

M.Sc Semester-4 Examination**507****Forensic Science****April-2024****Time : 2-30 Hours]****[Max. Marks : 70**

1. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of research aptitude?
(A) Critical thinking (B) Memorization skills
(C) Problem-solving ability (D) Creativity
2. What does research aptitude primarily involve?
(A) Following instructions (B) Analyzing data
(C) Memorizing facts (D) Socializing with peers
3. What is the main purpose of research aptitude?
(A) Memorizing information (B) Finding innovative solutions
(C) Avoiding experimentation (D) Promoting conformity
4. Which skill is essential for individuals with research aptitude?
(A) Rote learning (B) Recitation
(C) Critical analysis (D) Repetition
5. In which context is research aptitude NOT valuable?
(A) Academic (B) Industrial
(C) Artistic (D) Scientific
6. What is a key aspect of research aptitude?
(A) Following predetermined paths (B) Rigid adherence to rules
(C) Flexible thinking (D) Avoiding exploration
7. Which sector is research aptitude highly valued?
(A) Technology (B) Isolation
(C) Repetition (D) Subordination
8. What does research aptitude enable individuals to do?
(A) Stifle creativity (B) Reject evidence
(C) Contribute to knowledge (D) Avoid analysis
9. What role does research aptitude play in decision-making?
(A) Hinders judgment (B) Ignorance of evidence
(C) Informs choices (D) Promotes biases

- N 20-2
10. Which skill is NOT associated with research aptitude?
(A) Problem-solving (B) Creativity
(C) Repetition (D) Data analysis
11. What is the primary objective of research aptitude according to Bloom's Taxonomy?
(A) To memorize facts and figures (B) To analyze and synthesize information
(C) To evaluate hypotheses (D) To generate new knowledge
12. How would you describe the role of research aptitude in problem-solving?
(A) It limits creativity (B) It fosters critical thinking and understanding
(C) It relies solely on memorization (D) It discourages experimentation
13. In which scenario would research aptitude be most applicable?
(A) Following a set procedure without deviation (B) Applying established methods to new situations
(C) Avoiding experimentation at all costs (D) Memorizing information for a test
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14. How does research aptitude contribute to data interpretation?
(A) By stifling critical analysis (B) By promoting blind acceptance of results
(C) By facilitating the identification of patterns and trends (D) By avoiding the examination of evidence
15. Which skill is most closely associated with research aptitude?
(A) Recalling information (B) Memorization
(C) Formulating hypotheses (D) Following instructions
16. How does research aptitude impact decision-making?
(A) By promoting biased judgments (B) By hindering the assessment of evidence
(C) By informing and enhancing choices based on evidence (D) By discouraging critical thinking
17. How does research aptitude contribute to understanding complex phenomena?
(A) By encouraging simplistic explanations (B) By promoting shallow analysis
(C) By fostering deep understanding through rigorous investigation (D) By avoiding challenging questions
18. How does research aptitude facilitate critical thinking?
(A) By discouraging skepticism (B) By promoting blind acceptance of authority
(C) By encouraging questioning and evaluation of evidence (D) By avoiding challenging assumptions

19. What is a common cause of unethical acts in forensic science?

(A) Overabundance of regulations	(B) Ignorance of laws, codes, policies, and procedures
(C) Lack of technological advancements	(D) Excessive emphasis on personal gain
20. Which factor is often associated with unethical behavior for personal gain in forensic science?

(A) Accountability	(B) Integrity
(C) Professional ethics	(D) Monetary incentives
21. What is the significance of professional ethics in forensic science?

(A) It ensures personal gain for forensic scientists	(B) It promotes fair and unbiased investigations
(C) It is not relevant in forensic science practice	(D) It encourages unethical behavior
22. What is an essential aspect of ethical decision making in forensic science?

(A) Prioritizing personal gain over professional conduct	(B) Following laws and regulations only when convenient
(C) Considering the impact on stakeholders and society	(D) Ignoring ethical dilemmas to expedite investigations
23. How can ethical values be effectively taught to scientists in forensic science?

(A) By minimizing discussions on ethical dilemmas	(B) Through formal training programs and mentorship
(C) By ignoring personal ethics and focusing solely on professional conduct	(D) Through monetary incentives for ethical behavior
24. What is the purpose of good laboratory practices in forensic science?

(A) To ignore ethical considerations for efficiency	(B) To ensure accuracy, reliability, and integrity of laboratory procedures
(C) To prioritize personal gain over professional conduct	(D) To expedite investigations without proper documentation
25. What does Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) refer to?

(A) Exclusive rights to physical properties	(B) Rights related to intangible creations of the mind
(C) Rights granted for land ownership	(D) Rights to natural resources
26. What is the primary rationale for the protection of IPRs?

(A) To restrict innovation and creativity	(B) To promote sharing of ideas without restrictions
(C) To encourage investment in research and development	(D) To limit access to scientific and technological advancements

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27. In which fields are IPRs, particularly patents, of significant importance?
- (A) Art and literature (B) Science and technology
(C) Agriculture and farming (D) Political science and philosophy
28. Which of the following is a key principle of patenting?
- (A) Open access to inventions (B) Limited protection for inventors
(C) Exclusive rights for a limited period (D) Non-disclosure of inventions
29. What type of subject matter is generally considered patentable?
- (A) Natural phenomena (B) Abstract ideas
(C) Inventions that are novel, non-obvious, and useful (D) Scientific theories
30. How does patent protection contribute to innovation?
- (A) By limiting access to inventions (B) By encouraging investment in research and development
(C) By restricting competition among inventors (D) By promoting free sharing of ideas
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31. What does entrepreneurship primarily entail?
- (A) Implementing existing business models (B) Managing established companies
(C) Creating and managing new ventures (D) Following traditional business practices
32. How is entrepreneurship defined?
- (A) The process of outsourcing business functions (B) The ability to manage large-scale enterprises
(C) The pursuit of opportunities beyond resources controlled (D) The practice of avoiding business risks
33. Which theory of entrepreneurship emphasizes the role of innovation and creativity?
- (A) Trait theory (B) Behavioral theory
(C) Schumpeter's theory of innovation (D) Economic theory
34. What distinguishes different types of start-ups?
- (A) Size of the founding team (B) Geographic location
(C) Industry sector and growth potential (D) Financial backing from investors
35. What is a critical step in the process of entrepreneurial development?
- (A) Acquiring competitors' businesses (B) Expanding market reach globally
(C) Building networks and partnerships (D) Avoiding risk-taking activities

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