

PHARMACEUTICS (15 Questions)

1. Saccharin is an example of

- A. Natural sweetening agent
- B. Flavoring agent
- C. Humectant

D. Artificial sweetening agent

2. Which of the following is natural colorant.....

- A. Amaranth
- B. Carotenoids**
- C. Erythrosine
- D. Eosin

3. Which of the following is a synthetic sweetener?

- A. Glucose
- B. Sucrose
- C. Aspartame**
- D. Sorbitol

4. To increase the viscosity of the liquid, which of the following agents are used:

- A. PVP
- B. Methyl Cellulose
- C. Sodium Carboxy Methyl Cellulose

D. All the above

5. Most widely used flavouring agent in the food industry:

- A. Menthol
- B. Chloroform
- C. Monosodium glutamate

D. None of the above

6. Pharmaceutical aids are also called.....

- A. An Additive**
- B. A Caramel
- C. An Annatto

D. An Achiote

7. A green dye made from:

- A. Betanin
- B. Achiote
- C. Caramel

D. Chlorella algae

8. is an artificial sweetener.

- A. Dextrose
- B. Sucrose
- C. E133**
- D. Maltose

9. One substance commonly added to pharmaceutical product in order to prolong its shelf life called:

- A. Colouring Agent
- B. Buffering Agent
- C. Preservative**
- D. Co solvent

10. Which is/are the mechanism based preservative?

- A. Antimicrobial Agents
- B. Antioxidants
- C. Chelating Agents
- D. All of the above**

11. What is the full form of BHA preservative?

- A. Butylated hydroxyazole
- B. Butylated hydroxyanisole**
- C. Butylated hydroxyaazolidine
- D. Butylated hydroxyanion

12. Which is/are the Antioxidant preservative?

- A. Vitamin E
- B. Vitamin C
- C. BHA & BHT

D. All of the above

13. Which acts against gram positive and gram-negative microorganism responsible for causing degradation of pharmaceutical preparation?

- A. Antioxidants
- B. Antimicrobial Agents
- C. Chelating Agents

D. All of the above

14. Which is/are the antimicrobial preservative?

- A. Sodium benzoate
- B. Sorbate
- C. Methyl paraben

D. All of the above

15. Citric Acid is apreservative:

- A. Antimicrobial Agents
- B. Antioxidants
- C. Chelating Agents

D. All of the above

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY (15 Questions)

16. Which of the following is used as an indicator in the titration of a weak acid and a strong base?

- A. Methyl orange (3 to 4.6)
- B. Bromothymol blue (6 to 7.5)
- C. Phenolphthalein (8 to 9.6)**
- D. Methyl red (5 to 6.9)

17. If 30 ml of acid is neutralised by 15 ml of 0.2 N alkali, then the concentration of acid is _____.

- A. 0.2 N
- B. 0.3 N
- C. 0.4 N

D. 0.1N

18. The ideal indicator for the titration of strong acid and weak base should have a pH range between _____.

- A. 3 - 5
- B. 4 - 6**
- C. 6 - 8
- D. 7 - 9

19. Which of the following is used as an indicator in the titration of a strong acid and a weak base?

- A. Phenolphthalein
- B. Thymol blue
- C. Fluorescein

D. Methyl Orange

20. _____ is used as primary standard for standardization of NaOH.

- A. Sodium bicarbonate
- B. Oxalic acid**
- C. Potassium dichromate
- D. Sodium carbonate

21. The number of moles of a solute per litre of a solution is:

- A. Normality
- B. Molarity**
- C. Molality
- D. Formality

22. 20gm NaOH in 500 ml =

- A. 0.2 N
- B. 1 N**
- C. 0.05 N
- D. 0.5 M

23. The titration carries out between KCl and AgNO₃ is termed as titration.

- A. Oxidation-Reduction
- B. Acid - Base
- C. Complexometric

D. Precipitation

24. Unintentional inclusion of impurities with the precipitate during gravimetric analysis called:

A. Co-precipitation

- B. Filtration
- C. Post-precipitation
- D. Precipitation

25. In barium sulphate (BaSO₄) gravimetric analysis, which is the most commonly used precipitating reagent?

A. Barium chloride (BaCl₂)

- B. Silver nitrate (AgNO₃)
- C. Sodium chloride (NaCl)
- D. Sulphuric acid (H₂SO₄)

26. Which step in gravimetric analysis involves the separation of the precipitate from the solution?

A. Precipitation

B. Filtration

- C. Co- solvency
- D. Electrochemical

27. Which substance is typically used to convert the precipitate into a suitable form for weighing in gravimetric analysis?

- A. Nitric acid (HNO₃)
- B. Deionized water
- C. Sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄)

D. Dilute hydrochloric acid (HCl)

28. In gravimetric analysis, what is the role of dilute acid in the post-precipitation step?

- A. To increase the mass of the precipitate
- B. To dissolve the precipitate
- C. To enhance the colour change during titration

D. To remove volatile impurities

29. Which is commonly used as a filter paper in the filtration step of gravimetric analysis?

- A. Cellulose nitrate
- B. Glass wool

C. Whatman filter paper

D. Cotton balls

30. In gravimetric analysis, which step involves heating the solution and precipitate to promote the formation of a solid phase?

A. Precipitation

B. Digestion

- C. Co-precipitation
- D. Filtration

PHARMACOGNOSY (15 Questions)

31. Stomata of senna is

- A. Anisocytic
- B. Paracytic**
- C. Diacytic
- D. Actinocytic

32. Leaf based crude drug is.....

- A. Belladonna**
- B. Clove
- C. Cinchona
- D. Vinca

33. The plant is having multiple stems and shorter height is known as.....

- A. Herb
- B. Tree
- C. Shrub**
- D. Creeper

34. Tissue and cells cultured in a liquid medium (without agar) produce a:

- A. Callus culture
- B. Suspension culture**
- C. Inorganic culture
- D. Protoplast culture

35. Most of the alkaloids have taste:

- A. Sweet
- B. Sour
- C. Bitter**
- D. Spicy

36. Agar is used as:

- A. Emulsifying agent**
- B. Binder
- C. Disintegrate
- D. Preservative

37. Which of the following is not a part of flower?

- A. Corolla
- B. Calyx
- C. Gynoecium
- D. Bark**

38. The main function of stomata is:

- A. Exchange of gases**
- B. Elongate the roots
- C. Supply the minerals
- D. Prepare the food

39. Organoleptic evaluation is also known as.....

- A. Microscopic
- B. Biological
- C. Technical

D. Morphological

40. It is the average number of palisade cells below on epidermal cells is known as.....

- A. Stomatal number
- B. Stomatal index

C. Palisade ratio

- D. Vein islet number

41. It is an average number of stomata present in sq. mm of epidermis is known as....

A. Stomatal number

- B. Stomatal index
- C. Palisade ratio
- D. Vein islet number

42..... Is the area surrounded by the veins.

- A. Stomatal number
- B. Palisade
- C. Stomatal

D. Islet

43. Which evaluation, drug are evaluated by means of our sensory organs?

- A. Physical evaluation
- B. Chemical evaluation

C. Organoleptic evaluation

- D. Microscopic evaluation

44. The residue remaining after incineration of a known quantity of the air crude drug is known as theof the drug?

A. Moisture content

B. Ash content

C. Filtrate content

D. Dry content

45. Purity means =

A. Quantity

B. Quality

C. Solubility

D. Identity

PHARMACY LAW & ETHICS (15 Questions)

46. The year in which Drug and Cosmetic Act was enforced:

A. 1945

B. 1940

C. 1947

D. 1948

47. Under which schedule 27 cosmetics are required to comply with Indian Standards?

A. Schedule S

B. Schedule P

C. Schedule C

D. Schedule D

48. Major amendments in Drug and Cosmetics Act was made in:

A. 1956

B. 1948

C. 1984

D. 1982

49. One of the following form needed for cosmetic manufacturer:

A. Form 32

B. Form 35

C. Form 27

D. Form 22

50. Under which schedule the Drug and Cosmetic Rule 1945 deals with requirement for factory premises for manufacturing of cosmetics?

A. Schedule M(I)

B. Schedule M(II)

C. Schedule N

D. Schedule O

51. Drug retail sale license are issued by:

A. Drug Controller Authority of the district

B. Drug Controller Authority of the State.

C. Drug Controller Authority of the country

D. None of the above

52. Which product is specifically excluded from cosmetics in the FDA act and hence no cosmetic or drug regulation are applicable to it?

A. Soap

B. Lipbalm

C. Gels

D. Shampoo

53. Name of the person from the register can be removed only by the order of:

A. Executive Committee of State PCI

B. Executive Committee of Centre PCI

C. Ex officer of State PCI

D. Secretary of PCI

54. Which solvent is most useful for bromo acid in lipstick?

A. Castor Oil

B. Olive Oil

C. Mustard Oil

D. Coconut Oil

55. Anyone who contravenes the act and rules for manufacturing cosmetic punishable with:

A. Imprisonment upto 5 year & fine up to one thousand or both

B. Imprisonment upto 3 months & fine up to one thousand or both

C. Imprisonment upto 2 years & fine up to three thousand or both

D. Imprisonment upto 1 year & fine up to one thousand or both

56. What kind of licence is required to import cosmetics and toiletries into the country?

A. Special import licence

B. Import licence

C. Import & export licence

D. None of the above

57. Label contain figure representing the batch number being proceeded by the letter:

A. B

B. C

C. D

D. M

58. Fluoride content in toothpaste shall contain not more than:

A. 100 ppm

B. 1000 ppm

C. 10 ppm

D. 500 ppm

59. Which section of FDA states that no person shall sell a cosmetic product that has in it any substance that may injured the health of the user?

A. Section 16

B. Section 18

C. Section 12

D. Section 23

60. The federal trade Commission Act was introduced to exercise control over fear competition in:

A. 1914

B. 1918

C. 1932

D. 1947