



CUET PG Forensic Science Practice Test 11 PDF

Topic -> FORENSIC TOXICOLOGY & DRUG ANALYSIS (50 M.C.Q)

Q1. Which poison shows the strongest correlation between lipid solubility and delayed redistribution during post-mortem analysis?

- A. Methanol
- B. Cyanide
- C. Organochlorines
- D. Carbon monoxide

Q2. In Stas-Otto extraction, which property is primarily exploited?

- A. Volatility
- B. Acid-base partition
- C. Ion exchange
- D. Thermal degradation

Q3. Putrefaction most severely interferes with detection of:

- A. Alkaloids
- B. Heavy metals
- C. Mineral acids
- D. Cyanides

Q4. Which toxic anion is best preserved in gastric contents under alkaline storage?

- A. Fluoride
- B. Cyanide
- C. Arsenite
- D. Nitrite

Q5. Headspace GC is MOST suitable for:

- A. Alkaloids
- B. Barbiturates
- C. Volatile poisons
- D. Glycosides

Q6. Which factor MOST increases dermal absorption of organophosphates?

- A. High molecular weight
- B. Lipid solubility
- C. Ionization
- D. Protein binding

Q7. In forensic drug screening, immunoassays are MOST prone to:

- A. False negatives
- B. Cross-reactivity
- C. Thermal loss
- D. Matrix evaporation

Q8. Which biological sample is LEAST affected by post-mortem redistribution?

- A. Heart blood
- B. Liver tissue
- C. Vitreous humor
- D. Lung tissue

Q9. The classical Reinsch test detects:

- A. Cyanide
- B. Arsenic
- C. Barbiturate
- D. Morphine

Q10. Which poison produces "cherry red lividity"?

- A. Nitrite
- B. Cyanide
- C. CO
- D. Arsenic

Q11. LSD is best classified chemically as:

- A. Phenethylamine
- B. Ergot alkaloid derivative
- C. Tropane alkaloid
- D. Indole ketone

Q12. Semi-synthetic opiates are derived from:

- A. Coca leaves
- B. Opium alkaloids
- C. Cannabis resin
- D. Barbituric acid

Q13. Which extraction is preferred for non-volatile organic poisons?

- A. Steam distillation
- B. Liquid-liquid extraction
- C. Sublimation
- D. Dialysis

Q14. Postmortem ethanol formation is mainly due to:

- A. Oxidation
- B. Fermentation
- C. Hydrolysis
- D. Photolysis

Q15. Which benzodiazepine metabolite is commonly targeted in urine tests?

- A. Nordiazepam
- B. Diazoxide
- C. Benzophenone
- D. Alprazol

Q16. Barbiturates are weak:

- A. Acids
- B. Bases
- C. Salts
- D. Esters

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Q17. Which metallic poison binds sulfhydryl enzymes?

- A. Lead
- B. Mercury
- C. Copper
- D. Iron

Q18. Cantharides poisoning primarily affects:

- A. CNS
- B. GI mucosa
- C. Renal epithelium
- D. Cardiac muscle

Q19. Snake venom neurotoxins primarily block:

- A. Sodium pumps
- B. Acetylcholine receptors
- C. Dopamine receptors
- D. GABA channels

Q20. Which drug class causes paradoxical excitation in children?

- A. Benzodiazepines
- B. Opioids
- C. Barbiturates
- D. Anticholinergics

Q21. Cannabis THC is stored mainly in:

- A. Muscle
- B. Bone
- C. Fat tissue
- D. Plasma

Q22. Amphetamines primarily increase:

- A. GABA
- B. Serotonin only
- C. Dopamine & norepinephrine
- D. Acetylcholine

Q23. Which botanical poison contains cardiac glycosides?

- A. Datura
- B. Oleander
- C. Opium
- D. Cannabis

Q24. TLC visualization of alkaloids often uses:

- A. Ninhydrin
- B. Dragendorff reagent
- C. Iodine vapor
- D. Silver nitrate

Q25. Cyanide inhibits:

- A. Cytochrome oxidase
- B. Catalase
- C. Peroxidase
- D. Transferase

Q26. The MOST stable matrix for long-term drug history is:

- A. Blood
- B. Urine
- C. Hair
- D. Saliva

Q27. Which poison shows almond odor?

- A. Cyanide
- B. Arsenic
- C. Methanol
- D. Phenol

Q28. GC-MS confirmation relies on:

- A. Retention time only
- B. Mass fragmentation pattern
- C. Color reaction
- D. Solubility

Q29. Phenothiazines are primarily:

- A. Antipsychotics
- B. Sedative alkaloids
- C. Antidepressants
- D. Opioids

Q30. Which sample is best for detecting recent cannabis use?

- A. Hair
- B. Blood
- C. Nails
- D. Bone

Q31. Viscera preservation for toxicology uses:

- A. Formalin
- B. Ethanol
- C. Saturated salt + rectified spirit
- D. Distilled water

Q32. Which poison causes delayed neuropathy?

- A. Organophosphate
- B. Cyanide
- C. Arsenic
- D. Methanol

Q33. Bee venom major component is:

- A. Melittin
- B. Atropine
- C. Curare
- D. Digitoxin

Q34. Which drug produces miosis?

- A. Amphetamine
- B. Cocaine
- C. Morphine
- D. LSD

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Q35. Benzodiazepines act on:

- A. NMDA receptors
- B. GABA-A receptors
- C. Dopamine receptors
- D. Nicotinic receptors

Q36. Metallic poisons are best detected using:

- A. GC
- B. HPLC
- C. Atomic absorption spectroscopy
- D. UV-Vis only

Q37. Volatile poison isolation uses:

- A. Soxhlet
- B. Steam distillation
- C. Acid digestion
- D. Dry ashing

Q38. Which poison causes garlic odor breath?

- A. Arsenic
- B. Cyanide
- C. Methanol
- D. CO

Q39. LSD is active at dose level of:

- A. mg
- B. μ g
- C. g
- D. ng/kg only

Q40. Which drug most interferes with EMIT immunoassay?

- A. Ibuprofen
- B. Morphine
- C. THC
- D. Diazepam

Q41. Putrefaction produces false positives for:

- A. Ethanol
- B. THC
- C. Cocaine
- D. LSD

Q42. Charas differs from ganja by being:

- A. Leaf extract
- B. Resin
- C. Seed oil
- D. Flower dust

Q43. Which poison causes metabolic acidosis with visual loss?

- A. Ethanol
- B. Methanol
- C. Arsenic
- D. Morphine

Q44. Clean-up step in extraction removes:

- A. Target analyte
- B. Matrix impurities
- C. Solvent
- D. Ions only

Q45. Toxic cations include:

- A. CN^-
- B. Hg^{2+}
- C. NO_2^-
- D. ClO_4^-

Q46. Which opiate is fully synthetic?

- A. Morphine
- B. Heroin
- C. Methadone
- D. Codeine

Q47. Botanical evidence is preserved by:

- A. Freezing
- B. Formalin
- C. Press drying
- D. Alcohol washing

Q48. Drug stability is MOST affected by:

- A. Light & temperature
- B. Pressure
- C. Gravity
- D. Magnetic field

Q49. Wasp venom mainly causes:

- A. Neuroparalysis
- B. Hemolysis
- C. Allergic reaction
- D. Renal failure

Q50. Chain of custody error mainly affects:

- A. Toxicity
- B. Admissibility
- C. Absorption
- D. Metabolism



Answer Key

1-C, 2-B, 3-A, 4-B, 5-C, 6-B, 7-B, 8-C, 9-B, 10-C, 11-B, 12-B, 13-B, 14-B, 15-A, 16-A, 17-B, 18-C, 19-B, 20-A, 21-C, 22-C, 23-B, 24-B, 25-A, 26-C, 27-A, 28-B, 29-A, 30-B, 31-C, 32-A, 33-A, 34-C, 35-B, 36-C, 37-B, 38-A, 39-B, 40-A, 41-A, 42-B, 43-B, 44-B, 45-B, 46-C, 47-C, 48-A, 49-C, 50-B.

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