F.Y.B.PHARM SEM 1 R-2019 CBCS

SAMPLE MCQs for Website

Subject:- Human Anatomy and Physiology

1) What is the definition of the cardiac cycle?
   a) The contraction of the atria
   b) Circulation of the blood in the heart
   c) The contraction and relaxation of the ventricles
   d) It is a sequence of event that occurs during one complete heartbeat
2) Which of the following is not a part of peripheral nervous system?
   a) Cranial nerve
   b) Ganglion
   c) Spinal nerve
   d) Spinal cord
3) Which of the following is correct?
   a) Lymph = Plasma + WBC's + RBC's
   b) Plasma = Blood – Lymphocytes
   c) Neuron = Cyton + Dendron + Axon + Synapse
   d) Blood = Plasma + RBC's + WBC's + Platelets
4) the neurotransmitter released at NMJ is
   a) Acetylcholine
   b) GABA
   c) Glycine
   d) Epinephrine
5) Tissue lining the ureters and majority of urinary system is
   a) Connective tissue
   b) Squamous epithelial tissue
   c) Transitional epithelial tissue
   d) Nervous tissue.

Subject:- Pharmaceutical Analysis-I

Q.1 The primary standard solution consist of

A)precisely known concentration of substance

B)Unknown concentration of element

C) Known concerntration of raw substance

D)Randomly measured concentration of substance

Q.2 The gravimetric analysis particularly uses

A) precipitation and drying of residue

B)precipitation only

C)dissolution

D) complexation

Q.3 The indicator methyl orange shows red colour in

A)Acidic medium

B) Basic medium

C) Neutral medium

D)Solution

Q.4 In Iodometric titration, the indicator used is

A) methyl orange

B)phenolophthalein

C)Starch

D) Eryochrome black T

Q.5.In complexometry, chelating agent used is

A) Eryochrome black T

B)Cyanides

C) Sulphides

D) EDTA

Answers- 1.-A , 2-A, 3-A, 4-C, 5-D

Subject:- Pharmaceutics-I

(i) Suppositories are which type of dosage forms.
(a) Solid (b) Semisolid (c) Liquid (d) Gas

(ii) Which type of solution contains alcohol
(a) Syrup (b) Suspension (c) Emulsion (d) Elixir

(iii) Which are given by injecting in to fatty tissue below the skin.
(a) Intramuscular (b) Intravenous (c) Subcutaneous (d) Intraperitoneal

(iv) It is represented by RX Symbol
(a)Superscription (b) Inscription (c) Subscription (d) Renewal instructions

(v) The adult dose is 10 mg and the age of the child is 10 years. Calculate dose of the child.(a) 45.45 mg (b) 10.1 mg (c) 50mg (d) 1mg

Subject: Communication Skills

Q1. Which one of the following is the obstacle to effective Listening?

a) Preparedness. B) physical hearing. C) sound. D) Language barrier

Q2. Horizontal communication helps to maintain.....

A) Liveliness. B) decorum c) improvement in understanding. D) conflict in team

Q3. Non-verbal communication is always must even in verbal communication because

A) Even illiterate can get this effective communication B) It's equally like melodrama C) It brings energy to communication D) It helps to make communication more decorative.

Q4. Which one of the following is the objective of communication?

A) Chat. B) debate. C) raising morale. D) discussion

Q5.feedback is....

A) Speedy communication. B) argument. C) Elicit response. D) face to face communication

Subject:- Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry

1). Limit test for iron is based upon reaction of Fe with _____.

i) Citric Acid ii) Thioglycolic Acid

iii) Ammonia iv) None of the above

2). Limit test are performed in _____.

i) Nessler Cylinders ii) Measuring Cylinders

iii) Kipps Apparatusiv) Iodine flasks

3). Which is both acidifying as well as expectorant _____.

i) Ammonium Chloride ii) Potassium Iodide

iii) Dilute HCL iv) Sodium potassium tartrate

4). Achlorhydria is also known as _____.

i) Acidityii) Anacidity

iii) Antioxidantiv) Antidote

5). Type II glass is _____.

i) Neutral glass ii) Borosilicate glass

iii) Soda lime silica glass iv) Soda lime silica glass with surface treatment

Sample MCQ for Backlog Semester Exam Sem-III CBCS

Sub: Anatomy Physiology and Pathophysiology III

1.Which is the largest part of the Alimentary canal?
a. Stomach
b. Large Intestine
c. Liver
d. Small Intestine

1. The location of the kidneys in relation to the peritoneal lining of the abdominal cavity is referred as;
a. Posterior
b. Retroperitoneal
c. Retroabdominal
d. Dorsal

3. Which of the following condition is Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD)?
a. Crohn's disease
b. Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)
c. Jaundice
d. Cholelithiasis

4. Name the site of sperm maturation?
a) Urethra
b) Ductus deferens
c) Spermatic cord
d) Epididymis

5. Which hormone does not secret from corpus luteum?
a) Progesterone
b) Testosterone
c) Relaxin
d) Estrogen

Q.1 Ans- D **Q.2 Ans- B** **Q.3 Ans- A** **Q.4 Ans- D** **Q.5 Ans- B**

Sub: Physical Pharmacy I

Q. 1: Which one of following interacts with hydrogen to form hydrogen bonding?
a. Carbon
b. **Fluorine**
c. Sodium
d. Sulfur
Ans. B

Q. 2: which one of the following is NOT obtained by group contribution method?
a. Molar Refraction
b. **Molar Volume**
c. Parachor
d. Surface Tension
Ans. B

Q. 3: Which of the following modes of expressing concentration is independent of temperature?
a. Formality
b. Molarity
c. **Mole fraction**
d. Normality
Ans. C

Q. 4: The degree of dissociation of a weak electrolyte increases as:
a. concenbtration increases
b. dilution decreases
c. **dilution increases**
d. pressure increases
Ans. C

Q. 5: Haemolysis is observed in the following solutions?
a. Hypertonic solution
b. **Hypotonic solution**
c. Iso-osmotic solution
d. Isotonic solution
Ans. B

Q.1 Ans- b **Q.2 Ans- b** **Q.3 Ans- c** **Q.4 Ans- c** **Q.5 Ans- b**

Sub: Pharmaceutical analysis I

1. EDTA method is also called as _____
   a) Complexometric titration
   b) Complex titration
   c) Complement titration
   d) Complexion titration

2. The indicator used in the EDTA method is _____
   a) Benzene
   b) Phenopthalene
   c) Ethylene diamine
   d) Erichrome black T

3. The indicator used in the Acid base titration method is _____
   a) Benzene
   b) Phenopthalene
   c) Ethylene diamine
   d) Erichrome black T
4.
5. What is mohr method
   a) Precipitation method
   b) Solution crystallization
   c) Melt crystallization
   d) Complexometric method

5. Precipitation is opposite of what separation technique?
   a) Distillation
   b) Solution crystallization
   c) Melt crystallization
   d) Zone melting

Answer keys: 1.a 2.d 3.b 4.a 5.b

Sub: Pharmaceutical Engineering

1. Orifice meter is used for
a. Pressure measurement
b. Velocity measurement
c. Temperature measurement
d. Energy measurement

2. Meaning of Conveyor
a. Transportation of solids
b. Transportation of liquids
c. Transportation of gases
d. Transportation of semisolid

3. Black body is example of
a. Convection
b. Conduction
c. Radiation
d. Temperature

4. Evaporation of liquids gives
a. Less liquid
b. More liquid
c. Concentrated liquid
d. Dilute liquid

5. Krystal crystallizer also called as
a. Vacuum crystallizer
b. Oslo crystallizer
c. Dry crystallizer
d. Moist crystallizer

Answer Key:
Q1. – B, Q2. – A, Q3. – C, Q4. – C, Q5.- B

Sub: Organic Chemistry I

1. Saturated hydrocarbons are otherwise referred as _____
   a) Alkanes
   b) Alkenes
   c) Alkynes
   d) Alkaloids

2. The substituent in the chain is named by replacing the "ane" in the alkanes by _____
a) ene
b) ic
c) one
d) yl

3. Dienes are the name given to compounds with _____
a) Exactly a double bond
b) Exactly a triple bond
c) Exactly two double bond
d) More than two double bond

4.The rate of reaction, A + B Products, is given by the equation, r = k[A][B]. If B is taken in excess, what would be the order of reaction?
a) 2
b) 1
c) zero
d) unpredictable

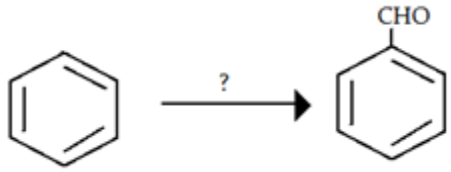
5. When an acid reacts with a metal, which one of the following gas is usually liberated?
a) ammonia gas
b) chlorine
c) oxygen
d) Hydrogen gas

ANSWERKEYS: Q1 a Q2 d Q3 c Q4 b Q5 d

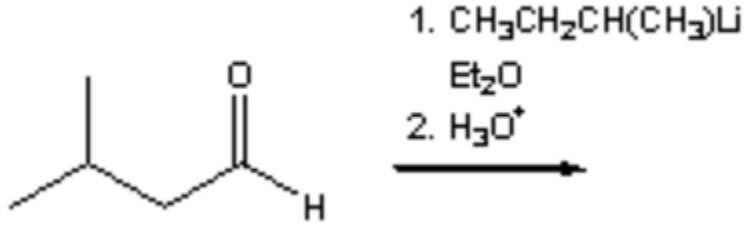
Sample MCQ for Backlog Semester Exam Sem-IV CBCS

SUB: ORGANIC CHEMISTRY II

1) Which of the following aromatic compounds undergo Friedel–Crafts alkylation with methyl chloride and aluminum chloride?
   a) Benzoic acid
   b) Nitrobenzene
   c) Toluene
   d) Aniline
2) Which of the following reactants can be used to carry out following reaction?



   a) conc. HNO_3 + conc. H_2SO_4
   b) HCl + CO + $AlCl_3$
   c) anhydrous $AlCl_3$ + Ph-NO_2
   d) conc. H_2SO_4 + Oleum
3) What is the major organic product obtained from the following reaction?



   a) 4-hydroxy-2-pentanone
   b) 2-pentanol
   c) 2-pentanone
   d) 4-penten-2-ol
4) Catalytic reduction (Hydrogenation) of carbon monooxide with H_2 under high pressure and temperature gives methyl alcohol. What is this process is known as?
   a) Baeyer's test
   b) Hofmann's reaction
   c) Kolb process
   d) BASF process

5) Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding preparation of alcohols?
   a) Aldehydes and Ketones on catalytic reduction by [H] give primary alcohol and secondary alcohol respectively
   b) Ketones on reaction with Grignard's reagent gives tertiary alcohol
   c) Aldehydes on reaction with Grignard's reagent gives primary or secondary alcohol
   d) Alkyl halides on reaction alcoholic potash gives alcohol

ANSWER KEYS: Q 1 c Q 2 b Q3 d Q4 d Q5 d

SUB: PHARMACOLOGY I

Q.1 The quantitative study of movement of drug in, through and out of body, it's transformation is called as
a. Bioavailability
b. Pharmacodynamics
c. Pharmacokinetics
d. Toxicology

Q.2 Which of these is a reversible anticholinesterase?
A **Physostigmine**
b. Dyflos
c. Carbaryl
d. Malathion

Q.3 Which of these is Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor?
a. **Acetazolamide**
b. Furosemide
c. Spironolactone
d. Atropine

Q.4 The vasodilator action of nitrates involves the formation of _____ and an increase in the amount of _____ in the vascular smooth muscle cell?
a. ATP, calmodulin

b. NO, troponin
c**. NO, cGMP**
d. disulfide bonds,calcium

Q.5 Primary mechanism by which norepinephrine acutely increases BP:
A) increases intravascular volume
B) increases heart rate
C) **vasoconstriction at precapillary resistance muscles and veins**
D) increases angiotensin II plasma levels

ANSWER KEYS: Q 1 c Q 2 a Q3 a Q4 c Q5 c

SUB: PHYSICAL PHARMACY II

Q. 1: When a serioes of steps are involved in a reaction, the overall rate of a reaction depends on the rate of:
a. all steps
b. all steps which follow the slowest step
c. all steps which precede the slowest step
d. slowest step

Q. 2: Which category of drugs is evaluated for dissolution?
a. coated tablets
b. solutions
c. suspension
d. uncoated tablets

Q. 3: which of these drugs diffuses easily through the membrane at gastic region?
a. Aspirin
b. Chloroquine
c. Morphine
d. Riboflavin

Q. 4: Polysorbate 80 is a surfactant of type:
a. anionic
b. cationic
c. ampholitic
d. **non-ionic**

Q. 5: Glycine forms complex with cupric ions only at the pH range?
a. about neutral
b. acidic
c. alkaline
d**. both acidic and alkaline**

Answerkeys: Q.1 d Q2 a Q3 a Q4 d Q5 d

SUB: PHARMACEUTICS I

1. Ayurveda and Siddha originated in_____
a. Pakistan
b. ShrI Lanka
c. Bangladesh
d. India

2. What is the meaning of Secondary Packaging?
a. direct contact with product
b. used to provide additional protection
c. protect contents from contamination
d. protect contents from external solid, liquid, gases

3. Aromatic water are prepared by following methods
a. Distillation
b. Dissolution
c. Distillation and Dissolution
d. Diffusion

4. If relative quantity of solvent to dissolves 1 part of solute is less than 1 part then it is called as _____
a. Very soluble
b. Soluble
c. Sparingly soluble
d. Freely soluble

5. Dusting powder is _____used
a. Externally
b. Internally
c. Parenteral
d. Solution

Answer Key

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

SUB: MICROBIOLOGY

1. Gram staining is

   a.Acid fast staining b. Special staining

   c.Differential staining d. Simple staining

2. Which of the following is derivative of Phenol used as a disinfectant?

   a**. Lysol** b. Alcohol

   c.Dettol d. Chlorine

3. Tetanus is caused by

   a. Salmonella typhi b. **Clostridium tetani**

   c. E.coli d. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

4. Who is father of Microbiology?

   a.Edward Jenner b. Robert Koch

   c.Antony Van Leeuwenhoek d. Joseph Lister

5. Method for isolation of Viruses is

   a. Tissue culture method b. Spread plate method

   c. Streak plate method d. Inoculation into animals

ANSWERKEYS: Q1 c Q2 a Q3 b Q4 c Q5 a

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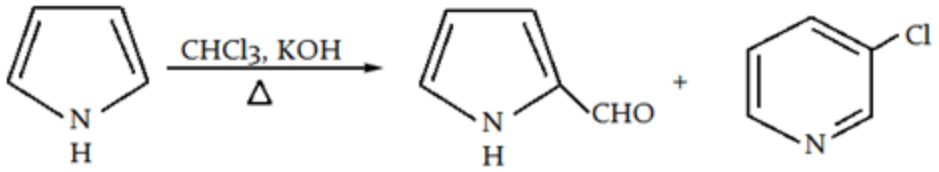
SAMPLE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

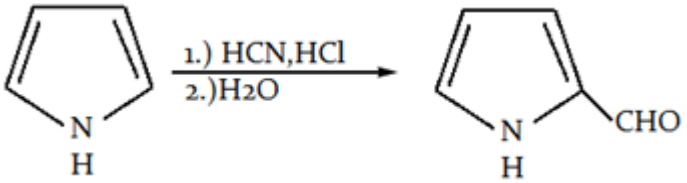
T.Y.B.Pharm., Sem 5 CBCS

OC III

1) Which of the following is a not a five membered ring?
   a) Pyridine
   b) Pyrrole
   c) Furan
   d) Thiophene
2) Which of the following five membered rings is most resonance stabilized?
   a) Furan
   b) Thiophene
   c) Pyrrole
   d) Pyridine
3) What is the name of the following reaction?



   a) Gattermann reaction
   b) Riemertiemann reaction
   c) Friedal craft reaction
   d) Blanc's chloromethylation
4) What is the name of the following reaction?



   a) Gattermann reaction
   b) Riemertiemann reaction
   c) Friedal craft reaction
   d) Blanc's chloromethylation
5) Which of the following is not true about the five membered rings?
   a) Five membered rings are more stable than 4 membered rings
   b) Five membered rings are more stable than 6 membered rings
   c) Five membered rings are more stable than 7 membered rings
   d) Five membered rings are more stable than 8 membered rings

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SAMPLE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Pharmacology II

1. Thalidomide can be used in:

1. Myocardial infarction
2. Erythema nodosumleprosum
3. Wernicke's encephalopathy
4. Epilepsy

Ans (2)

2. Complications of cyclosporine therapy are:

1. Hypertension
2. Pulmonary fibrosis
3. Hirsutism
4. Nephrotoxicity
5. Hyperkalemia

Ans (1)

3. Drugs inhibiting the formation of IL-2 are:

1. Cycloserine
2. Cyclosporine
3. OKT-3
4. Tacrolimus

Ans (2)

4. All are true about levamisole except:

1. Act as an immunostimulator
2. Act as an immunosuppressor in high doses
3. Single-dose is sufficient for the treatment of psoriasis
4. Acts as antihelminthic by causing depolarization

Ans (3)

5. Cyclosporine inhibits:

1. T lymphocyte proliferation
2. B lymphocyte proliferation
3. Both T and B lymphocyte proliferation
4. NK cells only

Ans (1)

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SAMPLE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Sample questions for T.Y.B.Pharm., Sem V (CBCS)

Pharm. Biotechnology

1. rDNA is

   a.restriction DNA b. Recombinant DNA

   c.replicative DNA d. radymade DNA

2. Who first described PCR?

   a.E.M. Southern b. Edward Jenner

   c. KarryMulis d. J.C. Alwin

3. Which of the following immunoglobulin crosses placental barrier?

   a.IgG b. IgM

   c.IgD d. IgE

4. Blue white selection method is used for

   a.Separation of DNA

   b.Separation of transformed cells from non transformed cells

   c. Separation of proteins

   d. Insertion of fragment of foreign DNA into vector DNA

5. Which of the following precursor is used in Penicillin fermentation?

   a.PAA b. Vegetable oil

   c. Corn steep liquor d. Starch

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SAMPLE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Subject : : Pharmaceutics II

Q.1 Who introduce Hydrophilic ---Lipophilic Blance (HLB) Scale?
A. Ostwald
B. Griffin
C. Raults
D. Newton

Q.2: Following is an example of non ionic surfactant
A. Chitosan
B. Sod lauryl sulfate
C. PEG ester
D. HPMC

Q.3: Particle size analysis can be performed by
A. Viscometer
B. Microscopy.
C. Polarimeter
D. Density apparatus

Q.4 Symptoms of instability in bip[hasic dosage form are-
A. Sedimentation
B. Phase seaparation
C. Creaming
D. All of above

Q.5: oleaginous base of suppositories include:
A. glycerogelatin
B. PEG bases
C. Coca butter
D. soap glycerine

ANSWERKEY: Q1 B Q2 C Q3 B Q4 D Q5 C

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SAMPLE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

T.Y.B.Pharm., Sem 6 CBCS

Sample MCQs

Pharmaceutics III

1 The shells of soft gelatin capsules may be made elastic or plastic by the addition of?
Sorbitol
Povidone
Polyethylene glycol
HPMC

2 What should be the moisture content of a hard gelatin capsule?
< 10 %
10-13 %
12-15 %
> 16 %

3 What should be the moisture content of a soft gelatin capsule?
< 5 %
6-10 %
9-13 %
> 15 %

4. Which Dosator Machine use for Pellets Filling?
Zansi
Farmator
Osaka
Pery

5. In capsules, ROTOFIL machine is used for filling?
Powders
Pellets
Liquids
Suspension

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SAMPLE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

PHARMCEUTICAL ANALYSIS – II

Q1 Which following source is used in Visible spectrometry?

Hydrogen
Deuterium lamp
Tungsten Halogen Lamp
Helium/neon laser

Ans: Tungsten Halogen Lamp

Q2 The Nernst equation relates:

Reagent dosage to change in pH
Relative ion concentration to voltage
Conductivity to fluid flow rate
Partial vapor pressure to fluid density

Ans: Relative ion concentration to voltage

Q3 Pressed disk techniques for the sample preparation inIR involve the use of

Salt plate
Nujol
KBr
Allof the above

Ans: KBr

Q4 The step in flame photometry where analyte solution is converted in to a fine spray is

Evaporation
Condensation
Nebulization
Precipitation

Ans: Nebulization

Q5 Electron withdrawing substituents like Chlorine or bromine substitution in aromatic compound

Enhances fluorescence
Has no affect on fluorescence
Quenches the fluorescence
Can increase or decrease fluorescence

Ans: Quenches the fluorescence

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SAMPLE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Pharmacognosy

1. which drug is belongs to prepared resin *

a.Turmeric b. Colophony
c.Asafoetida d. Benzoin

2.Ester Volatile oil containg drug *

a. cardamom b. Eucalyptus
c. oil of wintergreen d. peppermint

3.Napthaquinone drug used as hair dye *

a. Vidang b. Chitrak
c. Henna d. Amla

4.Which one is not a method of Adultration *

a. Inferiority b. Spoilage
c.Deterioration d.Proagation

5.Plant tissue culture is used to produce *

a. Primary metabolites
b. Secondary metabolites
c. plants

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SAMPLE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Sample MCQ for Pharmaceutical ExcipientSem-VI CBCS

1. Complexation is the example of _____interaction.
   a. Physical
   b. Chemical
   c. Thermodynamic
   d. Biopharmaceutical
2. Starlac is the combination of.
   a. Avicel (MCC) and fumed silica
   b. (Avicel) & lactose
   c. starch and lactose
   d. cellulose and lactose
3. Solids having random internal arrangement called as_____.
   a. Crystal
   b. Amorphous
   c. Polymorphism
   d. RI of solid
4. If relative quantity of solvent to dissolves 1 part of solute is less than 1 part then it is called as _____
   a. Very soluble
   b. Soluble
   c. Sparingly soluble
   d. Freely soluble
5. What is the functional category of lactose?
   a. Diluent
   b. Disintegrant
   c. Binder
   d. Sweetener

Answer Key:

1. A, 2. C, 3. B, 4. A, 5. A

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SAMPLE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics

1	The peak of plasma drug concentration time curve of a drug represents a. The biological half- life of a drug. b. The amount of a drug is the original dosage form. c. The maximum plasma drug concentration. d. The amount of drug excreted in the urine. ANS- c
2	Population pharmacokinetics refers to a. Application of pharmacokinetic principles in the safe and effective management of individual patient. b. Study of pharmacokinetic differences of drugs in various population groups. c. Application of pharmacokinetic principles to design, conduct and interpretation of drug safety evaluation studies. d. Application of pharmacokinetic principles to design, conduct and interpretation of drug stability studies. ANS- b
3	Michaelis- MentonKineticscanalso described as a. Linear kinetics b. Non linear kinetics c. Pseudo- first order kinetics d. None of above ANS- b
4.	Uptake of fluid solute is called as a. Phagocytosis b. Pinocytosis c. Active transport

	d. Ion-pair transport ANS: B
5.	Class I drugs indicates- a. Low solubility and high permeability b. High solubility and low permeability c. High solubility and high permeability d. Low solubility and low permeability ANS: C