

SEM I CBCS



Shri Vile Parle Kelavani Mandal's

Dr. Bhanuben Nanavati College of Pharmacy

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Subject : Biochemistry I

Practice Test Questions

SEM-I CBCS

Each question carry 2marks.

- 01. The glycosidic linkage between glucose in maltose is . 2 marks**
- A α 1-4
 - B β 1-4
 - C β 1-2
 - D α 1-2
- 02. Which of the following sugar will give positive result for Selvinhoff test 2 marks**
- A Galactose
 - B Glucose
 - C Sucrose
 - D Lactose
- 03. In osazone test, sugar which gives needle shaped crystals is 2 marks**
- A Fructose
 - B Threhalose
 - C Galactose
 - D Lactose
- 04. An amino acid which contains sulfhydryl group in the side chain 2 marks**

- A Glycine
- B Methionine
- C Tryptophan
- D All of these

05. At zwitterionic form of amino acid, it will have

2 marks

- A Positive charge
- B Negative charge
- C Does not have net charge
- D None of these

06. Which of the following is derived lipid

2 marks

- A Steroids
- B Terpenoids
- C Carotenoids
- D All of these

07. The degree of unsaturation in fats and oils are determined by

2 marks

- A Acid value
- B Saponification value
- C Iodine value
- D None of these

08. Number of hydrogen bonds between adenine and thymine?

2 marks

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3

D 4

09. A nucleotide consists of **2 marks**

- A a sugar, a base and a phosphate
- B sugar and a phosphate
- C paired bases
- D a sugar, a base and three phosphates

10. Which of the following are Lipoproteins **2 marks**

- A Chylomicrons
- B LDL
- C Both A and B
- D None of the above

11. What does first law of thermodynamics state? **2 marks**

- A. Energy can neither be destroyed nor created
- B. Energy cannot be 100 percent efficiently transformed from one type to another
- C. All living organisms are composed of cells
- D. Input of heat energy increases the rate of movement of atoms and molecules

12. Metabolism is best defined as which of the following? **2 marks**

- A the breakdown of glucose with the release of energy
- B the breakdown of proteins into amino acids
- C the synthesis of lipids for the plasma membrane
- D All of these

13. Which of the following is not fat soluble vitamin?

2 marks

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin D
- C. Vitamin C
- D. Vitamin E

14. Which of the following vitamin helps in blood coagulation?

2 marks

- A. Vitamin C
- B. Vitamin D
- C. Vitamin K
- D. Vitamin K

15. Vitamin often act as

2 marks

- A. Holoenzyme
- B. Apoenzyme
- C. Cofactor
- D. Coenzyme

16. Which one of the following groups of chemicals is not a food nutrient? **2 marks**

A. proteins,

B. enzymes,

C. carbohydrates,

D. vitamins

17. Enterokinase helps in the conversion of

2 marks

A. Lactose to Sucrose

B. Trypsinogen into trypsin

C. Pepsinogen into pepsin

D. Proteins into polypeptide

18. What is the enzyme that breaks down lactose?

2 marks

A. Lipase enzymes

B. Pepsin

C. Amylase

D. Lactase

19. Which vitamin is essential for development of RBC

2 marks

- A. Vitamin E
- B. Vitamin D
- C. Vitamin B12
- D. Vitamin B2

20. Which of the following is cobalt containing vitamin?

2 marks

- A. Vitamin B12
- B. Vitamin C
- C. Vitamin E
- D. Vitamin B6

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. A | 4.B | 5.C |
| 6.D | 7.C | 8.B | 9.A | 10.C |
| 11.A | 12. D | 13. C | 14. C | 15.D |
| 16.B | 17.B | 18. D | 19. C | 20. A |

SEM II CBCS



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Practice MCQ

First Year B.Pharm (Semester- II) CBCS syllabus

Subject: - Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry-I

Note: Each question is of two marks

01. Ayurvedic pharmacopoeia of India has adopted _____ type of classification system.
 - A Chemical
 - B Morphological
 - C Pharmacological
 - D Alphabetical
02. The classification system comprising of chemical type of compound & evolution of plant is
 - A Chemical
 - B Taxonomical
 - C Chemotaxonomical
 - D Morphological
03. All are physical method of evaluation of drugs Except
 - A Stomatal index
 - B Ash value
 - C Extractive value
 - D Viscosity
04. Subsidiary cells arranged parallel to guard cell is known as _____ stomata
 - A Paracytic
 - B Diacytic
 - C Anisocytic
 - D Anomocytic
05. Who is considered as father of Indian medicine?

- A Seydler
- B Charak
- C Sushrut
- D Hippocrates

06. One of the following is intrinsic factor affecting the cultivation of medicinal plants

- A Rainfall
- B Soil
- C Polyploidy
- D Temperature

07. One of the following is not macronutrients

- A Iron
- B Boron
- C Copper
- D Phosphorous

08. One of the following is not natural auxin

- A Indole 3-acetonitrile (IAN)
- B 4-choloroindole-3-acetic acid
- C Indole-3-butyric acid (IBA)
- D Phenyl acetic acid

09. One of the following hormone can cause parthenocarpic fruit development

- A Auxin
- B Gibberelin
- C Ethylene
- D Cytokinin

10. Shark liver oil is _____ source of drug

- A Animal
- B Mineral
- C Marine
- D Plant

11. "Linum usitatissimum Linn." is the biological name of _____

- A Coffee
- B Black mustard
- C Flax seed
- D Almond

12. White beeswax is obtained by treating yellow beeswax chemically with ____

- A Bleaching agent
- B Sulphuric acid
- C Hydrochloric acid
- D Sodium chloride

13. Talc is _____ source of drug

- A Animal
- B Mineral
- C Marine
- D Plant

14. Which is the traditional system of medicine, based on the three principles of the body, i.e. vata, pitta kapha which are known as Triguna

- A Ayurveda
- B Siddha
- C Unani
- D Homeopathy

15. Bromelain is an example of unorganized drug which belongs to the class

- A Extracts
- B Dried powder
- C Dried latex
- D None

16. The richest source of pectin is

- A Apple
- B Beet
- C Pineapple
- D Lemon

17. _____ is the preferred method to detect chemodems

- A Physical Evaluation
- B Chemical Evaluation
- C Genomic Evaluation
- D Biological Evaluation

18. one of the following is an example of weak stem

- A Creeper
- B Runner
- C Climber
- D All of the above

19. All are type of Asexual method of vegetative propagation EXCEPT

- A Seed propagation method
- B Natural method
- C Artificial method
- D Aseptic method

20. General chemical test for alkaloids is

- A Mayer's test
 - B Wagner's test
 - C Hager's test
 - D All of the above
-

Answer Key

1. (D)
2. (C)
3. (A)
4. (A)
5. (C)
6. (C)
7. (D)
8. (C)
9. (B)
10. (A)
11. (C)
12. (A)
13. (B)
14. (B)
15. (C)
16. (B)
17. (C)
18. (D)
19. (A)
20. (D)

SEM III CBCS



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Second Year B.Pharm – Sem III (CBCS)
Subject-BPH_C_302_T-Physical Pharmacy-I
Practice Questions
(Each questions carry 2marks)

1.is not a physical property of drug molecules
 - a. Dielectric constant
 - b. Refractive index
 - c. Flammability
 - d. Surface tension

2. Viscosity of Non Newtonian fluid can be determined by
 - a. Ostwald viscometer
 - b. Falling sphere viscometer
 - c. Cup and Bob viscometer
 - d. Capillary viscometer

3. In case of Newtonian fluids, the plot of rate of shear v/s shear stress yields
 - a. Straight line
 - b. Concave curve
 - c. Convex curve
 - d. Sigmoidal curve

4. Non Newtonian fluids exhibits time dependent flow such as

- a. Plastic flow
- b. Pseudoplastic flow
- c. Dilatant flow
- d. Thixotropy flow

5. Van der Waal's equation is given as

- a. $(P + \frac{an^2}{V^2})(V - nb) = Nrt$
- b. $(P + \frac{an}{V^2})(V - nb) = nRT$
- c. $(P + \frac{an^2}{V})(V - nb) = nRT$
- d. $(P + \frac{an^2}{V^2})(V + nb) = nRT$

6. Thetype of liquid crystals have soap or grease like structure when seen under microscope

- a. Schematic
- b. Smectic
- c. Nematic
- d. Cholesteric

7. Themethod may be used for production of Aerosols

- a. Pressure filling
- b. Congealing
- c. Hot melt extrusion
- d. Pull sealing

8. One of the following statement is a postulate of kinetic molecular theory

- a. Gaseous molecules exhibit continuous random motion owing to their kinetic energy.
- b. Gaseous molecules exhibit discontinuous random motion owing to their kinetic energy.
- c. Gaseous molecules exhibit continuous random motion owing to their potential energy.
- d. Gaseous molecules exhibit continuous zig-zag motion owing to their kinetic energy.

9. Most buffer solutions consists of a mixture of

- a. Acids only
- b. Bases only
- c. Weak acid and one of it's salts
- d. Strong acid and weak acid

10. Buffer capacity of a solution is a measure of it's magnitude or the extent tothe change in pH on addition of an acid or base.

- a. Resist
- b. Accelerate
- c. Allow
- d. Start

11. The physiological pH range of blood is about

- a. 6 to 7
- b. 7 to 7.8
- c. 7.5 to 8.4
- d. 6 to 8

12. Themethod falls under Class II type used to find the isotonicity of a given solution

- a. Sodium chloride equivalent
- b. Freezing point depression
- c. Potassium chloride equivalent

d. White Vincent

13. Interface is the boundary that forms between

- a. Two immiscible liquids
- b. Two miscible liquids
- c. Solid and Air
- d. Liquid and Air

14. Theforces are more dominant in case of surface tension

- a. Cohesive forces of attraction
- b. Adhesive forces of attraction
- c. Repulsive forces of attraction
- d. Electrostatic force of attraction

15. The DuNouy method works on the principle where the force required to detach the ring made of material such asimmersed at interface or surface is measured which equals the surface or interfacial tension .

- a. Copper ring
- b. Platinum iridium
- c. Rubber based
- d. Gelatin based

16. HLB Value of detergent is always found to be in the range of

- a. 13 to 16
- b. 10 to 15
- c. 3 to 5
- d. 6 to 9

17. The upper consolute temperature of phenol water system is around

- a. 76.8°C
- b. 69.8°C
- c. 56.8°C
- d. 66.8°C

18. The Raoult's law can be expressed in the form

- a. $p - p_s / p = n/n + N$
- b. $p - p_s / p = n/n - N$
- c. $p - p_s / p = n/N$
- d. $p - p_s / p = n/n * N$

19. Suppose the molecules of solvent and solute are represented as A and B respectively , then negative deviation will be observed when

- a. attraction between A and B are more than attraction between A and A Molecules
- b. attraction between A and B are less than attraction between A and A Molecules
- c. attraction between A and B are equal to the attraction between A and A Molecules
- d. attraction between A and B are more than attraction between B and B Molecules

20. Nernst distribution law or Partition coefficient of a solute is mathematically expressed as

- a. $K_d = \frac{\text{concentration of solute in organic phase}}{\text{concentration of solute in aqueous phase}}$
- b. $K_d = \frac{\text{concentration of solute in organic phase}}{\text{concentration of solvent in aqueous phase}}$
- c. $K_d = \frac{\text{concentration of solvent in organic phase}}{\text{concentration of solute in aqueous phase}}$
- d. $K_d = \frac{\text{concentration of solvent in organic phase}}{\text{concentration of solvent in aqueous phase}}$

Answer key

1. Flammability
2. Cup and Bob viscometer
3. Straight line
4. Thixotropy flow
5. $(P + \frac{an^2}{V^2})(V - nb) = nrt$
6. Smectic
7. Pressure filling
8. Gaseous molecules exhibit continuous random motion owing to their kinetic energy.
9. Weak acid and one of its salts
10. Resist
11. 7 to 7.8
12. White Vincent
13. Two immiscible liquids
14. Cohesive forces
15. Platinum-iridium
16. 13 to 16
17. 66.8°C
18. $p - p_s / p = n/n + N$
19. attraction between A and B are less than attraction between A and A Molecules
20. $K_d = \frac{\text{concentration of solute in organic phase}}{\text{concentration of solute in aqueous phase}}$



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SYBPharm (CBCS) Sem-III

BPH_C_301_T: Organic Chemistry I

Practice Questions

Each question is of 2 marks

1. The IUPAC name of following compound is



- a. 1-cyclopropyl-1-propylcyclopentane
- b. 2-cyclopropyl-3-propylcyclopentane
- c. 1-cyclopentyl-3-propylcyclopentane
- d. 3-cyclopropyl-1-propylcyclopentane

2. Which of the following atoms is the most electronegative

- a. F
- b. C
- c. H
- d. O

3. HOMO stands for

- a. Highly Occupied Molecule Orbit
- b. Highest Occupied Molecular Orbital
- c. Highly Organized Molecular Orbital
- d. None of these

4. Which of the following is an example of Sp² hybridization

- a. C=C
- b. C=O
- c. C=N
- d. All of the above

5. The following compound is



- a. Antiaromatic b. Aromatic c. Non-aromatic d. Not enough data given

6. Lindlar catalyst is

- a. palladium deposited on calcium carbonate or barium sulfate
b. Liquid ammonia and NaOH
c. NaNO₂ and HCl
d. None of these

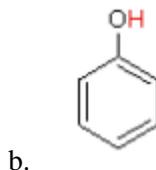
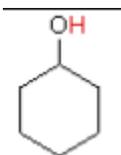
7. If benzene ring is substituted with chloro and hydroxy group respectively, the Lipophilicity of the resulting compound will

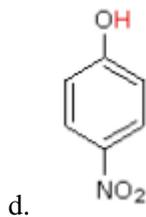
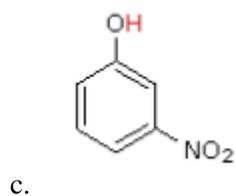
- a. Decrease, Increase
b. Increase, Decrease
c. Increase, Increase
d. Decrease, Decrease

8. Which of the carbocation(s) is most stable

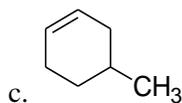
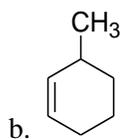
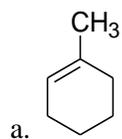
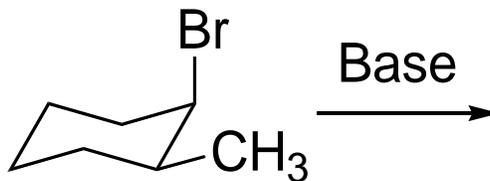
- a. Primary b. Secondary c. Tertiary d. Both B and C

9. Which of the following compound is most acidic



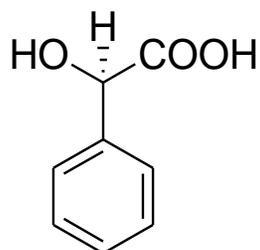


10. Predict the product of following reaction



d. Both a and b

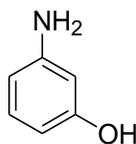
11. Identify configuration for the following compound



a. R

b. S

12. How many hydrogen bonds can be formed by following molecule?



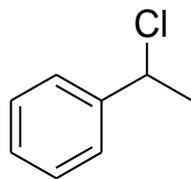
a. 5

b. 4

c. 1

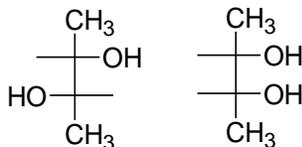
d. 3

13. The starting material given below is likely to undergo which reaction in the presence of Potassium tert-butoxide as a base?



- a. Sn1 b. Sn2 c. E1 d. E2

14. The following pair of compounds can be considered as



- a. Enantiomers
b. Distereomers
c. Mesomers
d. None of these

15. The compound is said to be an acid if

- a. Conjugate base of the compound is stable
b. It can donate proton
c. It has a low pKa value
d. All of the above

16. Which of the following conditions/chemicals are used for diazotization reaction

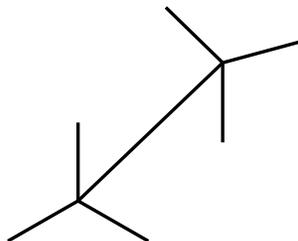
- a. Primary amine
b. NaNO₂/HCl
c. Cold temperature
d. All of the above

17. A high degree of angle strain (Baeyer strain) is found in

- a. Cyclopropane
b. Cyclopentane
c. Cyclohexane

d. None of these

18. Identify the projection formula in the following structure

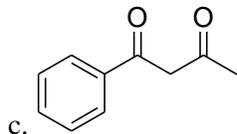
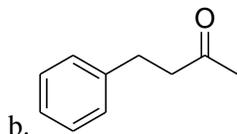
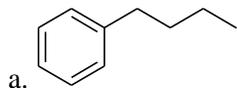
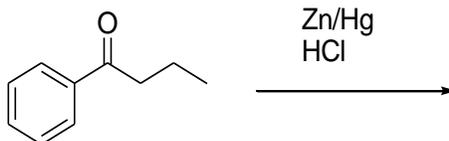


a. Fischer b. Newman c. Sawhorse d. Combination of above 3

19. Which of the following interactions are involved in drug receptor interaction

a. Covalent bond b. Pi-Pi stacking c. Hydrogen bond d. All the above

20. Predict the product of the following reaction



d. A mixture of b and c

Answer Key

1. a

2. a

3. b

4. d

5. c

6. a

7. b

8. c

9. d

10. d

11. a

12. a

13. c

14. b

15. d

16. d

17. a

18. c

19. d

20. a



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Second Year B. Pharm CBCS (Semester III)

Pharmaceutical Engineering Theory Examination

Each question is of 2 marks

- Carbon steel is an alloy of
 - Ferrous
 - Stainless steel
 - Aluminium
 - Nickle
- _____ fires involve flammable metals
 - Type A
 - Type B
 - Type C
 - Type D
- _____ does not cause heat loading in refrigeration system
 - Body heat
 - Convection losses
 - Air changes
 - Fan heat
- Pitch conveyor is a type of _____ conveyor
 - Belt conveyor
 - Pneumatic conveyor
 - Screw conveyor
 - Bucket conveyor
- Finite number of symmetrical arrangements for a crystal lattice is termed as _____
 - Crystal habit
 - Crystal form
 - Crystal angle
 - Crystal plane
- Crystal growth takes place in _____
 - Unstable zone
 - Stable zone
 - Meta stable zone

d. Ortho stable zone

7. Draft tube crystallizer is based on _____ principle

- a. Supersaturation by cooling
- b. Supersaturation by salting out
- c. Supersaturation by evaporation
- d. Supersaturation by adiabatic solve evaporation

8. Differential distillation is applicate for solvent mixture systems having _____ volatility differences

- a. Low
- b. Partial
- c. High
- d. Medium

9. Berl and Intalox are common _____ packings

- a. Grid
- b. Plate
- c. Saddle
- d. Ring

10. Vitamin concentrates are distilled by _____ distillation process

- a. Molecular
- b. Azeotropic
- c. Steam
- d. Fractional

11. Following factor does not affect rate of evaporation

- a. Particle size
- b. Surface area
- c. Over all heat transfer co-efficient
- d. Viscosity

12. _____ is build up of semisolid layer on the evaporating surface reducing heat transfer rates

- a. Short circulation
- b. Hot spot
- c. Pool boiling
- d. Fouling

13. All are parts of evaporator accessories except; _____

- a. Vacuum pump
- b. Condenser
- c. Entrainment separator
- d. Centrifuge

14. Stress induced corrosion is a type of _____ corrosion

- a. General
- b. Structural
- c. Localized
- d. Biological

15. Piston pump is a type of _____ pump
- Reciprocating
 - Rotary
 - Centrifugal
 - Vane
16. Concentric heat exchanger is example of
- Tubular heat exchanger
 - Parallel plate heat exchanger
 - Horizontal plate heat exchanger
 - Spiral plate heat exchanger
17. Following are the mechanism of heat transfer except;
- Conduction
 - Convection
 - Dissociation
 - Radiation
18. Following is the example of variable area flow meter
- Pitot tube
 - Rotameter
 - Orifice meter
 - Venturimeter
19. Following equation is related to flow of fluids
- Kirchoff's law
 - Darcy's equation
 - Bernoulli's equation
 - Bingham's equation
20. For fluid flow through pipes, flow remains laminar for values of Re upto
- 1000
 - 1500
 - 2000
 - 2100

ANSWER KEY

1. (a), 2. (d), 3. (b), 4. (c), 5. (b), 6. (c), 7. (d), 8. (c),
9. (c), 10. (a), 11. (a), 12. (d), 13. (d), 14. (c), 15.
(a), 16. (a), 17. (c), 18. (b), 19. (c), 20. (d)



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CLASS: SY B PHARM (SEM III) (CBCS)
SUBJECT: PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS-I
SUBJECT CODE: BPH_C_304_T

Each question carries 2 marks

1. A solution of NaOH containing 4.0 gm in 1000 ml of solution is a _____ solution
 - a. 0.1 N
 - b. 0.05 M
 - c. 0.333 M
 - d. 0.5% w/v
2. _____ is a primary standard
 - a. HCl
 - b. NaOH
 - c. H₂SO₄
 - d. Potassium hydrogen phthalate
3. Suggest a suitable indicator for weak acid and strong base titration.
 - a. methyl red
 - b. starch
 - c. phenolphthalein
 - d. methyl orange
4. Masking and demasking agents are used in:
 - a. Redox titrations
 - b. Complexometric titrations
 - c. Non aqueous titrations
 - d. Precipitation titrations
5. Assay of soluble aspirin tablets is based on which of the following principle.
 - a. Bromometry-iodometry
 - b. Iodimetry
 - c. Cerimetry

d. Permanganometry

6. Select the correct combination of titrant and indicator for ascorbic acid tablets

- a. ceric ammonium sulphate and ferroin sulphate
- b. 0.05 M iodine and starch solution
- c. NaOH and phenolphthalein
- d. a & b

7. Assay of which of the following two compounds is based on cerimetry?

- a. Paracetamol & ferrous sulfate
- b. Potassium bromate and paracetamol
- c. Ascorbic acid and paracetamol
- d. a and c

8. Difference between iodometry and iodimetry is:

- a. Direct vs indirect titration with 0.1 N I₂ respectively
- b. Reaction with liberated iodine vs titration with 0.1 N I₂ respectively
- c. Indirect vs direct titration with 0.1 N I₂ respectively
- d. Titration with 0.1 N I₂ vs 0.1 N Na₂S₂O₃ respectively

9. Which of the following is not desirable in gravimetry?

- a. Precipitation
- b. Washing of precipitate
- c. Co-precipitation
- d. Ignition of precipitate

10. Primary aromatic amines can be quantitatively estimated by:

- a. Acid base titration using 0.1 N HCl
- b. Complexometry using 0.05 M EDTA
- c. Diazotization titration using 0.1 N NaNO₂
- d. Redox titration using 0.1 M I₂

11. The potential in polarography at which analyte begins to undergo electrochemical process (reduction/ oxidation) is called as a. Decomposition potential

- b. Residual current
- c. Limiting current
- d. Half wave potential

12. Which of the following is a protophilic solvent?

- a. Formic acid
- b. pyridine
- c. benzene
- d. chloroform

13. In polarogram, point "C" represents

- a. Limiting current
- b. Decomposition potential
- c. Half-wave potential
- d. Residual current

14. Mohr's method involves titration of

- a. NaCl with AgNO₃ using ferroin indicator
- b. Silver ion with thiocyanate using ferric ion as indicator
- c. NaCl with thiocyanate using ferroin indicator
- d. None of the above

15. Assay of diloxanide furoate belongs to

- a. Nitrite titration
- b. Oxygen flask combustion method
- c. Kjeldahl method
- d. Polarography

16. Role of concentrated acids like H₂SO₄ in kjeldahl method is

- a. Receiving solution
- b. Distillation solvent
- c. Digestion solvent
- d. Titrant

17. A chemical method for estimation of water content of the sample is

- a. Polarography
- b. Coulometry
- c. Karl-Fischer method
- d. Loss on drying

18. An electrochemical process in which product is deposited quantitatively on an electrode by an electrolytic reaction is called as a. Electrogravimetry

- b. Gravinmetry
- c. Coulometry
- d. Amperometry

19. The statement "ratio of activities of a solute species in a pair of two immiscible liquids at equilibrium is constant" is associated with

- a. Electrogravimetry
- b. Gravimetry
- c. Liquid-liquid extraction
- d. Coulometry

20. Closeness of two or more measurements of sample is known as
- a. Accuracy
 - b. Precision
 - c. Linearity
 - d. Significant figures

ANSWER KEY

PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS-I

Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	a	11	a
2	d	12	b
3	c	13	c
4	b	14	a
5	a	15	b
6	d	16	c
7	d	17	c
8	b	18	a
9	c	19	c
10	c	20	b

SEM V CBCS



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THIRD YEAR UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION

2020-21

Subject code and name: BPH_C_503_T- Pharmaceutical Biotechnology

Each question is of 2 marks

Q.1 In Air lift fermenter:

- a) the stirring is done using air at high speed
- b) the stirring is done using mechanical stirrer
- c) stirring is not required
- d) stirring is done after the completion of fermentation using mechanical stirrer.

Q.2 It the part of Downstream process:

- a) Equipment sterilization
- b) Media formulation
- c) Recovery and purification
- d) Inoculum preparation

Q.3 Oral polio vaccine (sabin) is a:

- a) Killed vaccine
- b) Live vaccine
- c) Subunit vaccine
- d) Bacterial product vaccine

Q.4 BCG VACCINE is used for protection against the disease:

- a) Malaria
- b) Typhoid
- c) Tuberculosis
- d) Plague

Q.5 Restriction enzymes are called as :

- a) Molecular scissors
- b) Molecular glue
- c) Ligase enzymes
- d) Polymerase enzymes

Q.6 which type of restriction enzymes are used in recombinant DNA experiments:

- a) Type-I
- b) Type-II
- c) Type-III
- d) Type-IV

Q.7 Function of Ligase enzyme is to

- a) Isolate a specific gene sequence from a genome.
- b) Join a foreign gene in a vector
- c) Extend a gene sequence by addition of nucleotides
- d) Protect the self DNA

Q.8 Plasmid is obtained from

- a) Virus
- b) Bacteria
- c) Yeast
- d) Molds

Q.9 Cosmid is obtained from

- a) Bacteria and Virus
- b) Virus and Yeast
- c) Yeast and bacteria
- d) Molds and Virus

Q.10 Post translational modifications are absent in

- a) Bacteria
- b) Yeasts
- c) Molds
- d) Protozoa

Q.11 The first step in the PCR is called as

- a) Annealing
- b) Denaturation
- c) Extension
- d) Priming

Q. 12 Using enzyme immobilization methods

- a) Enzymes cannot be reused
- b) Enzymes can be reused only once
- c) Enzymes can be reused several times
- d) Enzymes can be reused two times only

Q.13 Enzyme immobilization is a

- a) highly toxic process
- b) Eco-friendly process
- c) Sometimes it becomes eco-friendly process
- d) always non eco-friendly process

Q.14 In the microencapsulation method of enzyme immobilization

- a) Enzymes come out of the capsule and react with the substrate and go back again into the capsule.
- b) the substrate enters the capsule and is converted into the product
- c) The capsule dissolves into the reaction mixture
- d) the product formed does not come out of the capsule.

Q.15 In a biosensor

- a) Cells cannot be immobilised
- b) Both cells and enzymes can be immobilised but one at a time for a particular biosensor.
- c) Enzymes cannot be immobilised.
- d) Neither enzymes nor cells are immobilised.

Q.16 A transducer in a biosensor

- a) displays the signal
- b) converts the interaction between the analyte and the immobilized enzymes and into a measurable signal.
- c) is used as a bioreceptor
- d) is an optional part which is rarely used

Q.17 Using western blotting technique

- a) DNA is identified
- b) Protein is identified
- c) RNA is identified
- d) small nucleotide fragments are identified

Q.18 sodium dodecyl sulphate is

- a) an anionic detergent
- b) a strong cationic detergent
- c) a weak cationic detergent
- d) not a detergent

Q.19 Stem cells are collected from

- a) the umbilical cord

- b) the lungs
- c) the liver
- d) the heart

Q.20 From the bioinformatics tool Protein data bank (PDB)

- a) all the protein files can be freely downloaded
- b) only few files can be freely downloaded
- c) all the files are paid files
- d) some protein files are paid and some are free to download

Answer key:

Q.1-a

Q.2-c

Q.3-b

Q.4-c

Q.5-a

Q.6-b

Q.7-b

Q.8-b

Q.9. -a

Q.10-a

Q.11-b

Q.12-c

Q.13-b

Q.14-b

Q.15-b

Q.16-b

Q.17-b

Q.18-a

Q.19-a

Q.20-a



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Third Year B.Pharm Semester V

SUBJECT - BPH_C_502_T- Pharmaceutics II

Practice Questions

Each question carry 2 marks

- 1) Ratio of oil: water: gum for Turpentine oil is -----
 - a) 4:2:1
 - b) 3:2:1
 - c) 1:2:1
 - d) 2:2:1

- 2) Ostwald ripening is
 - a) small particles in suspension seem to disappear and large particles grow after repeated temperature cycling
 - b) large particles in suspension become smaller after repeated temperature cycling
 - c) small particles become larger after repeated temperature cycling
 - d) Both small and big particles grow after repeated temperature cycling

- 3) Microbial contamination by Pseudomonas occurs in cosmetic products of
 - a) pH 6-8
 - b) pH 3-5
 - c) pH 6-10
 - d) pH 3-11

- 4) Schedule S of D and C Act :

- a) lists the colors used in Cosmetics
- b) Gives the guideline for manufacturing Cosmetics
- c) is a list of Cosmetic Products
- d) gives labelling details for cosmetic products

5) Marketed Coarse Suspensions are:

- a) Thermodynamically stable
- b) Thermodynamically unstable
- c) kinetically unstable
- d) kinetically stable

6) Dispersion medium in a biphasic liquid is:

- a) Internal phase
- b) External phase
- c) Emulsifier
- d) Surfactant

7) An emulsifier having a HLB value of 4 promotes formation of:

- a) o/w emulsion
- b) w/o emulsion
- c) microemulsion
- d) Multiple emulsion

8) Flocculated suspensions tend to exhibit:

- a) plastic or pseudoplastic flow
- b) dilatant flow
- c) plastic flow
- d) pseudoplastic flow

9) Colours used in Cosmetic products are listed in :

- a) Schedule M
- b) Schedule Q
- c) Schedule S
- d) Schedule M (II)

10) Decrease in the rate of sedimentation of particles in a suspension may be achieved :

- a) by reducing the size of the dispersed particles and by increasing viscosity of the dispersion/continuous phase
- b) by reducing the size of the dispersed particles and by decreasing viscosity of the dispersion/continuous phase
- c) by increasing the size of the dispersed particles and viscosity of the dispersion/continuous phase
- d) by reducing the size of the dispersed particles and by decreasing viscosity of the dispersion/continuous phase

11) Percutaneous absorption of drug through skin is directly proportional to _____

- a) partition coefficient
- b) molecular size
- c) molecular weight
- d) particle size

12) Strategies to enhance drug penetration through skin are

- a) Reduction of resistance of stratum corneum
- b) Alteration of hydration of stratum corneum
- c) Altering the structure of lipids
- d) All of the above

13) Suppositories are dosage forms intended

- a) for oral administration
- b) for rectal administration
- c) for urethral administration
- d) for rectal and urethral administration

14) All these factors affect systemic absorption of drug through rectal suppository except

- a) pKa of drug
- b) lipid water partition coefficient
- c) colonic fluid
- d) gastrointestinal pH

15) Following are the quality control tests performed on suppositories except

- a) Melting point
- b) Crushing Strength
- c) Dissolution
- d) Disintegration

16) Sensorial testing involves following except

- a) interpret responses to the product based on senses
- b) the testing is done to assess the overall acceptance of consumers
- c) Sensorial testing is done on cosmetic products
- d) sensorial testing is done to check the safety of product

17) Ozokerite and Ceresin are types of

- a) Hydrocarbon waxes
- b) Fatty acid alcohols
- c) Esters

d) Oils

18) Sensitivity testing includes the following except

a) Diagnostic test

b) Prophetic Patch test

c) Photopatch test

d) Softness test

19) Following are the propellants commonly used in aerosols except:

a) Hydrocarbons

b) Chlorofluorocarbons

c) Hydrofluoroalkanes

d) Oxygen

20) Following are the quality control tests performed on aerosols except

a) Flash point

b) Flame projection

c) Discharge rate

d) Dissolution

21) Following are the components of aerosol pack except

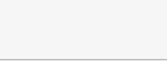
a) Can

b) Metering valve

c) Actuator

d) Bottle

Answer Key

- 
- 1) d
 - 2) a
 - 3) d
 - 4) c
 - 5) b
 - 6) b
 - 7) b
 - 8) a
 - 9) b
 - 10) a
 - 11) a
 - 12) e
 - 13) d
 - 14) d
 - 15) d
 - 16) d
 - 17) a
 - 18) d
 - 19) d
 - 20) d
 - 21) d



Third Year B.Pharm – Sem V (CBCS)

Pharmacology II Practice MCQs

Each question carries 2 marks

- 1) Sulfonylureas are a primary mode of therapy in the treatment of
 - (a) Insulin–dependent (type 1) diabetes mellitus (DDM) patients
 - (b) Diabetic patients experiencing severe hepatic or renal dysfunction
 - (c) Diabetic pregnant women
 - (d) Non-insulin-dependent (type 2) DM patients

- 2) Current criteria used in the diagnosis of diabetes mellitus (DM) include all of the following symptoms except
 - (a) Fasting hyperglycemia
 - (b) Polyuria
 - (c) Polydipsia
 - (d) Tinnitus

- 3) Select the drug which tends to reverse insulin resistance by increasing cellular glucose transporters.
 - (a) Glibenclamide
 - (b) Troglitazone
 - (c) Acarbose
 - (d) Prednisolone

- 4) Aldosterone enhances Na⁺ reabsorption in renal tubules by

- (a) Stimulating carbonic anhydrase
- (b) Inhibiting Na^+ K^+ ATPase
- (c) Inducing the synthesis of Na^+ K^+ ATPase
- (d) Promoting K^+ secretion

5) Thyroid stimulating hormone regulates the following:

- a) Iodine uptake
- b) Biosynthesis of thyroglobulin
- c) Release of thyroid hormone into the plasma
- d) All of the above.

6) Indications of thyroid hormones are following, EXCEPT:

- a) Cretinism
- b) Myxoedema
- c) Hashimoto's disease
- d) For treatment of simple obesity

7) The common side effect of thyroid hormones is following:

- a) Increases in basal metabolic rate
- b) Angina pectoris
- c) Tremors
- d) Exophthalmos

8) Currently used antithyroid drugs include the following, EXCEPT:

- a) Propylthiouracil (PTU)
- b) Potassium perchlorate
- c) Diatrizoate sodium (Hypaque)
- d) Methimazole (Tapazole)

9) Daily administration of large doses (several milligrammes) of iodides to a thyrotoxic patient causes:

- a) Thyroid gland growing firm and less vascular
- b) Involution of the thyroid which reaches a maximum in two weeks
- c) Increased vascularity of the thyroid gland
- d) Decreased storage of the colloid in the thyroid gland

10) Radioiodines in the body emit:

- a) Mainly β radiations
- b) Mainly γ radiations
- c) β and γ radiations equally
- d) Do not emit any radiation, therefore, are safe

11) This fibric acid derivative increases blood levels of high-density lipoproteins (HDL):

- a) Cholestyramine (Questran)
- b) Lovastatin (Mevacor)
- c) Gemfibrozil (Loprol)
- d) Probucol (Lorelco)

12) Flushing caused by this drug can be reduced by taking it after meals and/or by pretreatment with aspirin:

- a) Lovastatin (Mevacor)
- b) Nicotinic acid (niacin)
- c) Gemfibrozil (Loprol)
- d) Probucol (Lorelco)

13) This drug weakly stimulates synthesis of very low-density lipoproteins (VLDL):

- a) Cholestyramine (Questran)
- b) Lovastatin (Mevacor)
- c) Gemfibrozil (Loprol)
- d) Probucol (Lorelco)

14) All of the following antiviral drugs are the analogs of nucleosides, EXCEPT:

- a) Acyclovir
- b) Zidovudine
- c) Saquinavir
- d) Didanosine

15) Inhibiting viral reverse transcriptase:

- a) Zidovudine
- b) Vidarabine
- c) Rimantadine
- d) Gancyclovir

16) A derivative of pyrophosphate:

- a) Foscarnet
- b) Zidovudine
- c) Vidarabine
- d) Acyclovir

17) the drug of choice for herpes and cytomegalovirus infection treatment:

- a) Saquinavir
- b) Interferon alfa
- c) Didanosine
- d) Acyclovir

18) The drug used for influenza A prevention:

- a) Acyclovir
- b) Rimantadine
- c) Saquinavir
- d) Foscarnet

19) the unwanted effects of zidovudine:

- a) Hallucinations, dizziness
- b) Anemia, neutropenia, nausea, insomnia
- c) Hypertension, vomiting
- d) Peripheral neuropathy

20) Which of the following agents used in drug combination regimens to treat testicular carcinoma is not likely to cause nephrotoxicity?

- (a) Bleomycin
- (b) Cisplatin
- (c) Etoposide
- (d) Leuprolide

Answer Key

1-d

2-d

3-b

4-b

5-d

6-d

7-d

8-b

9-a

10-a

11-c

12-b

13-a

14-c

15-a

16-a

17-d

18-b

19-b

20-b



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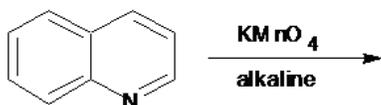


Third Year B.Pharm. Semester-V
SUBJECT- BPH_C_501_T-Organic Chemistry-III
Practice questions

Each question carry 2 marks

- Which of the following heterocycles is most aromatic in nature.
 - Furan
 - Pyrrole
 - Thiophene
 - All of the above
- Following is the correct order of aromaticity.
 - Thiophene > Pyrrole > Furan
 - Thiophene < Pyrrole < Furan
 - Furan > Pyrrole > Thiophene
 - Pyrrole > Furan > Thiophene
- Electrophilic Substitution reaction in furan occurs at which position
 - 1st position
 - 2nd position
 - 3rd position
 - All of the above
- Reaction of Imidazole with HNO₃/H₂SO₄ gives following products.
 - 2-Nitroimidazole
 - 4-Nitroimidazole
 - 1-Nitroimidazole
 - All of the above
- Reaction of Quinoline to 2-Aminoquinoline which if the following reagents is used
 - NaNH₂ / Liquid Ammonia
 - Sodium azide
 - Ammonia
 - None of the above
- Skraup synthesis is used to synthesize which of the following heterocycles?
 - Isoquinoline
 - Quinoline
 - Indole
 - Imidazole

7. What is the name of starting material used for Paal-Knoor synthesis of Furan?
- 1,4-diketo compound
 - 1,5-diketo compound
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
8. Identify the product for following reaction.



- Pyridine-3-carboxylic acid
 - Pyridine-2,3-dicarbaldehyde
 - Pyridine-N-oxide
 - All of the above
9. Which of the following sentence is correct.
- Pyridine is more basic than aniline
 - Aniline is more basic than quinoline
 - Pyridine and aniline is equally basic
 - All of the above
10. Which of the following is Non-aromatic in nature.
- 2,3-dihydropyrrole
 - Piperidine
 - 3,4-dihydrofuran
 - All of the above
11. Thermoplastics are polymers that are
- Hard at room temperature but become soft and viscous when heated
 - That are highly cross-linked
 - Solidify into a hard, insoluble mass when heated
 - All of the above
12. Identify the type/s of synthetic polymer/s from the following
- Chain-growth polymers
 - Step-growth polymers
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
13. Amongst the following amino acids, identify the basic amino acid
- Valine
 - Leucine
 - Tyrosine
 - Lysine
14. DMT is used as a protecting group for

- a. The amino group of the amino acid
 - b. The carboxy group of the amino acid
 - c. 5'-OH of the nitrogen base
 - d. 3'-OH of the nitrogen base
15. Phenylisothiocyanate is used in which of the following methods:
- a. Edman degradation method
 - b. Ninhydrin detection method
 - c. Ion exchange chromatography method
 - d. Partial hydrolysis method
16. Isobutyl group is used to protect which nucleic acid base:
- a. Thymine
 - b. Guanine
 - c. Adenine
 - d. Cytosine
17. The steroid nucleus having 21 carbon atoms is called
- a. Estrane
 - b. Cholestane
 - c. Androstane
 - d. Pregnane
18. Esterification of steroids has following order of reactivity:
- a. Axial groups are esterified faster than equatorial groups
 - b. Equatorial groups are esterified faster than axial groups
 - c. Both axial and equatorial groups are esterified at the same rate
 - d. The rate of esterification is independent of the orientation of the group
19. Bromination of 5α -Cholestan-3-one gives a
- a. 5-bromo derivative
 - b. 4-bromo derivative
 - c. 3-bromo derivative
 - d. 2-bromo derivative
20. Action of potassium acetate on 3β -Tosyl derivative of cholesterol in aqueous acetone gives:
- a. 6β -Acetoxy- $3\alpha,5\alpha$ -cyclocholestane
 - b. 6β -Acetoxy- 5α -cyclocholestane
 - c. 3β -Acetoxy- 5α -cyclocholestane
 - d. 3α -Acetoxy- 5α -cyclocholestane

Answers for MCQs:

1. (c)
2. (a)
3. (b)
4. (b)
5. (a)
6. (b)
7. (a)
8. (a)
9. (a)
10. (d)
11. (a)
12. (c)
13. (d)
14. (c)
15. (a)
16. (b)
17. (d)
18. (b)
19. (d)
20. (a)

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FIRST YEAR B. PHARM SEMESTER I R 2019
Human Anatomy and pathophysiology !
Multiple choice questions (Each carry 2Marks)

1. Which of the following is the function of integumentary system
 - a) Protective
 - b) Hematology
 - c) Chondronology
 - d) Arhrology

2. The function of protein sorting, lipid sorting and secretion is performed by?
 - a) Rough ER
 - b) Smooth ER
 - c) Golgi appartus
 - d) Peroxisomes

3. Tight junctions are especially prominent in _____ epithelial cells
 - a) Intestinal
 - b) Brain
 - c) Pancreas
 - d) Liver

4. Sebaceous gland of the skin is a type of
 - a) Apocrine gland
 - b) Merocrine gland
 - c) Holocrine gland
 - d) Endocrine gland

5. One of the following is not the primary germ layer
 - a. Ectoderm

- b. Endoderm
- c. Ectoderm
- d. Protoderm

6. Which of the following cells is not found in alveolar connective tissue?

- a. Adipocytes
- b. Mast cells
- c. Macrophages
- d. Fibroblasts

7. Which of the following layer contains stem cells (capable of mitosis)?

- a. Stratum corneum
- b. Stratum basale
- c. Stratum spinosum

Stratum granulosum

8. Which of the following cells take part in immune responses?

- a. Keratinocytes
- b. Melanocytes
- c. Langerhans cells
- d. Merkel cells

9. The only movable bone of the skull is

- a. Mandible
- b. Maxilla
- c. Frontal lobe
- d. Temporal lobe

10. Ilium, Iscium and Pubis bones combine to form

- a. Shoulder
- b. Tail bones
- c. Chest Case
- d. Innominate boness

11. The suture located between a parietal and temporal bone is called

- a. Lambdoid
- b. Sagittal
- c. Coronal
- d. Squamous

12. One of the following is not a function of skeleton?

- a. Breathing
- b. Hearing
- c. Excretion
- d. Blood formation

13. Fascicles of a muscle are arranged on both sides of centrally positioned tendons, it is called as

- a. Fusiform
- b. Unipennate
- c. Bipennate
- d. Multipennate

14. Which of the following is not property of muscular tissue?

- a. Hardness
- b. Elasticity
- c. Contractility and extensibility
- d. Electrical excitability

15. Discovery of blood groups was done by

- a. Karl landsteiner
- b. Paul Ehrlich
- c. Ongston
- d. Newton

16. One of the following is not a lymphatic organ
- Pancreas
 - Spleen
 - Thymus
 - Tonsils
17. The first cranial nerve is
- Olfactory
 - Oculomotor
 - Optic
 - Thalamus
18. Parts of the eye include all of the following except
- Stapes
 - Cornea
 - Lens
 - Puplis
19. Normal serum of sodium level is ?
- 135-145 mg/l
 - 35-45mg/l
 - 100-140 mg/l
 - 4.5-5.5 mg/l
20. In ECG graph, the period of relaxation in heart beat is denoted by
- P
 - Q
 - S
 - T

Answers key

1. Protective
2. Golgi apparatus
3. Intestinal
4. Holocrine gland
5. Protoderm
6. Adipocytes
7. Stratum basale
8. Langerhans cells
9. Mandible
10. Innominate bones
11. Sagittal
12. Excretion
13. Bipennate
14. Hardness



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FIRST YEAR B. PHARM SEMESTER I R 2019

Communication skills

Multiple choice questions (Each carry 2Marks)

- 1) _____ reports strive to be more accurate and correct.
 - a) Written
 - b) Oral
 - c) Time-bound
 - d) Online
- 2) In the AIDA model D stands for _____.
 - a) Demand
 - b) Department
 - c) Desire
 - d) Destination
- 3) _____ interviews are conducted when an employee leaves the company.
 - a) Grievance
 - b) Exit
 - c) Appraisal
 - d) Job
- 4) A candidate should ensure that all members _____ during a group discussion.
 - a) Speak
 - b) Argue
 - c) Debate
 - d) Listen
- 5) A presentation should not be delivered in a _____ tone.
 - a) Lively

b) Powerful

c) Monotonous

d) Happy

6) _____ interview helps to improve the efficiency and motivation of the employee.

a) Grievance

b) Exit

c) Job

d) Appraisal

7) A candidate should not _____ the discussion.

a) Dominate

b) Talk during

c) Listen to

d) appreciate

8) _____ should reinforce points while making a presentation

a) Speaker

b) Listener

c) Audience member

d) Facilitator

9) A candidate should never speak _____ during a group discussion.

a) Up

b) Down

c) Aside

d) Among themselves

10) A candidate should _____ the points at the end of a group discussion.

a) Paraphrase

b) Summarise

c) List

d) Report

11) The speaker must stand in front of the audience in a _____ manner.

- a) Open
- b) Closed
- c) Withdrawn
- d) Energetic

12) _____ communication ensures that there is a record

- a) Formal
- b) Informal
- c) Oral
- d) Written

13) The _____ is the person who will _____ the message before it is sent.

- a) Writer; word
- b) Creator; create
- c) Sender; encode
- d) Author; note down

14) Every message is _____ through a _____

- a) Transmitted; means
- b) Moved; channel
- c) Transmitted; channel
- d) sent; means

15) Effective communication starts with _____ the receiver and the receiver's

- a) Knowing; perceptions
- b) Clarifying; thought process
- c) Speaking; views
- d) Calculating; attitudes

State whether the following are True or False:

16) A structured interview is planned on the spot.

17) Welcoming the candidate is more important than supplying information in an interview.

18) The speaker must memorize everything for a presentation.

19) An audience analysis gives the speaker the basis for a presentation.

20) Silence is an effective method of communication.

Answers:

1) a

2) c

3) b

4) a

5) c

6) a

7) a

8) a

9) d

10) b

11) a

12) d

13) c

14) c

15) a

16) F

17) F

18) F

19) T

20) T



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FIRST YEAR B. PHARM SEMESTER I R 2019

Pharmaceutics I

Multiple choice questions (Each carry 2Marks)

1. Following is represented as R_x
 - a) Inscription b) superscription c) signatura d) subscription
2. Is comprised of direction to pharmacist
 - a) Inscription b) superscription c) signatura d) subscription
3. Following is a source of error in prescription
 - a) Abbreviation b) dose c) incompatibilities d) all
4. ____ volume of ethyl alcohol is equal to 100 volume proof spirit
 - a) 57.1 ml b) 58.3 ml c) 68 ml d) 50 ml
5. Any strength below proof spirit is denoted as
 - a) low proof b) under proof c) both d) None
6. Calculate the volume of 95 % alcohol required to prepare 600 ml of 70 % alcohol

a) 300 ml b) 442.10 ml c) 157.2 ml d) 400 ml

7. Average surface area of an adult for calculation of dose is considered as

a) 1.70 m² b) 1.73 cm² c) 1.73 m² d) 3.17 m²

8. What is the dose for an 8 month old infant if the average adult dose of a drug is 250 mg

a) 13.3 mg b) 133 mg c) 100 mg d) 103 mg

9. On mixing two eutectic substances a liquid is formed due to

a) Lowering of melting point b) lowering of the boiling point c) both a and b d) none

10. Powder are dispensed in bulk whenof dosage is not important

a) appearance b) volume c) weight d) accuracy of dose

11. Catchets are known as

a) capsules b) wafer wrap c) wafer capsule d) none

12. These are saturated solution of volatile oil

a) simple syrup b) aromatic water c) invert syrup d) None

13. Simple syrup I.P. contain..... % of sucrose

a) 95 b) 85.5 c) 66.7 d) 67.6

14. Douches are medicated solution meant for rinsing

a)wounds b) body cavities c) surgical d) none

15. Otic preparations means

a) eye drops b) nasal drops c) oral drops d) ear drops

16.In non flocculated suspension the particle exist as

a) bound aggregates b) loose aggregates c) separate entities d) network

17. Bottle method is used to prepare emulsions of

a) volatile oil b) mineral oil c) saturated oil d) unsaturated oil

18. Hydrous wool fat contain % of wool fat

a) 60 b) 80 c) 100 d) 70

19. Coca butter is not a suitable base for

a) pessaries b) Nasal suppositories c) both a and b d) none

20.Tetracycline is never taken with

a) milk b) fatty food c) both a and b d) none

Answer Keys

1. b

2.d

3.d

4.a

5.b

6.b

7.c

8.a

9.a

10.d

11.c

12.b

13.c

14.b

15.d

16.c

17.a

18.d

19.c

20.a



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FIRST YEAR B. PHARM SEMESTER I R 2019
Pharmaceutics I
Multiple choice questions (Each carry 2Marks)

Q1. A solution of KMnO_4 containing 52.68 gm in 1000 ml of solution is a _____ solution

- a. 0.1 N
- b. 0.05 M
- c. 0.333 M
- d. 0.5% w/v

Q2. _____ is not a primary standard

- a. Potassium hydrogen phthalate
- b. Sodium oxalate
- c. Arsenic trioxide
- d. Sodium thiosulphate

Q3. Identify the correct combination of titrant and indicator:

- a. Hydrochloric acid and phenolphthalein
- b. Disodium edetate and xylenol orange
- c. Sodium methoxide and starch
- d. Sodium thiosulphate and methyl orange

Q4. Masking and demasking agents are used in:

- a. Redox titrations
- b. Complexometric titrations
- c. Non aqueous titrations
- d. Precipitation titrations

Q5. Nearness to the true value is termed as:

- a. Precision
- b. Reproducibility
- c. Accuracy
- d. Standard deviation

Q6. Maintenance of pH in complexometry is important for:

- a. Stability of the metal-indicator complex
- b. Stability of the metal-EDTA complex
- c. Ionization of EDTA
- d. All of the above

Q7. Content of iodide and free iodine can be estimated together by using _____ as the titrant

- a. Sodium thiosulphate
- b. KIO_3 and Sodium thiosulphate
- c. Brominating mixture
- d. HCl and KIO_3

Q8. Which of the following is not desirable in gravimetry?

- a. Precipitation
- b. Washing of precipitate
- c. Co- Precipitation
- d. Ignition of precipitate

Q9. Primary aromatic amines can be quantitatively estimated by:

- a. Acid base titration using 0.1 N HCl
- b. Complexometry using 0.05 M EDTA
- c. Diazotization titration using 0.1 N NaNO_2
- d. Redox titration using 0.1 M I_2

Q10. A solution of Oxalic acid dihydrate (mol wt: 126) was prepared by weighing 6.3 gm of it and making an aqueous solution in 100 ml. This solution is a _____ solution:

- a. 0.5 M
- b. 1 N
- c. 6.3 % w/v
- d. All of the above

Q11. _____ is not a source of impurity in pharmaceutical agents:

- a. Raw material
- b. Water
- c. Catalyst
- d. Primary standard

Q12. Limit tests are designed to identify

- a. Impurities in medicinal substances
- b. Purity of a medicinal substance
- c. Related matter in medicinal substance
- d. Sulphated ash content in medicinal agents

Q13. Difference between iodometry and iodimetry is:

- a. Direct vs indirect titration with 0.1 N I_2 respectively
- b. Indirect vs direct titration with 0.1 N I_2 respectively
- c. Reaction with liberated iodine vs titration with 0.1 N I_2 respectively
- d. Titration with 0.1 N I_2 vs 0.1 N $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ respectively

Q14. The indicator and preferred medium used in cerimetry is

- a. Starch, acidic medium

- b. Ferroin, neutral medium
- c. Ferroin, acidic medium
- d. Crystal violet, alkaline medium

Q15. The number of significant figures in 24.003 is

- a. 2
- b. 5
- c. 3
- d. None of the above

Q16. The prerequisites required for a substance to be classified as a primary standard are:

- a. Purity
- b. High molecular weight
- c. No chemical/ physical interaction with environment
- d. All of the above

Q17. The potential in polarography at which analyte begins to undergo electrochemical process (reduction/ oxidation) is called as-

- a. Decomposition potential
- b. Residual current
- c. Limiting current
- d. Half wave potential

Q18. The real sensing element of glass electrode that responds to pH change is-

- a. Thick walled glass tube
- b. Glass tube
- c. Silver-silver chloride wire
- d. All of the above

Q.19. In polarogram, point “C” represents-

- a. Limiting current
- b. Decomposition potential
- c. Half-wave potential
- d. Residual current

Q 20. The statement “the strength of current (I) flowing through the conductor is directly proportional to the potential difference (E) applied across the conductor and inversely proportional to the resistance (R) of the conductor” belongs to which law-

- a. Ohm’s law
- b. Faraday law
- c. Newton’s law
- d. Ilkovic equation

ANSWER KEY

Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	C	11	D
2	D	12	A
3	B	13	C
4	B	14	C
5	C	15	B
6	D	16	D
7	B	17	A
8	C	18	B
9	C	19	C
10	D	20	A

SVKM's Dr. Bhanuben Nanavati College of Pharmacy
Backlog examination
Practice Question
Second Year B.Pharm (Semester- III) CBCS syllabus
Subject: - APP – III (Theory)

1] Urethra conveys ----- at different times

- a) Urine
- b) Semen
- c) urine & semen
- d) None of the above

2] Spermatogonia are diploid ($2n$) cells (with 46 chromosomes) that give rise to mature haploid ($1n$) gametes by a process of reductive cell division called-----

- a) Meiosis
- b) Mitosis
- c) Meiosis & Mitosis
- d) None of the above

3] Which of the following is not part of female reproductive system

- a) Ovary
- b) Uterus
- c) Vagina
- d) Vas deferens

4] Which of the following is part of conductance system of heart

- a) AV node
- b) SA node
- c) Bundle of his & Purkinje fibers
- d) All of the above

5] One cardiac cycle completes in ---- seconds of normal/healthy human heart

- a) 0.5
- b) 0.8
- c) 1.5
- d) None of the above

6] Valves are present in-----

- a) Artery
- b) Vein
- c) All of the above
- d) None of the above

7] Systolic blood pressure of 140 mmHg above in young adults in normal conditions is considered as-

- a) Hypertension
- b) Hypotension
- c) Angina
- d) None of the above

8] Which of the following is one of the important symptoms of angina

- a) Constipation
- b) Chest pain
- c) All of the above
- d) None of the above

9] The blood pressure (systole and diastole) of healthy individual remains-----mmHg

- a) 120/80
- b) 100/120
- c) 60/120
- d) None of the above

10] Which of the following is a beneficial/good lipoprotein

- a) HDL
- b) LDL
- c) VLDL
- d) None of the above

11] Urea present in urine is a result of breakdown of----

- a) Amino acids
- b) Glucose
- c) Lipids
- d) None of the above

12] The number of ureter present in healthy human is----

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

13] Functions of urinary system includes---

- a) Excretion
- b) Elimination
- c) Homeostatic regulation
- d) All of the above

14] Which of the following are part of nephron

- a) Bowman's capsule
- b) PCT & DCT
- c) Loop of Henle's
- d) All of the above

15] Which of the following is true related to Aldosterone

- a) Acts on renal distal convoluted tubule
- b) Regulates water reabsorption by increasing sodium uptake from the tubular fluid into the blood but potassium is excreted
- c) Responsible for reabsorption of sodium & water into the vascular compartment
- d) All of the above

16] The association of ----- bacteria with peptic ulcer is well established

- a) E. Coli
- b) H. Pylori
- c) Salmonella Typhi
- d) All of the above

17] Mesenteries are the double sheet of peritoneal membrane which

- a) help in digestion
- b) help in peristalsis
- c) both a & b
- d) hold stomach & intestine to its original location

18] Parietal cells secrete ----

- a) HCL
- b) H₂SO₄
- c) NaOH
- d) All of the above

19] Amylase mainly helps in digestion of

- a) Protein
- b) Fat
- c) Carbohydrate
- d) All of the above

20] Lipase mainly helps in digestion of-----

- a) Protein
- b) Fat
- c) Carbohydrate
- d) All of the above

ANSWERS

1] c 11] a

2] a 12] b

3] d 13] d

4] d 14] d

5] b 15] d

6] b 16] b

7] a 17] d

8] b 18] a

9] a 19] c

10] a 20] b