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Q.1 State of freezing involves

- A. loss of kinetic energy
- B. increased force of attraction
- C. liquid solidifies
- D. All of Above

Q.2 Recycling helps us by

- A. saving energy
- B. conserving ores
- C. cheaper than extracting
- D. All of Above

Q.3 Inorganic non-metallic solid which is made by heating a mixture of substance to a very high temperature gives off

- A. ceramic
- B. molten
- C. solid
- D. brass

Q.4 State which have regular arrangement and cannot change its shape is

- A. solid
- B. liquid
- C. gas
- D. All of Above

Q.5 Volume of gas is inversely proportional to

- A. pressure
- B. temperature
- C. concentration
- D. humidity

Q.6 Graphite have high melting and boiling points but they are

- A. soft
- B. do not conduct heat
- C. do not conduct electricity
- D. All of Above

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Q.7 Solubility depends upon

- A. temperature
- B. solute
- C. solvent
- D. all of above

Q.8 Solution which can hold no more solute is called

- A. dilute solution
- B. saturated solution
- C. aqueous solution
- D. concentrated solution

Q.9 Tearing paper: Physical or chemical change?

- A) physical
- B) neither
- C) chemical

Q.10 Who is the creator of the periodic table?

- A. Dimitri Mendeleev
- B. Henry Moseley
- C. Johnny Schillereff
- D. John Newlands

Q.11 What is the atomic number for helium?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 8

Q.12 The element neon is from what group?

- A. Halogen
- B. Rare Earth
- C. Noble Gas
- D. Non-Metal

Q.13 What is the atomic weight of copper?

A. 58.9332

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B. 63.546

C. 51.9961

D. 40.078

Q.14 .It refers to a body of knowledge regarding crime as a social phenomenon.

A. Penology

B. Criminology

C. Sociology

D. Psychology

Q.15 The study of criminology involves the study of many disciplines in the collection of knowledge about criminal actions, thereby it is:

A. Scientific

B. Multidisciplinary

C. Psychiatric

D. Economics

Q.16 Kidnapping is an example of crime.

A. Against personal liberty and security

. B. Against Honor

C. Against person

D. Against chastity

Q.17 Unicellular organisms contains

A. One cell

B. Many cells

C. Both

D. NONE

Q.18 Plants and animal cells are examples of

A. prokaryotic cells

B. eukaryotic cells

C. Both

D. None

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Q. 19 Gram positve bacteria shows color in staining

- A. Purple
- B.Pink
- C. Yellow
- D.Red

Q.20 What is Chemotaxis?

- A. Swimming towards a bacteria
- B. Swimming away of a bacteria
- C. In the presence of a chemical compound, swimming towards or away of a bacteria
- D. None of these

Q.21 Extrachomosomal DNA is known as

- A.PLASMA MEMBRANE
- B. Chromosomal DNA
- C. Plasmid
- D. None

Q.22 smallest sized particle of soil are

- A.Sand
- B. Slit
- C. Clay
- D. all

Q.23 For proper forensic investigation

- A. Evidence must be well documented
- B. Evidence must be well destroyed
- C. Avoid Evidence collection
- D. Avoid Evidence preservation

Q.24 Which of the following does not act as a neurotransmitter?

- a) Acetylcholine
- b)Epinephrine
- c) Norepinephrine
- d)Cortisone

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Q25- Which of the following is the contractile protein of a muscle

- a)Tubulin
- b)Myosin
- c)All of these
- d)None of these

Q26- Muscle fatigue sets in due to non availability of

- a)Calcium
- b)ATP
- c)Actin binding site
- d)Mg co-factor

Q27- Those reflex action which involve brain are called:

- a)Stimulus
- b)Cerebral reflexes
- c)Spinal reflexes
- d)Spinal cord

Q28- A microscopic gap between a pair of adjacent neurons over which nerve impulses passed when going from one neuron to the next is called:

- a)Neurotransmitter
- b)Synapse
- c)Axon
- d)None of the above

Q29- Hibernation is also known as

- a)Winter sleep
- b)Summer sleep
- c)Spring sleep
- d)None of the above.

Q30- High altitude cause

- a)Increase o2
- b)Decrease PO2
- c)Increase PO2
- d) Vapourise H2O

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Q31- Full form of ATP is

- a) Adenosine triphosphate
- b)Attractive type of personality
- c)Arbitrage trading program
- d)None of the above

Q32- Which one of the following secreted by posterior pituitary regulates water retention by kidney?

- a)Antidiuretic hormone
- b)Aldosterone
- c)Thyroxine
- d)Erythrocoietin

Q 33. The reaction which are caused by heat and in absence of light is called.

- A photochemical reaction
- **B** Dark reaction
- C Reversible reaction
- D reversible photochemical reaction

Q 34. which of the following is an example of photochemical reaction.

- A photosynthesis
- B Decomposition of ammonia
- C Formation of NaOH
- D Decomposition of HCL

Q 35. Medicine bottles offen made with darkend glass.

- A To prevent the drugs from photo degradation
- B To allow the photo decoration of Drugs
- C To reduce the cost
- D To allow the oxidation of drugs.

Q36. Tinny bones called..... transmit vibrational to the inner ear.

- A Middle canal.
- **B** Ventricle
- C Ossiceals
- D Tympana

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Q37. what does axial skeleton consist of.

A Skull

B verteberal

C ribes and sternum

D all of the above

Q. 38. finger bone also known as.

A Hamate

B Girdles

C phalanges

D Metacarpal

Q39. Excretion refers to.

A removal <mark>of ni</mark>trogenous <mark>w</mark>aste

B removal of undigested food

C removal of excess of water

D None of these.

Q40. Glomerulus is formed by.

A Branch from renal vein.

B urineferrous tube.

C Branch from renal artery.

D cooling of proximal part of unifrous tubes.

Q41. Hibernation takes place in which type of animal.

A cold blooded

B warm blooded

C Boths A and B

D Neither A or nor B

Q42. which layer is Serves as heat insulator.

A subcutaneous adipose layer.

B Geothermal layer.

C Stratosphere layer.

D All of the above.

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Q 43. which of the following does not act as new transmitter.

- A Acetylcholine
- **B** Epinephrine
- C Norepinephrine
- D Cortisone

Q 44. which part of brain is used for muscles moment.

- A cerebrum
- B cerebellum
- C Brain stem
- D Frontal

Q 45. Which is photo sensitive part of the human eye.

- A Retina
- B pupil
- C lens
- D vitreous humor.

Q46- Which term is used both for a part of kidney a part of skeleton in the mammals?

- a)Centrum
- b)Pelvis
- c)Cortex
- d)Medulla

Q47- Based on type of excretory product humans for under which category 4?

- a)Ureotelic
- b)Uricotelic
- c)Ammonotelci
- d)None of the above

Q48- Measure role of sweat gland is

- a)Excretion of nitrogenous waste
- b)Thermoregulation
- c)Detoxification
- d)Protection against microorganism

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Q49- Famous virus of 2020 is

A.Ebola

B.Coronavirus

C.HIV

D.None

Q50- seminal plasma in humans is rich in

A. Fructose and calcium but has no enzymes

B. Glucose and certain enzymes but has no calcium

C.fructose and certain enzymes but poor in calcium

D. Fructose, calcium and certain enzymes

Q.52 Progesterone is secreted by _____ in the ovary?

- a. Corpus luteum
- b. Endometrium
- c. Both
- d. None

Q.53 The human kidney produce urine which contains metabolic waste such as?

- a. Ammonia
- b. Urea
- c. Uric acid
- D. None

Q.54 which artery delivers blood to each kidney?

a Renal

b. Interlobular

c.Prophrie

d.none

Q.55 Henle's loop is __ shaped?

a.H

b.I

c.U

d.D

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Q.56 Mammary gland is modification of

- A. Sweat glands
- B. Salivary glands
- C. lacrimal glands
- D.none of these

57 - Forensic Odontology deals with

- A. Bone
- B. Teeth
- C. Blood
- D. Skin

58 - The headquarter of Federal Bureau of Investigation is located at

- A. Germany
- B. Switzerland
- C. France
- D. USA

59- The birth place of Forensic Psychology is

- i) Leipzig
- ii) Ohio
- iii) Oklahoma
- iv) Washington D.C

60- Where is the headquarter of NCRB located at

- i) Pune
- ii) Madhya Pradesh
- iii) Bangalore
- iv) New Delhi

61- Which Hemisphere of brain is more dominant

- i) Left
- ii) Right
- iii) Both
- iv) None

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AIFSET 2026 Question Paper

62- How many Chapters are there in IPC

- i) 25
- ii) 23
- iii) 20
- iv) 24

63- In Psychology, who gave the Theory of development thinking

- i) George Rosswelt
- ii) James Piaget
- iii) Jean Piache
- iv) Jean Piaget

64- Who gave the prototype of Lie Detector

- i) William George
- ii) Alexandra Mill
- iii) William Marston
- iv) William stern

65- Pineal Gland secretes _

- i) Thyroxine
- ii) Triiodothyronine
- iii) Insulin
- iv) Melatonin

66- Brain has hollow cavities filled with fluid called

- i) Cerebral fluid
- ii) Cerebrospinal fluid
- iii) Choroid fluid
- iv) Blood

67-POCSO stands for

- i) The Protection of children from sexual offences
- ii) The Prevention of Child service organization
- iii) The Protection of child secondary offences
- iv) The protection of children from secondary offences

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 68- Narco analysis test is also called i) Faith test ii) Truth serum test iii) Anesthesia test iv) None of the above 	
 69. hematoma in the skin appears as a) a localized brown pigmentation b) an overall reddish discoloration of the skin c) an overall blue discoloration of the skin d) black and blue marks 	
70. Enzyme rennin used in digestion is secreted froma) Stomach b) Liver c) Intestine d) Mouth	
71. Which part of stomach is absent in frog? a) Pyloric b) Fundic c) Labia d) A and B	
72. Which substance is insoluble in water? a) Keratin b) Glucose c) Both d) None	

73. Coloring of the skin is due to which pigment?

- a) Valine
- b) Melanin
- c) Chlorophyll
- d) None

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74. The main function of Melanin is a) Protection from Heat b) To give waterproof covering c) To provide moisturizing effect to skin d) To prevent Harmful U.V rays from entering the body
75. Sweat Glands plays a major role in a) Regulating fluid balance b) Regulating Body temperature c) Excretion of toxicity d) None
76. The gland which is located at the margins of eyelid is a) Sebaceous gland b) Meibomian Gland c) Zeis Gland d) Farsal gland
77. The gas filled organ is also called a) Swim Bladder b) Bladder c) Cavity Hole d) All of these
78. Lack of Melanin pigment in skin is known as a) Albuminum b) Albinism c) White leprosy d) Eczema
 79. At what stage of morula implantation at endometrium takes place a) 3 day morula b) Embryo stage c) Blastula

d) Blastocyst

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80. Which part of the sperm provide energy for locomotion of sperm

- a) Nucleus
- b) Mitochondria
- c) Semen
- d) Progesterone

81. Acrosome of sperm destroy which layer of egg

- a) Zona pellucid
- b) Envelope
- c) Zona striata
- d) Corona radiate

82. Which membrane connects tongue to the bottom of the mouth?

- a) Frenulum
- b) Septum
- c) Lingual wall
- d) Barrier reff

83. Which receptor is present in the nose?

- a) Photo receptors
- b) Telo receptors
- c) Telo receptors
- d) Phono receptors

84. Chemoreceptors cells are also called

- a) Cones
- b) Buds
- c) Olfactory receptors
- d) Corneous cells

85. What is a common neurotransmitter?

- a) Acetylcholine
- b) GABA
- c) Serotonin
- d) All of the above

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86. What are the two divisions of the nervous system?

- a) Central and peripheral
- b) Motor and sensor
- c) Central and functional
- d) Sympathetic and parasympathetic

87. Which of the following is the largest gland?

- a) Liver
- b) Thymus
- c) Pancreases
- d) Pancreases

88. ph of saliva is _____

- a) 6
- b) 6.8
- c) 7.5
- d) 9.6

89. Study of stomach is known as

- a) Gastrocystis
- b) Gastroenterology
- c) Stomacololgy
- d) None

90. The principle of kidneys are?

- a) Blood circulation
- b) Osmoregulation
- c) Excretion and osmoregulation
- d) Blood filteration.

91. Identical twins are also known as

- a) Dizygotic twins
- b) Monozygotic twins
- c) Fraternal twins
- d) Both a and c

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92. Eggs haveI a) Diploid b) Haploid c) Haplodiploid d) None.	nucleus.
93. Placenta releasea) Estrogenb) Oxytocinc) Lactogend) Progesterone	for lactation.
94. Placenta works like an a) Endocrineb) Exocrinec) Reproductived) Digestive	organ.
95. The changes in amphib hormones.a) Iodineb) Thyroidc) Testosteroned) None	ian metamorphosis are initiated by
96. Tadpoles are a) Ureotelic b) Uricotelic c) Ammonotelic d) None.	·
prenatal development of that a) Fetal glucocorticoid b) Insulin	affects tissue differentiation and ne organs.
c) lodine d) None.	

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98. Scent glands are?

- a) Exocrine gland
- b) Pituitary gland
- c) Endocrine gland
- d) Salivary gland

99. Swim bladder is present in?

- a) Deep-sea bony fish
- b) Cartilaginous fish
- c) Bony fish
- d) All of the above

100. Father of modern emryology was?

- a) Karl ernst von baer
- b) Panchanan maheshwari
- c) Nobel laureate
- d) Ernst Haecke

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