

**D.PHARM.
FIRST YEAR
PHARMACEUTICS
ER20-11T**
(USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

**SET
A**

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 80

(PART-A : Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. Solutions are dosage form
 - a. Monophasic
 - b. Biphasic
 - c. Triphasic
 - d. Solid
2. Who is the father of medicine.....
 - a. Ebers
 - b. Hippocrates
 - c. Egyptian
 - d. Pontus
3. Simple syrup is a saturated solution of .
 - a. Sucrose
 - b. Fructose
 - c. Dextrose
 - d. None of these
4. What is USP?
 - a. The United States Pharmacology
 - b. The United States Pharmacy
 - c. The United States Pharmacopoeia
 - d. None of these
5. Powders used for external use are ...
 - a. Dusting powder
 - b. Bulk powder
 - c. Divided powder
 - d. Effervescent powders
6. Disodium EDTA is an example of
 - a. Sweetening agent
 - b. Flavouring agent
 - c. Chelating agent
 - d. Preservative
7. The superscription is represented by a symbol....
 - a. Rx
 - b. Dc
 - c. Doc
 - d. Ph
8. Suspending agent imparts ...
 - a. Solubility
 - b. Viscosity
 - c. Absorption
 - d. Wetting
9. The prescription must be received and checked by the
 - a. Physician
 - b. Patient
 - c. Nurse
 - d. Pharmacist
10. The abbreviation of Latin word Rx is
 - a. You take
 - b. To make
 - c. To sold
 - d. To use

11. are oily or aqueous solutions that are administered rectally.
a. Suspension
b. Otic solution
c. Nasal drops
d. Enemas
12. Ball mills work on the principle of
a. Impact
b. Attrition
c. Crushing
d. Impact and attrition
13. Cochineal is a Agent
a. Flavouring agent
b. Sweetening agent
c. Colouring agent
d. Thickening agent
14. Saccharin is an example of
a. Natural sweetening agent
b. Flavouring agent
c. Artificial sweetening agent
d. Humectant
15. Liniments must not be applied on the skin
a. Broken
b. Normal
c. Painful
d. Swelled
16. The enteric coated tablets are disintegrated in
a. Liver
b. Stomach
c. Intestine
d. None of these
17. Which of the following is a biphasic dosage form
a. Lotions
b. Syrups
c. Emulsion
d. Drops
18. Drugs converted to suitable form are known as....
a. Excipient
b. Source of drug
c. Dosage form
d. API
19. The syrup isin nature.
a. Aqueous
b. Non aqueous
c. Gas
d. Solid
20. Insufflations are introduced into which of these body cavities
a. Nose
b. Throat
c. Ears
d. All of these

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(PART-B : Short Answers)

[Answer any ten (10) from the following]

[3x10=30]

1. Mention any two advantages and disadvantages of plastic in pharmaceuticals? 3
2. What are hard and soft capsules? 3
3. Why are preservatives added to some medicaments? 3
4. How do lubricant and glidant improve the processing and performance of tablets? 3
5. What is the difference between wet granulation and dry granulation? 3
6. Write a short note on History of pharmacy practice? 3
7. Explain the equipments used during filtration i.e membrane filter? 3
8. What is novel drug delivery system. What are the advantages of novel drug delivery system ? 3
9. Explain a note on extraction? 3
10. Write a short note on Indian Pharmacopoeia? 3
11. Write the short note on quality control and quality assurance. 3

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(PART-C : Long Answers)

[Answer any six (6) from the following]

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| 1. Define the term pharmacy and discuss the different scope of the pharmacy as a career? | [5x6=30] 5 |
| 2. Explain the size reduction. Give the construction, working and principle of Ball mill? | 5 |
| 3. Define capsule. Write its various advantages and disadvantages? | 1+4=5 |
| 4. What is Pharmacopoeia? Discuss the salient features of the pharmacopoeia? | 1+4=5 |
| 5. Explain briefly about the various classification of tablets? | 5 |
| 6. Give the construction and principle of fluidized bed dryer? | 5 |
| 7. Define the term "pharmaceutical aids"? and explain its role in medications? Classify the different types of pharmaceutical aids? | 1+4=5 |

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