

BJS(CBRT)

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY

Name of the post	Scientific Officer (Forensic Psychology Group), Class-2
Advertisement No.	19/2024-25
Preliminary Test Held On	19-12-2024
Que. No	001-200
Publish Date	20-12-2024
Last Date to Send Suggestion (s)	24-12-2024

THE LINK FOR ONLINE OBJECTION SYSTEM WILL START FROM 21-12-2024; 04:00 PM ONWARDS

Instructions / સૂચના

Candidate must ensure compliance to the instructions mentioned below, else objections shall not be considered: -

- (1) All the suggestion should be submitted through **ONLINE OBJECTION SUBMISSION SYSTEM** only. Physical or submission through E- Mail of suggestions will not be considered.
- (2) Question wise suggestion to be submitted in the prescribed format (proforma) published on the website / online objection submission system.
- (3) All suggestions are to be submitted with reference to the Master Question Paper with provisional answer key (Master Question Paper), published herewith on the website / online objection submission system. Objections should be sent referring to the Question, Question No. & options of the Master Question Paper.
- (4) Suggestions regarding question nos. and options other than provisional answer key (Master Question Paper) shall not be considered.
- (5) Objections and answers suggested by the candidate should be in compliance with the responses given by him in his answer sheet. Objections shall not be considered, in case, if responses given in the answer sheet /response sheet and submitted suggestions are differed.
- (6) Objection for each question should be made on separate sheet. Objection for more than one question in single sheet shall not be considered.

ઉમેદવારે નીચેની સૂચનાઓનું પાલન કરવાની તકેદારી રાખવી, અન્યથા વાંધા-સૂચન અંગે કરેલ રજૂઆતો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં

- (1) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો ફક્ત **ઓનલાઇન ઓબ્જેક્શન સબમીશન સીસ્ટમ** દ્વારા જ સબમીટ કરવાના રહેશે. રૂબરૂ, ટપાલ અથવા ઈ-મેઇલ દ્વારા આયોગની કચેરીએ મોકલવામાં આવેલ વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવામાં આવશે નહીં જેની ખાસ નોંધ લેવી.
- (2) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ કરવા વેબસાઇટ / ઓનલાઇન ઓબ્જેક્શન સબમીશન સીસ્ટમ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ નિયત નમૂનાનો જ ઉપયોગ કરવો.
- (3) ઉમેદવારે પોતાને પરીક્ષામાં મળેલ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં છપાયેલ પ્રશ્નક્રમાંક મુજબ વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ ન કરતા તમામ વાંધા-સૂચનો વેબસાઇટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ પ્રોવિઝનલ આન્સર કી (માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર) ના પ્રશ્નક્રમાંક મુજબ અને તે સંદર્ભમાં રજૂ કરવા.
- (4) માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્રમાં નિર્દિષ્ટ પ્રશ્ન અને વિકલ્પ સિવાયના વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવામાં આવશે નહીં.
- (5) ઉમેદવારે પ્રશ્નના વિકલ્પ પર વાંધો રજૂ કરેલ છે અને વિકલ્પ રૂપે જે જવાબ સૂચવેલ છે એ જવાબ ઉમેદવારે પોતાની ઉત્તરવહીમાં આપેલ હોવો જોઈએ. ઉમેદવારે સૂચવેલ જવાબ અને ઉત્તરવહીનો જવાબ ભિન્ન હશે તો ઉમેદવારે રજૂ કરેલ વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં.
- (6) એક પ્રશ્ન માટે એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રક વાપરવું. એક જ વાંધા-સૂચનો પત્રકમાં એકથી વધારે પ્રશ્નોની રજૂઆત કરેલ હશે તો તે અંગેના વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં.

Website link for online objection submission system : <http://gpsc.safevaults.in/login/>

001. In online mode, Voice Stress Analysis (VSA) is used to:
- (A) Detect stress in real-time during an interrogation or conversation
 - (B) Analyze recorded conversations for emotional cues
 - (C) Detect only specific emotional states like anger or fear
 - (D) Analyze speech and convert it into text for transcription
002. What is a key advantage of using Layered Voice Analysis (LVA) in an online mode?
- (A) It can be used to transcribe voice to text instantly.
 - (B) It can provide immediate feedback regarding a speaker's emotional state and potential deception.
 - (C) It can identify linguistic errors in real-time.
 - (D) It requires manual analysis after the conversation.
003. Which of the following is a challenge when using Voice Stress Analysis (VSA) in an online mode?
- (A) Processing speed is slower than offline analysis.
 - (B) Accurate stress detection may be compromised by background noise and network issues.
 - (C) VSA is only effective in detecting truthfulness.
 - (D) VSA is unable to detect emotional states in real-time.
004. In offline mode, Voice Stress Analysis (VSA) typically analyzes:
- (A) Pre-recorded audio recordings of suspect interviews
 - (B) Real-time communication and live conversations
 - (C) Background noise patterns in conversations
 - (D) Only the pitch of the speaker's voice
005. What is a primary benefit of using LVA in offline mode?
- (A) Immediate results can be obtained without the need for live analysis.
 - (B) Background noise and network interference are easier to handle.
 - (C) Only specific emotional states such as anger and fear can be detected.
 - (D) It can detect deception with 100% accuracy.
006. Which of the following is a common parameter analysed in both Voice Stress Analysis (VSA) and Layered Voice Analysis (LVA)?
- (A) Speech rate
 - (B) Frequency modulation (pitch variations)
 - (C) Text transcription accuracy
 - (D) Speaker accent and dialect
007. In Layered Voice Analysis (LVA), which of the following graphical representations is commonly used to illustrate vocal stress or emotional responses?
- (A) Frequency distribution graphs
 - (B) Line graphs showing frequency and amplitude changes
 - (C) Spectrograms of speech patterns over time
 - (D) Pie charts of vocal tone distribution
008. In the Voice Stress Analysis (VSA) technique, which of the following is NOT typically used to detect stress?
- (A) Micro-tremors in the voice
 - (B) Variations in pitch and frequency
 - (C) Changes in speech rate
 - (D) Amplitude variations in voice

009. Which physiological responses are typically recorded in a polygraph test?
 (A) Heart rate, respiratory rate, and brain waves
 (B) Blood pressure, respiratory rate, and perspiration
 (C) Muscle movement and brain activity
 (D) Skin temperature and eye movement
010. Which sensor in a polygraph machine is primarily used to measure respiratory patterns?
 (A) Cardiograph (B) Pneumograph
 (C) Galvanometer (D) Plethysmograph
011. The galvanic skin response (GSR) sensor in a polygraph test measures which of the following?
 (A) Heart rate variations (B) Skin conductivity changes
 (C) Blood pressure fluctuations (D) Muscle contractions
012. The scientific basis of the polygraph test primarily relies on detecting:
 (A) Changes in physical appearance
 (B) Unconscious muscle movements
 (C) Physiological responses associated with stress or deception
 (D) Verbal inconsistencies
013. What is the first phase in the standard polygraph testing procedure?
 (A) Pre-test interview (B) Data analysis
 (C) Question formulation (D) Calibration of equipment
014. William Marston is best known for his contribution to polygraphy by developing a test for measuring:
 (A) Blood pressure in relation to deception (B) Heart rate during stress
 (C) Galvanic skin response (D) Respiratory patterns
015. Which of the following is NOT a measure of central tendency?
 (A) Mean (B) Median
 (C) Mode (D) Range
016. What is the most common measure of variability?
 (A) Mean (B) Median
 (C) Standard deviation (D) Interquartile range
017. In which sampling technique is the population divided into homogeneous subgroups, and then a random sample is drawn from each subgroup?
 (A) Cluster Sampling (B) Stratified Sampling
 (C) Systematic Sampling (D) Simple Random Sampling
018. Which of the following sampling techniques involves selecting every nth element from a list of population elements?
 (A) Simple Random Sampling (B) Stratified Sampling
 (C) Cluster Sampling (D) Systematic Sampling
019. Under Section 174 of the CrPC, an inquest report is to be prepared by
 (A) The magistrate (B) The family of the deceased
 (C) The investigating police officer (D) A forensic expert

020. Which of the following powers does Section 175 of the CrPC give to the police officer?
- (A) To arrest a person without a warrant
 - (B) To compel a person to testify in court
 - (C) To summon a person to appear before them for investigation purposes
 - (D) To detain a person in custody for questioning
021. Which of the following statements about dying declarations under Section 32 is TRUE?
- (A) A dying declaration must be made before a magistrate to be valid.
 - (B) A dying declaration can only be oral.
 - (C) A dying declaration is valid even if made to doctor.
 - (D) A dying declaration is not admissible in criminal cases.
022. Which of the following is required for someone to qualify as an expert under Section 45?
- (A) General life experience relevant to the case
 - (B) Professional training, study, or experience in a particular field
 - (C) Witnessing the incident in question
 - (D) Having a personal connection to the case
023. In forensic medicine, a hesitation cut is most commonly associated with:
- (A) Accidental injuries
 - (B) Suicidal attempts
 - (C) Homicidal attacks
 - (D) Defensive wound
024. Culpable homicide differs from murder in that:
- (A) Culpable homicide involves an intentional killing
 - (B) Culpable homicide is committed with the intent to cause grievous injury not to kill
 - (C) Murder involves less criminal intent than culpable homicide
 - (D) Culpable homicide requires an unintentional act
025. According to Section 306 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), abetment of suicide is defined as:
- (A) Aiding or instigating a person to commit suicide
 - (B) Directly causing a person to commit suicide
 - (C) Encouraging a person to commit murder
 - (D) Causing harm leading to the victim's mental state
026. Section 113A of the Indian Evidence Act deals with:
- (A) Presumption of culpable homicide
 - (B) Presumption of abetment of suicide by a married woman
 - (C) Presumption of a husband's guilt in the death of his wife
 - (D) Presumption of murder in case of domestic violence
027. Which of the following is a major limitation of narcoanalysis as a tool for gathering reliable information?
- (A) The drug used only works on individuals with specific psychiatric conditions.
 - (B) The subject is fully unconscious and cannot respond during the procedure.
 - (C) Information gained is often inaccurate due to cognitive impairment and suggestibility.
 - (D) Narcoanalysis can only work in individuals who have prior experience with the substance.

028. What is the effect of sodium pentothal on the hippocampus during narcoanalysis?
- (A) It enhances the hippocampus' ability to store and recall memories with perfect accuracy.
 - (B) It suppresses hippocampal activity, impairing memory recall and making memories more malleable.
 - (C) It stimulates the hippocampus to create new memories rapidly.
 - (D) It has no effect on the hippocampus since it primarily targets the prefrontal cortex.
029. Forensic psychologists must be well-versed in criminology, psychology and the following
- (A) Forensic medicine
 - (B) Forensic accounting
 - (C) Legal issues
 - (D) Legal medicine
030. Which of the following statements best highlights the main difference between forensic science and forensic psychology?
- (A) Forensic science focuses on understanding the mental state of offenders, while forensic psychology focuses on analysing physical evidence.
 - (B) Forensic psychology primarily deals with behavioural analysis, whereas forensic science deals with the collection and analysis of physical evidence.
 - (C) Forensic science and forensic psychology both deal with crime scene investigation and evidence collection.
 - (D) Forensic psychology focuses on DNA analysis, while forensic science assesses competency to stand trial.
031. The psychodynamic approach in forensic mental health primarily focuses on:
- (A) The observable behaviors of individuals and their reinforcement patterns.
 - (B) The biological and genetic predispositions of individuals toward criminal behaviour.
 - (C) The unconscious motivations, early childhood experiences, and inner conflicts that influence behaviour.
 - (D) The social and environmental factors that impact criminality and mental health.
032. Which of the following techniques is commonly used in the psychodynamic approach to understand a forensic client's underlying issues?
- (A) Cognitive restructuring
 - (B) Free association
 - (C) Behaviour modification
 - (D) Pharmacotherapy
033. Forensic psychology is primarily concerned with:
- (A) Counselling individuals with mental illness
 - (B) Applying psychological principles to legal issues
 - (C) Conducting psychological research
 - (D) Developing psychological tests
034. Which of the following is a role of a forensic psychologist?
- (A) Determining criminal responsibility
 - (B) Administering psychological tests for career counselling
 - (C) Treating anxiety disorders
 - (D) Conducting psychoanalysis
035. The term "mens rea" refers to:
- (A) The criminal act
 - (B) The intention to commit a crime
 - (C) The physical evidence in a crime
 - (D) The identification of the criminal

036. In forensic psychology, the McNaughten Rule is used to assess:
- (A) Criminal competency (B) Sentencing guidelines
 (C) Insanity defence (D) Post-traumatic stress disorder
037. Which of the following best describes the role of a forensic psychologist in child custody cases?
- (A) To represent the interests of the parents (B) To evaluate the best interests of the child
 (C) To advocate for the child in court (D) To serve as the child's legal counsel
038. Competency to stand trial refers to:
- (A) The mental capacity of the defendant at the time of the crime
 (B) The defendant's ability to understand court proceedings
 (C) The defendant's ability to plead insanity
 (D) The defendant's likelihood of reoffending
039. In assessing criminal responsibility, which defence argues that the defendant was unable to understand the wrongfulness of their actions?
- (A) Diminished capacity (B) Automatism
 (C) Insanity defence (D) Self-defence
040. The term "actus reus" refers to:
- (A) Criminal intent (B) A guilty mind
 (C) The criminal act (D) Witness testimony
041. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of psychopathy?
- (A) Lack of empathy (B) Impulsivity
 (C) Chronic anxiety (D) Superficial charm
042. What is the key factor in diagnosing antisocial personality disorder (ASPD)?
- (A) Early criminal behaviour (B) Aggression and lack of remorse
 (C) Psychotic symptoms (D) Substance abuse
043. Delinquent tendencies in young people can be predicted by early
- (A) Behaviour indicative of psychopathic and sadistic traits
 (B) Behaviour indicative of narcissistic and introverted traits
 (C) Signs of abuse from family members
 (D) Signs of abuse by trusted adults.
044. In forensic settings, malingering refers to:
- (A) Deliberately exaggerating or faking psychological symptoms
 (B) A genuine expression of mental illness
 (C) A form of dissociative identity disorder
 (D) A legal defence for committing a crime
045. Psychological profiling is best described as?
- (A) A behavioural sketch of an individual who may or may not be a suspected offender
 (B) Identifying and describing essential information about a suspected offender
 (C) developing a rough behavioural or psychological sketch of an offender based on clues identified at the crime scene.
 (D) weaker than criminal profiling

046. Which of the following techniques is used to enhance memory recall during witness questioning?
- (A) Hypnosis (B) Leading questions
(C) Cognitive interviews (D) Cross-examination
047. The primary ethical concern in forensic psychology is:
- (A) Maintaining confidentiality
(B) Avoiding dual relationships
(C) Conducting assessments in an unbiased manner
(D) All of the above
048. Which of the following is an example of a dual relationship in forensic psychology?
- (A) Acting as both therapist and expert witness
(B) Conducting risk assessments and providing testimony
(C) Treating a patient while also testifying about their mental state
(D) Both (A) and (C)
049. Criminal profiling is the process of:
- (A) Identifying suspects based on psychological traits and behaviour
(B) Creating detailed descriptions of crime scenes
(C) Evaluating witness credibility
(D) Conducting psychological interviews with victims
050. In the context of profiling, the term “modus operandi” refers to:
- (A) The motive behind a crime
(B) The method or pattern of behaviour used to commit the crime
(C) The mental state of the offender
(D) The likely future behaviour of the offender
051. In investigative psychology, what is “case linkage”?
- (A) Matching DNA evidence from multiple cases
(B) Identifying behavioural patterns across multiple crimes committed by the same offender
(C) Comparing the psychological profiles of offenders
(D) Establishing communication between police and offenders
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054. The psychodynamic approach in forensic mental health primarily focuses on:
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 - (B) The biological and genetic predispositions of individuals toward criminal behavior.
 - (C) The unconscious motivations, early childhood experiences, and inner conflicts that influence behavior.
 - (D) The social and environmental factors that impact criminality and mental health.
055. In forensic psychology, the primary role of a forensic psychologist during a court case is to:
- (A) Determine the guilt or innocence of the defendant.
 - (B) Diagnose and treat mental health disorders in defendants.
 - (C) Assess the defendant's mental state to determine competency to stand trial.
 - (D) Provide legal advice to the defense and prosecution teams.
056. Which of the following best describes the purpose of risk assessment in forensic psychology?
- (A) To evaluate the likelihood of a defendant being acquitted.
 - (B) To predict the likelihood of future violent or criminal behavior.
 - (C) To determine the defendant's social skills and communication abilities.
 - (D) To diagnose personality disorders in defendants.
057. Which of the following statements best describes the purpose of the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI)?
- (A) The BDI is a diagnostic tool that helps diagnose specific types of depression, such as bipolar depression.
 - (B) The BDI is designed to measure the severity of depression symptoms in individuals, helping assess the presence and intensity of depressive symptoms.
 - (C) The BDI is a personality test used to assess individual temperament.
 - (D) The BDI is used to assess the effectiveness of antipsychotic medications in individuals diagnosed with schizophrenia.
058. Which of the following is the primary purpose of the Cognitive Examination Test (often referred to as the Mini-Mental State Examination, or MMSE)?
- (A) To assess the individual's emotional state and mental health disorders, such as anxiety or depression.
 - (B) To evaluate cognitive functions, such as memory, attention, language, and visuospatial abilities, often to screen for dementia or cognitive impairment.
 - (C) To diagnose specific neurological disorders like Parkinson's disease or schizophrenia.
 - (D) To measure an individual's IQ and overall intellectual capabilities.
059. Which of the following cognitive domains is typically assessed in the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE)?
- (A) Visual-spatial ability
 - (B) Attention and concentration
 - (C) Social cognition
 - (D) Reasoning and problem-solving
060. Which of the following is the primary purpose of the Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS)?
- (A) To diagnose obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) in individuals.
 - (B) To assess the severity of both obsessive thoughts and compulsive behaviors in individuals with OCD.
 - (C) To measure the effectiveness of OCD medication in a clinical trial.
 - (D) To assess the level of social functioning in individuals with OCD.

061. Which of the following theories suggests that crime is caused by social structure and an individual's access to societal resources?
- (A) Strain Theory (B) Differential Association Theory
(C) Routine Activities Theory (D) Social Control Theory
062. Which of the following developmental factors is most commonly associated with an increased risk of criminal behavior in adolescence?
- (A) Secure attachment in early childhood
(B) Exposure to chronic family conflict or abuse
(C) Early academic success and positive peer relationships
(D) Positive parental supervision and discipline
063. Which of the following is NOT typically part of a forensic psychologist's role?
- (A) Conducting therapy for victims of crime (B) Assessing a defendant's mental competency
(C) Providing expert testimony in court (D) Performing psychological autopsies
064. Sexual dysfunction is one category of disorders of sexuality and sexual functioning. The term sexual dysfunction refers to:
- (A) Problems with normal sexual response cycle
(B) Sexual urges or fantasies involving unusual sources of gratification
(C) An individual is dissatisfied with their own biological sex and have a strong desire to be a member of the opposite sex
(D) Problems with sexual fantasies
065. Sexual abuse of children differs from paedophilia in what key way
- (A) Paedophilia is a medical term to denote a sexual attraction by an adult to a child whereas sexual abuse refers to an actual crime that has taken place
(B) Paedophilia indicates sexual abuse of a minor in some jurisdictions but not others
(C) Sexual abuse is statistically less common than Paedophilia
(D) There is no difference between sexual abuse and Paedophilia
066. Which of the following is not a possible motive for person
- (A) Insurance fraud (B) Crime concealment
(C) Revenge (D) Accident
067. Which of the following is an impulse control disorder that leads to stealing?
- (A) Clinomania (B) Kleptomania
(C) Gelatophobia (D) Chronophobia
068. When necrophilia is involved in the homicide, what does this imply about the offender's motivation?
- (A) Hunger (B) Anger
(C) Sexual dysfunction (D) Sexual gratification
069. Reactive aggression differs from instrumental aggression because:
- (A) It is goal directed aggression
(B) It is manifested as a result of a threat and/or fear
(C) It is strictly verbal in nature
(D) It is exclusive to males

070. Which of the following is a personality disorder characterized by a lack of regard for the rights of others, manipulative behaviour, and a tendency towards criminal behaviour?
- (A) Antisocial personality disorder (B) Bipolar disorder
(C) Obsessive-compulsive disorder (D) Schizophrenia
071. Which of the following is NOT typically a focus of forensic psychology?
- (A) Criminal profiling (B) Family therapy
(C) Risk assessment for re-offending (D) Eye witness testimony evaluation
072. An individual with a schizotypal personality disorder will usually exhibit which of the following characteristics?
- (A) Eccentric behaviour marked by odd patterns of thinking and communication
(B) Discomfort with close personal relationships
(C) Often exhibit unusual ideas of reference
(D) All of the above
073. What is the primary purpose of a psychological autopsy?
- (A) To diagnose living individuals
(B) To determine the cause of death in unexplained cases
(C) To assess the mental state of a deceased individual
(D) To evaluate the impact of a crime on victims
074. What is the primary ethical concern for forensic psychologists?
- (A) Maintaining confidentiality. (B) Conducting research
(C) Providing therapy (D) Reporting crime
075. Which of the following disorders is often examined in forensic psychology?
- (A) Anxiety disorders (B) Antisocial personality disorder
(C) Neurocognitive disorders (D) Mood disorders.
076. Informed consent in forensic settings differs from therapeutic settings in that:
- (A) The psychologist may be providing services on behalf of the court
(B) Confidentiality may be limited
(C) The client may not have voluntarily chosen to participate
(D) All of the above
077. Which of the following developmental factors has been most strongly linked to an increased risk of criminal behavior later in life?
- (A) High IQ (B) Early exposure to trauma or abuse
(C) Secure attachment to caregivers (D) Consistent academic performance
078. Who is credited with the development of the Layered Voice Analysis (LVA) system?
- (A) Professor William Marston (B) Leonard Keeler
(C) Amir Liberman (D) James Larson
079. Which of the following physiological responses is primarily monitored by LVA systems?
- (A) Heart rate (B) Vocal frequency modulation
(C) Brain waves (D) Skin conductance
080. What does the term "layered" refer to in Layered Voice Analysis?
- (A) The multiple stages of voice analysis
(B) The use of layered sound waves
(C) Analysis of several vocal parameters at once
(D) Differentiation between conscious and subconscious vocal changes

081. Which of the following is NOT a typical function of standby mode in an LVA system?
 (A) Conserving battery power (B) Being ready to start analysis quickly
 (C) Monitoring ambient sounds for changes (D) Actively recording all conversations
082. State forensic science laboratories are primarily responsible for:
 (A) Investigating complex national security cases
 (B) Providing forensic services to all states and union territories
 (C) Providing forensic services to their respective state or union territory
 (D) Conducting research in cutting-edge forensic techniques
083. Which of the following would be considered a “signature” behavior in a criminal case?
 (A) The use of a specific weapon at every crime scene
 (B) The choice of victim type
 (C) The way the crime is committed that reflects personal needs
 (D) All of the above
084. Which type of offender is more likely to leave a “signature” or distinctive pattern of behaviour at a crime scene?
 (A) Organized offender (B) Disorganized offender
 (C) Psychopathic offender (D) None of the above
085. Offender profiling is often used to assist in:
 (A) Narrowing down suspect lists (B) Identifying future targets
 (C) Predicting future offenses (D) All of the above
086. The Structured Clinical Interview for DSM Disorders (SCID) is primarily used for:
 (A) Cognitive testing (B) Personality assessments
 (C) Diagnosing psychiatric disorders (D) Risk assessment for violence
087. A forensic psychologist conducting an evaluation in a juvenile case will most likely focus on:
 (A) Emotional maturity (B) Cognitive development
 (C) Impulse control (D) All of the above
088. The term “memory conformity” refers to:
 (A) When witnesses change their recollections to match others’
 (B) When witnesses give consistent testimonies
 (C) When multiple witnesses recall the same details independently
 (D) When a witness accurately recalls the event
089. All of the following are true about criminal profiling except:
 (A) It relies heavily on subjective judgments (B) It does not account for all types of crimes
 (C) It may lead to accurate conclusions (D) All of the above
090. Geographical profiling focuses on:
 (A) The location of crimes to predict where the offender might live
 (B) Identifying the psychological profile of the offender
 (C) Examining the social network of the offender
 (D) The timing of the crime

091. The “weapon focus effect” refers to:
(A) Witnesses focusing on the weapon and missing other important details
(B) A psychological condition in which a person becomes obsessed with weapons
(C) The enhancement of memory for details surrounding a weapon
(D) None of the above
092. When forensic psychologists work with law enforcement, they may be involved in all roles except:
(A) Criminal profiling
(B) Interviewing witnesses or suspects
(C) Evaluating the mental fitness of law enforcement personnel
(D) Performing autopsy
093. If an individual was having recurrent thoughts about suicide or had formulated a plan in the weeks leading up to their death, they would be experiencing which of the following?
(A) Suicidal ideation (B) Euphoria
(C) Mania (D) Elation
094. In forensic investigations, psychological autopsies help:
(A) To identify suspects based on psychological profile
(B) To understand the circumstances leading to a person’s health
(C) To eliminate potential suspects from the investigation
(D) To determine the time of death
095. Which of the following best defines a Type I error?
(A) Accepting a false null hypothesis (B) Rejecting a true null hypothesis
(C) Failing to reject a true null hypothesis (D) Failing to reject a false null hypothesis
096. Statistical power is defined as the probability of
(A) Accepting a null hypothesis when it is false
(B) Rejecting a null hypothesis when it is true
(C) Rejecting a null hypothesis when it is false
(D) Failing to reject a null hypothesis when it is false
097. What do ‘push’ and ‘pull’ factors refer to in the context of crime?
(A) Conditions that lead individuals toward or away from criminal behaviour
(B) The social reaction to crime
(C) Inherent biological influences on criminals
(D) Economic incentives for committing crimes
098. The term ‘recidivism’ refers to:
(A) The act of committing a crime for the first time
(B) The tendency of a convicted criminal to re-offend
(C) The process of labelling someone as a criminal
(D) The societal response to criminal acts
099. Hydraulic model is also referred to as:
(A) Passive-aggressive (B) Psychodynamic
(C) Social learning (D) Darwinian perspective

100. In ICAP theory, a person's risk or propensity to engage in crime is known as:
 (A) Criminal tendency (B) Antisocial potential
 (C) Antisocial behavior (D) Antisocial propensity
101. Which organization has historically been skeptical of VSA and LVA technologies, according to Dr. Reddy?
 (A) American Psychological Association (APA)
 (B) National Research Council (NRC)
 (C) World Health Organization (WHO)
 (D) United Nations
102. Which of the following is the primary purpose of standby mode in Layered Voice Analysis (LVA)?
 (A) To immediately detect stress and deception during live interviews.
 (B) To capture voice data continuously for later analysis without interfering with the interview.
 (C) To transcribe voice data into textual format for later review.
 (D) To monitor the environment for noise interference during a forensic investigation.
103. What cluster of personality disorders includes paranoid, schizoid, and schizotypal personality disorders?
 (A) Cluster A (B) Cluster B
 (C) Cluster C (D) None of the above
104. Which personality disorder is characterized by a pervasive fear of criticism, rejection, or disapproval?
 (A) Avoidant personality disorder (B) Histrionic personality disorder
 (C) Schizotypal personality disorder (D) Antisocial personality disorder
105. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of obsessive-compulsive personality disorder?
 (A) Preoccupation with orderliness (B) Rigid adherence to rules
 (C) Need for social approval (D) Perfectionism
106. Methadone is primarily used in the management of which substance dependence?
 (A) Alcohol (B) Nicotine
 (C) Opioids (D) Benzodiazepines
107. Which of the following symptoms is characteristic of opioid withdrawal, as per DSM-5 criteria?
 (A) Euphoria (B) Decreased sensitivity to pain
 (C) Muscle aches, sweating, and diarrhea (D) Increased appetite
108. Which medication is FDA-approved for helping prevent relapse in alcohol use disorder by causing unpleasant effects when alcohol is consumed?
 (A) Naloxone (B) Disulfiram (Antabuse)
 (C) Methadone (D) Bupropion
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 (C) Muscle aches, sweating, and diarrhea (D) Increased appetite
110. Which of the following is a type of delusion commonly found in psychotic disorders?
 (A) Delusion of grandeur (B) Delusion of wellness
 (C) Delusion of empathy (D) Delusion of strength

111. Which of the following is a primary feature of psychotic disorders?
 (A) Mood swings (B) Memory loss
 (C) Loss of contact with reality (D) Physical weakness
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118. which of the following sensory modalities?
 (A) Olfactory (B) Tactile
 (C) Visual and auditory (D) Gustatory
119. A score below which of the following on the MMSE may suggest cognitive impairment?
 (A) 20 (B) 24
 (C) 28 (D) 30
120. In description of the PGI Memory Scale, “Visual Retention” tests are designed to assess:
 (A) Recall of numbers
 (B) Recognition of verbal information
 (C) Ability to retain and reproduce visual information
 (D) Long-term memory for events
121. On the PGI Memory Scale, higher scores typically indicate:
 (A) Greater memory impairment (B) Better memory function
 (C) Higher risk for dementia (D) Increased attention span

122. Which of the following is true about the online mode of Layered Voice Analysis (LVA)?
- (A) Data is collected and analyzed offline after the conversation ends.
 - (B) The system processes voice samples in real-time, providing instant feedback.
 - (C) It requires no specialized software for analysis.
 - (D) Voice data can only be collected during pauses in speech.
123. Which of the following is a disadvantage of the offline mode of Voice Stress Analysis?
- (A) The analysis is conducted in real-time, limiting its flexibility.
 - (B) Immediate feedback is not available for the interviewer or subject.
 - (C) The system cannot process recorded speech data.
 - (D) It requires an advanced understanding of speech recognition software.
124. In Layered Voice Analysis (LVA), which of the following parameters is often visualized in a graph?
- (A) Speaker's emotional tone
 - (B) Frequency modulation and microtone variations
 - (C) Duration of verbal pauses
 - (D) Speaker's blood pressure
125. Which of the following is the main principle behind Voice Stress Analysis (VSA)?
- (A) Detection of blood pressure changes in the voice
 - (B) Identification of frequency shifts and amplitude variation linked to stress
 - (C) Real-time speech-to-text translation
 - (D) Use of deep learning to analyze voice intonations
126. Suspect detection system uses-
- (A) galvanic skin response
 - (B) galvanic brain response
 - (C) electro epidermal activity
 - (D) electro-muscular activity
127. On SDA how many algorithms are there & each algorithm detects how many parameters respectively-
- (A) 2 & 14
 - (B) 4 & 14
 - (C) 4 & 10
 - (D) 2 & 10
128. What is the main purpose of the best evidence rule in evidence law?
- (A) To ensure that only the most reliable witnesses testify
 - (B) To require that the original document be produced when its contents are in question
 - (C) To allow only expert testimony in cases of technical evidence
 - (D) To exclude any secondary evidence from trial
129. In cross-examination, leading questions are generally:
- (A) Prohibited, to ensure impartiality
 - (B) Encouraged, as they can guide the witness's responses
 - (C) Allowed, as they help to focus on specific facts and challenge the witness
 - (D) Only permitted when a witness is uncooperative
130. What is the primary role of expert evidence in court?
- (A) To influence the jury based on personal opinion
 - (B) To provide technical or scientific insights beyond common knowledge
 - (C) To give a biased perspective to favor one party
 - (D) To present complex evidence in a confusing manner

131. In the Indian context, which of the following individuals is generally authorized to record a dying declaration?
- (A) Only a magistrate (B) Any police officer
(C) A family member of the victim (D) Anyone present at the time
132. What is the primary treatment approach for female sexual arousal disorder?
- (A) Surgical intervention (B) Hormone replacement therapy
(C) Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) (D) Antidepressant medications
133. Which of the following coping mechanisms is often used by sexual assault survivors as a psychological response?
- (A) Denial and avoidance (B) Aggressive behavior
(C) Hyperactivity (D) Self-centeredness
134. Which of the following is primarily used to assess personality traits?
- (A) Rorschach Inkblot Test (B) Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS)
(C) Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) (D) Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scales
135. Which of the following is an essential principle in conducting a forensic interview with children?
- (A) Using leading questions to clarify answers
(B) Conducting the interview in a highly structured manner
(C) Using open-ended questions to avoid influencing responses
(D) Encouraging the child to answer quickly
136. Which technique is commonly used to document the crime scene for later analysis?
- (A) Physical reconstruction (B) Photography and sketching
(C) Fingerprint analysis (D) Eyewitness testimony
137. The concept of “best evidence” in law refers to:
- (A) The most convincing piece of evidence presented in court.
(B) The original document or primary evidence, when available.
(C) Any evidence corroborated by multiple witnesses.
(D) The highest quality of witness testimony.
138. Which of the following is NOT considered direct evidence?
- (A) A witness testifying they saw the defendant commit the crime.
(B) A video recording showing the crime happening.
(C) Fingerprint analysis linking the defendant to the crime scene.
(D) A confession by the defendant.
139. A dying declaration is primarily admissible under which section of the Indian Evidence Act?
- (A) Section 5 (B) Section 32(1)
(C) Section 45 (D) Section 122
140. Which of the following is the primary concern when interpreting toxicological results from post-mortem samples?
- (A) The time elapsed between death and sample collection
(B) The identity of the substances tested
(C) The consent obtained from the deceased’s family for testing
(D) The location where the samples are collected

141. Which of the following is the most commonly used method for detecting alcohol in post-mortem blood samples?
 (A) Gas Chromatography (GC)
 (B) Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA)
 (C) High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)
 (D) Immunohistochemistry
142. In a court trial, which of the following would most likely lead to the exclusion of forensic evidence?
 (A) The evidence was obtained by a law enforcement officer who did not have a warrant.
 (B) The forensic expert has published a book on the subject.
 (C) The forensic examination was conducted by an expert without relevant training.
 (D) The evidence was handled by more than one person before being analyzed.
143. When researchers use designs that call for multiple groups, the most commonly employed test is:
 (A) Z-test (B) t-test for difference of means
 (C) paired t-test (D) F-test
144. The term “research methodology” refers to:
 (A) the methods used in data collection and analysis
 (B) the rules for writing a research report or paper
 (C) the specific methods of study and analysis
 (D) the theoretical paradigms for data collection, analysis and interpretation.
145. What has been said to be most effective means of controlling crime?
 (A) Death penalty (B) Monetary fine
 (C) Certainty of punishment (D) Life imprisonment
146. A lie which accompanies pretensions and hypocrisies, intriguing to cause dishonour or discredit to one’s good image:
 (A) White lie (B) Black lie
 (C) Benign lie (D) Pathological lie
147. One of these could invalidate the result of the polygraph examination:
 (A) Amputated feet of subject (B) Extreme nervousness of subject
 (C) Amputated fingers of subject (D) Menstrual period of female subject
148. What is the standard recording speed of polygraph?
 (A) 4 inches per minute (B) 6 inches per minute
 (C) 12 inches per minute (D) 16 inches per minute
149. What is the usual behaviour symptom of an innocent subject in lie detection?
 (A) Often times the requesting party (B) Nervous
 (C) Receptive to the test (D) All of the above
150. What question is concerned with some secondary element of the crime or problems and deals mostly on guilty knowledge or partial involvement in the crime:
 (A) Weak relevant question (B) Control question
 (C) Strong relevant question (D) Irrelevant question
151. In order for the examiner to draw a better conclusion a special test is conducted aside from the standard test, which is known as:
 (A) Guilt complex test (B) Silent answer test
 (C) Zone comparison test (D) Supplementary test

152. Control question is also known as:
(A) Evidence connecting question (B) Secondary control question
(C) Sacrifice question (D) Probable lie
153. The error in polygraph examination, where a truthful subject is reported to be deceptive is known as:
(A) False interpretation (B) False examination
(C) False positive (D) False negative
154. In which phase of the polygraph test, the purpose is to obtain confession?
(A) Phase I (B) Phase II
(C) Phase III (D) Phase IV
155. Which is the general type of drugs that is being used in narcoanalysis?
(A) Amphetamine (B) Methamphetamine
(C) Barbiturates (D) Laudanum
156. The confession made prior to the trial of a case is:
(A) Voluntary extra-judicial confession (B) Admission
(C) Involuntary extra-judicial confession (D) Extra-judicial confession
157. If the subject took medication prior to the polygraph examination, how many hours should the examiner wait before he should conduct the examination?
(A) 2 hours (B) 4 hours
(C) 5 hours (D) 6 hours
158. Upon beginning the polygraph test, for how much duration should the examiner wait before asking the first question?
(A) 10-15minutes (B) 15-20 seconds
(C) 5-10 seconds (D) 20-25 seconds
159. What is a critical difference between the cognitive and standard interview techniques?
(A) Cognitive interviews involve therapy
(B) Standard interviews emphasize memory recall
(C) Cognitive interviews enhance memory retrieval
(D) Standard interviews are non-evidence-based
160. The concept of “brainwave entrainment” as used in BEOS is based on which of the following principles?
(A) Synchronizing external stimuli with the brain’s natural oscillations to optimize cognitive states
(B) Forcing the brain into a prolonged period of rest
(C) Disrupting normal brainwave frequencies to encourage neuroplasticity
(D) Suppressing certain frequencies to induce sleep
161. Which of the following best describes the role of an ERG in forensic investigations?
(A) It is used to determine the cause of death in drowning cases.
(B) It helps assess the presence of retinal hemorrhages in blunt force trauma.
(C) It is used to confirm brain death.
(D) It is used to detect the presence of systemic toxins in the body.

162. In EEG, the “alpha rhythm” (8-13 Hz) is primarily observed:
- (A) During REM sleep
 - (B) In deep sleep stages
 - (C) When the eyes are closed and the subject is relaxed
 - (D) During active problem-solving tasks
163. In an ERG, which wave corresponds to the summed activity of the retinal photoreceptors and the inner retinal layers?
- (A) a-wave
 - (B) b-wave
 - (C) c-wave
 - (D) d-wave
164. What is the main purpose of probing questions in a narcoanalysis questionnaire?
- (A) To lead the subject to a specific answer
 - (B) To gather more in-depth information on a particular topic
 - (C) To confirm already known facts
 - (D) To test the subject’s memory recall
165. What is narcoanalysis primarily used for in forensic investigations?
- (A) To assess the intelligence level of the suspect
 - (B) To retrieve suppressed memories by lowering inhibition
 - (C) To create a permanent record of one’s thoughts
 - (D) To enhance an individual’s logical reasoning
166. Polygraph does NOT record –
- (A) Respiration rate
 - (B) Heart rate
 - (C) Blood pressure
 - (D) Oxygen consumption
167. What is the primary goal of testing a suspect detection system?
- (A) To assess the system’s ability to accurately identify individuals
 - (B) To determine the best method for detaining suspects
 - (C) To train law enforcement officers
 - (D) To increase data storage capabilities
168. Why is it essential to use a diverse dataset when testing a suspect detection system?
- (A) To improve the system’s physical durability
 - (B) To ensure the system’s performance is consistent across various demographic groups
 - (C) To reduce data storage requirements
 - (D) To limit the number of users
169. Which type of question in a narcoanalysis questionnaire is designed to confirm known facts?
- (A) Leading questions
 - (C) Factual questions
 - (B) Probing questions
 - (D) Hypothetical questions
170. An essential part of the SOP in forensic interviewing includes:
- (A) Accusatory tactics
 - (B) Documentation of all details
 - (C) Rapid questioning
 - (D) Avoidance of legal counsel
171. Which type of interview seeks to gather information without leading the subject?
- (A) Cognitive Interview
 - (B) Leading Interview
 - (C) Interrogative Interview
 - (D) Suggestive Interview

172. The primary difference between police interviewing and interrogation is:
- (A) Interviewing is accusatory; interrogation is non-accusatory
 - (B) Interrogation is accusatory; interviewing is non-accusatory
 - (C) Both are non-accusatory
 - (D) Both are accusatory
173. What is the main role of the post-test phase in narcoanalysis?
- (A) To analyze the subject's level of sedation
 - (B) To observe changes in responses after the drug's effects wear off
 - (C) To administer additional doses of the drug if needed
 - (D) To induce a higher level of consciousness in the subject
174. During an interrogation, which of the following techniques is NOT recommended in forensic interviewing?
- (A) Accusations
 - (B) Building rapport
 - (C) Allowing silence
 - (D) Open-ended questions
175. The median test is best used for comparing:
- (A) Means of two independent samples
 - (B) Medians of two or more independent samples
 - (C) Variances within the same group
 - (D) Standard deviations of two samples
176. A main goal of the cognitive interview technique is to:
- (A) Confirm the suspect's alibi
 - (B) Increase witness memory accuracy
 - (C) Test witness integrity
 - (D) Confront the witness
177. Rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true is known as:
- (A) Type II error
 - (B) Type I error
 - (C) Statistical power
 - (D) Confidence level
178. What does the null hypothesis typically represent in statistical testing?
- (A) A statement predicting a difference
 - (B) A statement of no effect or no difference
 - (C) The experimental hypothesis
 - (D) A conclusion that the alternative hypothesis is true
179. The power of a statistical test refers to:
- (A) The probability of a Type I error occurring
 - (B) The probability of a Type II error occurring
 - (C) The probability of correctly rejecting a false null hypothesis
 - (D) The probability of accepting a true null hypothesis
180. The "PEACE" model in police interviews primarily emphasizes:
- (A) The use of force
 - (B) Evidence-based questioning
 - (C) Accusations
 - (D) Psychological evaluation
181. A polygraph report should include all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) Examiner's findings
 - (B) Subject's criminal record
 - (C) Description of testing procedure
 - (D) Analysis of responses

182. Which of the following powers does Section 175 of the CrPC give to the police officer?
(A) To arrest a person without a warrant
(B) To compel a person to testify in court
(C) To summon a person to appear before them for investigation purposes
(D) To detain a person in custody for questioning
183. Which of the following statements about dying declarations under Section 32 is TRUE?
(A) A dying declaration must be made before a magistrate to be valid.
(B) A dying declaration can only be oral.
(C) A dying declaration is valid even if made to doctor
(D) A dying declaration is not admissible in criminal cases.
184. According to Section 44 of the Indian Penal Code, an injury includes:
(A) Physical harm only
(B) Any harm to body, mind, reputation, or property
(C) Mental trauma only
(D) Injury resulting only from accidents
185. In forensic medicine, a hesitation cut is most commonly associated with:
(A) Accidental injuries
(B) Suicidal attempts
(C) Homicidal attacks
(D) Defensive wound
186. Culpable homicide differs from murder in that:
(A) Culpable homicide involves an intentional killing
(B) Culpable homicide is committed with the intent to cause grievous injury not to kill
(C) Murder involves less criminal intent than culpable homicide
(D) Culpable homicide requires an unintentional act
187. Which analysis method is commonly used in polygraph scoring?
(A) Numerical analysis
(B) Visual analysis
(C) Textual analysis
(D) Statistical analysis
188. Section 113A of the Indian Evidence Act deals with:
(A) Presumption of culpable homicide
(B) Presumption of abetment of suicide by a married woman
(C) Presumption of a husband's guilt in the death of his wife
(D) Presumption of murder in case of domestic violence
189. Which of the following sampling techniques involves selecting every nth element from a list of population elements?
(A) Simple Random Sampling
(B) Stratified Sampling
(C) Cluster Sampling
(D) Systematic Sampling
190. Which sensor in a polygraph is used to detect respiratory rate?
(A) Pneumograph
(B) Cardiograph
(C) Galvanometer
(D) Electroencephalogram

191. In psychological testing, “informed consent” requires that the client:
- (A) Understands the purpose and process of testing
 - (B) Is forced to participate
 - (C) Consents without explanation
 - (D) Pays a fee before testing
192. Which of the following is a graphical representation of the distribution of a numerical variable?
- (A) Bar chart
 - (C) Histogram
 - (B) Pie chart
 - (D) Scatter plot
193. What is the most common measure of variability?
- (A) Mean
 - (C) Standard deviation
 - (B) Median
 - (D) Interquartile range
194. Which of the following scales assesses obsessive-compulsive symptoms?
- (A) Beck Depression Inventory
 - (C) Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale
 - (B) Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale
 - (D) MMSE
195. In ethical guidelines for psychological assessments, confidentiality means:
- (A) Test results must be shared with everyone
 - (B) The test subject’s identity and results remain private
 - (C) Test results can be shared without permission
 - (D) Results must be published in a public database
196. William Marston is best known for his contribution to polygraphy by developing a test for measuring:
- (A) Blood pressure in relation to deception
 - (C) Galvanic skin response
 - (B) Heart rate during stress
 - (D) Respiratory patterns
197. Which of the following is NOT typically a part of a forensic assessment?
- (A) Clinical interview
 - (C) Therapeutic intervention
 - (B) Standardized testing
 - (D) Review of collateral information
198. An individual with a schizotypal personality disorder will usually exhibit which of the following characteristics?
- (A) Eccentric behaviour marked by odd patterns of thinking and communication
 - (B) Discomfort with close personal relationships
 - (C) Often exhibit unusual ideas of reference
 - (D) All of the above
199. Which disorder is characterized by persistent difficulties in sexual response or arousal?
- (A) Sexual Dysphoria
 - (B) Sexual Dysfunction
 - (C) Paraphilic Disorders
 - (D) Gender Dysphoria
200. Which psychological test measures depressive symptoms?
- (A) Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale
 - (D) Beck’s Depression Inventory
 - (B) Raven’s Progressive Matrices
 - (C) PCL-R