

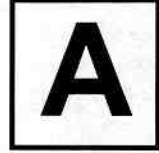
DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

Booklet Serial No.

000673

Test Booklet Series

TEST BOOKLET - 2022
SCIENTIFIC OFFICER BALLISTICS
(06)



Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 120

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES **NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series Code A, B, C or D carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Response Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Response Sheet liable for rejection.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write **anything else** on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test booklet contains **120** items (questions). Each item comprises of four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Response sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Response Sheet provided. See directions in the Response Sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Response sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet you have to fill in some particulars in the Response Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Response Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator **only the Response Sheet**. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet and Candidate's Copy of the Response Sheet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers:**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY THE CANDIDATE.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **0.25** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above for that question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no **penalty** for that question.

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1. CAWS stands for _____
 - A) Castle assault weapon system
 - B) Colt Assault weapon system
 - C) Combined air weapon system
 - D) Colt automatic weapon system

2. Under the SEM lead GSR particles show the shape of?
 - A) Cylindrical shape
 - B) Tube shape
 - C) Spheroid shape
 - D) Disc shape

3. Which of the following is the type of magazine loading shotgun?
 - A) Side by side type
 - B) Repeater type
 - C) Over & under type
 - D) Paradox type

4. Which of the following is the correct drawback of Mercury fulminate primer?
 - A) Mercury fulminate does not gives mercury on ignition
 - B) Barrels get deteriorated gradually because of the dispersion of mercury on their surface
 - C) Powder glass particles if used, will abrade the barrel resulting in the increase of bore diameter
 - D) Potassium chlorate when ignited produces potassium chloride, which releases moisture resulting on late rusting of barrels

5. _____ of a firearm is a part which support and hold the internal parts in position.
 - A) Barrel
 - B) Chamber
 - C) Bore
 - D) Stock

6. What is the most approximate composition of Aluminum in Gun Shot Residues?
 - A) 6-8%
 - B) 3-5%
 - C) 13-17%
 - D) 27-37%

7. Which section of The Arms Act, 1959 deals with the License for acquisition and possession of firearms and ammunition?
- A) Section 1 of The Arms Act, 1959
 - B) Section 2 of The Arms Act, 1959
 - C) Section 3 of The Arms Act, 1959
 - D) Section 4 of The Arms Act, 1959
8. The red flame of Tracer Bullet is due to _____.
- A) Barium peroxide and Magnesium powder
 - B) Hydrogen peroxide and Magnesium powder
 - C) Aluminium powder and Magnesium peroxide
 - D) Lead powder and Magnesium peroxide
9. To test lead in GSR, _____ can be used
- A) Walker's test
 - B) Price's test
 - C) Sodium Rhodizanate test
 - D) Greiss Test
10. The diameter of LG shot is _____
- A) 1.14 mm
 - B) 7.33 mm
 - C) 2.15 mm
 - D) 9.14 mm
11. Improvised shotguns are also known as _____
- A) Zip guns
 - B) Carbine
 - C) LMG
 - D) Derringers
12. Tattooing is also known as
- A) Blackening
 - B) Peppering
 - C) Charring
 - D) Wipe ring

13. When collecting a swab from a shooter hands, a piece of cotton swab moistened with _____ is can be used.
- A) 10% Acetone
 - B) 10% Ethanol
 - C) 10% HCL
 - D) 10% Sulphuric acid
14. If you find a muzzle imprint, around the entry wound _____, is the range of fire
- A) Close distance shot
 - B) Near distance shot
 - C) Contact shot
 - D) Far distant shot
15. Which of the following can be used as primary explosives in ammunitions
- A) Mercury fulminate
 - B) Nitro Glycerin
 - C) Ballistite
 - D) Cordite
16. If you recover a Cartridge Case from Crime Scene on examination, no ejector marks were found. Which would be the possible source of firearm?
- A) Carbine
 - B) Service Pistol
 - C) Sniper gun
 - D) Tamancha
17. If a bore number of a barrel is 12, then the diameter (in cms) of barrel will be _____.
- A) 2.33
 - B) 2.12
 - C) 1.85
 - D) 1.68
18. _____ fabric is most widely used for the purpose of Bulletproof?
- A) Carbide plates
 - B) Kevlar
 - C) Cotton
 - D) Viscose elastic
19. Threshold velocity to penetrate the skin is, when a bullet is travelling with intial velocity of 450 m/sec.
- A) 40-50 m/sec
 - B) 10-12 m/sec
 - C) 23-29 m/sec
 - D) 30-40 m/sec

20. What is the shell life of ASTRAM cartridge?
- A) 3 years
 - B) 5 years
 - C) 10 years
 - D) 1 year
21. GSR on hands can be detected by?
- A) Phenolphthalein test
 - B) Dermal nitrate test
 - C) Benzidine test
 - D) Hydrogen activation analysis
22. Fg, FFg, FFFg is used to describe?
- A) Wad
 - B) Primer
 - C) Cartridge
 - D) Black gunpowder
23. Which one of the following is not a true meaning of the word "bullet"?
- A) A small sphere.
 - B) One of those small arms projectiles fired one at a time from the barrel of a gun
 - C) A projectile used for a small caliber gun
 - D) The complete assembly of cartridge case, primer, propellant and projectile that is to be fired in a gun
24. Which one of the following is used to analyze for the presence of GSR?
- A) Polarized light microscopy
 - B) Refractive index measurements
 - C) SEM used in conjunction with EDAX
 - D) Microspectrophotometry
25. Which of the following are individualizing characteristics of spent cartridge cases and projectiles found at the scene of a shooting incident, have the potential to establish the identity of the firearm involved?
- A) The caliber of the spent cartridge cases(s)
 - B) The pattern of minute parallel striations that make up the mark made by a particular rifling land on bullet(s) recovered from the scene
 - C) The exact relative positions of extractor and ejector marks on the spent cartridge case(s)
 - D) The twist direction of any of the rifling marks found on bullet(s) recovered from the scene

26. Which of the following are class characteristics of spent cartridge cases and projectiles found at the scene of a shooting incident, help to establish the probable type and make, and in some cases, the model of the gun(s) involved?
- A) The caliber of the spent cartridge cases(s)
 - B) The exact relative positions of extractor and ejector marks on the spent cartridge case(s)
 - C) The twist direction of any of the rifling marks found on bullet(s) recovered from the scene
 - D) All of the above
27. Among both single-barrel and double-barrel shotguns, 12 bore firearms are the most common. The designation 12 bore means that:
- A) 12 spheres of solid lead each with a diameter equal to the internal diameter of the guns barrel weigh one pound
 - B) 12 spheres of solid lead each with a diameter equal to the internal diameter of the guns barrel weigh one kilogram
 - C) the internal diameter of the guns barrel is 1.2 inches
 - D) the internal diameter of the guns barrel is 12mm
28. Current effort at identifying a shooter at a crime scene are centered on the:
- A) Testing of nitrites on the shooter's arms and upper body
 - B) Examination of powder residue on the victim's clothing
 - C) Observation of gunpowder residue at the crime scene
 - D) Detection of primer residue deposited on the hands of the shooter at the time of firing
29. The mechanism in a firearm by which a cartridge of a fired case is withdrawn from the chamber is called a?
- A) Evacuator
 - B) Eductor
 - C) Ejector
 - D) Extractor
30. Relative to the rifled firearm, shotguns have:
- A) Equal number of grooves and land
 - B) More lands than groove markings
 - C) No characteristic markings since the barrel is smooth
 - D) More grooves than land markings

31. The most important tool available to the firearm examiner in the identification of a firearm is?
- A) The comparison microscope
 - B) Mylar film and a high-voltage electrode
 - C) Laser illumination
 - D) Digitizing video camera
32. The raised portion between the grooves in a rifled bore is called?
- A) Rifling
 - B) Caliber
 - C) Lands
 - D) Grooves
33. Which of the following tests helps to detect nitrites in GSR?
- A) Teichmann
 - B) Precipitin
 - C) Maiti
 - D) Thematic appreciation
34. Visualization of GSR on blood stained clothes can be facilitated by?
- A) Paraffin test
 - B) UV Rays
 - C) Magnifying lens
 - D) IR rays
35. In Walkers test the acetic acid vapors convert nitrites into:
- A) Nitric oxide
 - B) Nitrous acid
 - C) Nitrous oxides
 - D) Nitrates
36. Walkers test of GSR is done to detect the presence of:
- A) Nitrate
 - B) Iodide
 - C) Nitrite
 - D) Sulphate

37. One wound of entry, but multiple wounds of exit is seen in case of:
- A) Ricochet bullet
 - B) Frangible bullet
 - C) Dumdum bullet
 - D) Tandem bullet
38. Scorching results from:
- A) Deposition of lead or other metal in the skin
 - B) The flame emerging from the muzzle
 - C) Superficial deposit of smoke on the skin
 - D) Grains of gunpowder being driven into the skin
39. Which of the following is not a constituent element of inorganic gunshot residue?
- A) Lead
 - B) Barium
 - C) Bismuth
 - D) Antimony
40. The modified griess is specific for the determination of _____ in Gunpowder residue?
- A) Nitrate
 - B) Antimony
 - C) Barium
 - D) Nitrite
41. The dermal nitrate test for GSR is used for the detection of?
- A) Carbon dioxide
 - B) Nitrite
 - C) Carbon monoxide
 - D) Nitrate
42. Dermal nitrate test detects:
- A) Nitric acid poisoning
 - B) Blood stains
 - C) GSR
 - D) Both A and C

43. Which element around Gunshot hole is tested by dithiooxamide test
- A) Copper
 - B) Lead
 - C) Tin
 - D) Aluminium
44. Blackening around gunshot holes in clothes means
- A) Deposit of smoke
 - B) Deposit of lead vapours
 - C) Deposit of black powders
 - D) All of the above
45. Neutron Activation Analysis detects the presence of which of the following in GSR
- A) Antimony and lead
 - B) Antimony and barium
 - C) Barium and nitrites
 - D) Antimony and nitrites
46. Modern ammunition consists of
- A) Bullet
 - B) Propellant
 - C) Primer
 - D) All of above
47. The propulsive force given to a projectile most often comes from
- A) Rapid combustion of gunpowder
 - B) Pressure in magazine
 - C) Weight of bullet
 - D) Recoil velocity
48. Imprint on base of cartridge is known as
- A) Striae
 - B) Cannelures
 - C) Head-stamp
 - D) Rim

49. Handgun and rifle barrels are rifled because
- A) It stops bullet from getting fired
 - B) It increases accuracy of shooting
 - C) It increases wobbling in flight
 - D) None of above
50. The first fully automatic machine gun was created by
- A) John M. Browning
 - B) Josef Laumann
 - C) Hiram Maxim
 - D) Amerigo Cei Rigotti
51. Drawbacks of flintlock guns are
- A) Accidental firing
 - B) No firing
 - C) Both 'A' and 'B'
 - D) None of above
52. **Assertion (A):** Serpentine is called to be forerunner of modern trigger.
Reason (R): Because serpentine tail was used to pull to ignite the priming charge just like most of the modern trigger does.
- A) Both (A) and (R) are correct
 - B) (A) is correct and (R) is incorrect
 - C) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect
 - D) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct
53. Which of following shotgun has larger diameter of bore?
- A) 10 guage
 - B) 12 guage
 - C) 16 guage
 - D) 20 guage
54. Terminal ballistics describes about
- A) What happens when a bullet hits its target
 - B) What occurs within the gun itself
 - C) Flight of the bullet from the time it leaves the barrel of the gun
 - D) Specific flight properties of a bullet

55. The pattern of injury or damage depends upon
- A) Weight of bullet
 - B) The shape, speed and motion of the bullet when it strikes
 - C) Material used in gun powder
 - D) Pressure with which trigger is pressed
56. Old form of gunpowder was popularly known as
- A) Red powder
 - B) Black powder
 - C) White powder
 - D) Brown powder
57. Which is called as major advancement in pistol mechanism?
- A) Wheel lock
 - B) Match lock
 - C) Muzzle end loading
 - D) Flint lock
58. How much ammunition chambers do first revolving firearm had?
- A) Three
 - B) Four
 - C) Five
 - D) Six
59. Which of following is type of handgun?
- A) Single shot pistols
 - B) Revolving pistols
 - C) Self-loading pistols
 - D) All of the above
60. In Ballistics, Ratchet mechanism is associated with
- A) Single shot multiple pellet firearms
 - B) Revolver
 - C) Rifled firearms
 - D) Semi- automatic firearms

61. Which could not be the part of self-loading pistol?
- A) Magazine
 - B) Safety bent
 - C) Ejector rod
 - D) Hammer
62. For pin fire ammunition, which of the following is not compatible caliber for a revolver?
- A) 5mm
 - B) 8mm
 - C) 9mm
 - D) Both 'A' and 'C'
63. When case diameter of cartridge case is same along its length, then it is known as _____
- A) Taped cased
 - B) Line cased
 - C) Straight cased
 - D) Rimmed cased
64. The most commonly used material for making unjacketed bullets is _____
- A) Antimony
 - B) Lead
 - C) Tin
 - D) Casting iron
65. Arrange various forms of firearms in chronological order-
- i. Wheel lock
 - ii. Match lock
 - iii. Percussion lock
 - iv. Flint lock
- A) (i), (iii), (iv) and (ii)
 - B) (ii), (i), (iv) and (iii)
 - C) (ii), (iii), (iv) and (i)
 - D) (iv), (ii), (i) and (iii)
66. The population inversion in optical pumping is achieved by _____
- A) Optical Pumping
 - B) Chemical pumping
 - C) Electric pumping
 - D) Gas pumping

67. _____ Lasers are being developed by star war programme by the US to destroy the enemy missiles during their journey in space.
- A) Solid Laser
 - B) Dye Laser
 - C) Chemical Laser
 - D) He-Ne Laser
68. Which of the following are smallest known Lasers?
- A) Diode Laser
 - B) Excimer Laser
 - C) Argon Laser
 - D) Helium-Neon Laser
69. _____ Laser has extensive industrial use.
- A) He-Ne Laser
 - B) Solid Laser
 - C) Nd:YAG Laser
 - D) Crypton Laser
70. Maiman Laser set-up stated that, a concentration of ruby crystal over chromium is _____
- A) 0.10%
 - B) 0.5%
 - C) 0.1%
 - D) 0.6%
71. BARC and Solid State Physics Laboratory (SPL), Delhi have developed low power _____ lasers with a view to use them for applications in communication and ranging.
- A) ND:YAG
 - B) He-Ne
 - C) Ruby
 - D) gallium-arsenide
72. The actions taken at the crime scene immediately following the detection and reporting of the crime scene constitute the:
- A) Essential part of police work
 - B) Follow up investigation
 - C) Cold search
 - D) Preliminary investigation

73. Of the following options, which is the least reliable source of evidence?
- A) DNA Data
 - B) Latent Fingerprints
 - C) Eyewitness Account
 - D) Glass bearing lip prints
74. A crime has been committed at a certain location. Which of the following best describes the name designated to this scene?
- A) Macroscopic
 - B) Microscopic
 - C) Secondary
 - D) Primary
75. Which of the following supplies should be available for processing the crime scene?
- A) Video Recorder
 - B) Tweezers and Forceps
 - C) Crime Scene Barrier Tape
 - D) All of the above
76. What kit is important for a Forensic Investigator to bring to every crime scene?
- A) Manicure Kit
 - B) Computer Repair Kit
 - C) Fingerprint Kit
 - D) Sewing Kit
77. A rough sketch should include all of the following EXCEPT:
- A) Sketch of the suspect(s)
 - B) Date, location, and time of the incident
 - C) Location of all recovered physical evidence
 - D) Location of Door, windows and walls in the scene
78. Physical evidence is considered to have _____ as that of eyewitness (testimonial) evidence
- A) Same Value
 - B) Less Value
 - C) Greater Value
 - D) None of these

79. With reference to the investigation of a crime scene, what would normally be the correct chronological order of events?
- A) Emergency first aid, protection, documentation, search
 - B) Protection, search, documentation, emergency first aid
 - C) Emergency first aid, documentation, protection, search
 - D) Protection, emergency first aid, documentation, search
80. A body was found burnt in a bed. The CSI team found clues to suggest the fire was set on purpose. Which of these clues would indicate purposeful arson?
- A) Char Bums on the Walls
 - B) Disintegration of furniture in the room
 - C) Candles in the room next to this room
 - D) High concentration of flammable liquid trace in one location
81. A Forensic team found evidence in a case from 1973 that lead to the conviction of Joey for murder. In 2009, Joey requested a thorough test of all physical evidence from his case, which leads to his exoneration. What specific testing, that did not exist in 1973, could have proven him innocent in 2009?
- A) Ballistics Testing
 - B) DNA Testing
 - C) GPS Location
 - D) Mobile Testing
82. If evidence (regardless of type) is contaminated in any way, the officer _____
- A) Must destroy it
 - B) Must document it
 - C) Must uncontaminated it
 - D) Must bring it to a supervisor
83. This type of pattern is often used indoors. it is most methodical and thorough and can be described as an overlapping series of lanes in a cross pattern.
- A) Spiral
 - B) Strip/Line
 - C) Grid
 - D) Pie/wheel
84. There are bloody handprints on the wall. You collect fingerprints from finger pattern left on wall. You have just collected _____
- A) Latent prints
 - B) Plastic prints
 - C) Patent Prints
 - D) Elimination prints

85. In the SI system of measurement, the unit of length is the:
- A) Temperature
 - B) Liter
 - C) Gram
 - D) Meter
86. How many meters are there in 5.0 cm?
- A) 0.0500
 - B) 500
 - C) 0.0005
 - D) 0.5
87. Which prefix is the smallest?
- A) Hecto
 - B) Centi
 - C) Kilo
 - D) Milli
88. $\frac{1}{86400}$ th part of a mean solar day of the year is designated in
- A) Mole
 - B) Second
 - C) Meter
 - D) Kelvin
89. Water freezes at _____ degree Celsius
- A) 120
 - B) 90
 - C) 40
 - D) 0
90. The amount of space a object takes up is called as
- A) Volume
 - B) Length
 - C) Weight
 - D) Density

91. Force of Gravity is measured in
- A) Kilogram
 - B) Newton
 - C) Light year
 - D) Volume
92. 1 kilogram is equal to _____ tones
- A) 10
 - B) 0.1
 - C) 0.001
 - D) 1.01
93. Which method is based on inelastic scattering of one-color light, generally through a laser source which basically means that the occurrence of photons in one-color light deviates during interaction with a sample?
- A) Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy
 - B) Raman spectroscopy
 - C) Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy
 - D) UV-Vis spectroscopy
94. Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) coupled with an Energy Dispersive Spectrometer (EDS) is used in the analysis of
- A) Gun shot residue
 - B) Toxins
 - C) Arson investigation
 - D) Noxious chemicals
95. What are the variables whose calculation is done according to the weight, height, and length known as?
- A) Flowchart variables
 - B) Discrete variables
 - C) Continuous variables
 - D) Measuring variables
96. What is the meaning of the testing of the hypothesis?
- A) It is a significant estimation of the problem
 - B) It is a rule for acceptance or rejection of the hypothesis of the research problem
 - C) It is a method of making a significant statement
 - D) None of the above

97. The two methods of finding mode in a discrete series are _____
- A) Grouping method and ascending method
 - B) Table method and midpoint method
 - C) Grouping method and inspecting method
 - D) None of the above
98. _____ is not a measure of central tendency.
- A) Mode
 - B) Mean
 - C) Range
 - D) Median
99. _____ divides the data into four equal parts.
- A) Median
 - B) Quartiles
 - C) Mean
 - D) None of the above
100. Which of the following diagrams is used to find the value of mode graphically?
- A) Pie chart
 - B) Bar graph
 - C) Histogram
 - D) None of the above
101. Ratio of rms velocities of O_2 and H_2 at equal temperature will be:
- A) 1:1
 - B) 1:4
 - C) 2:1
 - D) 4:1
102. The velocity of a charged particle to keep moving in the same direction, in a region where electric and magnetic fields are perpendicular to each other, is _____
- A) E/B
 - B) B/E
 - C) $E/B + qE/B$
 - D) $B/E + qB/E$
103. The amount of emitted radiation is strongly influenced by the wavelength even if temperature of the body is
- A) Constant
 - B) Increasing
 - C) Decreasing
 - D) It is not related with temperature

104. The ampere law is based on which theorem?
- A) Green's theorem
 - B) Gauss divergence theorem
 - C) Stoke's theorem
 - D) Maxwell theorem
105. Good absorbers of heat are good radiators also is based on
- A) Stefan's Law
 - B) Plank's law
 - C) Wein's law
 - D) Kirchhoff's law
106. The radiations emitted by hot bodies are called as
- A) X-rays
 - B) Gamma rays
 - C) Black-body radiations
 - D) Visible light radiations
107. For the objects other than black body, its emissivity, e is _____
- A) 1
 - B) $0 < e < 1$
 - C) $e > 1$
 - D) $e = 0$
108. In a simple harmonic motion, acceleration of a particle is proportional to
- A) Rate of change of velocity
 - B) Displacement
 - C) Velocity
 - D) Direction
109. Which one of the following laws is not applicable to a simple pendulum?
- A) The time period does not depend on its magnitude
 - B) The time period is proportional to its length l
 - C) The time period is proportional to root l where l is length
 - D) The time period is inversely proportional to root g where g is the acceleration due to gravity
110. Which of the following distributions is Continuous?
- A) Binomial Distribution
 - B) Hyper-geometric Distribution
 - C) F-Distribution
 - D) Poisson Distribution

111. What is ANNOVA in statistical analysis?

- A) Analysis of variance
- B) Analysis of various attributes of statistics
- C) Analysis of non-observable variables
- D) Assessment of various attributes of statistics

112. First Forensic Science Laboratory in India was established at _____

- A) Kolkata
- B) Mumbai
- C) Agra
- D) Delhi

113. What is the correct order of collecting physical evidence at a scene of crime?

- 1. Swabbing
- 2. Sweeping
- 3. Tape-lifting
- 4. Vacuuming
- 5. Hand-picking

Codes

- A) 5,1,3,2,4
- B) 5,3,1,2,4
- C) 1,2,3,4,5
- D) 2,3,5,1,4

114. After reaching the scene of crime, the first thing the I.O should do?

- A) Collection of biological samples
- B) Secure the crime scene
- C) Lifting of fingerprints
- D) Documentation of scene

115. Debris material collected from the arson crime scene should be packed in?

- A) Metal box with tight lid
- B) Plastic Bag
- C) Cloth Bag
- D) Sealed Paper Bag

116. In a crime scene sketch, an arrow should always be marked showing which direction?
- A) West
 - B) East
 - C) North
 - D) South
117. Which of the following statements is not true in case of an accident report?
- A) The diagram of the position of the vehicles as found after the accident should be present.
 - B) Diagram of the tyre marks, impact marks and other items found at the scene should be present.
 - C) The report may contain statements made by the parties or witnesses at a later stage.
 - D) Photographs of the scene.
118. The foot prints found at the scene of crime, indicates which of the following?
- A) Number of persons involved
 - B) Height of the persons involved
 - C) Entrance or exit of the persons involved
 - D) All of the above
119. **Assertion (A):** While dispatching the exhibit to the Forensic Science Laboratory the seal used on packed exhibits is also dispatched along with exhibits.
- Reason (R):** It helps in ascertaining the chain of custody in investigation.
- Codes:
- A) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
 - B) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
 - C) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
 - D) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct
120. All sketches include the following information:
- A) Case number
 - B) File Number
 - C) Name of Sketch
 - D) All

ROUGH WORK

ROUGH WORK