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TEST SCHEDULE (TEST -3)

1. TEST DATE: 05-11-2023

2. TEST PATTERN: MCQ

3. TEST TIMING: 6:00 – 8:00 PM

4. MODE OF TEST: ONLINE

5. SUBJECTS & TOPIC COVERED

A. Pharmaceutics: Pharmaceutical Aids & Preservatives

B. Pharmaceutical Chemistry: Volumetric (titration) & Gravimetric Analysis

C. Pharmacognosy: Quality Control of Crude Drugs

D. Pharmacy Law & Ethics: Drug and cosmetic act 1940 and Rules 1945 and New

Amendments

C. An Annatto

PHARMACEUTICS (15 Questions) D. An Achiote 7. A green dye made from: 1. Saccharin is an example of A. Betanin A. Natural sweetening agent B. Achiote B. Flavoring agent C. Caramel C. Humectant D. Chlorella algae D. Artificial sweetening agent 8. is an artificial sweetener. 2. Which of the following is natural colorant..... A. Dextrose A. Amaranth B. Sucrose B. Carotenoids C. E133 C. Erythrosine D. Maltose D. Eosin 9. One substance commonly added to 3. Which of the following synthetic is а pharmaceutical product in order to prolong its sweetener? shelf life called: A. Glucose A. Colouring Agent B. Sucrose B. Buffering Agent C. Aspartame C. Preservative D. Sorbitol D. Co solvent 4. To increase the viscosity of the liquid, which 10. Which mechanism is/are the based of the following agents are used: preservative? A. PVP A. Antimicrobial Agents B. Methyl Cellulose B. Antioxidants C. Sodium Carboxy Methyl Cellulose C. Chelating Agents D. All the above D. All of the above 5. Most widely used flavouring agent in the food 11. What is the full form of BHA preservative? industry: A. Butylated hydroxyazole A. Menthol B. Butylated hydroxyanisole B. Chloroform C. Butylated hydroxyaazolidine C. Monosodium glutamate D. Butylated hydroxyanion D. None of the above 12. Which is/are the Antioxidant preservative? 6. Pharmaceutical aids are also called..... A. Vitamin E A. An Additive B. Vitamin C B. A Caramel

C. BHA & BHT

D. All of the above	D. 0.1N
13. Which acts against gram positive and gram-	18. The ideal indicator for the titration of strong
negative microorganism responsible for causing	acid and weak base should have a pH range
degradation of pharmaceutical preparation?	between
A. Antioxidants	A. 3 - 5
B. Antimicrobial Agents	B. 4 - 6
C. Chelating Agents	C. 6 - 8
D. All of the above	D. 7 - 9
14. Which is/are the antimicrobial preservative?	19. Which of the following is used as an
A. Sodium benzoate	indicator in the titration of a strong acid and a
B. Sorbate	weak base?
C. Methyl paraben	A. Phenolphthalein
D. All of the above	B. Thymol blue
15. Citric Acid is apreservative:	C. Fluorescein
A. Antimicrobial Agents	D. Methyl Orange
B. Antioxidants	20 is used as primary standard for
C. Chelating Agents	standardization of NaOH.
D. All of the above	A. Sodium bicarbonate
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY (15 Questions)	B. Oxalic acid
	C. Potassium dichromate
16. Which of the following is used as an	D. Sodium carbonate
indicator in the titration of a weak acid and a	21. The number of moles of a solute per litre of
strong base?	a solution is:
A. Methyl orange (3 to 4.6)	A. Normality
B. Bromothymol blue (6 to 7.5)	B. Molarity
C. Phenolphthalein (8 to 9.6)	C. Molality
D. Methyl red (5 to 6.9)	D. Formality
17. If 30 ml of acid is neutralised by 15 ml of 0.2	22. 20gm NaOH in 500 ml =
N alkali, then the concentration of acid is	A. 0.2 N
·	B. 1 N
A. 0.2 N	C. 0.05 N
B. 0.3 N	D. 0.5 M
C. 0.4 N	

- 23. The titration carries out between KCI 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. Belladona
- B. Clove
- C. Cinchona
- D. Vinca

22 The plant is beginn multiple stome and	20 Ouronalantia avaluation in also known
33. The plant is having multiple stems and	
shorter height is known as	A Microscopia
A. Herb	A. Microscopic
B. Tree	B. Biological
C. Shrub	C. Technical
D. Creeper	D. Morphological
34. Tissue and cells cultured in a liquid medium	40. It is the average number of palisade cells
(without agar) produce a:	below on epidermal cells is known as
A. Callus culture	A. Stomatal number
B. Suspension culture	B. Stomatal index
C. Inorganic culture	C. Palisade ratio
D. Protoplast culture	D. Vein islet number
35. Most of the alkaloids have taste:	41. It is an average number of stomata present in
A. Sweet	sq. mm of epidermis is known as
B. Sour	A. Stomatal number
C. Bitter	B. Stomatal index
D. Spicy	C. Palisade ratio
36. Agar is used as:	D. Vein islet number
A. Emulsifying agent	42 Is the area surrounded by the
B. Binder	veins.
C. Disintegrate	A. Stomatal number
D. Preservative	B. Palisade
37. Which of the following is not a part of	C. Stomatal
flower?	D. Islet
A. Corolla	43. Which evaluation, drug are evaluated by
B. Calyx	means of our sensory organs?
C. Gynoecium	A. Physical evaluation
D. Bark	B. Chemical evaluation
38. The main function of stomata is:	C. Organoleptic evaluation
A. Exchange of gases	D. Microscopic evaluation
B. Elongate the roots	44. The residue remaining after incineration of a
C. Supply the minerals	known quantity of the air crude drug is known as
D. Prepare the food	theof the drug?

C. Form 27 A. Moisture content B. Ash content D. Form 22 C. Filtrate content 50. Under which schedule the Drug and D. Dry content Cosmetic Rule 1945 deals with requirement for 45. Purity means = factory premises for manufacturing of A. Quantity cosmetics? B. Quality A. Schedule M(I) C. Solubility B. Schedule M(II) C. Schedule N D. Identity D. Schedule O. PHARMACY LAW & ETHICS (15 Questions) 51. Drug retail sale license are issued by: A. Drug Controller Authority of the district 46. The year in which Drug and Cosmetic Act B. Drug Controller Authority of the State. was enforced: C. Drug Controller Authority of the country A. 1945 D. None of the above B. 1940 52. Which product is specifically excluded from C. 1947 cosmetics in the FDA act and hence no cosmetic D. 1948 or drug regulation are applicable to it? 47. Under which schedule 27 cosmetics are A. Soap required to comply with Indian Standards? B. Lipbalm A. Schedule S. C. Gels B. Schedule P. D. Shampoo C. Schedule C 53. Name of the person from the register can be D. Schedule D. removed only by the order of: 48. Major amendments in Drug and Cosmetics A. Executive Committee of State PCI Act was made in: B. Executive Committee of Centre PCI A. 1956 C. Ex officer of State PCI B. 1948 D. Secretary of PCI C. 1984 54. Which solvent is most useful for bromo acid D. 1982 in lipstick? 49. One of the following form needed for A. Castor Oil cosmetic manufacturer: B. Olive Oil A. Form 32 C. Mustard Oil **B. Form 35**

D. Coconut Oil

thousand or both

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

A. Imprisonment upto 5 year & fine up to one

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