

FORENSIC SCIENCE & FORENSIC TOXICOLOGY

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BOOKLET NO.

8081

Total No. of Questions : 150

Time : 2 Hours]

No. of Printed Pages : 36

[Total Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. The question paper contains **150** questions. The examinee should verify that the requisite number of questions are printed in the question paper, otherwise he should ask for another question paper.
4. The cover page indicates the number of printed pages in the question paper. The examinee should verify that the requisite number of pages are attached in the question paper otherwise he should ask for another question paper.
5. Read carefully the instructions given on the answer-sheet supplied and indicate your answers accordingly.
6. Kindly make necessary entries on the answer-sheet only at the places indicated and nowhere else.
7. Examinees should specially pay attention that **2** marks will be awarded for correct answer.
8. Examinees should do all rough work on the space meant for rough work on the last page of the question paper and nowhere else, not even on the answer-sheet.

Section A**(Forensic Science)**

1. Forensic Science is :
 - (A) Application of scientific methods and techniques for the purpose of justice
 - (B) Application of scientific methods and techniques for the purpose of law
 - (C) Application of scientific methods and techniques for police investigation
 - (D) Application of scientific methods and techniques for criminal investigation

2. Edmond Locard belonged to which country among the following ?
 - (A) USA
 - (B) UK
 - (C) France
 - (D) Vienna

3. Arrange the following in the proper order of investigation of crime at the scene of crime :
 - (i) Collection of clue material
 - (ii) Protection of scene of crime
 - (iii) Packing and labelling
 - (iv) Sketching and photographing of crime scene

Codes :

- (A) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
- (B) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
- (C) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)
- (D) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)

4. Why is photography the prerequisite in crime scene investigation ?

- (A) An unaltered condition
- (B) To have it as a record for I.O.
- (C) To keep it for future investigation
- (D) To convince the court

5. Corroborative evidence is :

- (A) Evidence that refutes other evidence
- (B) Evidence that links an individual with a particular location
- (C) Evidence that supports other evidence
- (D) Evidence that associates an individual with another individual

6. Which of the following statements is *not* true ?

- (A) Class characteristics enable an object to be placed into a particular category
- (B) A class characteristic is one that enables an object to be uniquely identified
- (C) A questioned sample is sometimes referred to as a disputed sample
- (D) Individual characteristics are unique to a particular group

7. Which of the following statements is *true* ? The risk of contamination of evidence is controlled and/or minimized by :
- (A) Using chain of custody labels
 - (B) Minimising the number of people handling the evidence
 - (C) Opening each package in an area other than where it was originally sealed
 - (D) Storing packages in a dedicated secure area
8. The major limitation of crime scene reconstruction is that the evidence :
- (A) Can overwhelm the crime laboratory
 - (B) Usually provides less information than needed
 - (C) May have been staged
 - (D) Supports only one sequence of events
9. Why do forensic photographers often use scales in their photographs ?
- (A) They provide important information about the relative size of the objects
 - (B) They are particularly useful in courtroom situations
 - (C) Both (A) and (B) are correct
 - (D) They provide complete information

10. What do you mean by Hash in respect of Computer Forensics ?
- (A) Mathematical formula that generates a numerical identifier based on input data
 - (B) If any bit of the input data changes, the output number changes
 - (C) Both (A) and (B) are involved
 - (D) None of the above is correct
11. Which of these instruments produces unique fragmentation pattern and works like Fingerprint for drug identification ?
- (A) GLC
 - (B) HPLC
 - (C) MS
 - (D) AAS
12. The IR spectrum of a compound is equivalent to :
- (A) Fingerprint
 - (B) DNA typing
 - (C) Specific in identification
 - (D) Invaluable
13. Narco-analysis technique is against which Article of Indian Constitution ?
- (A) Article 7
 - (B) Article 21(3)
 - (C) Article 20(3)
 - (D) Article 22(3)

14. Many ultra wide-angle or very short focal length lenses are known as :
- (A) Fish-eye lenses (B) Wide-eye lenses
- (C) Shallow lenses (D) A class lenses
15. Atomic absorption spectroscopy is used for the analysis of :
- (A) Solvents (B) Volatile compound
- (C) Non-metallic elements (D) Metallic elements
16. FTIR stands for :
- (A) Fourier Transform IR spectroscopy
- (B) Fourier Transmittance IR spectroscopy
- (C) Former Transform IR spectroscopy
- (D) None of the above
17. The device used for measuring brain response in brain fingerprinting is :
- (A) Electroencephalograph (B) Electroencephalogram
- (C) CT Scan (D) MRI

18. The rate of migration of a molecule in electrophoresis depends on :
- (A) Strength of the field
 - (B) Net charge, size and shape
 - (C) Ionic strength and viscosity
 - (D) All of the above
19. Among the following detectors used in HPLC which is considered as a universal Detector :
- (A) The UV detector
 - (B) The fluorescence detector
 - (C) The refractive index detector
 - (D) The electrochemical detector
20. Among the following which is the least important factors affecting the reproducibility of R_f values in TLC :
- (A) Stationary phase
 - (B) Mobile phase
 - (C) Temperature
 - (D) Development distance
21. A difference in the two indices of refraction exhibited by some crystalline materials is called :
- (A) Double refractive index
 - (B) Reflection
 - (C) Birefringence
 - (D) None of these

22. The microspectrophotometer employs the light :
- (A) UV (B) IR
(C) Oblique light (D) None of these
23. The scientist who gave chromatography concept was :
- (A) Berzelius (B) Avogadro
(C) Tswett (D) Lavosier
24. An examination of the development stages of the insects present on the decomposing corpse may yield valuable information about :
- (A) The circumstances surrounding the death
(B) The post-mortem interval
(C) The identification of the deceased
(D) The age of the deceased
25. The scientific name of chiru is :
- (A) Antilope cervicapra (B) Vulpes bengalensis
(C) Capra aegagrus (D) Pantholops hodgsonii

26. The most versatile detector available today is :
- (A) FID (B) NPD
(C) MS (D) None of these
27. Substances having nearly equal values of λ_{max} can be differentiated by :
- (A) UV visible spectrophotometry
(B) HPLC
(C) GC
(D) Derivative spectrometry
28. Beer-Lambert's law gives a linear correlation with positive gradient between :
- (A) Absorbance and concentration
(B) Absorbance and wavelength
(C) Molar extinction coefficient and absorbance
(D) Molar extinction coefficient and concentration
29. The light that has all its waves pulsating in unison is called :
- (A) Laser (B) Oblique light
(C) UV light (D) IR rays

30. In order to determine RI of glass which microscope is used ?
- (A) Polarizing microscope (B) Compound microscope
(C) Hot stage microscope (D) Stereomicroscope
31. Dr. Lawrence A. Farewell discovered :
- (A) Narco analysis (B) Brain fingerprinting
(C) DNA fingerprinting (D) Polygraphy
32. As we travel from visible region to radio waves in the electromagnetic spectrum, the frequency of rays :
- (A) Increases (B) Decreases
(C) Remains constant (D) All are correct
33. Name the filters used in PLM beneath the stage :
- (A) Polarizer (B) Analyzer
(C) Objective (D) None of these
34. All types of chromatography :
- (A) Have a stationary phase and a mobile phase
(B) Have chromatograms with peaks on a chart
(C) Can be used to separate explosive residues from the debris of an explosion
(D) Have a liquid mobile phase

35. The substances that vaporizes at temperature not higher than 300 celsius should be analysed by :
- (A) GC (B) HPLC
(C) MS (D) Py
36. In Forensic laboratory Pyrolysis-Gas chromatography can be used for the analysis of :
- (A) Paints only (B) Fibres only
(C) Plastics and Rubber only (D) All of these
37. A stereoscopic microscope is used for :
- (A) Comparing tool marks
(B) Separating useful evidence from contaminating materials
(C) Examinations requiring high magnification
(D) All of the above
38. Electron microscopes have higher powers of magnification than optical microscopes do because :
- (A) The human eye is more sensitive to electrons than to light rays
(B) The electron beam displaces electrons in the specimen
(C) The electron beam is not subject to refraction
(D) The electron beam operates at shorter wavelengths than light does

39. The operating principle of the mass spectrometer :
- (A) Is a function of the ionization rate of the sample compound
 - (B) Is the same as the gas chromatograph but more accurate
 - (C) Depends on the mass to charge ration of ionized particles
 - (D) Was discovered in the 1960's
40. In Neutron activation analysis the sample is bombarded with :
- (A) Alpha rays
 - (B) Beta rays
 - (C) Gamma rays
 - (D) Neutrons
41. When the temperature of a liquid is raised :
- (A) Its RI increases
 - (B) Its RI decreases
 - (C) Its RI disappears
 - (D) Its RI remains constant
42. In Frye Vs. United States :
- (A) The trial judge admitted the results of the systolic blood pressure deception test, but he was reversed by the appeals court
 - (B) Frye was found not guilty of murder
 - (C) The appeals court set a standard of "general acceptance by the relevant scientific community"
 - (D) The US Supreme Court ruled that the results of the deception test were inadmissible because of the decision in Daubert V. Merrill Dow

43. In microscopy, resolution is a measure of :
- (A) The ability of the lenses to separate two tiny details that are close together
 - (B) The total magnification power of the microscope
 - (C) The empty magnification of the microscope
 - (D) The ability of an electron microscope to determine the presence of a large number of elements
44. If a spectrophotometer has a photocell detector and xenon lamp source, it is a/an :
- (A) Mass spectrometer
 - (B) Infrared spectrophotometer
 - (C) Microwave instrument
 - (D) UV-visible spectrophotometer
45. The type of spectrometry that uses electrons to bombard a sample is :
- (A) Scanning electron microscopy
 - (B) Mass spectrometry
 - (C) Infrared spectrometry
 - (D) Microwave spectrometry

46. The parent peak in a mass spectrum refers to :
- (A) a substance used to calibrate the instrument
 - (B) the most abundant ion
 - (C) an ion that has lost two electrons
 - (D) the molecular ion
47. The part of the comparison microscope that allows the examiner to view two objects simultaneously is called the :
- (A) Comparator
 - (B) Comparison bridge
 - (C) Spectroscope
 - (D) Stage
48. In SEM, secondary electrons :
- (A) strike the object releasing other electrons
 - (B) strike the object and then reflect off the surface
 - (C) are emitted when a beam of primary electrons strikes the object
 - (D) are emitted by the nucleus of the various elements when the object is struck by a beam of X-rays
49. One of the major difference between GC and HPLC is that :
- (A) GC has liquid mobile phase
 - (B) GC uses columns to hold the mobile phase whereas HPLC does not
 - (C) GC columns are heated whereas HPLC columns are kept at room temperature
 - (D) HPLC always uses at least two liquids in its stationary phase

50. Potentiometry and colorimetry are techniques.
- (A) Optical (B) Electrical
(C) Chemical (D) Electro-chemical
51. Meta-analysis is :
- (A) Analysis of several analysis
(B) Analysis of large data
(C) Analysis of meaningful data
(D) Attempt to test the data
52. Karl Pearson's coefficient is the method :
- (A) For studying correlation
(B) For calculating probability
(C) For sampling
(D) For studying correlation and calculating probability
53. If a coin is tossed one time, what is the probability of occurring head ?
- (a) $\frac{1}{2}$
(b) 1
(c) 0.5
(d) $\frac{2}{3}$
- (A) (a) is correct (B) (b) is correct
(C) (a) and (c) are correct (D) (a) and (d) are correct

54. Wildlife (Protection) Act in India was enacted in :
- (A) 1974 (B) 1973
(C) 1972 (D) 1970
55. India became signatory to CITES in :
- (A) 1977 (B) 1985
(C) 1970 (D) 1976
56. Pugmark length or PML is :
- (A) The measurement between the outer edges of the first and last toe
(B) The measurement from the tip of the farthest toe to the base of the pad along the line of walk
(C) Both (A) and (B) are correct
(D) None of the above
57. The National Academy of Sciences in the year 2009 issued a report on "The polygraph and lie detector" concludes that the evidence collected using it is :
- (A) Reliable and justified
(B) Can be admitted in court as an evidence
(C) Unreliable, unscientific and biased
(D) None of the above

58. Narco analysis was first done by :
- (A) William Bleckwenn (B) Charles Darwin
(C) Robert House (D) Mathew Orfila
59. In polygraph application irrelevant questions :
- (A) Draw out a stressed response
(B) Evoke a deceptive response to a question
(C) Establish a base-line of subject's guilty-free reaction
(D) None of the above
60. Which of the following is considered to be an acceptable crime scene search pattern ?
- (A) A strip search (B) Spiral search
(C) Quadrant search (D) All of these
61. Which of the following regions of mt. DNA is used for species identification ?
- (A) HV 1 (B) Cyt b
(C) HV 2 (D) Loop
62. The examination of physical evidence by a forensic scientist is usually undertaken for :
- (A) Proving a suspect's innocence in a courtroom
(B) Proving a suspect's guilty in a courtroom
(C) Identification or comparison purposes
(D) Assisting law enforcement in the apprehension of an offender

63. Computer forensics involves all of the following stated activities *except* :
- (A) Manipulation of computer data
 - (B) Interpretation of computer data
 - (C) Presentation of computer data
 - (D) Extraction of computer data
64. The forensic examination or analysis of static data (stored) is often called :
- (A) Computer forensics
 - (B) Media forensics
 - (C) Media analysis
 - (D) All of these
65. According to the analysis of digital evidence, what should be the best practice ?
- (A) Forensic examination performances directly
 - (B) Design an examination process
 - (C) Create one or more duplicates of the original evidences
 - (D) The documentation and data reduction steps
66. The analysis of digital evidence comprise phases :
- (A) Documentation
 - (B) Data recovery
 - (C) Data reduction and extraction
 - (D) All of the above

67. The process of use of standards and controls for digital evidence is substantially different than those used in other forensic discipline :

- (A) Digital evidence examiners do not compare unknown evidence with known reference materials obtained from a reliable source
- (B) Digital examiners cannot run known material in conjunction with the unknown evidence
- (C) The process varies among laboratories
- (D) All the above are true about the standards and controls for digital evidence process

68. Arrange in a proper sequence :

- (i) Reverse phase chromatography
- (ii) Partition chromatography
- (iii) Adsorption chromatography
- (iv) Gas chromatography

Codes :

- (A) (iii), (ii), (iv) and (i) are correct
- (B) (i), (iii), (iv) and (ii) are correct
- (C) (ii), (iii), (i) and (iv) are correct
- (D) (iv), (iii), (ii) and (i) are correct

69. The various definitions of quality *do not* include :
- (A) The value-based approach
 - (B) The transcendent approach
 - (C) The manufacturing-based approach
 - (D) The minimum specification approach
70. Accreditation as defined by ISO is :
- (A) Third party attestation related to a conformity assessment body conveying formal demonstration of its competence to carry out specific conformity assessment tasks
 - (B) Third party attestation related to products, processes, systems or persons
 - (C) Establishment of the status, legitimacy or appropriateness of an institution, programme or module of study
 - (D) Process in which certification of competency, authority, or credibility is presented
71. Which was the first Forensic lab. in India that got accreditation from NABL in 2001 ?
- (A) Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Hyderabad
 - (B) Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Kolkata
 - (C) Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh
 - (D) Central Forensic Science Laboratory, CBI, Delhi

72. NABL is an autonomous body in India under the aegis of :
- (A) Council of Industrial and Scientific Research
 - (B) Department of Science and Technology
 - (C) University Grants Commission
 - (D) Indian Standardization Institute
73. The ISO 9000 series on quality management and QA/QC was established in :
- (A) 1991
 - (B) 1985
 - (C) 1987
 - (D) 2000
74. The isoelectric point (pI) of an amino acid or protein is :
- (A) The pH at which the amino acid or protein has no net charge
 - (B) Zero at pH 7.0
 - (C) The pH at which amino acid or protein is neither hydrophobic nor hydrophilic
 - (D) The measure of the hydropathy of an amino acid or protein
75. By adding SDS (Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate) during the electrophoresis of proteins, it is possible to :
- (A) Determine a protein's isoelectric point
 - (B) Determine an enzyme's specific activity
 - (C) Preserve a protein's native structure and biological activity
 - (D) Separate protein's exclusively on the basis of molecular weight

Section B**(Forensic Toxicology)**

76. Which of the following is a volatile inorganic poison ?
- (A) Phosphine (B) Chloral hydrate
(C) Pyridine (D) Chloroform
77. Which of the following is the clinical finding in carbon monoxide poisoning in skin coloration ?
- (A) Cyanosis (B) Jaundice
(C) Cherry pink (D) Flushed pink
78. Scott's test is applied for the detection of :
- (A) Amphetamines (B) Barbiturates
(C) Opiates (D) Cocaine
79. Which of the following color test is applied for the detection of opiates ?
- (A) Marquis (B) Mecke
(C) Froehde's (D) All of these
80. Which of the following drugs is abused in sports ?
- (A) Cocaine (B) Barbiturates
(C) Heroin (D) All of these

81. LSD is derived from which of the following plant ?
- (A) *Cannabis* sp. (B) *Papaver somniferum*
(C) *Erythroxyllum* sp. (D) *Claviceps purpurea*
82. $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$ is the molecular formula of :
- (A) Cocaine (B) Morphine
(C) Heroin (D) LSD
83. Which of the following is a poisonous mushroom species ?
- (A) *Amanita phalloides* (B) *Morchella esculenta*
(C) *Boletus edulis* (D) *Cantharellus cibarius*
84. Which of the following is the *true* narcotics substance ?
- (A) Codeine (B) Heroin
(C) Morphine (D) All of these
85. Benzoylmethylecgonine is the scientific name of the following drug of abuse :
- (A) Charas (B) Cocaine
(C) Heroin (D) Morphine

86. The urinary metabolite of Diazepam is :
- (A) Nordiazepam (B) Oxazepam
(C) Temazepam (D) All of these
87. Which of the following is an anabolic steroid ?
- (A) Nandrolone (B) Methaqualone
(C) Phosalone (D) All of these
88. Which of the following is an organophosphorus pesticide ?
- (A) Chlorpyriphos (B) Dichlorovos
(C) Phosphamidon (D) All of these
89. Barbiturates are classified as :
- (A) Stimulants (B) Hallucinogens
(C) Narcotics (D) None of these
90. Which of the following is a spinal plant poison ?
- (A) *Atropa belladonna* (B) *Cannabis sativa*
(C) *Papaver somniferum* (D) *Strychnos nux vomica*
91. Rati is the common name of :
- (A) *Digitalis purpurea* (B) *Aconitum napellus*
(C) *Abrus precatorius* (D) None of these

92. Dry ashing method is used for the extraction of the following poisons from viscera :
- (A) Organic volatile (B) Organic non-volatile
(C) Metallic (D) None of these
93. Which of the following is *not* a cannabis preparation ?
- (A) Charas (B) Ganja
(C) Hashish oil (D) Opium
94. Which of the following color tests is applied for the detection of halogenated hydrocarbons ?
- (A) Fujiwara test (B) Koppanyi-Zwicker test
(C) Sodium nitroprusside (D) Cobalt thiocyanate
95. Which of the following color tests is applied for the detection of Barbiturates ?
- (A) Dille-Koppanyi reagent (B) Koppanyi-Zwicker reagent
(C) Mercurous nitrate (D) All of these
96. Which of the following is *not* an alkaloid of opium ?
- (A) Codeine (B) Narcotine
(C) Morphine (D) Ecgonine

97. Which of the following is a separation technique ?
- (A) Chromatography (B) X-ray fluorescence
(C) Neutron activation analysis (D) None of these
98. Which of the following is a mechanical poison ?
- (A) Glass powder (B) Chopped hair
(C) Diamond dust (D) All of these
99. Which one of the following is a organo-phosphorous insecticide ?
- (A) Dimethoate (B) Thiodon
(C) Heptox (D) Toxaphene
100. Which one of the following is a Alkaloid present in Nux Vomica seeds ?
- (A) Brucine (B) Aconin
(C) Chromatin (D) Cannabarin
101. Which crystal test is recommended for strychnine ?
- (A) Gold chloride (B) Chromotropic acid test
(C) Cynoacrylate test (D) Meck test
102. Which one of the following is extracted from Coca Plant ?
- (A) Cocaine (B) Amphetamine
(C) Narcotine (D) PCP

103. Which one of the following is detected with Duquenois-levine test ?
- (A) Cannabis (B) Cocaine
(C) PCP (D) Amphetamine
104. Kozelaka and Hine method is used for the quantitative estimation of :
- (A) Ethyl Alcohol (B) Opium
(C) Cocaine (D) Cannabis
105. Which one of the following is a organo-chloro insecticide ?
- (A) Heptox (B) Metacystox
(C) Fenthicen (D) Diazinone
106. Which part of the Dhatura plant is poisonous ?
- (A) Seed (B) Fruit
(C) Root (D) All parts
107. Which one is the main source of Nicotine ?
- (A) Hemp (B) Coca
(C) Tobacco (D) Papaver
108. By which method Nicotine is isolated from the Alkaline solution ?
- (A) Dry ashing (B) Wet ashing
(C) Distillation (D) Sublimation

109. The main ingredient of Mandrax is :
- (A) PCP (B) STP
(C) Methaqualone (D) GHB
110. Which reagent is recommended as crystal test reagent for Methaqualone ?
- (A) Potassium dichromate (B) Potassium permanganate
(C) Potassium chloride (D) Potassium sulphate
111. Drugs such as alcohol, Heroin, Amphetamine, Barbiturates and Cocaine lead to which degree of addiction ?
- (A) High (B) Low
(C) Moderate (D) None of these
112. A gummy, milky juice exuded through a cut made in the unripe pod of the poppy is known as :
- (A) Opium (B) Charas
(C) Ganja (D) Sulpha
113. Which one of the following is a primary constituent of opium ?
- (A) Morphine (B) Diamorphine
(C) Monoacetyl morphine (D) Acetyl codeine

114. Which one of the following is a Cannabis preparation having the highest THC content ?
- (A) Charas (B) Ganja
(C) Bhang (D) Budha sticks
115. In a Breathalyzer the ethyl alcohol reacts with :
- (A) Potassium dichromate (B) Potassium permanganate
(C) Potassium chloride (D) Potassium sulphate
116. People take drugs for :
- (A) Relief of Stress (B) Peer Pressure
(C) Recreations (D) All of these
117. The word Toxicology is derived from the Greek word :
- (A) Toxican (B) Toxicant
(C) Toxicam (D) Toxivan
118. Poisons can be classified on the basis of :
- A) Mode of action (B) Toxicity rating
C) Physical state of poison (D) All of these

119. Insecticide and Pesticides are powerful inhibitors of :
- (A) Cholinesterase (B) Acetyl cholinesterase
(C) Monoacetyl cholinesterase (D) None of these
120. Carbon monoxide combines easily with :
- (A) Haemoglobin (B) Carboxyhaemoglobin
(C) Hematin (D) None of these
121. A poison acts more rapidly when :
- (A) Inhaled in Gaseous state (B) Injected Intramuscularly
(C) Injected Subcutaneously (D) Applied to skin
122. Renisch's test is recommended for the identification of :
- (A) Arsenic (B) Ethyl Alcohol
(C) Barbiturates (D) Acetone
123. Keller's test is recommended for :
- (A) Oleander (B) Cannabis
(C) Opium (D) Ergot
124. Which of the following is a naturally occurring drug of abuse ?
- (A) Psilocybin (B) Meperidine
(C) Heroin (D) Methadone

125. Which of the following is a synthetic drug of abuse ?
- (A) Mescaline (B) Psilocin
(C) Phencyclidine (D) Heroin
126. Which of the following is a semisynthetic drug of abuse ?
- (A) Cocaine (B) Meperidine
(C) Heroin (D) Mescaline
127. Screening test are performed for :
- (A) Tentative Identification (B) Definite Identification
(C) Quantitative Analysis (D) Semi-quantitative Analysis
128. The active ingredients of Cannabis are collectively known as :
- (A) Cannabinoids (B) Annabinoids
(C) Cannazoids (D) Cannatedois
129. Lysergic acid is found in ;
- (A) Ergot Fungus (B) *Psilocybe mexicana*
(C) *Lophophora williamsii* (D) *Argemone mexicana*
130. Which of the following Spot test is recommended for mescaline ?
- (A) Vitali's test (B) Duquenois-Levine Test
(C) Scott Test (D) Fast Blue B Salt Test

131. Which of the following Spot Test is recommended for Barbiturates ?
- (A) Zwikker's Test (B) Vitali's Test
- (C) Froehdes Test (D) Fast Blue B Salt Test
132. Which of the following Microcrystal Test is recommended for Amphetamine ?
- (A) Platinic bromide test (B) Ferric chloride test
- (C) Marquis test (D) Potassium bismuth iodide test
133. Which of the following Microcrystal test is recommended for LSD ?
- (A) Potassium Tri-iodide test (B) A Gold Bromide Test
- (C) Miltan's Reagent Test (D) Platinum Bromide Test
134. Which of the following Microcrystal test is recommended for Mescaline ?
- (A) Kraut's Reagent Test (B) Bromine Water Test
- (C) Picric Acid Test (D) Mercuric Iodide Test
135. Rectified spirit is contraindicated in cases of Poisoning by :
- (A) Alcohol (B) Phosphorus
- (C) Acetic Acid (D) All of these

136. In case of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning which preservative is recommended for the preservation of Blood samples ?
- (A) Sodium Chloride (B) Sodium Fluoride
(C) Sodium Carbonate (D) No Preservative
137. Which of the following test is recommended for the detection of carbon monoxide in Blood ?
- (A) Katayamas Test (B) Sodium Fluoride Test
(C) Marquis Test (D) Dillie-Koppanyi Test
138. Free sulphuric acid is rarely found in stomach contents in acid poisoning cases because :
- (A) It may be vomited out
(B) May be neutralized by Alkalis given as antidotes
(C) May combine chemically with the tissues with which it comes in contact
(D) All of the above
139. On addition of aqueous solution of Methyl Violet in mineral acids which color is produced ?
- (A) Greenish blue color (B) Red color
(C) Yellow color (D) No color

140. Which of the following test is a confirmatory test for Phenol ?
- (A) Ware's Nitrite Test (B) Cobalt Thiocyanate Test
- (C) Vitali's Test (D) Marquis Test
141. Sodium, Potassium and Ammonium Hydroxides are strongly corrosive due to :
- (A) Their solvent action on protein material
- (B) Their saponifying action on the lipids
- (C) Their ability to extract water from the tissues
- (D) All of the above
142. Which of the cyanide is highly poisonous ?
- (A) Potassium cyanide (B) Ferrocyanide
- (C) Ferricyanide (D) None of these
143. Which test is recommended for Hydrocyanic acid ?
- (A) Libermann's Test (B) Scott Test
- (C) Vortman's Test (D) Duquenois Test
144. Which of the following is considered as general testing reagent for Alkaloids ?
- (A) Mayer's Reagent (B) Scott Reagent
- (C) Zwikker's Reagent (D) Mandelin's Reagent

145. Which of the following is active principle of Abrus ?
- (A) Abrin (B) Adbrin
(C) Abrinine (D) Abricodine
146. Which of the following is the active component of Marking Nut ?
- (A) Semecarpol (B) Semecarpine
(C) Semecarbine (D) Semecarmine
147. Which of the following is the active component of Croton ?
- (A) Crotin (B) Cratinine
(C) Cratimine (D) Cratidine
148. Which part of *Atropa Belladonna* is poisonous ?
- (A) Leaves (B) Berries
(C) Root (D) All parts
149. Which of the following is principal alkaloids of Nux Vomica ?
- (A) Strychnine (B) Atropine
(C) Hyoscyamine (D) Belladonine
150. Food poisoning occurs due to infection of food with :
- (A) Salmonella Group Bacteria (B) Salonella Group Bacteria
(C) Salodella Group Bacteria (D) Salomella Group Bacteria