



Post Graduate Medical Diploma (Part-I)
Diploma in Medical Jurisprudence (DMJ)
Paper-I
(Multiple Choice Questions)
MODEL PAPER

Signatures of Candidate

Roll No.

Total Marks: 100
Time Allowed: 2 hours

Instructions:

- i. Read the instructions on the MCQ Response Form carefully.
- ii. Attempt **all** questions.
- iii. Question Paper to be returned along with MCQ Response Form.
- iv. Candidates are strictly prohibited to give any identification mark except Roll No. & Signatures in the specified column only.

- Q.1 The best single criterion for judging the age of an adult skeleton is:**
a) Closure of cranial sutures. d) Vertebral fusion.
b) Closure of epiphyseal-metaphyseal line. e) Sternal union.
c) Symphysis pubis morphogenesis.
- Q.2 Recognizable external genitalia in the fetus are seen in the:**
a) Second calendar month. d) Fifth calendar month.
b) Third calendar month. e) Sixth calendar month.
c) Fourth calendar month.
- Q.3 Cross sections of Caucasian hair tend to be:**
a) Flattened. d) Oval.
b) Circular. e) Trapezoid.
c) Triangular.
- Q.4 Nucleated oval red blood cells are commonly seen in:**
a) Humans. d) Cats.
b) Snakes. e) Dogs.
c) Camels.
- Q.5 Bite marks may become more visible under:**
a) Infra-red light. d) Reflected light.
b) Ultra-violet light. e) Tangential light.
c) Polarized light.
- Q.6 The best bones for "Sexing" a skeleton are:**
a) Pelvis and skull. d) Ventral surfaces of symphysis pubis.
b) Pelvis and long bones. e) The long bones of extremities.
c) Skull and long bones.
- Q.7 The presence of fully erupted third molars usually indicates an age of:**
a) 5-7 years. d) 14-16 years.
b) 8-10 years. e) Over 17 years.
c) 11-13 years.
- Q.8 The number of centers of bone growth at birth is:**
a) 206. d) 450.
b) 250. e) 550.
c) 350.
- Q.9 Cephalic index gives clue to determine:**
a) Age. d) Abnormality of skull.
b) Sex. e) Weight of skull.
c) Race.
- Q.10 The obturator foramen in female is:**
a) Oval. d) Triangular.
b) Round. e) Irregular.
c) Square.
- Q.11 Lipping of the clavicular facet of scapula begins at the age of:**
a) 15-20 years. d) 30-35 years.
b) 20-25 years. e) 35-40 years.
c) 25-30 years.

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- Q.12 The period of mixed dentition persists in a person till:**
a) 6-8 years. d) 13-15 years.
b) 9-11 years. e) 15-17 years.
c) 12-13 years.
- Q.13 The xiphoid process unites with the body of the sternum at the age of:**
a) 20 years. d) 40 years.
b) 25 years. e) 60 years.
c) 30 years.
- Q.14 Following part of the hip bone helps to know whether it belongs to multiparous woman or not?**
a) Obturator foramen. d) Ilium.
b) Pubic symphysis. e) Iliac crest.
c) Ischial tuberosity.
- Q.15 The greater cornu of hyoid bone unites with the body after the age of:**
a) 10 years. d) 30 years.
b) 15 years. e) 35 years.
c) 20 years.
- Q.16 The coroner's office is first mentioned in English historical documents in the:**
a) Seventh century. d) Sixteenth century.
b) Tenth century. e) Eighteenth century.
c) Fourteenth century.
- Q.17 Post mortem changes occur progressively faster in the following environments:**
a) Air, water, ground. d) Ground, water, air.
b) Air, ground, water. e) Water, ground, air.
c) Ground, air, water.
- Q.18 The following features of finger nails can be best used for identification purposes and matching:**
a) Longitudinal striations. d) Contour of the nail.
b) Transverse striations. e) Microscope structure of keratin.
c) Shape of the lunula.
- Q.19 Neuropathological examination of battered children not uncommonly reveals:**
a) Necrosis of globi pallidi. d) Tears of white matter.
b) Necrosis of putamen. e) Wernicke syndrome-like changes.
c) Necrosis of corpora mamillaria.
- Q.20 The second most common fatal complication of criminal abortion is:**
a) Infection. d) Systemic poisoning by abortifacient.
b) Hemorrhage. e) Neurogenic shock.
c) Venous air embolism.
- Q.21 Stabbing by an instrument with the cross section of a square usually produces a (an):**
a) Square wound. d) Cruciate wound.
b) Rhomboid wound. e) Round wound.
c) Oval wound.
- Q.22 Heat cramps are due to:**
a) Paralysis of medullary temperature regulating centers. d) Hyperthymia.
b) Stoppage of sweating. e) Infectious hyperpyrexia.
c) Salt loss.
- Q.23 Artefactual changes in fire victims include all but one of the following:**
a) Pugilistic attitude. d) Subdural hematoma.
b) Fractures of extremities. e) Skin lacerations.
c) Epidural hematoma.
- Q.24 Presence of pus over a wound suggests that its minimum age is:**
a) 2 weeks. d) 6 days.
b) 10 days. e) 3 days.
c) 8 days.
- Q.25 Ewing's postulates deal with trauma and:**
a) Heart disease. d) Psychological disorder.
b) Cancer. e) Renal disorder.
c) Brain disease.

- Q.26 An injured person was brought to medicolegal centre for examination. The medicolegal examiner found two abrasions on the back of right forearm. These abrasions were having reddish brown scab on them. The time interval between infliction of injuries and examination by the medicolegal examiner was:**
- a) 12-24 hours. d) 5-6 days.
 b) 48-72 hours. e) 7-8 days.
 c) 4-5 days.
- Q.27 A person committed suicide by cutting his throat with the help of a knife. On autopsy examination cause of death was established as air embolism. The air entered the circulatory system through the damaged:**
- a) External carotid artery. d) Aorta.
 b) Internal carotid artery. e) Vertebral artery.
 c) External jugular vein.
- Q.28 Specific pulmonary injury seen in bomb explosion is known as:**
- a) Explosive lung. d) Cor-pulmonale.
 b) Blast lung. e) Ruptured lung.
 c) Frothy lung.
- Q.29 The best method to record temperature of a dead body (with history of sodomy) is by introducing thermometer into:**
- a) Rectum. d) Groin.
 b) Mouth. e) In the abdomen (after making a slit).
 c) Axilla.
- Q.30 A young male was taken into custody by the police. On 7th day he developed oliguria, anuria leading to failure of kidneys and death. On examination innumerable bruises were present on both the lower limbs, buttocks and back of the trunk. Cause of death in this case is:**
- a) Neurogenic shock. d) Crush syndrome.
 b) Haemorrhage. e) Fat embolism.
 c) Thromboembolism.
- Q.31 Test for seminal fluid do not include:**
- a) Alkaline phosphatase test. d) Barberio test.
 b) Florence test. e) Naphthyl-yellow sulphur test.
 c) Gold-chloride test.
- Q.32 The most common agent responsible for anaphylactic shock is:**
- a) Penicillin. d) Tetracycline.
 b) Streptomycin. e) Streptokinine.
 c) Polymyxine.
- Q.33 Sex chromosomal study shows following results in cases of mosaic klinefelter syndrome:**
- a) XXY. d) XO.
 b) XXXY. e) XY.
 c) XXX.
- Q.34 A subject will be chromatin negative in the following genetic make up:**
- a) XX. d) XXX.
 b) XY. e) XXXY.
 c) XXY.
- Q.35 Davidson's bodies are observed under microscope in:**
- a) Neutrophils. d) Eosinophils.
 b) RBCs. e) Basophils.
 c) Lymphocytes.
- Q.36 Forensic serology deals with:**
- a) Medicolegal aspects of examination of blood. d) Chemical analysis of blood.
 b) Clinical effects of blood diseases. e) Management of blood diseases.
 c) Legal aspect of examination of blood.
- Q.37 Mature human RBC is:**
- a) Circular, concave and non-nucleated. d) Oval, convex and nucleated.
 b) Circular, convex and non-nucleated. e) Circular, convex and nucleated.
 c) Oval, convex and non-nucleated.
- Q.38 Principle of precipitin test is:**
- a) Antigen-antibody reaction. d) Antigen versus host reaction.
 b) Formation of ring. e) Agglutination.
 c) Formation of a precipitate.

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- Q.39 Classical "O" blood group possesses on the surface of RBC:**
a) A, B and H antigen. d) A and B antigen.
b) H antigen. e) D antigen.
c) No antigen.
- Q.40 Medicolegal significance of screening test while examining blood in forensic serology lab lies in its:**
a) Negativity. d) Agglutination.
b) Positivity. e) Colour development.
c) Precipitate formation.
- Q.41 Spectroscopic examination confirms the presence of:**
a) Human blood. d) Blood.
b) Animal blood. e) Blood mixed with seminal stain.
c) Both human and animal blood.
- Q.42 DNA profiling confirms:**
a) Identity of a species. d) Determination of age and sex.
b) Identity of a person. e) Determination of age, sex and race.
c) Identity of both species and person.
- Q.43 DNA profiling can be done by:**
a) RFLP technique only. d) Only allele specific technique.
b) STR technique only. e) PCR.
c) Both RFLP and STR.
- Q.44 Confirmatory test for the presence of semen are:**
a) Microscopic examination and LDH and PAP determination. d) Precipitin test.
b) Chemical examination. e) Florence test.
c) Grouping.
- Q.45 Bands of carboxy haemoglobin and oxyhaemoglobin in the spectroscope can be differentiated by adding:**
a) Sodium chloride. d) Phosphates.
b) Calcium sulphate. e) Estrases.
c) Ammonium sulphide.
- Q.46 The purpose of criminal law is to:**
a) Safeguard the interests of community / society. d) Safeguard the interests of people of different religion.
b) Punish the criminals in society. e) Safeguard the interests of women and children.
c) Safeguard the interests of civilians.
- Q.47 Medical register is the register that contains the names of:**
a) All medicines available in the country. d) All the medical specialist in the country.
b) All the available medical practitioners in the country. e) All the clinics / hospitals in the country.
c) All the dangerous drugs available in the country.
- Q.48 All but one of the following are true concerning informed consent:**
a) The consent is invalid if the act consented to is unlawful. d) Free treatment do not cancel the obligation of obtaining an informed consent.
b) Operations on the wife require informed consent of the husband. e) The consent implies an understanding of the risks involved.
c) If minor is over 13 years old, his or her consent should also be obtained.
- Q.49 The medical speciality having the highest risk of professional liability litigation is:**
a) Orthopaedic surgery. d) Internal medicine.
b) Neurosurgery. e) Radiology.
c) General surgery.
- Q.50 Under the Qisas and Diyat Act, injuries present on the neck are classified as:**
a) Jaifa Hurts. d) Jurh.
b) Other hurts falling U/S 337 L II. e) Damiyah.
c) Shajjah.
- Q.51 Cases of sexual offences under woman protection act 2006 are tried in the court of:**
a) Special judicial magistrate. d) High court.
b) Federal shariat court. e) Magisterate section – 30.
c) Court of session.

- Q.52 Offence of Qatl liable to Qisas according to the Qisas and Diyat act include:**
- a) Murder. d) Justifiable homicide.
 b) Qatl-E-Amd. e) Qatl Bis-Sabab.
 c) Qatl Shiba-i-Amad.
- Q.53 Isqat E Janin is the miscarriage of pregnancy:**
- a) During the 1st trimester. d) When some organs or limbs may be formed.
 b) During the 2nd trimester. e) During 3rd trimester.
 c) When foetus has become viable.
- Q.54 Offence of vitriolage under Qisas and Diyat act may result in:**
- a) Atlaf E Udu. d) Jurh.
 b) Shajjah. e) Other hurt falling under sec 337 LI.
 c) Atlaf E Salahiyat-e- Udu.
- Q.55 Legal procedure in Pakistan are:**
- a) Under Coroner's office. d) Under modified continental system.
 b) Under medical examiner system. e) Under Federal Bureau of Investigation.
 c) Under Shariat Laws.
- Q.56 Under Qisas and Diyat act compensation for causing death viz specified in the law payable to the heirs of victim by the offender is called:**
- a) Qisas. d) Diyat.
 b) Arsh. e) Tazeer.
 c) Daman.
- Q.57 "Arsh" for causing Atlaf of an organ which is found singly in the human body is equal to the value of:**
- a) Half of the diyat. d) Full diyat.
 b) Quarter of the diyat. e) Daman.
 c) 1/10 of diyat.
- Q.58 Prescribing narcotics for non therapeutic purposes exposes the RMP to the following charge:**
- a) Civil negligence. d) Divulgence of professional secrecy.
 b) Criminal negligence. e) Abuse of professional knowledge.
 c) Professional misconduct.
- Q.59 Police inquest in Pakistan is carried out under section:**
- a) 174 CrPC. d) Qisas and Diyat act.
 b) 176 CrPC. e) Pakistan Penal Code i.e; PPC.
 c) Sec-4 enforcement of Hadood Ordinance.
- Q.60 Exhumation is carried out under section:**
- a) Qisas and Diyat Act-Section 334. d) Pakistan Penal Code.
 b) Enforcement of Hadood Ordinance-Sec-5. e) CrPC Sec 174.
 c) CrPC Sec 176.
- Q.61 Punjab prohibition (Enforcement of Hadd) Rules 1979 is related to the examination and certification in regard to:**
- a) Natural sexual offences. d) Voluntary intoxication.
 b) Un-natural sexual offences. e) Intention to cause hurt.
 c) Qatl.
- Q.62 Following is not the symptoms of intoxication under Law (Hadood Ordinance):**
- a) Gastritis. d) Physical / mental incompetance.
 b) Thirst. e) Dysphoria.
 c) Fever.
- Q.63 Hurt labelled as Shajjah Damighah U/S 337 (3)/vi occurs when:**
- a) Bone is exposed without causing fracture. d) Bone fracture with dislocation.
 b) Fracture of skull with wound rupturing brain membrane. e) Sub arachnoid haemorrhage.
 c) Fracture of skull with wound touching brain membrane.
- Q.64 Post mortem examination for legal purposes can be conducted by the following only:**
- a) Any registered medical practitioner. d) Medical officer/ women medical officer in the service of Health Department posted at an RHC or higher level hospital.
 b) Any medical or women medical officer in Government service. e) Any permanent employee and selectee of Public Service Commission.
 c) Medical officer/ women medical officer in the service of Health Department.

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- Q.65 Following is the hallmark of "Insanity":**
- a) Illusion.
 - b) Delusion.
 - c) Hallucination.
 - d) Delerium.
 - e) Dementia.
- Q.66 A patient dying on operation table due to Wreckless attitude of an addict anaesthetist is an example of:**
- a) Civil negligence.
 - b) Criminal medical negligence.
 - c) Contributory negligence.
 - d) Third party negligence.
 - e) Inherent risk of anaesthesia.
- Q.67 An injured person was brought by the police for medicolegal examination. The medicolegal examiner found an abrasion on the neck. He would declare this injury as:**
- a) Jurh Jaifah.
 - b) Jurh Ghayr Jaifah Mutlahimah.
 - c) Jurh Ghayr Jaifah Damiah.
 - d) Jurh Ghayr Jaifah Badia.
 - e) Jurh Ghayr Jaifah Hashima.
- Q.68 Leading question is allowed in:**
- a) Examination in chief.
 - b) Cross examination.
 - c) Re-examination.
 - d) Police inquest.
 - e) Privileged communication.
- Q.69 Consent given for appendectomy operation is no legacy valid if it is given by:**
- a) Blind person.
 - b) Man above 80 years.
 - c) Insane person.
 - d) Woman above 18 years.
 - e) Man suffering from paraplegia.
- Q.70 A young man was brought for medicolegal examination in the casualty department of a hospital. On clinical examination the person was stable. There was only one injury on his forehead. It was a bruise measuring 2cm x 2cm. The medicolegal examiner in accordance with Qisas and Diyat Law declared this injury as:**
- a) Shajjah Ammah.
 - b) Shajjah Khafifah.
 - c) Shajjah Hashima.
 - d) Shajjah Damighah.
 - e) Shajjah Moduah.
- Q.71 Mr. Daniel Mc Naughtan was a citizen of:**
- a) America.
 - b) Great Britain.
 - c) Germany.
 - d) France.
 - e) Spain.
- Q.72 Rate of silver is fixed every year by the Federal Government (for the purpose of determination of Diyat) on the following date:**
- a) 1st January.
 - b) 1st December.
 - c) 1st Ramadan.
 - d) 1st July.
 - e) 1st Moharam.
- Q.73 Unnatural sexual offences are punished under following Law in Pakistan:**
- a) Hadood Ordinance.
 - b) Qisas and Diyat Law.
 - c) Section 377 PPC.
 - d) Section 84 PPC.
 - e) Section 380 PPC.
- Q.74 In Pakistan Hadood Ordinance was introduced in:**
- a) 1959.
 - b) 1969.
 - c) 1977.
 - d) 1979.
 - e) 1989.
- Q.75 The President of Pakistan Medical and Dental Council is elected for this office for a period of:**
- a) 1 year.
 - b) 2 years.
 - c) 3 years.
 - d) 4 years.
 - e) 5 years.
- Q.76 You are working as consultant surgeon in a hospital. You are going to do operation of cholecystectomy on a woman whose age is above 40 years. What type of consent you will take:**
- a) Implied.
 - b) Blanket.
 - c) Oral.
 - d) Oral in presence of third party.
 - e) Written informed.
- Q.77 A doctor is doing private practice in Lahore. In one day he receives five cases of cholera. It is his statutory duty to report these cases to the authority which qualifies to receive this information. He will pass on information to:**
- a) District Nazim.
 - b) Area Magisterate.
 - c) Local Police Station.
 - d) District Health Authorities.
 - e) District Police Officer.

- Q.78 A renowned political leader was assassinated after addressing a public meeting. The investigating officer was legally bound to get the autopsy performed by the nearest qualified doctor under the following section of Pakistan Criminal Procedure Code:**
- a) 170. d) 174.
 b) 172. e) 177.
 c) 173.
- Q.79 In case of sodomy maximum punishment is imprisonment upto:**
- a) 2 years. d) 10 years.
 b) 4 years. e) 14 years.
 c) 8 years.
- Q.80 Dying declaration is an example of:**
- a) Hearsay evidence. d) Circumstantial evidence.
 b) Direct evidence. e) Corroborative evidence.
 c) Inceptive evidence.
- Q.81 After the implementation of Shariat Ordinance 1988 whenever question should arise before a court that the existing law is repugnant to Shariat the court shall refer the matter to:**
- a) Federal Law Minister. d) The Prime Minister.
 b) Federal Shariat Court. e) The National Assembly.
 c) The President of Pakistan.
- Q.82 Medical notification is communication between:**
- a) Two doctors. d) Doctor and Health Authorities.
 b) Doctor and court. e) Doctor and patient.
 c) Doctor and police.
- Q.83 Re-examination of a challenged initial medicolegal case in Punjab is performed by:**
- a) District medicolegal board. d) Medical super intendent of the teaching hospital.
 b) Surgeon medicolegal Punjab. e) Professor of forensic medicine.
 c) District medicolegal officer.
- Q.84 An injured person was received in the casualty department of a hospital. On examination one lacerated wound was found on right leg but the bone was not exposed. Legal nature of this injury is:**
- a) Jurh Jaifah. d) Falls U/S 337 L2.
 b) Jurh Ghayr Jaifah Badiyah. e) Jurh Ghayr Jaifah Munaqilah.
 c) Jurh Ghayr Jaifah Mutlahimah.
- Q.85 Judicial inquest is conducted in:**
- a) Every murder case. d) Death by a stray bullet.
 b) Death in police custody. e) Death inside the home.
 c) Death in road side accident.
- Q.86 George Engel put forward the concept of Biopsychosocial perspective of health and disease which stresses on the understanding of :**
- a) Holistic medicine. d) Personality of the patient
 b) Social milieu of the patient. e) Psychosocial environment of patient in the same way as pathophysiological processes.
 c) Better communication skills.
- Q.87 While the physician is expected to know the patient's language, the patient is often unaware of the medical jargon. Therefore :**
- a) The responsibility lies with the physician to bridge the communication gap c) The physician must explore the psychosocial background of each patient.
 b) The physician must first simplify and explain the medical terminology. d) Medical jargon must be banned.
 e) The physician must learn other languages.
- Q.88 Active listening is a complex process which involves a simultaneous focus on patient's words as well as:**
- a) Body language. d) Adequate eye contact.
 b) Paralinguistic aspects e) Open ended questions.
 c) Active prompting
- Q.89 Empathy building refers to the statements of the doctor that :**
- a) Conveys to the patient that his feelings have been well-understood. d) Reflect his good upbringing.
 b) Show his sincere sympathy for the patient. e) Indicate good communication skills.
 c) Relaxes the patient
- Q.90 Empathic skills are essential for better therapeutic relationship and include reflection, validation, support, respect and :**
- a) Exclusivity. d) Partnership.
 b) Unconditional positive regard. e) Friendship.
 c) Informational care.

- Q.91 Counselling is a technique which aims at :**
- a) Making people less emotional.
 - b) Achieving a greater depth of understanding and clarification of the problem
 - c) Comparing the patient's experiences with one's own.
 - d) Giving sincere advice and solutions to the patients problems
 - e) Breaking bad news in a professional manner.
- Q.92 A doctor aiming to adopt the role of a counsellor must exhibit and develop attributes such as :**
- a) Wide ranging knowledge base,
 - b) Charismatic personality
 - c) Mastery of the local dialect.
 - d) Unconditional positive regard.
 - e) Honest and simple life style.
- Q.93 A 56 years old male patient has just been diagnosed with Diabetes Mellitus. His physician is concerned about his treatment compliance with the prescribed regimen of medication and dietary changes. The patient is most likely to follow the instructions given by the physician if the conversation with the physician makes the patient :**
- a) Calm and collected.
 - b) Calm and questioning.
 - c) Concerned and attentive
 - d) Worried and distracted.
 - e) Fearful and self absorbed.
- Q.94 Consent is the agreement of the patient to an examination, procedure, treatment or intervention. Which of the following pillars of medical ethics does it represent?**
- a) Justice
 - b) Beneficence
 - c) Autonomy
 - d) Non-maleficence
 - e) Confidentiality.
- Q.95 A patient constantly defying prohibitions by the doctors in spite of repeated warnings of serious consequences is displaying the phenomena of :**
- a) Transference
 - b) Resistance
 - c) Counter-transference
 - d) Non-compliance
 - e) Emotional instability.
- Q.96 A researcher refers to "Pub Med Central" to do literature search for the topic. Which of the following reasons best explains his/her desire:**
- a) It offers barrier-free access to peer-reviewed primary research reports.
 - b) It provides instructions to the researcher to select or not to select a particular topic.
 - c) It is a free service, so there is no harm in utilizing it.
 - d) Researcher knows, whom to contact for getting guidance.
 - e) It provides the final confirmed research results which are absolutely reliable.
- Q.97 A researcher undertakes a 'Probability' sampling technique for his/her research. Which of the following best describes the condition:**
- a) Probability sampling being on random selection makes the sample representative.
 - b) It is easy to select by this technique and is least time consuming.
 - c) The selection is conveniently made on the purposive basis and is best suited.
 - d) We are only interested in the group to be selected and do not wish to reflect it to the universe.
 - e) This makes our study best suited for international comparison.
- Q.98 A good research topic is said to be feasible, interesting, novel, ethical and relevant. How feasibility is taken into the consideration:**
- a) It reflects the interest of the researcher and his commitment.
 - b) It ensures availability of resources and skills.
 - c) Researcher ensures a prospective help from some funding agency and guidance.
 - d) There is sufficient incentive for the researcher and subjects.
 - e) It ensures safety of the subjects and their approval for joining the study.
- Q.99 In quantitative research we refer to the normal distribution curve. Which of the following statements best describes Normal Distribution Curve:**
- a) All physiological and pathological conditions follow this pattern.
 - b) The curve classifies various normal people to clearly demarcate healthy from sick.
 - c) Bell shaped, smooth and symmetrical curve describing the distribution of mainly the healthy population.
 - d) Helps in comparing the opinions of various people on an in-depth interview result.
 - e) Mean, median and mode may be at different points to suggest variation of a character.
- Q.100 A researcher has to worry about the identification of "Confounding Variables". This is because:**
- a) Confounding variable may be the true cause of the problem.
 - b) In final search for cause, confounders are best intermediate factors.
 - c) The study design should ensure that one group has the confounding variables and the other group should be without them.
 - d) There can be only one confounding variable in a study which should be confirmed.
 - e) Confounder provides alternate etiology, but is not the true cause, so it should be eliminated.