

PHB Education

**Government Exam and D. Pharm Exit Exam Preparation
Questions Bank**

Subject: *Pharmaceutics*

Chapter 11 : *Capsules*

Section 1: Introduction to Capsules

1. Capsules are _____ dosage forms.
 - a) Solid
 - b) Liquid
 - c) Semi-solid
 - d) Gaseous→ **a**
2. Capsules contain the drug enclosed in a _____.
 - a) Hard or soft soluble shell
 - b) Paper coating
 - c) Metal covering
 - d) None→ **a**
3. The capsule shell is made up of _____.
 - a) Gelatin
 - b) Starch
 - c) Cellulose
 - d) Sugar→ **a**
4. Capsules are preferred because they:
 - a) Mask unpleasant taste
 - b) Are easy to swallow
 - c) Have good bioavailability
 - d) All of these→ **d**
5. Capsules are of two main types:
 - a) Hard and soft gelatin capsules
 - b) Round and oval capsules
 - c) Small and large capsules
 - d) Transparent and opaque→ **a**

6. The capsule is a _____ solid dosage form.
- a) Unit
 - b) Bulk
 - c) Liquid
 - d) None
- **a**
7. Capsules are mainly used for _____ administration.
- a) Oral
 - b) Topical
 - c) Parenteral
 - d) Rectal
- **a**
8. Gelatin is obtained from:
- a) Collagen
 - b) Cellulose
 - c) Chitin
 - d) Keratin
- **a**
9. Capsule dosage forms are designed to:
- a) Deliver precise dose
 - b) Reduce drug degradation
 - c) Improve patient compliance
 - d) All of these
- **d**
10. Capsules can contain:
- a) Solids
 - b) Liquids
 - c) Semi-solids
 - d) All of these
- **d**

Section 2: Composition of Capsule Shell

11. The main ingredient of capsule shell is _____.
- a) Gelatin
 - b) Sugar

- c) Pectin
- d) Cellulose

→ **a**

12. Plasticizers are used to:

- a) Increase flexibility
- b) Decrease hardness
- c) Improve appearance
- d) None

→ **a**

13. Common plasticizers used in capsules:

- a) Glycerin and sorbitol
- b) Ethanol and methanol
- c) Acetone and ether
- d) None

→ **a**

14. Coloring agents are added to:

- a) Differentiate capsules
- b) Make them attractive
- c) Identify brands
- d) All of these

→ **d**

15. Opaque capsules contain _____ as an opacifier.

- a) Titanium dioxide
- b) Calcium carbonate
- c) Zinc oxide
- d) None

→ **a**

16. Preservatives are added to prevent:

- a) Microbial growth
- b) Oxidation
- c) Evaporation
- d) None

→ **a**

17. Water content in capsule shell is approximately:

- a) 10–16%
- b) 1–5%
- c) 30–40%

d) None

→ **a**

18. Excess moisture in capsules may cause:

a) Softening and stickiness

b) Brittleness

c) Cracking

d) None

→ **a**

19. Low humidity causes capsules to become:

a) Brittle

b) Soft

c) Sticky

d) None

→ **a**

20. The shell material should be:

a) Non-toxic and tasteless

b) Insoluble in mouth

c) Soluble in gastric fluid

d) All of these

→ **d**

Section 3: Manufacturing of Capsule Shell

21. Gelatin solution for capsule making is kept at:

a) 45–55°C

b) 25°C

c) 80°C

d) Room temperature

→ **a**

22. The process used to make capsule shells is called:

a) Dipping process

b) Rolling process

c) Casting process

d) Injection molding

→ **a**

23. The steel pins used in dipping process are called:

- a) Mould pins
- b) Forming pins
- c) Mandrels
- d) Caps

→ **c**

24. The capsule shell halves are:

- a) Cap and body
- b) Top and bottom
- c) Upper and lower
- d) None

→ **a**

25. The body is _____ than the cap.

- a) Longer
- b) Shorter
- c) Equal
- d) None

→ **a**

26. Shells are dried by:

- a) Controlled air drying
- b) Sun drying
- c) Oven heating
- d) None

→ **a**

27. Capsule drying prevents:

- a) Deformation and sticking
- b) Crystallization
- c) Drug reaction
- d) None

→ **a**

28. The shell thickness depends on:

- a) Viscosity of gelatin solution
- b) Pin size
- c) Dipping speed
- d) All of these

→ **d**

29. After drying, capsule halves are:

- a) Trimmed and joined
- b) Washed and melted
- c) Pressed
- d) None

→ **a**

30. Capsule shells are lubricated with:

- a) Light mineral oil
- b) Paraffin wax
- c) Beeswax
- d) None

→ **a**

Section 4: Classification of Capsules

31. Capsules are mainly classified as:

- a) Hard and soft gelatin capsules
- b) Small and large
- c) Transparent and opaque
- d) Oral and rectal

→ **a**

32. Hard gelatin capsules are used for:

- a) Dry powders and granules
- b) Liquids
- c) Pastes
- d) None

→ **a**

33. Soft gelatin capsules are used for:

- a) Oils and liquids
- b) Powders
- c) Tablets
- d) None

→ **a**

34. Hard gelatin capsules are also called:

- a) Two-piece capsules
- b) One-piece capsules

c) Liquid capsules

d) None

→ **a**

35. Soft gelatin capsules are also called:

a) One-piece capsules

b) Two-piece capsules

c) Liquid capsules

d) None

→ **a**

36. Capsule size o indicates:

a) Medium size

b) Largest size for human use

c) Smallest

d) None

→ **b**

37. Capsule size decreases as number _____.

a) Increases

b) Decreases

c) Doubles

d) None

→ **a**

38. Size “000” capsule is _____.

a) Largest

b) Smallest

c) For children

d) None

→ **a**

39. Capsule size for child dose is usually:

a) No. 3 or 4

b) No. 0

c) No. 000

d) None

→ **a**

40. Capsule size for adult is usually:

a) No. 0 or 1

b) No. 5

c) No. 000

d) None

→ **a**

Section 5: Composition of Hard and Soft Gelatin Capsules

41. Hard gelatin capsules contain:

- a) 30% gelatin, 20% water
- b) Gelatin, colorants, opacifiers
- c) Glycerin
- d) None

→ **b**

42. Soft gelatin capsules contain:

- a) Gelatin, glycerin or sorbitol
- b) Only gelatin
- c) Alcohol
- d) None

→ **a**

43. The difference between hard and soft gelatin capsule is:

- a) Plasticizer content
- b) Color
- c) Size
- d) None

→ **a**

44. Hard gelatin capsule is brittle without:

- a) Water
- b) Color
- c) Filler
- d) None

→ **a**

45. Plasticizer gives soft capsule its:

- a) Flexibility
- b) Strength
- c) Weight
- d) None

→ **a**

46. Soft gelatin capsules are thicker due to:

- a) Plasticizer addition
- b) Less drying
- c) More water
- d) None

→ **a**

47. The shell of soft capsule dissolves in:

- a) Gastric fluid
- b) Organic solvent
- c) Alcohol
- d) None

→ **a**

48. Soft gelatin capsules contain _____% plasticizer.

- a) 20–30%
- b) 5–10%
- c) 40–50%
- d) None

→ **a**

49. Hard gelatin capsules are suitable for:

- a) Dry powders
- b) Aqueous liquids
- c) Oils
- d) None

→ **a**

50. Soft gelatin capsules are suitable for:

- a) Non-aqueous liquids
- b) Aqueous solutions
- c) Powders
- d) None

→ **a**

Section 6: Method of Preparation

51. Hard capsule filling involves:

- a) Separating body and cap
- b) Filling powder

- c) Rejoining
- d) All of these

→ **d**

52. Hard capsule filling can be:

- a) Hand filling or machine filling
- b) Only manual
- c) Only automatic
- d) None

→ **a**

53. The powder for capsule filling must have:

- a) Good flow property
- b) Stickiness
- c) Poor fluidity
- d) None

→ **a**

54. Lubricants improve:

- a) Flow property
- b) Taste
- c) Color
- d) None

→ **a**

55. Soft capsule preparation method is called:

- a) Rotary die process
- b) Dipping
- c) Moulding
- d) None

→ **a**

56. Rotary die encapsulation involves:

- a) Continuous formation and sealing of capsule
- b) Manual filling
- c) Freezing
- d) None

→ **a**

57. The fill material in soft capsules must be:

- a) Non-aqueous
- b) Aqueous
- c) Alcoholic

d) None

→ **a**

58. The sealing in soft capsules is done by:

a) Heat and pressure

b) Cooling

c) Solvent evaporation

d) None

→ **a**

59. The capsule drying is done in:

a) Tumble dryer

b) Oven

c) Open air

d) None

→ **a**

60. Hard capsule sealing prevents:

a) Leakage

b) Cracking

c) Color loss

d) None

→ **a**

Section 7: Evaluation of Capsules

61. Capsule evaluation ensures:

a) Quality and uniformity

b) Color variation

c) Marketability

d) None

→ **a**

62. Weight variation test ensures:

a) Uniform fill weight

b) Color uniformity

c) Thickness uniformity

d) None

→ **a**

63. Disintegration time for capsules is:

- a) Within 30 minutes
- b) Within 1 hour
- c) Within 10 minutes
- d) None

→ **a**

64. Disintegration test is performed in:

- a) Simulated gastric fluid
- b) Alcohol
- c) Ether
- d) Water

→ **a**

65. Dissolution test checks:

- a) Drug release rate
- b) Color
- c) Shape
- d) None

→ **a**

66. Uniformity of content test is for:

- a) Low dose drugs
- b) High dose drugs
- c) All drugs
- d) None

→ **a**

67. Moisture content in capsules is determined by:

- a) Karl Fischer method
- b) Gravimetric method
- c) Loss on drying
- d) None

→ **a**

68. Capsule shell moisture should not exceed:

- a) 16%
- b) 30%
- c) 5%
- d) None

→ **a**

69. Capsule brittleness test checks:

- a) Shell flexibility
- b) Color change
- c) Dissolution rate
- d) None

→ **a**

70. Appearance test ensures:

- a) Smooth surface and color uniformity
- b) Odor check
- c) Solubility
- d) None

→ **a**

Section 8: Advantages and Disadvantages

71. Capsule advantages include:

- a) Mask unpleasant taste
- b) Easy swallowing
- c) Accurate dosing
- d) All of these

→ **d**

72. Capsules dissolve quickly in:

- a) Gastric fluid
- b) Ether
- c) Alcohol
- d) None

→ **a**

73. Capsules are unsuitable for:

- a) Hygroscopic materials
- b) Powders
- c) Dry drugs
- d) None

→ **a**

74. Soft capsules are used for:

- a) Volatile and non-aqueous liquids
- b) Aqueous liquids

c) Dry powders

d) None

→ **a**

75. Capsule size "5" is used for:

a) Small dose

b) Large dose

c) Veterinary

d) None

→ **a**

76. Capsule leakage occurs due to:

a) Poor sealing

b) Overfilling

c) Improper drying

d) All of these

→ **d**

77. Capsules should be stored in:

a) Cool and dry place

b) Hot and humid place

c) Refrigerator

d) Sunlight

→ **a**

78. Capsule shell may crack if:

a) Stored at low humidity

b) Stored in high humidity

c) Heated

d) None

→ **a**

79. Capsules should be filled under:

a) Low humidity condition

b) Moist air

c) High heat

d) None

→ **a**

80. Capsules are not suitable for:

a) Strongly hygroscopic and efflorescent materials

b) Neutral drugs

c) Powders

d) None

→ **a**

Section 9: Recent Developments and Special Types

81. Capsule-in-capsule design is used for:

a) Modified drug release

b) Decoration

c) Weight reduction

d) None

→ **a**

82. Liquid-filled hard capsules are known as:

a) LFHC

b) LFC

c) Soft capsules

d) None

→ **a**

83. HPMC capsules are made from:

a) Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose

b) Gelatin

c) Sugar

d) None

→ **a**

84. HPMC capsules are suitable for:

a) Vegetarian use

b) Animal products

c) Oils

d) None

→ **a**

85. HPMC capsules are stable in:

a) High humidity

b) Sunlight

c) Freezer

d) None

→ **a**

86. Enteric-coated capsules protect drug from:

- a) Gastric acid
- b) Moisture
- c) Air
- d) None

→ **a**

87. Enteric coating materials include:

- a) Cellulose acetate phthalate
- b) Gelatin
- c) Pectin
- d) None

→ **a**

88. Delayed-release capsules are used for:

- a) Targeted intestinal release
- b) Rapid release
- c) Slow gastric release
- d) None

→ **a**

89. Time-release capsules provide:

- a) Sustained drug release
- b) Rapid dissolution
- c) Poor bioavailability
- d) None

→ **a**

90. Modified-release capsules improve:

- a) Compliance
- b) Efficacy
- c) Safety
- d) All of these

→ **d**

Section 10: Packaging and Storage

91. Capsules are packed in:

- a) Blister packs or bottles
- b) Paper bags

c) Metal boxes

d) None

→ **a**

92. Desiccants are used to:

a) Absorb moisture

b) Add fragrance

c) Change color

d) None

→ **a**

93. Capsules should be stored away from:

a) Heat and humidity

b) Light

c) Oxygen

d) All of these

→ **d**

94. Common desiccant used is:

a) Silica gel

b) Sodium chloride

c) Calcium carbonate

d) None

→ **a**

95. Blister packs are made from:

a) PVC or aluminum foil

b) Plastic and glass

c) Wax

d) None

→ **a**

96. Transparent capsules allow:

a) Visual inspection of contents

b) No light protection

c) Both a and b

d) None

→ **c**

97. Opaque capsules protect from:

a) Light-sensitive degradation

b) Heat

c) Moisture

d) None

→ **a**

98. Capsule banding is done to:

a) Prevent leakage

b) Change color

c) Identification

d) None

→ **a**

99. Capsules should be protected from:

a) Moisture and extreme temperature

b) Dust

c) Fragrance

d) None

→ **a**

100. The main quality control test for capsule dissolution is:

a) Drug release rate

b) Weight

c) Color

d) Odor

→ **a**



Dr. Arvind Kumar Gupta
(M.Pharm, PDCR, PGDMM & Ph.D)
GATE 2003 Qualified with 97.2 percentile
Dr. S. N. Dev College of Pharmacy
Shamli (U.P.)