield of criminology?

- A Edwin Sutherland
- B Benjamin Mendelsohn
- C Cesare Beccaria
- D Hans von Hentig

- 61.** Which of the following is an example of 'tertiary victimization'?
- A A survivor of sexual assault being blamed by the media
 - B A family member of a victim suffering emotional distress
 - C A neighborhood experiencing fear due to repeated crimes
 - D A person being victimized multiple times by different offenders
- 62.** Which of the following is a challenge in modern criminology?
- A Increasing reliance on outdated biological theories
 - B Decreasing crime rates in all regions of the world
 - C The complexity of cybercrime and transnational crime
 - D The complete elimination of organized crime networks
- 63.** What distinguishes a 'passive victim' from an 'active victim' in victimology?
- A Passive victims unknowingly place themselves in risky situations, while active victims take deliberate actions that contribute to their victimization
 - B Passive victims are those who resist crimes, while active victims do not
 - C Passive victims suffer only psychological harm, while active victims suffer physical harm
 - D Passive victims experience random crimes, while active victims are only targeted for personal reasons
- 64.** According to the Routine Activity Theory, which of the following factors makes women more vulnerable to victimization?
- A Exposure to motivated offenders, lack of capable guardianship, and suitable targets.
 - B Women's inherent psychological weakness, making them more susceptible to victimization.
 - C An increase in gender-based laws that protect women from repeat offenses.
 - D The biological differences in fight-or-flight responses between men and women.
- 65.** Under which of the following legal provisions does the Indian criminal justice system explicitly provide for victim compensation?
- A Section 438 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860
 - B Section 357A of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973
 - C Article 21 of the Indian Constitution
 - D Section 27 of the Evidence Act, 1872

- 66.** What are the three main components of the criminal justice system?
- A** Police, Judiciary, Correctional System
 - B** Lawmakers, Police, Public
 - C** Prosecutors, Defense Lawyers, Crime Reporters
 - D** Courts, Lawyers, Media
- 67.** Which Supreme Court case established the right to legal counsel for defendants who cannot afford an attorney?
- A** Miranda v. Arizona (1966)
 - B** Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)
 - C** Mapp v. Ohio (1961)
 - D** Terry v. Ohio (1968)
- 68.** Which of the following central agencies is responsible for counter-terrorism investigations in India?
- A** Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
 - B** National Investigation Agency (NIA)
 - C** Intelligence Bureau (IB)
 - D** Border Security Force (BSF)
- 69.** Under Article 141 of the Indian Constitution, the decisions of the Supreme Court are binding on:
- A** Only High Courts
 - B** Only District Courts
 - C** All courts in India
 - D** Only lower courts within the same state
- 70.** Which of the following courts has the power to issue writs under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution?
- A** High Court
 - B** District Court
 - C** Supreme Court
 - D** Both A and C

- 71.** Under the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), which court has the original jurisdiction to try criminal cases punishable with death or life imprisonment?
- A Chief Judicial Magistrate's Court
 - B Sessions Court
 - C High Court
 - D Supreme Court
- 72.** Which philosopher defined law as 'the command of the sovereign'?
- A John Austin
 - B Jeremy Bentham
 - C John Locke
 - D Montesquieu
- 73.** Which of the following fundamental rights is known as the 'heart and soul' of the Indian Constitution, as described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?
- A Right to Equality
 - B Right to Freedom
 - C Right to Constitutional Remedies
 - D Right against Exploitation
- 74.** The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) can inquire into complaints related to human rights violations, but it cannot:
- A Impose penalties and enforce punishments
 - B Recommend compensation to victims
 - C Conduct investigations through its own officers
 - D Intervene in cases of police excesses
- 75.** Under the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), which of the following statements about 'cognizable offenses' is true?
- A The police cannot register an FIR without prior approval of the court.
 - B The police can arrest the accused without prior approval of the court.
 - C The offense is always bailable in nature.
 - D The punishment for such offenses is always less than three years of imprisonment.

76. Which act governs the procedure for arrest, trial, and bail in criminal cases in India?

- A The Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860
- B The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
- C The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- D The Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973

77. Under the IPC, which of the following is an essential element of the offense of 'theft'?

- A The dishonest intention to take property without the owner's consent
- B The use of force to take away property
- C The wrongful confinement of a person for extortion
- D Taking possession of abandoned property

78. Under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, which of the following statements about 'dying declarations' is correct?

- A A dying declaration is admissible only if recorded by a magistrate.
- B A dying declaration is admissible under Section 32(1) and can be the sole basis for conviction if found reliable.
- C A dying declaration must always be corroborated by other evidence.
- D A dying declaration is not admissible as evidence in a murder trial.

79. Under the Indian Evidence Act, which of the following is NOT considered secondary evidence?

- A A certified copy of a public document
- B A carbon copy of a document made simultaneously with the original
- C An oral account of the contents of a document given by a person who has seen it
- D The original document itself

80. When will the new criminal laws (BNS, BNSS, BSA) come into effect in India?

- A 1st January 2024
- B 15th August 2024
- C 29th May 2024
- D 1st July 2024

- 81.** The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam (BSA), 2023, which replaces the Indian Evidence Act, introduces which key change?
- A Exclusion of digital evidence in court
 - B Recognition of electronic and digital evidence
 - C Removal of confession as admissible evidence
 - D Requirement of only written documents as evidence
- 82.** Under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, which of the following is NOT recognized as a disability?
- A Autism spectrum disorder
 - B Intellectual disability
 - C Diabetes mellitus
 - D Parkinson's disease
- 83.** When did the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 come into force in India?
- A 1st January 2018
 - B 7th April 2017
 - C 29th May 2018
 - D 10th October 2017
- 84.** Under the NDPS Act, which of the following statements is TRUE regarding the punishment for illegal possession of narcotic drugs?
- A The punishment is the same regardless of the quantity of drugs possessed.
 - B The severity of punishment depends on whether the quantity is 'small,' 'commercial,' or in between.
 - C Possession of drugs for personal use is always exempt from punishment.
 - D Only international drug trafficking is punishable under the Act.
- 85.** What does NDPS stand for in the context of Indian law?
- A National Drug Prevention System
 - B Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
 - C National Department for Prohibited Substances
 - D Narcotics and Dangerous Pharmaceutical Substances

- 86.** Which of the following authorities is responsible for the rehabilitation and social reintegration of children under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015?
- A Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)
 - B Child Welfare Committee (CWC)
 - C National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)
 - D District Magistrate
- 87.** What penalty can an employer face for failing to comply with the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013 provisions?
- A A written warning
 - B Suspension of company operations
 - C A fine up to ₹50,000
 - D Immediate arrest
- 88.** Under the Act, which entity is responsible for handling sexual harassment complaints in a workplace with fewer than 10 employees or when the employer is the accused?
- A National Commission for Women (NCW)
 - B District Collector's Office
 - C Local Complaints Committee (LCC)
 - D Ministry of Women and Child Development
- 89.** Which of the following statements is true about expert opinion in forensic psychology?
- A Expert testimony is considered absolute and cannot be challenged in court
 - B Expert witnesses can provide opinions on legal matters, including whether the accused is guilty
 - C The court has the discretion to accept or reject expert opinions based on their relevance and reliability
 - D If two experts give conflicting opinions, the one with more years of experience is automatically accepted
- 90.** In 2019, which key amendment was made to the POCSO Act?
- A Reduction of the age of consent from 18 to 16 years
 - B Introduction of the death penalty for aggravated penetrative sexual assault
 - C Removal of gender neutrality from the Act
 - D Legalization of consensual relationships among minors

- 91.** The term 'test-retest reliability' refers to:
- A** The consistency of scores when a test is administered multiple times
 - B** The accuracy of test results in predicting future behavior
 - C** The ability of a test to differentiate between individuals
 - D** The fairness of a test across different cultures
- 92.** Which personality test is based on Carl Jung's theory of psychological types?
- A** NEO Personality Inventory (NEO-PI-R)
 - B** Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)
 - C** Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)
 - D** Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI)
- 93.** Which test is most widely used for diagnosing psychological disorders?
- A** Beck Depression Inventory (BDI)
 - B** Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)
 - C** MMPI-2
 - D** Wisconsin Card Sorting Test
- 94.** Which of the following personality tests is based on the Five-Factor Model?
- A** Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)
 - B** Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)
 - C** Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI)
 - D** NEO Personality Inventory (NEO-PI-R)
- 95.** Which of the following is NOT one of the Big Five personality traits?
- A** Psychoticism
 - B** Neuroticism
 - C** Extraversion
 - D** Agreeableness
- 96.** The Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) is primarily used to assess:
- A** Cognitive ability
 - B** Unconscious motives and conflicts
 - C** Psychotic disorders
 - D** Emotional intelligence

97. The Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS) measures:

- A Emotional intelligence
- B Personality traits
- C Cognitive ability
- D Social intelligence

98. The Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale is based on which concept?

- A Abstract Reasoning
- B Intelligence Quotient (IQ)
- C Social Intelligence
- D Intelligence Quotient (IQ)

99. An individual with an IQ score of 145 would be classified as:

- A Genius or highly gifted
- B Below average intelligence
- C Average intelligence
- D Borderline intellectual disability

100. Which of the following personality tests has the highest inter-rater reliability?

- A Rorschach Inkblot Test
- B MMPI-2
- C Thematic Apperception Test
- D House-Tree-Person Test