INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Answer all questions.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Only one answer is to be given for each question.
4. If more than one answers are marked, it would be treated as wrong answer.
5. Each question has four alternative responses marked serially as 1, 2, 3, 4. You have to darken only one circle or bubble indicating the correct answer on the Answer Sheet using BLUE BALL POINT PEN.
6. The OMR Answer Sheet is inside this Test Booklet. When you are directed to open the Test Booklet, take out the Answer Sheet and fill in the particulars carefully with blue ball point pen only.
7. 1/3 part of the mark(s) of each question will be deducted for each wrong answer. A wrong answer means an incorrect answer or more than one answers for any question. Leaving all the relevant circles or bubbles of any question blank will not be considered as wrong answer.
8. Mobile Phone or any other electronic gadget in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. A candidate found with any of such objectionable material with him/her will be strictly dealt as per rules.
9. Please correctly fill your Roll Number in O.M.R. Sheet. 5 Marks can be deducted for filling wrong or incomplete Roll Number.
10. If there is any sort of ambiguity/mistake either of printing or factual nature then out of Hindi and English Version of the question, the English Version will be treated as standard.

Warning: If a candidate is found copying or if any unauthorized material is found in his/her possession, F.I.R. would be lodged against him/her in the Police Station and he/she would liable to be prosecuted. Department may also debar him/her permanently from all future examinations.

Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so.
1. The \( \psi^2 \) test is defined as

\[
(1) \quad \psi^2 = \sum \frac{(O - E)}{E}
\]
\[
(2) \quad \psi^2 = \sum \frac{(O + E)}{E}
\]
\[
(3) \quad \psi^2 = \sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}
\]
\[
(4) \quad \psi^2 = \sum \frac{(O + E)^2}{E}
\]

2. An explosion takes place when conc. \( H_2SO_4 \) is added to \( KMnO_4 \) due to the formation of

\[
(1) \quad Mn_2O_7 \quad (2) \quad MnO_2 \]
\[
(3) \quad MnSO_4 \quad (4) \quad Mn_2O_3
\]

3. \( CO_3^{2-} \) and \( SO_3^{2-} \) can be distinguished from each other by using

\[
(1) \quad \text{baryta water} \quad (2) \quad \text{lime water} \quad (3) \quad \text{acidified dichromate} \quad (4) \quad \text{sulphamic acid}
\]

4. Value of \( d \) in the formula \( \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum d^2}{N}} \) is

\[
(1) \quad X - \bar{X} \quad (2) \quad ef - f \quad (3) \quad f_1 - f_0 \quad (4) \quad f_1 - f_2
\]
5. Which of the following radical gives brown precipitate with Nesseler’s reagent?
   (1) \( \text{NH}_4^+ \)  
   (2) \( S^- \)  
   (3) \( \text{Ni}^{2+} \)  
   (4) \( \text{CH}_3\text{COO}^- \)

6. The function of boiling the sodium extract with conc. \( \text{HNO}_3 \) before testing for halogen is
   (1) to make the solution acidic  
   (2) to make the solution clear  
   (3) to convert \( \text{Fe}^{2+} \) to \( \text{Fe}^{3+} \)  
   (4) to remove \( \text{CN}^- \) and \( S^- \) ions

7. The presence of which of the following in drinking water is responsible for mottling of teeth?
   (1) Mercury  
   (2) Iodide  
   (3) Chloride  
   (4) Fluoride

8. A salt on treatment with dilute \( \text{HCl} \) gives a pungent smelling gas, green flame test and a yellow precipitate with potassium chromate. The salt is
   (1) \( \text{NiSO}_4 \)  
   (2) \( \text{BaS}_2\text{O}_3 \)  
   (3) \( \text{PbS}_2\text{O}_3 \)  
   (4) \( \text{CuSO}_4 \)

9. In semi-micro analysis, which of the following cation gives red colour precipitate in alkaline medium with \( \text{DMG} \)?
   (1) \( \text{Mn}^{2+} \)  
   (2) \( \text{Cd}^{2+} \)  
   (3) \( \text{Ni}^{2+} \)  
   (4) \( \text{Ba}^{2+} \)
10. CO₂ की तरह, किसी अन्य गैस से गैस चूरे के पानी को दृष्टिकोण कर देती है?
   (1) Cl₂  (2) F₂  
   (3) O₂  (4) SO₂

11. लोहे एवं स्तील उत्पादों से निकालने मुख्य प्रदूषक हैं?
   (1) NO, SO₂ एवं H₂S  
   (2) CO, CO₂ एवं SO₂  
   (3) CO₂, H₂S एवं NO₂  
   (4) CO₂, NO₂ एवं SO₂

12. प्रकाश-रसायनिक अभिक्रियाओं द्वारा अणुओं के अवक्षण्ण से समानान्तर होता है?
   (1) स्फुटीकता  
   (2) प्रतिदृश्यता  
   (3) समय विविधता  
   (4) विश्वास विविधता

13. विभीने से की विविध-सम्बंधों विकारण उच्चतम ऊँचे से संलग्न है?
   (1) पराइबिग्नी विकारण (2) रेडियो तरंगे  
   (3) अवक्षण फिरण (4) गामा फिरण

14. विभीने से की-सा लच जल में अल्प विलय है?
   (1) BeSO₄  (2) MgSO₄  
   (3) CaSO₄  (4) BaSO₄

15. Like CO₂, which other gas also turns lime water milky?
   (1) Cl₂  (2) F₂  
   (3) O₂  (4) SO₂

16. Main pollutants released from iron and steel industry are
   (1) NO, SO₂ and H₂S  
   (2) CO, CO₂ and SO₂  
   (3) CO₂, H₂S and NO₂  
   (4) CO₂, NO₂ and SO₂

17. The absorption of light by molecules undergoing photochemical reactions generally results in
   (1) phosphorescence  
   (2) fluorescence  
   (3) homolytic fission  
   (4) heterolytic fission

18. Which of the following electromagnetic radiation is associated with highest energy?
   (1) UV radiations  (2) Radio waves  
   (3) Infrared rays  (4) Gamma rays

19. Which of the following salt is sparingly soluble in water?
   (1) BeSO₄  (2) MgSO₄  
   (3) CaSO₄  (4) BaSO₄
15. निम्न तापमान ज्वाला अर्थात् वायु-कोल गैस का मिश्रण (1800 °C) AAS में किस तत्व के विश्लेषण के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है?
(1) Cu (2) Pb
(3) Zn (4) Be

16. AAS में वायु-एसिटेलिन युक्त ज्वाला (2300 °C) का उपयोग किस तत्व परीक्षण हेतु उपयुक्त है?
(1) Sn (2) Ba
(3) Cr (4) यह सभी

17. क्षारपक्षी प्रभाव है?
(1) अवशोषण के तरंगदैर्ध्य में कमी
(2) अवशोषण की तीव्रता में कमी
(3) अवशोषण के तरंगदैर्ध्य में बृद्धि
(4) अवशोषण की तीव्रता में बृद्धि

18. झिल्ली इलेक्ट्रोड का उपयोग निम्न में से कौन से आयोग के सीधे पोटेंशियमीटर अनुमान में कर सकते हैं?
(1) K⁺, Na⁺, Li⁺ (2) F⁻
(3) Ca²⁺ (4) यह सभी

19. निम्न में से कौन सा वर्णमूलक है?
(1) −NH₂ (2) −OH
(3) >C = C< (4) −X

15. Low temperature flame i.e. Air-coal gas mixture (1800 °C) in AAS is not suitable for the determination of which element?
(1) Cu (2) Pb
(3) Zn (4) Be

16. Air-acetylene rich flame (2300 °C) in AAS is suitable for the element analysis of
(1) Sn (2) Ba
(3) Cr (4) All of these

17. Hypsochromic effect is
(1) lowers the wavelength of absorption
(2) lowers the intensity of absorption
(3) increases the wavelength of absorption
(4) increases the intensity of absorption

18. Membrane electrodes can be used for direct potentiometric determination of which of the following ions?
(1) K⁺, Na⁺, Li⁺ (2) F⁻
(3) Ca²⁺ (4) All of these

19. Which of the following is chromophore?
(1) −NH₂ (2) −OH
(3) >C = C< (4) −X
20. **ESR technique** the sensitivity increases with _____ magnetic field strength and _____ temperature.
   (1) increasing, increasing
   (2) decreasing, decreasing
   (3) decreasing, increasing
   (4) increasing, decreasing

21. Which of the following is not a part of the body buffer system?
   (1) Bicarbonate buffer
   (2) Haemoglobin buffer
   (3) Phosphate buffer
   (4) Sulphate buffer

22. What is necessary for the separation of inorganic ions by electrophoresis?
   (1) Differences in valence states
   (2) Melting point
   (3) Humidity
   (4) Sunlight

23. HPLC is not known as
   (1) high performance liquid chromatography
   (2) liquid chromatography
   (3) high speed liquid chromatography
   (4) high pressure liquid chromatography

24. **ESR technique** is not suitable in study of
   (1) NO
   (2) NO₂
   (3) H₂
   (4) O₂
25. Precision can be expressed as:
   (1) absolute error
   (2) relative error
   (3) standard deviation
   (4) All of these

26. Chromatography separation technique is used for
   (1) purification
   (2) qualitative identification
   (3) quantitative determinative
   (4) All of these

27. Chromatography technique was first discovered by
   (1) Synge
   (2) Tswett
   (3) Hess
   (4) Martin

28. Which of the following statement for reagent is not correct?
   (1) 2, 4- dinitrophenyl hydrazine is used for phenols
   (2) Bromocresol green for carboxylic acid
   (3) Ferric chloride is used for phenols
   (4) Tollen’s reagent is used for aldehydes
29. The highest thermal conductivity of carrier gas used in gas chromatography is
(1) H₂  (2) N₂  (3) CO₂  (4) Helium

30. Complete knowledge of the human genome can be done with the help of
(1) paper chromatography  (2) thin layer chromatography  (3) gel electrophoresis  (4) gas chromatography

31. In a clinical laboratory, chromatography technique is widely used for identification of
(1) Illicit drugs  (2) Poisons  (3) Inks  (4) All of these

32. Alkyl magnesium halides when reacted with compounds containing active hydrogen (like water, alcohol, amine, thiol etc.) the corresponding pure product obtained by
(1) Alkane  (2) Alkene  (3) Alkyne  (4) None of these

33. Ninhydrin can be used as spray reagent in chromatography for
(1) Amino acids  (2) Amino sugars  (3) Amino phosphalides  (4) All of these
34. Ethyne is when reacted with excess amount of CH₃COOH in the presence of Hg²⁺, product obtained is
   (1) CH₃CH(OOCCH₃)₂
   (2) CH₂ = CH (OOCCH₃)
   (3) (CH₃COO)CH₂−CH₂(OOCCH₃)
   (4) None of these

35. Identify A in the following reaction:
   C₆H₆ + A.AlCl₃ → Acetophenone
   (1) CH₃COCl
   (2) C₆H₅COCl
   (3) CH₃CHO
   (4) SO₂Cl₂

36. The compound added to prevent chloroform to form phosgene gas is
   (1) CH₃COOH
   (2) CH₃OH
   (3) CH₃–C−CH₃
   (4) C₂H₅OH

37. Baeyer’s reagent is used in the laboratory for
   (1) detection of glycine
   (2) detection of glucose
   (3) detection of ethanol
   (4) detection of double bond
38. Which acid is used to prepare Monosodium Glutamate?
   (1) Citric acid  (2) Tartaric acid
   (3) Glutamic acid  (4) Oxalic acid

39. When H₂ and CO are reacted in the presence of Cu catalyst, the product obtained is
   (1) Methanol  (2) Methanal
   (3) Methane  (4) Ethanol

40. Reduction of nitrobenzene in neutral medium with Zn powder and NH₄Cl forms
   (1) Nitrosobenzene
   (2) Aniline
   (3) N-phenylhydroxylamine
   (4) Azoxybenzene

41. Reaction of phenol with phthalic anhydride in the presence of conc. H₂SO₄ in ratio of 2:1 to give a product which gives pink colour with NaOH. The product is
   (1) Fluorescein
   (2) p-Hydroxyazobenzene
   (3) Phenolphthalein
   (4) Bakelite
42. प्रोटीन की कोन ली संरचना में पेप्टाइड गूंधियों आपस में जुड़कर कृण्डकाली कोणती संरचना बनती है ?
(1) प्राथमिक संरचना
(2) हिंदीहिस्त्र संरचना
(3) तृतीय संरचना
(4) चाँदुखी संरचना

43. अम्लों के समविभाग विद्युअंतों के लिए निम्न में से कोना सा आमधीत्र जैव साही नहीं है?
(1) ग्ल्यूटेमिक अम्ल < ऐलेनिन < हिस्टिडीन
(2) ऐस्ट्रिक्टिक अम्ल < लाइसीन < लाइमीन
(3) ऐलेनिन < ग्ल्यूटेमिक अम्ल < लाइमीन
(4) लाइमीन < हिस्टिडीन < आर्जिमीन

44. ऐलेनिन की क्रिया परेस्मीट्रिफ्युलुत्रोस एसीटिक अम्ल से करवाने पर, उत्पाद बनता है?

(1) \[\text{CF}_3\]
(2) \[\text{NH}_2\]
(3) \[\text{NO}_2\]
(4) \[\text{COOH}\]

42. Arrangement of peptide chains of protein in space to form helix structure is referred to as
(1) Primary structure
(2) Secondary structure
(3) Tertiary structure
(4) Quaternary structure

43. Which of the following increasing isoelectric point order of amino acid is not correct ?
(1) Glutamic acid < Alanine < Histidine
(2) Aspartic acid < Glycine < Lysine
(3) Alanine < Glutamic acid < Lysine
(4) Glycine < Histidine < Arginine

44. When aniline is reacted with peroxytrifluoro acetic acid, product obtained is

(1) \[\text{CF}_3\]
(2) \[\text{NH}_2\]
(3) \[\text{NO}_2\]
(4) \[\text{COOH}\]
45. Caramel is obtained from
(1) Fructose
(2) Sucrose
(3) Maltose
(4) Cellulose

46. Which of the following enzymes are used to convert starch into alcohol?
(1) Maltase, diastase
(2) Invertase, zymase
(3) Diastase, maltase, zymase
(4) Invertase, diastase, zymase

47. α D(+) glucose and β D(+) glucose are not mirror images to each other, therefore they are known as
(1) Position isomers
(2) Enantiomers
(3) Epimers
(4) Diastereo-isomers

48. Conversion of vegetable oil into vegetable ghee reaction is not known as
(1) Hydrogenation (2) Hardening
(3) Rancidity (4) Saturation

49. Coagulation of protein on treatment with heavy metal salts or heating is called
(1) sedimentation
(2) denaturation
(3) decolourisation
(4) reversible precipitation
50. What is the equivalent mass of $\text{IO}_4^-$, when it gets converted into $\text{I}_2$ in acidic medium?
   (1) M/4          (2) M/5
   (3) M/6          (4) M/7

51. The ionic product of water will increase, if
   (1) pressure is decreased
   (2) $\text{OH}^-$ is added
   (3) $\text{H}^+$ is added
   (4) temperature is increased

52. In the titration of Mohr's salt with potassium permanganate, indicator used and the change in colour at the end point is
   (1) phenolphthalein, colourless to light pink
   (2) methyl orange, red to yellow
   (3) methyl red, orange to yellow
   (4) potassium permanganate, colourless to light pink

53. A compound Y is decomposed at its boiling point, it is purified by
   (1) Vacuum distillation
   (2) Steam distillation
   (3) Fractional distillation
   (4) Sublimation
54. Which one of the statement is not correct about viscosity?
   (1) Unit of viscosity in CGS is poise.
   (2) It depends upon the density of solvents.
   (3) Water, liquid NH₃ and lower alcohols are low viscosity solvents.
   (4) None of these

55. Which average is affected most by extreme observations?
   (1) Mode
   (2) Median
   (3) Geometric mean
   (4) Arithmetic mean

56. Tally bars technique is used for variables in discrete frequency table because of
   (1) standard deviation
   (2) cumulative frequency
   (3) frequency
   (4) number of classes

57. Acidified KMnO₄ oxidizes oxalic acid to CO₂. How much volume of 10⁻⁴ M KMnO₄ required to completely oxidize 0.5 litre of 10⁻² M oxalic acid in acid medium?
   (1) 1250 L
   (2) 125 L
   (3) 20 L
   (4) 200 L
58. Opium plant contains which main alkaloid?
(1) Morphine (2) Codeine (3) Cinchonine (4) Atropine

59. Which alkaloid of Rauwolfia serpentina is used for the treatment of hypertension?
(1) Cocaine (2) Piperine (3) Reserpine (4) None of these

60. Which statement is not correct about fats?
(1) Fats are insoluble in water.
(2) Fat splitting enzymes are present in the saliva.
(3) FAT is hydrolysed in the stomach by lipases.
(4) In fat absorption the bile salt plays an important role.

61. To consolidate and amend the law relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the NDPS Act was passed by the Parliament in the year
(1) 1979 (2) 1983 (3) 1985 (4) 1988
62. Barbiturates are derived of
(1) Salicylic acid
(2) Barbituric acid
(3) Formic acid
(4) Acetic acid

63. Lysergic acid diethylamide (L.S.D.) falls in the category of drug
(1) Hallucinogens
(2) Sedatives
(3) Stimulants
(4) Hypnotics

64. Formaldehyde and sulphuric acid gives purple colour with
(1) Cocaine
(2) Morphine
(3) Lorazepam
(4) Barbital

65. Benzedrine is another name used for
(1) Amphetamine
(2) Cocaine
(3) Morphine
(4) Cannabis

66. Name of psychotropic substance found in cannabis plant
(1) Morphine
(2) Hashish Oil
(3) Tetra Hydrocannabinol (THC)
(4) Codeine

67. Following is not an alkaloid of opium
(1) Papaverine
(2) Morphine
(3) Thebaine
(4) Nicotine
68. In relation to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, any quantity lesser than the quantity specified by the central government is known as:
   (1) small quantity
   (2) lesser quantity
   (3) commercial quantity
   (4) control quantity

69. Chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are called:
   (1) Narcotic chemicals
   (2) Medicinal chemicals
   (3) Precursors
   (4) Banned substance

70. After administration heroin metabolises to:
   (1) Diacetyl morphine
   (2) Morphine
   (3) Cocaine
   (4) Caffeine

71. Name phenanthrene alkaloid found in opium:
   (1) Morphine
   (2) Codeine
   (3) Thebaine
   (4) All of these
72. Which alkaloid of opium is a structural derivative of Isoquinoline?
   (1) Codeine    (2) Thebaine    (3) Morphine    (4) Narcotine

73. Coca plant, from the leaves of which cocaine is obtained, belongs to family
   (1) Erythroxylaceae    (2) Papaveraceae    (3) Asclepiadaceae    (4) Linaceae

74. Constricted pupils of the eyes that fail to respond to light is a symptom of abuse of which drug?
   (1) Opiiates    (2) Cannabinoids    (3) Cocaine    (4) Alcohol

75. Duquenois – Levine test is to identify
   (1) Cannabis    (2) Opium alkaloids    (3) Cocaine    (4) other psychotropic substance

76. Magnon’s symptom (creeping of ants under the skin) is a well known symptom of poisoning
   (1) Cocaine    (2) Opium    (3) Bhang    (4) Dhatura
77. Which part of Papaver somniferum plant provides opium alkaloids?
   (1) Poppy
   (2) Leaves of plant
   (3) Stem of plant
   (4) All of these

78. Smack is synthesized by which opium alkaloid?
   (1) Papaverine
   (2) Codeine
   (3) Morphine
   (4) Thebaaine

79. Modified Cobalt Thiocynate test (Scott Test) indicate presence of cocaine if ________ colour appears in lower layer of liquid.
   (1) pink
   (2) violet
   (3) blue
   (4) red

80. Cannabis plant is found in nature:
   (1) Monoecious
   (2) Dioecious
   (3) Both Monoecious and Dioecious
   (4) Neither Monoecious nor Dioecious

81. Following are obtained from cannabis plants. Which has maximum THC context?
   (1) Bhang
   (2) Ganja
   (3) Charas
   (4) Hashish Oil
82. मात्रक पदार्थों के सेवन में सबसे तीव्र प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने वाला तरीका कौन सा है?
(1) अंगारणी
(2) अंगिणा
(3) गूह से लेना
(4) नाक से लेना (सूखना)

83. वृत्ती. विज्ञान स्पेक्ट्रोकोमीट्री में मार्फिन क्षारित की अमलीय प्राथमिकता में अवशोषित होने की तरह है जो?
(1) 252 nm
(2) 263 nm
(3) 272 nm
(4) 284 nm

84. इथेनॉल की इलाज पर प्रभाव डालता है?
(1) अच्छाधक के रूप में
(2) उत्सजक के रूप में
(3) विप्रभावक के रूप में
(4) शामक के रूप में

85. इहरिलिच टेस्ट एक अनाथमतिक जांच है?
(1) लाइस्क्राइंड (एल.एल.डी.)
(2) बाबलानट
(3) वेनोडोडाइजिंगन
(4) एफीट्रामाइन

86. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा एक्साइज एक्ट में आता है?
(1) अफीम
(2) भांग
(3) गांजा
(4) इनमें से कोई नहीं

87. Which one is the fastest route of drug administration?
(1) Intramuscular
(2) Intravenous
(3) Oral route
(4) Nasal route (Inhalation)

88. The wavelength in UV-visible spectrometry at which the alkaloid morphine absorbs in acidic medium is?
(1) 252 nm
(2) 263 nm
(3) 272 nm
(4) 284 nm

89. Ethanol acts on human body as a
(1) Depressant
(2) Stimulant
(3) Hallucinogen
(4) Sedative

90. Ehrlich test is a presumptive test for:
(1) Lysergide (LSD)
(2) Barbiturate
(3) Benzodiazepine
(4) Amphetamine

91. Which of the following is covered under Excise Act?
(1) Opium
(2) Bhang
(3) Ganja
(4) None of these
87. Name the metabolite of cocaine in body
   (1) Cocaine   (2) Morphine
   (3) Egonine   (4) Formic acid

88. The drug which is not generally encountered in powder form is:
   (1) Cocaine   (2) LSD
   (3) Heroin     (4) Ketamine

89. Which is the correct molecular formula of Heroin?
   (1) $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$
   (2) $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$
   (3) $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$
   (4) $C_{10}H_{21}NO_4$

90. Name the alkaloid which has a methyl group added to molecular structure of morphine:
   (1) Noscapine
   (2) Papaverine
   (3) Acetyl codeine
   (4) Codeine

91. Action of which drug on the medulla results in an increase in the respiratory rate?
   (1) Diacetyl morphine
   (2) Cocaine
   (3) LSD
   (4) Alcohol
92. Frohde's reagent is prepared by using:
   (1) 1% Formalin in conc. Sulphuric acid
   (2) 1% Ferric chloride in conc. Sulphuric acid
   (3) 1% Ammonium molybdate in conc. Sulphuric acid
   (4) 1% Ammonium hydroxide and 20% Hydrogen peroxide

93. Chemicals used for getting H₂S gas in Kipp's apparatus is:
   (1) Dil. H₂SO₄ and Ferrous sulphide
   (2) Dil. H₂SO₄ and Ferrous sulphate
   (3) Conc. H₂SO₄ and Ferrous sulphate
   (4) Conc. H₂SO₄ and Ferrous sulphide

94. Molecular formula of THC found in cannabinoids is:
   (1) C₂₁H₂₆O₂
   (2) C₂₁H₃₀O₂
   (3) C₃₃H₃₂O
   (4) C₁₉H₂₈O₂

95. Petroleum Ether: Diethyl ether :: 80 : 20 solvent system is used for TLC of:
   (1) Cannabinoid
   (2) Opioid
   (3) Cocaine
   (4) Benzodiazepine
96. ब्राउन स्वार का रासायनिक नाम है:
(1) माफिन
(2) मोनोएसिटाइल माफिन
(3) मिश्रित माफिन
(4) डाइआसिटाइल माफिन

97. किसी मादक दवा तथा मन:प्रभावी पदार्थ के उपयोग पर सजा किस धारा के तहत होती है?
(1) 8/20 NDPS Act
(2) 8/21 NDPS Act
(3) 8/18 NDPS Act
(4) 8/27 NDPS Act

98. कौन सी पीठ के किस भाग को नशीला पदार्थ रखने वाला माना जाता है?
(1) बीज
(2) तना
(3) जड़
(4) पूल, फल और पत्तियाँ

99. केंद्रीय तंगुक्ता तन को क्रियाशील कोन से ओपिय मर्यादा है?
(1) विपेदक ओपिय
(2) शामक ओपिय
(3) उपेदक ओपिय
(4) अवसादक ओपिय

100. अपनी किस पीठ से प्राप्त होता है?
(1) केनाबिस पीठ
(2) Erythroxylon pith
(3) Papaver pith
(4) Coca pith

96. Brown sugar is chemically known as
(1) Morphine
(2) Monoacetylmorphine
(3) Methyl morphine
(4) Diacetylmorphine

97. Punishment for consumption of any narcotic drug and psychotrophic substance, comes under which section?
(1) 8/20 NDPS Act
(2) 8/21 NDPS Act
(3) 8/18 NDPS Act
(4) 8/27 NDPS Act

98. Which part of cannabis plant is believed to be drug containing part?
(1) Seeds
(2) Stem
(3) Root
(4) Flowering, fruiting tops and leaves

99. Which category of drug activate the central nervous system?
(1) Hallucinogens
(2) Sedatives
(3) Stimulants
(4) Depressants

100. Opium is derived from which plant?
(1) Cannabis plant
(2) Erythroxylon plant
(3) Papaver plant
(4) Coca plant
SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK