Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so.
1. In Lassaigne’s test the nitrogen of organic compound is converted into
   (1) NaNO₂  (2) NaNO₃
   (3) NaCN    (4) Na₃N

2. What is the oxidation state of Fe outside the coordination sphere and within the coordination sphere respectively in Prussian blue?
   (1) both in +2 state
   (2) both in +3 state
   (3) +3 and +2
   (4) +2 and +3

3. To the aqueous or alcoholic solution of original substance, adding few drops of neutral FeCl₃ gives a blue, green, red or violet colour indicates the presence of which group?
   (1) Alcoholic
   (2) Phenolic
   (3) Aldehyde
   (4) Ketone

4. Which of the following is not a test of primary amines?
   (1) Carbylamine test
   (2) Diazotisation test
   (3) Nitrous acid test
   (4) Molisch test

5. Which of the following is incorrect for Regression?
   (1) Regression equations are mutually reversible.
   (2) Regression coefficients indicate the slope of the regression lines.
   (3) Regression stands to measure the average relationship between two correlated variables.
   (4) Regression is an absolute measure of relationship.
6. S²⁻ आयन की उपस्थिति निम्नलिखित में से किसके साथ बैगनी रंग देता है?
(1) K₂Cr₂O₇
(2) KMnO₄
(3) Pb(CH₃COO)₂
(4) Na₃[Fe(CN)₅NO]

7. निम्नलिखित में से कौन PbCl₂ के साथ परीक्षण पर सफेद अंकित क्षेत्र देता है?
(1) KI (2) dil. H₂SO₄
(3) K₂CrO₄ (4) सभी

8. निम्नलिखित में से कौन पीले अमोनियम सल्फाइड में बिलकुल नहीं है?
(1) As (2) Cu
(3) Sb (4) Sn

9. अमोनिया की जोड़ के लिए अधिक संयुक्तशील विधि है
(1) इंडोफीनॉल विधि
(2) नाट्रियम विधि
(3) नेस्लर विधि
(4) प्रत्यक्ष विधि

10. NO₃⁻ आयन के परीक्षण में भूरे रंग की बल्कि, निम्नलिखित तक्स संकुल के बनने से प्राप्त होता है?
(1) [Fe(H₂O)₆(NO)]SO₄
(2) [Fe(H₂O)₆]SO₄
(3) [Fe(H₂O)₅SO₄]
(4) [Fe(NO₃)₃]SO₄

6. Presence of S²⁻ ion gives violet colour with which of the following?
(1) K₂Cr₂O₇
(2) KMnO₄
(3) Pb(CH₃COO)₂
(4) Na₃[Fe(CN)₅NO]

7. Treatment of PbCl₂ with which of the following gives white precipitate?
(1) KI (2) dil. H₂SO₄
(3) K₂CrO₄ (4) All of these

8. Which of the following is not soluble in yellow ammonium sulphide?
(1) As (2) Cu
(3) Sb (4) Sn

9. The most sensitive method for the monitoring of ammonia is
(1) Indophenol method
(2) Nitrite method
(3) Nessler method
(4) Direct method

10. Brown ring is due to formation of which of the following complex in the test for NO₃⁻ ion?
(1) [Fe(H₂O)₆(NO)]SO₄
(2) [Fe(H₂O)₆]SO₄
(3) [Fe(H₂O)₅SO₄]
(4) [Fe(NO₃)₃]SO₄
11. CO के निम्न स्तर (10 ppm से कम) की किस विधि द्वारा आसानी से मापा जा सकता है?
   (1) IR
   (2) गैस क्रोमेटोग्राफी
   (3) HPLC
   (4) UV

12. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विद्युत चुम्बकीय विकिरण के लिए सही नहीं है?
   (1) यह उन्नत का एक प्रकार है जो अंतरिक्ष के माध्यम से प्रविष्ट होता है।
   (2) विद्युत चुम्बकीय विकिरण के प्रकाश में माध्यम की आवश्यकता होती है।
   (3) विद्युत चुम्बकीय विकिरण की दोहरी प्रकृति है।
   (4) विद्युत चुम्बकीय विकिरण का बेग आवृत्ति पर निर्भर नहीं करता।

13. अवप्रत्युत्कांक का परिवर्तन जो प्रणित प्रकाश के तंत्रध्वनि के परिवर्तन के साथ होता है, वह जाना जाता है?
   (1) आवर्तन
   (2) विक्षेपण
   (3) प्रकीणन
   (4) चुम्बकीयन

14. निकास उत्सर्जन से CO की रासायनिक कीमत के लिए सबसे अनुकूल तकनीक है?
   (1) NDIR
   (2) FTIR
   (3) UV
   (4) NMR

11. Low levels of CO (less than 10 ppm) can be conveniently measured by
   (1) IR
   (2) Gas chromatography
   (3) HPLC
   (4) UV

12. Which of the following is incorrect for electromagnetic radiation?
   (1) It is a form of energy that is transmitted through space.
   (2) Electromagnetic radiation requires medium for its transmission.
   (3) Electromagnetic radiation have dual nature.
   (4) Velocity of electromagnetic radiation is independent of frequency.

13. The change in refractive index which occurs with a change in the wavelength of transmitted light is known as
   (1) Refraction
   (2) Dispersion
   (3) Scattering
   (4) Polarization

14. The technique best suited for continuous monitoring of CO from exhaust emission is
   (1) NDIR
   (2) FTIR
   (3) UV
   (4) NMR
15. The wavelength of the strongest absorption band \( \lambda_{\text{max}} \) is:

\[
\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH} = \text{CH} - \text{CH}_3
\]

(1) 242 nm  (2) 237 nm  
(3) 227 nm  (4) 222 nm

16. Primary amide \( \text{RCONH}_2 \) shows two absorption bands between 3400-3500 cm\(^{-1}\), on treatment with \( \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \), the compound formed absorbs at:

(1) 3500 cm\(^{-1}\)  (2) 3250 cm\(^{-1}\)  
(3) 2256 cm\(^{-1}\)  (4) 1650 cm\(^{-1}\)

17. The mass of \( M^+ \) given by the molecular ion gives:

(1) Molecular formula  
(2) Molecular weight  
(3) Molecular structure  
(4) Refractive index

18. Which of the following will show ESR spectrum?

(1) \( \text{Na}^+ \)  (2) \( \text{Cu}^+ \)  
(3) \( \text{NO} \)  (4) \( \text{H}_2 \)

19. Which of the following is based upon the ability of particles to scatter light?

(1) Nephelometry  
(2) Fluorescence  
(3) Phosphorescence  
(4) Emission spectra
20. An adverse reaction of any drug to a patient prescribed by a qualified doctor is called
   (1) Idiosyncrasy Poisoning
   (2) Iatrogenic Poisoning
   (3) Hypertension
   (4) Hypersensitivity

21. According to Bate – Smith and Westall in a chromatogram \( R_M \) is defined as
   (1) \( R_M = \left( \frac{1}{R_F} - 1 \right) \)
   (2) \( R_M = \log \left( \frac{1}{R_F} + 1 \right) \)
   (3) \( R_M = \log \left( \frac{1}{R_F} - 1 \right) \)
   (4) \( R_M = \frac{1}{R_F} + 1 \)

22. Which of the following papers is used for cationic separation of protonated amines and amino acids?
   (1) Carboxyl papers
   (2) Acetylated papers
   (3) Alumina papers
   (4) Ion exchange papers

23. The pK\(_a\) of acetic acid and pK\(_b\) of ammonium hydroxide are 4.76 and 4.75 respectively. What will be the pH of the ammonium acetate solution?
   (1) 7
   (2) 7.005
   (3) 9.51
   (4) 0.01
24. For silica the correct eluting power of solvents is:
   (1) Carbon tetrachloride > pure water > ethanol > diethyl ether
   (2) Diethyl ether > carbon tetrachloride > ethanol > pure water
   (3) pure water > ethanol > diethyl ether > carbon tetrachloride
   (4) pure water > carbon tetrachloride > ethanol > diethylether

25. In column chromatography the peak capacity \( n \) is related to the retention volumes of the first and last peaks \( V_\alpha \) and \( V_\beta \) respectively and plate number \( N \) as:
   (1) \( n = 1 - \frac{N}{16} \left( \frac{\ln \frac{V_\alpha}{V_\beta}}{\ln \frac{V_\beta}{V_\alpha}} \right) \)
   (2) \( n = 1 + \frac{N}{16} \left( \frac{\ln \frac{V_\alpha}{V_\beta}}{\ln \frac{V_\beta}{V_\alpha}} \right) \)
   (3) \( n = 1 + \frac{N}{16} \left( \frac{\ln \frac{V_\alpha}{V_\beta}}{\ln \frac{V_\beta}{V_\alpha}} \right) \)
   (4) \( n = 1 - \frac{N}{16} \left( \frac{\ln \frac{V_\alpha}{V_\beta}}{\ln \frac{V_\beta}{V_\alpha}} \right) \)

26. Which of the following coating material used in TLC is basic in nature?
   (1) Alumina
   (2) Silica gel
   (3) Kieselguhr
   (4) Cellulose powder
27. Which among the following can be detected by Flame ionisation detector?

1. Hydrocarbons
2. HCOOH
3. H₂
4. H₂O

28. Which of the following is not a stabilising media in zone electrophoresis?

1. Cellulose acetate
2. Starch
3. Polyacryl amide
4. Polystyrene

29. Which of the following is not absorbed by type 4A [Na₁₂(Al₂O₃)₁₂(SiO₂)₁₂] sieves?

1. CO₂
2. C₂H₆
3. Cyclopropane
4. H₂S

30. In HPLC/GLC, the relationship between the flow rate (U) and the plate height (H) is

\[ H = \frac{A + B}{U} + C \times U \]

Where A, B and C are respectively:
1. Eddy diffusion, longitudinal diffusion, non equilibrium mass transfer.
2. Non equilibrium mass transfer, longitudinal diffusion, Eddy diffusion
3. Eddy diffusion, non equilibrium mass transfer, longitudinal diffusion
4. Non equilibrium mass transfer, Eddy diffusion, longitudinal diffusion

31. Which of the following statements is correct in chromatographic separation, the separation capacity among cations is

1. Ca²⁺ > Na⁺ > Th⁴⁺ > Al³⁺
2. Na⁺ > Ca²⁺ > Al³⁺ > Th⁴⁺
3. Th⁴⁺ > Al³⁺ > Ca²⁺ > Na⁺
4. Th⁴⁺ > Ca²⁺ > Al³⁺ > Na⁺
32. \[
\text{\(\text{A} \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{B} \xrightarrow{(1) \text{Se}/\Delta} \text{C} \xrightarrow{(2) \text{H}_2\text{O}}\)}
\]

The product 'C' in the above reaction is:

(1)  
(2)  
(3)  
(4)  

33. \[
\text{\(\text{Cl}^- \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{EtOH} \rightarrow \text{A} \xrightarrow{\Delta} \)}
\]

'A' in the above reaction is:

(1)  
(2)  
(3)  
(4)  

A  
B  
C  
D  

\(\text{\(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\)}\)
34. The mechanism of coupling reaction of diazonium salt with phenol and aromatic amine is
   (1) Electrophilic addition
   (2) Electrophilic substitution
   (3) Nucleophilic addition
   (4) Nucleophilic substitution

35. \( 2C_6H_5N_2^+HSO_4^- \xrightarrow{\text{Cu powder}} C_6H_5OH \rightarrow A + 2N_2 + 2H_2SO_4 \)
   The product 'A' in reaction is
   (1) \( \begin{array}{c} \text{NH}_2 \\ \end{array} \)
   (2) \( \begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ \end{array} \)
   (3) \( \begin{array}{c} \text{NH}_2 \\ \end{array} \)
   (4) \( \begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ \end{array} \)

36. The main product of the reaction of nitrobenzene in neutral solution with zinc dust and ammonium chloride is
   (1) Aniline
   (2) Azoxybenzene
   (3) Azobenzene
   (4) Phenyl hydroxylamine

37. The above reaction is an application of which of the following reaction?
   (1) Cannizzaro reaction
   (2) Aldol condensation
   (3) Perkin reaction
   (4) Stobbe condensation
38. Ozonolysis of which of the following alkene gives propan-2-one and methanol
(1) Propene
(2) But-1-ene
(3) 2-methylpropene
(4) But-2-ene

39. \[
C_6H_5CH_2OH \xrightarrow{\Delta H_2O} A \xrightarrow{\text{KCN}} B
\]
\[
\text{C in the above reaction sequence is}
\]
(1) Benzoic acid
(2) Phenyl ethanoic acid
(3) Phenyl ethylamine
(4) hexan-1, 6-dioic acid

40. Which among the following compounds has highest order of reactivity in nucleophilic addition reaction?
(1) Benzaldehyde
(2) p-tolualdehyde
(3) p-Nitrobenzaldehyde
(4) Acetophenone

41. When an aryhalide is treated with the very strong basic amide ion in liquid ammonia, it is converted into aniline. The intermediate in the reaction is
(1) Benzyne
(2) Phenyl carbocation
(3) Phenyl carbanion
(4) Free radical
42. D (→) Fructose on reaction with HNO₃ gives
   (1) Glucaric acid and Gluconic acid
   (2) Gluconic acid, Sorbitol and Mannitol
   (3) Glucaric acid, Sorbitol and Mannitol
   (4) Trihydroxy glutaric acid, Tartaric acid and Glycollic acid

43. If an electric current is passed through the aqueous solution of an amino acid at a pH lower than isoelectric point, then the amino acid will
   (1) Migrate towards cathode
   (2) Migrate towards anode
   (3) Not migrate
   (4) Form precipitate

44. An example of globular protein is
   (1) Insulin
   (2) Myosin
   (3) Keratin
   (4) Protein present in hair, wool and silk

45. Which one of the following is a non-reducing sugar?
   (1) Lactose
   (2) Maltose
   (3) Glucose
   (4) Sucrose

46. Which of the following is not an aldopentose?
   (1) D-Ribose
   (2) D-Arabinose
   (3) D-Erythrose
   (4) D-Xylose
47. Which structure of protein is related to specific sequence of amino acids?
   (1) Primary structure
   (2) Secondary structure
   (3) Tertiary structure
   (4) Quaternary structure

48. Which of the following is an indole alkaloid?
   (1) Nicotine
   (2) Gramine
   (3) Quinine
   (4) Morphine

49. The difference between saponification value and acid value of fat is known as
   (1) Iodine value
   (2) Acetyl value
   (3) Ester value
   (4) Reichert Meissl value

50. Which of the following identifies methoxy group in an alkaloid?
   (1) On heating with HI
   (2) Reaction with acetic anhydride
   (3) Liberation of CO₂ with NaHCO₃
   (4) Reaction with nitrous acid

51. The method widely used to determine molar masses of proteins, polymers and macromolecules
   (1) Osmotic pressure
   (2) Elevation of boiling point
   (3) Relative lowering of vapour pressure
   (4) Depression of freezing point
52. The amount of light stopped or scattered by a suspension is measured in which of the following?
   (1) Potentiometry
   (2) Turbidimetry
   (3) X-ray spectroscopy
   (4) Conductimetry

53. Which of the following is indeterminate error?
   (1) Instrumental error
   (2) Accidental error
   (3) Operative error
   (4) Errors of the method

54. The repeatability of a result is known as:
   (1) Accuracy
   (2) Precision
   (3) Error
   (4) Absolute error

55. The absolute error expressed as a percentage of the true value is known as
   (1) Average deviation
   (2) Standard deviation
   (3) Relative error
   (4) Accuracy

56. Which of the following is not an electrochemical method of analysis?
   (1) Coulometry
   (2) Nephelometry
   (3) Amperometry
   (4) Polarography
57. The value about which all the other values are equally distributed is called
   (1) mode  (2) median  (3) mean  (4) accurate value

58. The square of standard deviation is called
   (1) t-test  (2) chi-square test  (3) Variance  (4) Q-test

59. Which of the following statement is incorrect for viscosity?
   (1) Greater the viscosity more slowly the liquid flows
   (2) Hydrogen bonding and Vander Waals forces are strong enough to cause high viscosity.
   (3) Viscosity of liquid decreases as the temperature decreases.
   (4) Viscosity of liquid decreases as the temperature rises.

60. Which of the following is correct formula for paired t-test?
   \( t = \frac{\bar{D}}{\sigma/\sqrt{N}} \)

   \( \bar{D} = \frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{N} \)
   \( \bar{X} = \frac{\sum X_i}{N} \)
   \( \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{N-1}} \)

   (where \( \bar{D} = \) mean of all the individual differences,
   \( N = \) number of observations
   \( \sigma = \) standard deviation
   \( \bar{X} = \) mean, \( X_i = \) value of individual observations)

   (1) \( t = \frac{\bar{D}}{\sigma/\sqrt{N}} \)
   (2) \( t = \frac{\bar{D}}{\sigma/\sqrt{N}} \)
   (3) \( t = \frac{\bar{D}}{\sigma/\sqrt{N}} \)
   (4) \( t = \frac{\bar{D}}{\sigma/\sqrt{N}} \)
61. Preservative used for preserving viscera during post mortem examination for chemical analysis
(1) Benzene
(2) Saturated solution of sodium chloride
(3) Ether
(4) Acetone

62. Which of the following is not a preparation of cannabis indica ?
(1) Bhang
(2) Ganja
(3) Charas
(4) Heroin

63. Which poison has the most rapid fatal action among the following ?
(1) Alcohol
(2) Heroin
(3) Hydrogen cyanide (HCN)
(4) Dhatura

64. Which method of solvent extraction is used in the isolation of following poison from visceral organs ?
(1) Alcohols
(2) Cyanide
(3) Barbiturates
(4) Ketones

65. Poison which can be detected even after death from burnt bones is
(1) Dhatura
(2) Opium
(3) Arsenic
(4) Cocaine
66. निम्नलिखित में से चारों चमककारी ओषधियों फिस एक अतिरिक्त सत्ती की श्रेणी में आते हैं?
   (1) पिसी हुई दिसी
   (2) पिसी हुई सस्सी
   (3) गम पानी
   (4) नमक का घोल

67. निम्नलिखित में से किस जहर के प्रभाव से आमाशय के पदार्थ में से केरोसीन जैसी गंध आती है?
   (1) कार्बोलिक अम्ल
   (2) पीला पॉर्फिरोस
   (3) हाइड्रोक्सीमिन अम्ल
   (4) ऑग्निनोफ़ॉरस सूजिक

68. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सावधानिक विषय (सुनिश्चि एंडीडो) का अवयव नहीं है?
   (1) संक्रिया चारकोल
   (2) पॉटेशियम परम्परानेट
   (3) ट्रैनिक अम्ल
   (4) वैज्ञानिक अम्ल

69. निम्नलिखित में से किस जहर के प्रभावस्वरूप आमाशय में जित्र (परक्सीम) हो जाते हैं?
   (1) सल्फुराइड अम्ल
   (2) कार्बोलिक अम्ल
   (3) ऐसीटिक अम्ल
   (4) अथॉराइड सल्फिसिनिक अम्ल

70. एक जहर का प्रभाव सबसे तीव्र होता है, जब यह
   (1) सुंडी पाए
   (2) मॉसपेशियों में इंजेक्ट किया जाए
   (3) तिस्री तल त्वचा पर लगाया जाए
   (4) बूख के द्वारा लिया जाए

66. All of the following are household emetics except -
   (1) Chilli powder
   (2) Mustard powder
   (3) Warm water
   (4) Common salt solution

67. Kerosene like smell is found in the stomach contents in poisoning by
   (1) Carbolic acid
   (2) Yellow phosphorus
   (3) Hydrocyanic acid
   (4) Organophosphorus compound

68. Which one of the following is not a constituent of universal antidote?
   (1) Activated charcoal
   (2) Potassium permanganate
   (3) Tannic acid
   (4) Magnesium oxide

69. Perforation of stomach is seen in poisoning due to
   (1) Sulphuric acid
   (2) Carbolic acid
   (3) Acetic acid
   (4) Acetyl salicylic acid

70. The action of a poison is most rapid when it is
   (1) inhaled
   (2) intramuscular injection
   (3) applied to a skin surface
   (4) ingested by mouth
71. Salicylic acid will be detected in the biological fluids and viscera in case of poisoning due to
(1) Asperin (2) Diazepam
(3) Benzoic acid (4) Meprobamate

72. Which poison is found in tobacco and tobacco products?
(1) Nicotine (2) Morphine
(3) Opium (4) Marijuana

73. Juice of which plants fruit is used for malingering by producing artificial bruise?
(1) Ricinus communis
(2) Semecarpus anacardium (marking nut)
(3) Capsicum annum
(4) Croton tiglium

74. Alithrine is following type of pesticide:
(1) Organochloro
(2) Organophosphorous
(3) Pyrethorid
(4) Carbamate

75. Stomach wash can be done during treatment in poisoning due to
(1) Sulphuric acid
(2) Nitric acid
(3) Hydrochloric acid
(4) None of these
76. Reinsch test is used for identification of which of the following poison?

- (1) Cannabis
- (2) Opium
- (3) Ethyl alcohol
- (4) Mercury

77. Toxalbumen is found in

- (1) Ricinus communis
- (2) Semecarpus anacardium
- (3) Calotropis gigantea
- (4) Nerium odoratum

78. Which poison is used as a cattle poison?

- (1) Abrus precatorius
- (2) Semecarpus anacardium
- (3) Capsicum annum
- (4) Cannabis indica

79. Chromotropic acid test is used for testing which of the following poison?

- (1) Carbon dioxide
- (2) Chloroform
- (3) Methanol
- (4) Ethanol

80. Garlic like odour is present in breath and excreta in poisoning by

- (1) Carbolic acid
- (2) Phosphide
- (3) Lead
- (4) Cyanide
81. The atropine is used as antidote in which one of the following poisoning?
(1) Organophosphorus compounds
(2) Aluminium phosphide
(3) Croton Tiglium
(4) Oleander

82. Which one among the following is not a mechanical poison?
(1) Glass
(2) Diamond
(3) Hair
(4) Organophosphorus insecticide

83. The most potent preparation of the cannabis indica is
(1) Bhang
(2) Charas
(3) Ganja
(4) Bhang Thandai

84. Impulses to kill (run amok) may be seen under the influence of
(1) Dhatura
(2) Cocaine
(3) Cannabis
(4) Barbiturates

85. Strychnine and brucine alkaloids are obtained from
(1) Nux Vomica
(2) Opium
(3) Cannabis
(4) Croton

86. Which of the following poisons is excreted in sweat?
(1) Opium
(2) Ethyl alcohol
(3) Cyanide
(4) Barbiturates
87. The breath smells of bitter almonds is found in poisoning by
   (1) Arsenic
   (2) Cyanide
   (3) Dhatura
   (4) Chlortal hydrate

88. Pupils alternatively contract and dilate, which is known as hippus, is characteristic symptom of
   (1) Arsenic poisoning
   (2) Aconite poisoning
   (3) Atropine poisoning
   (4) Albinia

89. Which one of the following is not a cardiovascular poison?
   (1) Aconite
   (2) Quinine
   (3) Tobacco
   (4) Nux Vomica

90. Preservation of urine for chemical analysis is most useful in test of poisoning by
   (1) Organophosphorus compounds
   (2) Alcohol
   (3) Opium
   (4) Cyanide

91. Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) falls in the category of
   (1) Hypnotic drug
   (2) Stimulant drug
   (3) Sedative drug
   (4) Hallucinogen drug
92. The blood under the skin and in the tissues will be cherry – red in poisoning with
   (1) Hydrogen Sulphide
   (2) Carbon Dioxide
   (3) Carbon Monoxide
   (4) Sulphur Dioxide

93. The antidote for methyl alcohol poisoning is
   (1) Atropine
   (2) Potassium permanganate
   (3) Ethyl alcohol
   (4) Formaldehyde

94. Metabolic product of methyl alcohol, in humans which is responsible for poisoning, is
   (1) Acetic acid
   (2) Formic acid
   (3) Aldehyde
   (4) Phenol

95. Which one of the following poisoning resembles symptoms of viper snake bite?
   (1) Ricinus communis
   (2) Abrus precatorius
   (3) Semecarpus anacardium
   (4) Calotropis gigantea
96. Green colour of urine is characteristic symptom of
(1) oxalic acid poisoning
(2) hematuria
(3) chyluria
(4) Carbolic acid poisoning

97. Hair examination is useful in a subject suspected with poisoning of
(1) Cannabis
(2) Arsenic
(3) Sodium hydroxide
(4) Endosulphan

98. Heroine is obtained from
(1) Opium
(2) Cannabis
(3) Dhatura
(4) Cocaine

99. For extraction of drugs and alkaloids, following method is most commonly used
(1) Froth floatation process
(2) Electrolysis process
(3) Distillation method
(4) Stass Otto method

100. A subject died of sulphuric acid ingestion. While conducting post mortem examination preservative should be used for preserving visceras for FSL – chemical analysis
(1) saturated solution of sodium chloride
(2) formalin – 10% solution
(3) rectified spirit
(4) normal saline water
रफ कार्य के लिए स्थान / SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK