

**PHB**



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#### TEST SCHEDULE (TEST -1)

1. TEST DATE: 22-10-2023

2. TEST PATTERN: MCQ

3. TEST TIMING: 6:00 – 8:00 PM

4. MODE OF TEST: ONLINE

#### 5. SUBJECTS & TOPIC COVERED

A. *Pharmaceutics*: Introduction, Packaging Materials,

B. *Pharmaceutical Chemistry*: Introduction, Sources and types of errors,  
Impurities in Pharmaceuticals

C. *Pharmacognosy*: Introduction, Classification of Drugs

D. Pharmacy Law & Ethics: Introduction, Pharmacy Act-1948 and Rules

**PHARMACEUTICS (15 Questions)**

1. In which year, the actual process of publishing the first Pharmacopoeia started under the chairmanship of Col. R. N. Chopra.

- A. 1950
- B. 1944
- C. 1942
- D. 1955

2. Who was the Chairman at the time of publishing 6th edition of Indian Pharmacopoeia?

- A. D. B. N. Ghose
- B. Dr. B. Mukherjee
- C. Dr. Nityanand
- D. Shri K. Chandramouli

3. The first edition of the British Pharmacopoeia was published in ..... and was one of the first attempts to harmonize pharmaceutical standards.

- A. 1864
- B. 1907
- C. 1930
- D. 1912

4. 4<sup>th</sup> edition I. P. 1996 .....Addendum/ Supplement 2000 – IV Addendum/Supplement 2002.

- A. Dr. B. Mukherjee
- B. Dr. Nityanand, Chairman – III
- C. Dr. B. N. Ghosh
- D. Dr. C.K. Mishra

5. The current edition of the British Pharmacopoeia comprises six volumes which contain nearly.....monographs for drug substances, excipients and formulated preparation.

- A. 2000
- B. 3000
- C. 5000
- D. 1000

6. The 8th Edition of European Pharmacopoeia published in July..... and is currently in force. It contains more than 2220 monographs and 340 general chapters.

- A. 2013
- B. 2015
- C. 2000
- D. 2018

7. Pyrogen tests have been replaced by .....in parenteral preparations from Indian Pharmacopoeia 2018.

- A. Toxoid Test
- B. Antibodies Test
- C. Antigen Test
- D. Bacterial Endotoxin tests (BET)

8. Which of the following materials are used in pharmaceutical packaging?

- A. Glass
- B. Metal
- C. Plastic
- D. All of the above

9. Which of the following packaging material is protect the drug content against the light?

- A. Plastic Containers
- B. Transparent Container
- C. Amber Coloured Containers
- D. Rubber Container

10. Metal is used for inner lining of tubes which are used for such product as fluoride toothpaste?

- A. Tin
- B. Lead
- C. Aluminium
- D. Iron

11. Which of the following methods are used in the production of glass?

- A. Blowing
- B. Drawing
- C. Pressing & casting
- D. All of the above

12. Which of the following is used as Vulcanizing agent in the manufacture of rubber closure?

- A. Sulphur
- B. Activated carbon black
- C. Tale
- D. Stearic acid

13. Composition of glass is:

- A. Sand
- B. Soda ash
- C. Lime stone & cullet
- D. All of the above

14. Which type of glass is suitable for non aqueous preparations for parenteral use?

- A. Type-IV
- B. Type-III
- C. Type-II
- D. Type-I

15. Method used for plastic container evaluation:

- A. Permeation
- B. Leaching
- C. Sorption
- D. Chemical reaction
- E. All of the above

### PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY (15 Questions)

16. Pharmaceutical Chemistry involves development and the study of drugs with:

- A. Drug discovery
- B. Metabolism
- C. Absorption
- D. Drug delivery

**E. All of the above**

17. Which is /are the Systemic error:

- A. Operational/Personal error
- B. Instrumental error
- C. Methodological error
- D. All of the above

18. Which is /are the source of Gross error:

- A. Wrong sample
- B. Mix up of sample / reagents
- C. Calculation error
- D. Transcription error
- E. All of the above

19. While using an instrument for some measurement we place it in the wrong manner then possibly the error in result is?

- A. Instrument error
- B. Systematic error
- C. Environmental error
- D. Random error

20. What are the significant figures of 0.00643?

- A. 6
- B. 3
- C. 7
- D. 2

21. .... impurities present in sodium salicylate will alter the colour of the solution.
- A. Sodium
  - B. Phenolic
  - C. Silicon dioxide
  - D. Carboxylic acid
22. Bismuth carbonate turns black on .....for a long period. (Part of Impurities)
- A. Cooling
  - B. Heating
  - C. Exposure to sunlight
  - D. Decomposition
23. Limit test of Iron is based on the reaction of iron in ammoniacal solution with thioglycolic acid in presence of citric acid to form iron thioglycolate (Ferrous thioglycolate complex) which produces .....colour in alkaline media.
- A. Pale pink to deep reddish-purple
  - B. Brown to yellow colour
  - C. Deep red Colour
  - D. Green to brown colour
24. An acid is added in the limit test of chloride to make solution acidic and helps silver chloride precipitate to make solution turbid at the end of process as Dilute  $\text{HNO}_3$  is insoluble in  $\text{AgCl}$ .
- A. Hydrochloric Acid
  - B. Nitric Acid
  - C. Sulphuric Acid
  - D. Boric Acid
25. In the limit test of sulphate, which chemical helps to prevent super saturation and produces a more uniform opalescence?
- A. Chloroform
  - B. Formaldehyde
  - C. Alcohol
  - D. Phosphene Gas
26. Which is/are used as a reducing agent in the limit test of Arsenic?
- A. Zinc
  - B. Potassium iodide
  - C. Stannous chloride
  - D. All of the above
27. If the impurities are present in the drug substance, it may cause:
- A. Decrease shelf life of substance
  - B. Lower the active strength of the substance
  - C. Change in colour, odour and taste
  - D. All of the above
28. By which functional group degradation formation of impurities occur on ageing:
- A. Ester hydrolysis
  - B. Hydrolysis
  - C. Photolytic cleavage
  - D. All of the above
29. What is the full form of HPLC?
- A. High pressure liquid Chromatography
  - B. High protein liquid chromatography
  - C. High performance liquid chromatography
  - D. None of the above
30. By which instrument Impurities can be analyzed:
- A. IR Spectroscopy
  - B. NMR Spectroscopy
  - C. Mass Spectrometry
  - D. HPLC
  - E. All of the above

**PHARMACOGNOSY (15 Questions)**

31. In India, information about drugs was documented in Ayurvedic texts which still exist:

- A. CharakSamhita
- B. SushrutSamhita
- C. AstangHridaya
- D. MadhavNidan and BhavaPrakash
- E. All of the above

32. Tubocurarine and Toxiferine from curare plant have muscle relaxant properties because of:

- A. Carboxylic acid
- B. Quaternary ammonium groups.
- C. Ketonic group
- D. Alcoholic group

33. The hypotensive and tranquillizing actions of reserpine are due to:

- A. Pyrrole ring
- B. Tri benzoic acid
- C. Trimethoxy benzoic acid
- D. Acetyl group

34. Which is the **incorrect** option?

- A. Atropine for certain spasmolytics
- B. Cocaine for local anaesthetics
- C. Morphine used as non narcotic
- D. Reserpine for Psychosis

35. In Biosynthetic pathways investigation, which is the **incorrect** option?

- A. Calvin's cycle of photosynthesis
- B. Shikimic acid pathway of aromatic compounds
- C. Acetate hypothesis for anthracene glycosides
- D. Isoprenoid hypothesis for Carbohydrate

36. Taxonomical classification of crude drug includes:

- A. Phylum, class, super-class, order, family & genus
- B. Phylum, class, sub-class, order, family, genus & varieties
- C. Phylum, class, sub-class, order, family, flowers & varieties
- D. None of the above

37. Glycyrrhiza is a:

- A. Class
- B. Order
- C. Genus
- D. Species

38. Which part of Rauwolfia crude drug used?

- A. Seed
- B. Stem
- C. Root
- D. Bark

39. Which plant bark having the main therapeutic value?

- A. Arjuna
- B. Nuxvomica
- C. Ginger
- D. Ephedra

40. Which plant rhizomes use as medicine?

- A. Ginger,
- B. Podophyllum,
- C. Turmeric
- D. All of the above

41. Which crude drug **not** used as purgative?

- A. Senna
- B. Rhubarb
- C. Cascara

D. Vasaka

42. Which drug used as cardio- tonics?

A. Digitalis

B. Squill

C. Strophanthus

D. All of the above

43. Which is/are the Alkaloids crude drug?

A. Nux - Vomica

B. Cinchona

C. Datura

D. All of the above

44. Which is/are not the lipid crude drug?

A. Castor oil

B. Beeswax

C. Datura

D. Eucalyptus

45. Which is the Unorganised (Acellular) drug part?

A. Fruit

B. Hair and fibers

C. Dried extracts

D. Rhizome

### PHARMACY LAW & ETHICS (15 Questions)

46. In which year Pharmacy Council of India (P.C.I.) was established under Pharmacy Act 1948.

A. 1940

B. 1951

C. 1949

D. 1955

47. All India Pharmaceutical Congress Association was established in.....

A. 1940

B. 1960

C. 1948

D. 1950

48. Drug and Magic Remedies Act (Objectionable Advertisements):

A. 1942

B. 1949

C. 1954

D. 1957

49. Pharmacy Act came into force in .....1948.

A. 13 MAY

B. 4 MARCH

C. 15 JUNE

D. 7 AUGUST

50. State council means a "State Council of Pharmacy" constituted under section:

A. Section-20

B. Section-17

C. Section-19

D. Section-12

51. Which is not an elected member (For PCI Constitution)?

A. 6 members (teachers)

B. One member from each state, by State Council, who shall be a registered pharmacist.

C. One member from Medical Council of India.

D. One member from AICTE

52. Which is/are the Ex-officio Member?

A. DGHS

B. Drug controller of India

C. Director of the Central Drug Laboratory

D. All of the above

**53.** Pharmacy council of India is reconstituted every:

- A. 2 years
- B. 3 years
- C. 5 years
- D. 6 years

**54.** PCI consists of ----- different types of members:

- A. 4
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 5

**55.** Who is chairperson of PCI?

- A. Drug controller of India
- B. Director of Central drug laboratory
- C. President of PCI
- D. Vice- president of PCI

**56.** The period in hours of training to be undertaken by a student pharmacist in a hospital is:

- A. 500
- B. 750
- C. 600
- D. 800

**57.** Education regulations are approved by:

- A. State government
- B. Central government
- C. Pharmacy council of India
- D. Education institutions

**58.** If you falsely claim to be a registered pharmacist, penalties will be upto: (First Conviction)

- A. Fine up to Rs.500
- B. Fine up to Rs.1000
- C. Fine up to Rs.300
- D. Fine up to Rs.100

**59.** Which section of The Pharmacy Act 1948 deals with Inspection?

- A. Section 16 of The Pharmacy Act 1948
- B. Section 14 of The Pharmacy Act 1948
- C. Section 13 of The Pharmacy Act 1948
- D. Section 18 of The Pharmacy Act 1948

**60.** Section 29 of The Pharmacy Act 1948 deals with\_\_\_\_\_?

- A. Appointment of Commission of Enquiry
- B. Removal from the register.
- C. Scrutiny of applications for registration
- D. Preparation and maintenance of the register