UNIT – I PHARMACEUTICS

1. The first edition of I.P was published in the year:
   (a) 1955 (b) 1965
   (c) 1945 (d) None of them
2. The 7th edition of I.P was published in the year:
   (a) 2012 (b) 2014
   (c) 2007 (d) None of them
3. ..... is known as the father of the pharmacy education in India.
   (a) William Martindale
   (b) Prof. M L Schroff
   (c) Dr. B Suresh
   (d) None of them
4. The pharmacy council was established in the year:.
   (a) 1955 (b) 1948
   (c). 1972 (d) None of them
5. The pharmacopoeia contains:
   (a) Description, formulae
   (b) Standard tests
   (c) Monograph
   (d) All of these
6. The meaning of pharmakon:
   (a) Medicine (b) Drug
   (c) Both a and b (d) None of them
7. The word 'Pharmacy' is derived from the Greek word:
   (a) Pharmakon (b) Pharmacos
   (c) Pharmacon (d) None of them
8. New edition of British Pharmacopoeia is published after every ..... years.
   (a) Four (b) Five
   (c) Six (d) None of them
9. The 1st edition of national formulary was published in India in the year:
   (a) 1955 (b) 1960
   (c) 2014 (d) None of them
10. The 8th edition of I.P was published in the year:
    (a) 1955 (b) 1960
    (c) 2018 (d) None of them
11. 1st British Pharmacopoeia was published in the year:
    (a) 1864 (b) 1960
    (c) 2014 (d) None of them
12. The extra pharmacopoeia was 1st published in the year ..... by William Martindale.
    (a) 1955 (b) 1960
    (c) 1883 (d) None of them
13. The extra pharmacopoeia was 1st published in 1883 by:
    (a) William Martindale
    (b) Prof. M L Schroff
    (c) Merck
    (d) None of them

14. The I.P 1996 contains ..... monographs and ..... appendices and available in two volumes.
    (a) 1150 and 125
    (b) 1149 and 123
    (c) 1145 and 120
    (d) None of them
15. Which are the non-official compendia:
    (a) Merck index (b) Martindale
    (c) Both a and b (d) None of them
16. The 1st edition of USP was published in which language:
    (a) English (b) Latin
    (c) Both a and b (d) None of them
17. Pharm.D course is started in India to meet international standard of:
    (a) Dispensing pharmacist
    (b) Clinical pharmacist
    (c) Community pharmacist
    (d) None of them
18. Expand USP:
    (a) United States Pharmacopoeia.
    (b) United States Pharmacist.
    (c) United Standard Pharmacopoeia.
    (d) None of these.
19. Expand MDI:
    (a) Metered Dose Inhaler.
    (b) Monitored Dose Inhaler.
    (c) Measured Dose Inhaler.
    (d) None of these.
20. Which of the following is not a dosage form:
    (a) Excipient (b) Tablet
    (c) Capsule (d) Implant
21. Which route of administration bypasses the first-pass metabolism:
    (a) Oral (b) Intravenous
    (c) Sublingual (d) None of these
22. ..... are the substances which have no or little pharmacological effect but are essential for preparation of pharmaceutical dosage forms are known as pharmaceutical aids.
    (a) Pharmaceutical aids
    (b) Flavoring agents
    (c) Disintegrating agents
    (d) None of them
23. Which of the following is used to increase the viscosity of a liquid:
    (a) Methyl cellulose
    (b) Methanol
    (c) Chloroform
    (d) None of them
24. Which of the following are the examples of coloring agents:
    (a) Sunset yellow
    (b) Indigo carmine
    (c) Tartrazine
    (d) All of them

25. Which of the following is antimicrobial preservative:
    (a) Benzalkonium chloride
    (b) EDTA
    (c) BHA
    (d) Sorbitol
26. Which is the example of artificial preservative:
    (a) Honey
    (b) Sodium chloride
    (c) Sodium benzoate
    (d) Lemon
27. Which is the following is synthetic sweetener:
    (a) Sucrose (b) Aspartame
    (c) Glucose (d) Sorbitol
28. Benzalkonium chloride is characterized as:
    (a) Neutral preservative
    (b) Mercurial preservative
    (c) Quaternary ammonium compound
    (d) Acidic preservative
29. Which of the following is an example of natural sweetener:
    (a) Sucrose (b) Dextrose
    (c) Sorbitol (d) All of them
30. Which of the following is an example of synthetic sweetener:
    (a) Aspartame (b) Dextrose
    (c) Sucrose (d) None of them
31. Saccharin is used as ..... agent
    (a) Binding (b) Coloring
    (c) Sweetening (d) Lemon
32. Which of these sugars have bitter taste?
    (a) Glucose (b) Saccharine
    (c) Sucrose (d) None of these
33. Which of the following is used to increase the viscosity?
    (a) PVP
    (b) Sodium CMC
    (c) Methyl cellulose
    (d) All of these
34. Cochineal is a ..... agent.
    (a) Sweetening (b) Flavoring
    (c) Coloring (d) None of these
35. Which of the following is artificial sweetener:
    (a) Alitame (b) Neotame
    (c) Aspartame (d) All of these
36. Which of the following is natural sweetener:
    (a) Xylitol, (b) Mannitol
    (c) Lactitol (d) All of these
37. In ..... % thiomersal is used as preservative in liquid orals.
    (a) 0.3 (b) 0.2
    (c) 0.1 (d) None of them

38. The substance which prevents or inhibits the growth of microbes is known as:
    (a) Preservative (b) Sweetener
    (c) Antioxidant (d) None of them
39. Flavors, colors and sweeteners grouped together as ..... agents.
    (a) Antioxidant (b) Excipient
    (c) Organoleptic (d) None of them
40. Soda ash is also called as.....
    (a) Sodium carbonate
    (b) Sodium chloride
    (c) Sodium benzoate
    (d) None of them
41. The other name of Type-I glass:
    (a) Soda lime glass
    (b) Borosilicate glass
    (c) Regular soda lime glass
    (d) None of them
42. The other name of Type-II glass: is also called as:
    (a) Soda lime glass
    (b) Borosilicate glass
    (c) Soda lime silica glass
    (d) None of them
43. Hydrolytic resistance of glass test is performed to know its:
    (a) Limit of acidity
    (b) Limit of alkalinity
    (c) Limit of neutrality
    (d) None of them
44. Which glass is used for all types of laboratory glasswares:
    (a) Type-I (b) Type-II
    (c) Type-III (d) None of them
45. .....is the process of release of fine particles of glass into the product.
    (a) Vulcanization
    (b) Hermetic
    (c) Flaking
    (d) None of them
46. Packaging material which protect the drug from light:
    (a) Plastic
    (b) Amber colored glass
    (c) Both a & b
    (d) None of them
47. Which is the composition of borosilicate glass:
    (a) SiO_2(60%), B_2O_3(5%), Al_2O_3(2%)
    (b) SiO_2(90%), B_2O_3(8%), Al_2O_3(4%)
    (c) SiO_2(80%), B_2O_3(12%), Al_2O_3(6%)
    (d) None of them
48. What is the composition of regular soda lime glass:
    (a) SiO_2(75%), Na_2O(15%),CaO(10%)
    (b) SiO_2(65%), Na_2O(15%),CaO(20%)
    (c) SiO_2(55%), Na_2O(15%),CaO(15%)
    (d) None of them
49. Polymer which does not belong to thermosetting plastic?
    (a) Polyester (b) PVC
    (c) Polyurethane (d) None of them

50. Vulcanization of rubber is performed by treating it with?
    (a) Sodium (b) Sulphur
    (c) Selenium (d) None of them
51. Which rubber has excellent ageing property?
    (a) Silicon (b) Nitrile
    (c) Butyl (d) None of them
52. ..... agent increases the hardness of the rubber.
    (a) Vulcanizing (b) alkalizing
    (c) Acidic (d) None of them
53. Plastic containers are generally prepared from?
    (a) Polystyrene (b) Polypropylene
    (c) Polyethylene (d) All of them
54. .....°C is the melting point of PVC.
    (a) 55 (b) 75
    (c) 60 (d) None of them
55. Plastic containers are sterilized by which of the following method:
    (a) Autoclaving
    (b) Hot air oven
    (c) Gas sterilization
    (d) None of these
56. Which is the commonly used pharmaceutical packaging material due to its excellent protective properties?
    (a) Glass (b) Plastic
    (c) Aluminium (d) None of them
57. ..... is defined as the broken or waste glass used in the manufacturing of new glass container.
    (a) Closure (b) Container
    (c) Cullet (d) None of them
58. What is full form of PMMA?
    (a) Poly methyl methacrylate.
    (b) Poly methyl metacrylate.
    (c) Ploy methyl muramic acid.
    (d) None of these.
59. Metal preferred as pharmaceutical packaging material due to its light weight and elegant appearance.
    (a) Glass (b) Plastic
    (c) Aluminium (d) None of them
60. Photosensitive pharmaceutical products are stored in: colored bottle.
    (a) Yellow colored bottle
    (b) White colored bottle
    (c) Amber colored bottle
    (d) None of them
61. Which of the following is test for packaging:
    (a) Vibration test (b) Drop test
    (c) Shock test (d) All of them
62. The composition of glass is:
    (a) Silica, soda ash and lime stone
    (b) Silica, sodium bicarbonate and lime stone
    (c) Silica, soda ash and aluminium oxide
    (d) None of them

63. Airtight containers are also called as ….. containers.
(a) Amber (b) Hermetic
(c) Alkaline (d) None of them

64. Glass container treated with ……. is used to store alkali sensitive products.
(a) Limestone (b) Silicone
(c) Acid (d) None of them

65. Borosilicate glass is:
(a) Type-I (b) Type-III
(c) Type-II (d) None of them

66. Treated soda-lime glass is:
(a) Type-IV (b) Type-II
(c) Type-III (d) None of them

67. Which is used as vulcanizing agent in rubber closure:
(a) Talc
(b) Activated carbon
(c) Sulphur
(d) None of them

68. What is the disadvantage of glass as a packaging material:
(a) Weight (b) Fragility
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

69. Aerosol are made from which of the following material:
(a) Tin (b) Aluminium
(c) Brass (d) None of them

70. Define size reduction?
(a) It is the process of reduction of material into smaller pieces or to powder.
(b) It is the process by which there is separation of different sized of particles.
(c) It is the process in which two or more components are mixed
(d) None of these.

71. Which of the following is not the mechanism of size reduction:
(a) Cutting (b) Compression
(c) Sifting (d) None of them

72. Size reduction increases …….. of the particles.
(a) Surface area (b) Particle size
(c) Density (d) None of them

73. Hammer mill works on the principle of:
(a) Cutting (b) Impaction
(c) Attrition (d) None of them

74. The mechanisms involved in size reduction are:
(a) Cutting (b) Compression
(c) Attrition (d) All of them

75. Ball mill works on the principle of:
(a) Cutting
(b) Compression
(c) Impaction and attrition
(d) None of them

76. Size reduction equipment working on the principle of attrition?
(a) Ball mill (b) Roller mill
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

77. Mill which works on the principle of both impaction and attrition?
    (a) Hammer mill (b) Ball mill
    (c) Roller mill (d) None of them
78. Which of the following is a noisy mill.
    (a) Hammer mill (b) Cutter mill
    (c) Ball mill (d) None of them
79. Balls in ball mill occupy .....% of mill volume.
    (a) 30-50 (b) 20-40
    (c) 50-60 (d) None of them
80. Factor which does not affect size reduction:
    (a) Viscosity (b) Hardness
    (c) Abrasiveness (d) None of them
81. The synonyms of size reduction:
    (a) Pulverization (b) Comminution
    (c) Grinding (d) All of them
82. Which of the following factors affect size reduction:
    (a) Stickiness (b) Moisture
    (c) Hardness (d) All of them
83. In sieving sieves are arranged in ..... order.
    (a) Descending (b) Ascending
    (c) Random (d) None of them
84. Name the mechanisms of size separation:
    (a) Agitation (b) Brushing
    (c) Centrifugal (d) All of them
85. ..... is defined as the number that indicates the number of meshes in a length of (b)54cm in each transverse direction parallel to the wires.
    (a) Sieve
    (b) Sieve number
    (c) Nominal size of aperture
    (d) None of them
86. Sieve number denotes number of meshes in linear length of:
    (a) 2.54 cm (b) 3.54 cm
    (c) 1.54 cm (d) None of them
87. ..... is defined as the distance between the wires.
    (a) Sieve
    (b) Sieve number
    (c) Nominal size of aperture
    (d) None of them
88. ..... powder is the powder of which all the particles pass through sieve No.10 and not more than 40% through sieve No.44.
    (a) Coarse (b) Fine
    (c) Very fine (d) None of them
89. ..... powder is the powder of which all the particles pass through sieve No.85.
    (a) Coarse (b) Fine
    (c) Very fine (d) None of them

90. ..... powder is the powder of which all the particles pass through sieve No.120.
(a) Coarse (b) Fine
(c) Very fine (d) None of them

91. ..... powder is the powder of which all the particles pass through sieve No.22 and not more than 40% through sieve No.65.
(a) Moderately Coarse
(b) Coarse
(c) Very fine
(d) None of them

92. According to Indian Pharmacopoeia powders are grade into ..... grades.
(a) Three (b) Four
(c) Five (d) None of them

93. In the cyclone separator the powder is separated depending on its:
(a) Density
(b) Density and particle size
(c) Particle size
(d) Shape of particles

94. The particle which is retained on the mesh is known as:
(a) Oversize (b) Undersize
(c) Average size (d) None of these

95. The material that passes through the mesh/sieve is known as .....
(a) Oversize (b) Undersize
(c) Average size (d) None of these

96. All the particles of moderately fine powder pass through which sieve number:
(a) 100 (b) 40
(c) 85 (d) 22

97. The synonyms of size separation:
(a) Sieving (b) Sifting
(c) Screening (d) All of them

98. Which metal is used for construction of sieves?
(a) Copper (b) Iron
(c) Stainless steel (d) None of them

99. Brushing method increases the movement of ..... particles.
(a) Sticky (b) Dry
(c) Anhydrous (d) None of them

100. The I.P has given the nominal aperture size for majority of sieves in:
(a) Nanometer (b) Millimeter
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

101. The apparatus having a wire mesh used for separation of solids liquids or large particles form small particles is called as:
(a) Sieve (b) Aperture
(c) Sieve number (d) None of them

102. As per Indian Pharmacopoeia powders are graded into how many grades?
(a) Five grades (b) Six grades
(c) Four grades (d) None of them

103. ..... is the process in which two or more components are mixed so that each particle comes in contact with each other.
(a) Mixing
(b) Homogenization
(c) Clarification
(d) None of them

104. The different mechanisms of mixing are:
(a) Connective mixing
(b) Shear mixing
(c) Diffusive mixing
(d) All of them

105. ..... is the process by which the large globules or particles in a coarse emulsion or suspension or semisolid preparation are broken into smaller globules or particles by passing the sample under pressure through a narrow orifice.
(a) Mixing
(b) Homogenization
(c) Clarification
(d) None of them

106. Degree of mixing is also known as:
(a) Random mixing
(b) Extent of mixing
(c) Degree of homogeneity
(d) None of them

107. Which of the following apparatus can be used for mixing of powers:
(a) Tumbler
(b) Double cone blender
(c) Air mixer
(d) All of them

108. A double cone mixer is used for mixing of:
(a) Solids (b) Suspensions
(c) Liquids (d) None of them

109. Which mechanism is not used in solid-solid mixing.
(a) Tumbling (b) Gliding
(c) Rolling (d) None of them

110. Mixing of semisolids is carried out in:
(a) Double cone blender
(b) Planetary mixer
(c) Tumbler blender
(d) None of them

111. The triple roller mill works on the principle of .....
(a) Vibration (b) Shear forces
(c) Tumbling (d) None of them

112. Working principle of Double cone blender:
(a) Agitation (b) Vibration
(c) Tumbling (d) None of them

113. Which mechanism is not used in solid-solid mixing.
(a) Agitation (b) Tumbling
(c) Turbulent (d) None of them

114. Working principle of turbine mixer:
(a) Multiple forces
(b) Attractive forces
(c) Shear forces
(d) None of them

115. Mechanism of silverson mixer?
(a) Laminar (b) Turbulent
(c) Random (d) None of them

116. Liquid mixing is usually done using:
(a) Impellers (b) Blades
(c) Choppers (d) None of them

117. Mechanism of solid mixing:
(a) Diffusive (b) Connective
(c) Shear (d) All of them

118. Mechanism of liquid mixing:
(a) Turbulent (b) Laminar
(c) Molecular (d) All of them

119. ..... is the process by which finely divided solids and colloidal materials present in low concentration are separated from liquids.
(a) Filtration (b) Clarification
(c) Evaporation (d) None of them

120. ..... is defined as the separation of solids from liquids by means of a porous medium.
(a) Filtration (b) Clarification
(c) Evaporation (d) None of them

121. Which factor does not influence filtration:
(a) Density (b) pH
(c) Viscosity (d) Temperature

122. Name the mechanism involved in filtration?
(a) Straining
(b) Impingement
(c) Entanglement
(d) All of them

123. ..... is the solid material which increases the rate of filtration by increasing permeability of the filter cake.
(a) Slurry (b) Filter media
(c) Filter aids (d) None of them

124. ..... is the porous media, which allow the fluid to pass and retains the solid on its surface?
(a) Slurry (b) Filter media
(c) Filter aids (d) None of them

125. ..... is defined as the suspension to be filtered.
(a) Slurry (b) Filter media
(c) Filter aids (d) None of them

126. Which of the following is not a filter aid:
(a) Cellulose
(b) Diatomaceous
(c) Cotton
(d) Perlite

127. The rate of filtration through the filter cake is ..... proportional to the thickness of the cake.
(a) Indirectly (b) Inversely
(c) Directly (d) None of them

128. Give examples of filter aids?
(a) Cellulose (b) Asbestos
(c) Perlite (d) All of them

129. Filter aids are added to the liquid to:
(a) Increases permeability
(b) Increases porosity
(c) Both a and b
(d) Perlite

130. Which of the following theory does not describes rate of filtration?
(a) Poiseuille's equation
(b) Noye's Whitney equation
(c) Kozeny Carman equation
(d) None of them

131. Which of the following is used as filter aid?
(a) Charcoal (b) Silica gel
(c) Bentonite (d) All of them

132. The material used for construction of membrane filters:
(a) Cellulose nitrate
(b) Cellulose acetate
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of them

133. ..... is the process where in a liquid substance is poured through a porous or perforated device or material in order to separate out any solid matter.
(a) Straining (b) Percolation
(c) Maceration (d) Infusion

134. The porous medium retaining solids in filtration process is known as:
(a) Filter cake (b) Filter media
(c) Both a & b (d) None of them

135. The temperature at which the particles of glass adhere together is called as ..... temperature.
(a) Melting (b) Boiling
(c) Sintering (d) None of them

136. ..... is a process of extraction in which the soluble constituents are extracted from a comminuted drug by slowly passing a suitable solvent through a column of the drug.
(a) Straining (b) Percolation
(c) Maceration (d) Infusion

137. In ..... process the extraction of comminuted drugs is soaked in the menstruum until the cellular structure is softened and penetrated by the menstruum and soluble constituents are dissolved.
(a) Straining (b) Percolation
(c) Maceration (d) Infusion

138. ..... is defined as the process in which the extracting drug substance or flavors from plant material by keeping it in water for a specified period and finally filtering it.
(a) Straining (b) Percolation
(c) Maceration (d) Infusion

139. ..... is the process which involves treatment of plant or animal tissue with solvents to remove soluble active substance from insoluble residue like cell tissues and most of inactive or inert components.
(a) Extraction (b) Percolation
(c) Decoction (d) Infusion

140. ..... is defined as the process in which the drug is boiled with water for a specified time.
(a) Extraction (b) Percolation
(c) Decoction (d) Infusion

141. ..... is called as the solvent used in extraction.
(a) Marc (b) Menstruum
(c) Decoction (d) None of them

142. The inert substance which is insoluble and remains after extraction is called as .....
(a) Marc (b) Menstruum
(c) Decoction (d) None of them

143. Following are the processes used in extraction process except:
(a) Digestion (b) Percolation
(c) Maceration (d) Sublimation

144. Which of the following is method of extraction:
(a) Maceration (b) Infusion
(c) Decoction (d) All of them

145. ..... time is required to macerate the drug in a percolator.
(a) 15 hrs (b) 18 hrs
(c) 24 hrs (d) None of them

146. ..... is the process in which the powdered drug is moistened with a suitable amount of menstruum and allowed to stand.
(a) Imbibition (b) Percolation
(c) Maceration (d) None of them

147. Preparations such as decoctions, infusions, elixirs and spirits are commonly called as .....
(a) Solutions (b) Galenicals
(c) Parenterals (d) None of them

148. Alcohol is used as menstruum in ..... process.
(a) Sublimation (b) Percolation
(c) Maceration (d) None of them

149. Solvents used in the process of extraction:
(a) Alcohol (b) Water
(c) Ether (d) All of them

150. When a crude drug is in unorganized state ..... is the method preferred for extraction.
(a) Decoction (b) Evaporation
(c) Maceration (d) None of them

151. Leaching by immersion of crude material is also called as .....
(a) Infusion (b) Evaporation
(c) Maceration (d) None of them

152. Which method is used for extraction of thermolabile drugs?
(a) Percolation (b) Maceration
(c) Decoction (d) Both a and b

153. The residue left after extracting the desired constituents is called as .....
(a) Pellet (b) Marc
(c) Precipitate (d) None of them

154. Extraction technique using soxhlet apparatus is called as:
(a) Simple percolation
(b) Maceration
(c) Continuous hot percolation
(d) None of them

155. The process used for extraction except:
(a) Sublimation (b) Infusion
(c) Maceration (d) None of them

156. ..... is defined as a process in which the liquid is removed from a material by the application of heat leaving a dry solid.
(a) Drying
(b) Evaporation
(c) Lyophilization
(d) None of them

157. ..... is defined as the process of removal of water vapor from a frozen solution by sublimation.
(a) Drying (b) Evaporation
(c) Lyophilization (d) None of them

158. ..... dryer is also known as lyophilizer.
(a) Freeze
(b) Fluidized bed
(c) Tray
(d) None of them

159. Drying process involves ..... transfer operation.
(a) Mass (b) Heat
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

160. Example of static bed dryer?
(a) FBD (b) Tray dryer
(c) Drum dryer (d) None of them

161. Example of pneumatic dryer?
(a) Spray dryer
(b) Freeze dryer
(c) Rotary drum dryer
(d) None of them

162. Dryer suitable for drying thermolabile substances:
(a) Tray dryer
(b) FBD
(c) Rotary drum dryer
(d) None of them

163. Mode of heat transfer in drying process is by:
(a) Conduction (b) Convection
(c) Radiation (d) All of these

164. The principle involved in freeze drying is:
(a) Condensation (b) Sublimation
(c) Evaporation (d) None of these

165. Formation of large tablets in dry granulation is called as:
(a) Chipping (b) Capping
(c) Slugging (d) None of them

166. ..... are defined as solid dosage forms containing medicinal substances with or without suitable diluents, prepared either by compression or moulding.
(a) Tablets (b) Capsules
(c) Suppositories (d) None of them

167. ..... is defined as partial or complete separation of the top or bottom of the tablet.
(a) Mottling (b) Capping
(c) Sticking (d) None of them

168. Tablets placed under the tongue are called as:
(a) Chewable tablets
(b) Sublingual tablets
(c) Buccal tablets
(d) None of them

169. ..... is defined as unequal distribution of coloring agent on the surface of the tablet.
(a) Mottling (b) Capping
(c) Sticking (d) None of them

170. Tablet material adhering to the die wall is called as:
(a) Mottling (b) Capping
(c) Sticking (d) None of them

171. ..... is the process in which a solid solute enters a solution.
(a) Dispersion (b) Disintegration
(c) Dissolution (d) None of them

172. ..... is the time taken for the tablet to completely break into small granules or particles.
(a) Dispersion (b) Disintegration
(c) Dissolution (d) None of them

173. Give examples of lubricants used in tableting?
(a) Stearic acid (b) Talc
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

174. Which of the following are examples of disintegrating agents?
(a) Starch (b) Gums
(c) Cellulose (d) All of them

175. Write the examples of binders used in tablets?
(a) Starch (b) Acacia
(c) Tragacanth (d) All of them

176. The disintegration time for effervescent tablets is.....
(a) 5 mins (b) 10 mins
(c) 15 mins (d) None of them

177. The disintegration time for uncoated tablets is ..... as per I.P.
(a) 20 mins (b) 10 mins
(c) 15 mins (d) None of them

178. The disintegration time for sugar coated /film coated tablets:
(a) 60 mins (b) 90 mins
(c) 30 mins (d) None of them

179. Weight variation limit of tablets above 250mg as per I.P.
(a) 5% (b) 10%
(c) 7.5% (d) 15%

180. Weight variation limit of tablets below 80mg as per I.P.
(a) 7.5% (b) 5%
(c) 10% (d) 15%

181. Weight variation limit of tablets above 80mg and less than 250mg as per I.P.
(a) 10% (b) 7.5%
(c) 5% (d) 15%

182. Percentage limit for friability test for tablets.
(a) 5% (b) 3%
(c) 1% (d) None of these

183. Which of the following is unofficial test for evaluation of tablets:
(a) Friability (b) Disintegration
(c) Dissolution (d) None of them

184. Which of the following is not official test in I.P:
(a) Content uniformity test
(b) Disintegration
(c) Hardness
(d) None of them

185. Sealing of sugar-coated tablet is done by:
(a) Gelatin (b) Shellac
(c) Beeswax (d) None of them

186. Which of the following tablets after oral administration release the drug at a desired time for prolonged effect:
(a) Sustained release tablets
(b) Enteric coated tablets
(c) Sugar coated tablets
(d) None of them

187. The disintegration time for sugar coated tablets as per I.P is:
(a) 30 mins (b) 60 mins
(c) 45 mins (d) None of them

188. Lamination process is ..... of tablets.
(a) Polishing (b) Coating
(c) Breaking (d) None of them

189. Which of the following is used as a binder in tablets?
(a) HPMC (b) Starch
(c) Cellulose (d) All of them

190. Which of the following is used as a diluent in tablets?
(a) Sorbitol
(b) Calcium phosphate
(c) Mannitol
(d) All of them

191. What is rpm of Friabilator per minute:
(a) 25 rpm (b) 50rpm
(c) 100rpm (d) None of them

192. Which of the following is first step of sugar coating:
(a) Sealing (b) Sub-coating
(c) Smoothing (d) None of them

193. ..... are the solid dosage forms consisting of single dose of drug enclosed in a water soluble shell made up of gelatin.
(a) Capsules (b) Tablets
(c) Suppositories (d) None of them

194. Write the composition of hard gelatin capsules?
(a) Gelatin, color agent and titanium dioxide.
(b) Gelatin, water and glycerin or sorbitol or propylene glycol.
(c) Both a and b.
(d) None of these.

195. Write the composition of soft gelatin capsules?
(a) Gelatin, color agent and titanium dioxide.
(b) Gelatin, water and glycerin or sorbitol or propylene glycol.
(c) Both a and b.
(d) None of these.

196. Bloom strength is carried out to check the quality of:
(a) Tablets
(b) Hard Gelatin capsules
(c) Ampoules
(d) None of these

197. Sealing of capsule is done at which of the following temperature:
(a) 37-40°C (b) 20°C
(c) 70°C (d) None of these

198. 100mg is the power capacity of the capsule size number .....
(a) 00 (b) 000
(c) 5 (d) 0

199. 950mg is the power capacity of the capsule size number .....
(a) 00 (b) 000
(c) 5 (d) 0

200. Largest size of capsule is:
(a) 0 (b) 00
(c) 000 (d) None of them

201. Smallest size of capsule is:
(a) Five (b) Two
(c) One (d) None of them

202. Plasticizer preferred in manufacturing of capsules:
(a) HPMC (b) Sorbitol
(c) Povidone (d) PEG

203. Empty gelatin capsule has moisture concentration in the range of:
(a) 50-70% (b) 50-90%
(c) 20-40% (d) 65%

204. What is the ratio of gelatin and glycerin for hard gelatin capsules:
(a) 0.8:1 (b) 0.7:1
(c) 0.6:1 (d) None of them

205. Chemically gelatin is:
(a) Protein (b) Carbohydrate
(c) Lipid (d) None of them

206. Opacifier used in capsules:
(a) Sorbitol
(b) Methyl paraben
(c) Titanium dioxide
(d) None of them

207. Route of administration of BCG vaccine:
(a) Intradermal (b) Subcutaneous
(c) Intramuscular (d) None of them

208. Route of administration Hepatitis B vaccine:
(a) Intravenous (b) Intramuscular
(c) Intradermal (d) None of them

209. Which of the following is passive immunization:
(a) Tetanus antitoxin
(b) BCG vaccine
(c) Tuberculin PPD
(d) None of them

210. Route of administration Measles vaccine:
(a) Intradermal
(b) Intravenous
(c) Subcutaneous
(d) None of them

211. Route of administration DPT vaccine:
(a) Intramuscular (b) Intradermal
(c) Intravenous (d) None of them

212. The immunity obtained during a lifetime:
(a) Acquired immunity
(b) Active immunity
(c) Passive immunity
(d) None of them

213. Which of the following is a combined vaccine:
(a) Polio vaccine
(b) MMR
(c) Cholera vaccine
(d) None of them

214. Shick test is done to identify immunity to detect:
(a) Tuberculosis (b) Diptheria
(c) Malaria (d) None of them

215. Mantoux test is done to identify immunity to detect:
(a) Tuberculosis (b) Cholera
(c) Malaria (d) None of them

216. ..... is defined as the substances which stimulate the body to produce antibodies.
(a) Antigen (b) Immunity
(c) Virulence (d) None of them

217. ..... is defined as the power of the body which prevents the invasion of pathogens.
(a) Antibody (b) Immunity
(c) Virulence (d) None of them

218. ..... is defined as the substance formed in the body in response to stimulation by antigens.
(a) Antigen (b) Immunity
(c) Antibody (d) None of them

219. ..... is defined as the capacity or ability of an organism to infect the host.
(a) Antibody (b) Immunity
(c) Virulence (d) None of them

220. Which cells are involved in the cell mediated immunity:
(a) Mast cells (b) Thrombocytes
(c) T cells (d) Leucocytes

221. ..... are the substances containing antibodies produced by the blood, which specifically neutralize the toxins produced by particular microbe.
(a) Antitoxins (b) Toxins
(c) Pathogens (d) None of them

222. ..... are the poisonous substances produced by pathogen which leads to infection or disease in humans or animals?
(a) Antitoxins (b) Toxins
(c) Pathogens (d) None of them

223. ..... is a toxin which is treated with chemical to destroy its toxicity without losing its antigenic properties.
(a) Toxoid (b) Vaccine
(c) Antitoxins (d) None of them

224. ..... are the microorganisms which are capable of producing infection or disease.
(a) Antitoxins (b) Toxins
(c) Pathogens (d) None of them

225. Which system protects our body from pathogenic organisms:
(a) Digestive system
(b) Immune system
(c) Urinary system
(d) None of them

226. ..... vaccine is a sterile suspension prepared from strains of salmonella typhi.
(a) Typhoid (b) BCG
(c) Polio (d) None of them

227. ..... are involved in cell-mediated immunity.
(a) Neutrophil (b) Null cells
(c) T-cells (d) None of them

228. ..... is the toxin present inside the bacterial cell which is released when it disintegrates.
(a) Endotoxin (b) Exotoxin
(c) Toxoid (d) None of them

229. ..... is the toxin released by the bacterial cell into its surroundings?
(a) Endotoxin (b) Exotoxin
(c) Toxoid (d) None of them

230. ..... is a toxin which is treated with chemical to destroy its toxicity without losing its antigenic properties.
(a) Endotoxin (b) Exotoxin
(c) Toxoid (d) None of them

231. ..... are the substances which are administered in the body to produce resistance against certain infectious disease.
(a) Vaccine (b) Exotoxin
(c) Toxoid (d) None of them

232. ..... is defined as the process of ingestion of microbes by phagocytic cells of the body, which make them harmless.
(a) Vaccine (b) Exotoxin
(c) Phagocytosis (d) None of them

233. ..... is the immunity in which the host body takes an active part in the formation of antibodies to develop resistance against disease.
(a) Active immunity
(b) Passive immunity
(c) Phagocytosis
(d) None of them

234. ..... is the immunity produced due to the introduction of readymade antibodies into the body of an individual.
(a) Active immunity
(b) Passive immunity
(c) Phagocytosis
(d) None of them

235. The immunity obtained during a lifetime is known as:
(a) Active immunity
(b) Passive immunity
(c) Acquired immunity
(d) None of them

236. The first vaccine was developed by which of the following scientist:
(a) Joseph Miester
(b) Edward Jenner
(c) Louis Pasteur
(d) None of them

237. BCG vaccine is used to protect:
(a) Typhoid (b) Poliomyelitis
(c) Tuberculosis (d) None of them

238. Polio vaccine is stored at:
(a) $2^{o}C$-$8^{o}C$ (b) $2^{o}C$-$10^{o}C$
(c) $2^{o}C$-$12^{o}C$ (d) None of them

239. Polio virus replicates in:
(a) GIT (b) Pancreas
(c) Intestine (d) None of them

240. Monophasic liquid dosage forms include:
(a) Solutions
(b) Tinctures
(c) Aromatic waters
(d) All of the these

241. The ingredient present in solution in a small quantity is:
(a) Solvent (b) Solute
(c) Co-solvent (d) None of them

242. Gargles must be ..... before use.
(a) Diluted (b) Concentrated
(c) Heated (d) None of them

243. ..... is defined as a liquid preparation which contains one or more substances dissolved in a solvent to form a homogenous mixture.
(a) Solution (b) Elixir
(c) Syrup (d) None of them

244. Solutions are:
(a) Biphasic (b) Monophasic
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of them

245. Emulsions and suspensions are ..... Liquid dosage forms.
(a) Biphasic (b) Monophasic
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of them

246. ..... are clear, sweetened, aromatic, hydroalcoholic liquids intended for oral use.
(a) Solution (b) Elixir
(c) Syrup (d) None of them

247. Use of glycerin in elixir:
(a) Vehicle
(b) Preservative
(c) Flavoring agent
(d) None of them

248. Throat paints are ..... liquid preparations.
(a) Alcoholic (b) Viscous
(c) Aromatic (d) None of them

249. ..... are concentrated aqueous preparations of sugar with or without flavoring and medicinal substances.
(a) Solution (b) Elixir
(c) Syrup (d) None of them

250. Concentration of sucrose in syrup:
(a) 66.7% (b) 67.6%
(c) 68.6% (d) None of them

251. The sugar present in syrup:
(a) Fructose (b) Sucrose
(c) Glucose (d) None of them

252. Emulsion used for external use should be ..... type.
(a) Oil/water
(b) Water/oil
(c) Water/oil/water
(d) None of them

253. Emulsifying agents reduce ..... tension between two phases.
(a) Surface (b) Interfacial
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

254. ..... is defined as a biphasic liquid preparation containing two immiscible liquids, one of which is dispersed as minute globules into the other.
(a) Emulsion (b) Elixir
(c) Syrup (d) None of them

255. Which of the following is emulsifying agent:
(a) Chloroform (b) Lactose
(c) Acacia (d) None of them

256. Phase separation of emulsion is due to:
(a) Change in temperature
(b) Change in phase
(c) Coalescence
(d) All of them

257. Emulsion is which type of dosage form:
(a) Monophasic (b) Diphasic
(c) Both a & b (d) None of them

258. Liniments must not be applied to the ..... skin.
(a) Intact (b) Broken
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

259. ---------- is used as rubefacient, counter-irritant and soothing agent.
(a) Liniments (b) Solution
(c) Elixir (d) None of them

260. ..... are liquid preparations meant for application on to the skin.
(a) Ointment (b) Liniment
(c) Emulsion (d) None of them

261. An ideal suspension particle should be:
(a) Forming cake (b) Re-dispersed
(c) Non-dispersible (d) None of these

262. Which of the following in not an example of water-in-emulsion?
(a) Butter (b) Milk
(c) Cod liver oil (d) Cold cream

263. Which of the following is not a monophasic liquid dosage form?
(a) Suspension (b) Gargles
(c) Elixir (d) Syrups

264. Simple syrup is saturated solution of.....
(a) Fructose (b) Glucose
(c) Sucrose (d) None of them

265. Simple syrup I.P is:
(a) 66.7%w/w sucrose solution
(b) 66.7%w/v sucrose solution
(c) 66.7%v/w sucrose solution
(d) None of these

266. Rectified spirit contains how much ethanol:
(a) 80%v/v ethanol
(b) 70%v/v ethanol
(c) 95%v/v ethanol
(d) None of them

267. The dry gum method is also called as ..... method.
(a) Continental (b) Collateral
(c) Cascading (d) Solution

268. Which of the following is not a monophasic liquid dosage form?
(a) Gargles (b) Suspension
(c) Enemas (d) Solution

269. ..... prevent caking of suspensions.
(a) Disintegrating agents
(b) Emulsifying agents
(c) Suspending agents
(d) Insufflation

270. Suspending agent increases which of the following:
(a) Viscosity (b) Solubility
(c) Dissolution (d) Insufflation

271. The rate of sedimentation is slow in:
(a) Deflocculated suspension
(b) Flocculated suspension
(c) Both a&b
(d) None of them

272. Which mixture contains label shake well before use:
(a) Potent medicament
(b) Soluble medicament
(c) Diffusible medicaments
(d) None of them

273. Immiscibility of oil and water can be overcome by which formulation?
(a) Suspension (b) Emulsion
(c) Elixir (d) Insufflation

274. Type of emulsion is identified by:
(a) Dye test
(b) Dilution test
(c) Conductivity test
(d) All of them

275. The component present in the solution in small quantity is called as.....
(a) Solute (b) Solvent
(c) Syrup (d) None of them

276. Elixirs are ..... liquids.
(a) Non-aqueous
(b) Aqueous
(c) Hydroalcoholic
(d) None of them

277. Lotion is ..... type of dosage form.
(a) Topical (b) Parenteral
(c) Oral (d) None of them

278. ..... is separation of two layers of disperse phase and continuous phase due to coalescence of disperse phase globules which are difficult to re-disperse by shaking.
(a) Phase inversion
(b) Cracking
(c) Creaming
(d) None of them

279. ..... is defined as upward movement of dispersed particles or globules to form a thick layer at the surface.
(a) Phase inversion
(b) Cracking
(c) Creaming
(d) None of them

280. Mandl's paint is also called as ..... Iodine paint.
(a) Compound (b) Concentrated
(c) Colloidal (d) Solution

281. The flocculating agent reduces the ..... of the suspension.
(a) Surface tension
(b) Density
(c) Viscosity
(d) None of them

282. Thickening agents used in suspensions are..... colloids.
(a) Amphiphilic (b) Lipophilic
(c) Hydrophilic (d) None of them

283. Suspending agents increases .....
(a) Solubility (b) Surface area
(c) Viscosity (d) None of them

284. Which of the following is used to increase the viscosity of liquid:
(a) Methyl cellulose
(b) Sodium CMC
(c) PVP
(d) All of them

285. Which are the co-solvents used to increase the solubility of a drug.
(a) PEG (b) Ethanol
(c) Glycerin (d) All of them

286. ..... are solid dosage form of medicaments for insertion into the body cavities other than mouth.
(a) Suppositories
(b) Ointments
(c) Displacement value
(d) None of them

287. ..... are semisolid preparations meant for external application to the skin or mucous membrane.
(a) Suppositories
(b) Ointments
(c) Displacement value
(d) None of them

288. Ointments are:
(a) Liquid dosage form
(b) Solid dosage form
(c) Semisolid dosage form
(d) None of them

289. The quantity of drug which displaces one part of the base is known as .....
(a) Suppositories
(b) Ointments
(c) Displacement value
(d) None of them

290. Oleaginous bases are also known as ..... bases.
(a) Hydrocarbon (b) Hydrophilic
(c) Synthetic (d) None of them

291. Theobroma oil is also called as:
(a) Witepsol (b) Massuppol
(c) Cocoa butter (d) None of them

292. What is the displacement value of castor oil:
(a) 1.0 (b) 1.5
(c) 2.0 (d) None of them

293. Wool fat on treating with ..... forms wool alcohol.
(a) Acid (b) Alkali
(c) Alkaloid (d) None of them

294. Identify wrong statement for suppositories:
(a) Should melt at body temperature.
(b) Should retain its shape when handled.

(c) Should release medicament easily.
(d) Should be pleasant in taste.

295. Write the formula for calculating displacement value?
(a) $= \frac{d}{(a-b)}$
(b) $= \frac{d}{(a-b)} \times 100$
(c) $= \frac{d}{(a-b)} \times 10$
(d) None of them

296. HLB scale was prepared by:
(a) Griffin (b) Sorenson
(c) Ostwald (d) None of them

297. HLB values of SLS is:
(a) 10 (b) 20
(c) 40 (d) None of them

298. Which of the following is not a semisolid dosage form:
(a) Ointment (b) Paste
(c) Cream (d) Suspension

299. Which of the following is not a emulsifying agent:
(a) Electrolyte
(b) Surfactant
(c) Finely divided solids
(d) Hydrophilic colloids

300. Vaginal suppositories are also called as .....
(a) Simple suppositories
(b) Pessaries
(c) Bougies
(d) None of them

301. Which of the following is most commonly used as suppository base:
(a) Coca butter
(b) Poly ethylene glycol
(c) Glycerin
(d) None of them

302. Which of the following is not a vegetable oil:
(a) Almond oil (b) Petrolatum
(c) Olive oil (d) Peanut oil

303. The suppositories used in the vagina are called as pessaries.
(a) Simple suppositories
(b) Bougies
(c) Pessaries
(d) None of them

304. Which of the following fatty base is used in suppositories:
(a) Coca butter (b) Massupol
(c) Witespol (d) None of them

305. Route of administration of suppositories:
(a) Vagina (b) Rectum
(c) Oral (d) Both a & b

306. Example of absorption ointment base:
(a) Bees wax (b) Lanolin
(c) Wool alcohol (d) All of these

307. Example of water soluble base used in suppositories:
(a) Soft paraffin (b) Wool alcohol
(c) Macrogols (d) None of them

308. Which of these is not a vegetable oil:
(a) Peanut oil (b) Petrolatum
(c) Olive oil (d) None of them

309. Which of these is not a semi-solid dosage form:
(a) Ointment (b) Cream
(c) Suspension (d) None of them

310. Ear preparations are also called as ..... preparations.
(a) Otic (b) Ophthalmic
(c) Rectal (d) None of them

311. Nasal drop should be isotonic with 0.9% .....
(a) NaCl (b) $CaCl_2$
(c) KCl (d) None of them

312. Ear drops are used generally for:
(a) Cleaning of ear
(b) Softening of wax
(c) Treating mild infections
(d) All of these

313. Ear drop label should be stated as:
(a) Dilute before use.
(b) For internal use only.
(c) For external use only.
(d) None of the above.

314. Ear drops and nasal drops should be:
(a) Non irritant.
(b) Sterile preparations.
(c) Non toxic
(d) All of the above.

315. Vehicle used in ear drop are:
(a) Glycerin and Propylene glycol
(b) Glycerin and water
(c) Glycerin and alcohol
(d) None of them

316. Nasal drops should be:
(a) Hypotonic (b) Isotonic
(c) Hypertonic (d) None of them

317. ..... are defined as medicated dusting powders meant for introduction into the body cavities such as nose, throat, ears and vagina with the help of the insufflator which spray the powder in the form of fine particles to the site of application.
(a) Bulk powder
(b) Dusting powder
(c) Insufflations
(d) None of them

318. Write the composition of effervescent granules?
(a) Sodium bicarbonate, citric acid and tartaric acid.
(b) Sodium hydroxide, citric acid and tartaric acid.
(c) Sodium bicarbonate, boric acid and tartaric acid.
(d) None of these.

319. Effervescent powder release ..... in water.
(a) Carbon dioxide
(b) Carbon monoxide
(c) Oxygen
(d) None of them

320. ..... dilution is used when potent substances are to be mixed with more amounts of diluents.
(a) Geometric (b) Harmonic
(c) Equivalent (d) Solution

321. Cachets are also called as ..... capsules.
(a) Water (b) Wafer
(c) Wallet (d) Solution

322. Abrasive agents used in dentifrices:
(a) $CaSO_4$ (b) $MgCO_3$
(c) Na_2CO_3 (d) All of these

323. Which of the following are externally used powders:
(a) Bulk powder
(b) Dusting powder
(c) Effervescent powders
(d) None of them

324. Which of the ingredient used in dusting powder should be sterilized:
(a) Kaolin (b) Starch
(c) Zinc oxide (d) Solution

325. Medicated dusting powders are used for:
(a) Body cavities
(b) Superficial skin infections
(c) Major wounds
(d) None of these.

326. ..... are labelled with direction immerse in water for a few second and then swallow with draught of water.
(a) Cachets (b) Implant
(c) Insufflations (d) None of them

327. Identify the wrong statement: Pyrogens are .....
(a) Lipololysaccharide
(b) Insoluble in water
(c) Thermostable
(d) Unaffected by bactericides

328. Benzethonium chloride is the ..... as preservative.
(a) Quaternary ammonium compound
(b) Phenol
(c) Mercurial
(d) Solution

329. Which is used for adjusting isotonicity in the following:
(a) Sodium Chloride
(b) Dextrose
(c) Boric acid
(d) All of these

330. Which of the following are uses of intravenous fluids:
(a) Electrolyte balance
(b) Chemotherapy
(c) Deliver medications
(d) All of these

331. The solution having osmolarity equivalent to that of blood is known as:
(a) Hypertonic (b) Isotonic
(c) Hypotonic (d) None of these

332. The additive which increases eye contact time of ophthalmic preparation:
(a) Methyl cellulose
(b) PEG
(c) CMC
(d) All of these

333. The stability of formulations is evaluated as per:
(a) FDA guidelines
(b) ICH guidelines
(c) GMP guidelines
(d) None of these

334. Wax used in the preparation of eye ointment:
(a) White soft wax
(b) Carnauba wax
(c) Bees wax
(d) None of these

335. ..... is used as viscosity enhancer in ophthalmic preparations:
(a) Povidone (b) Macrogol
(c) PVP (d) Dextran

336. In ophthalmic preparation polysorbate-80 is used as:
(a) Wetting agent
(b) Suspending agent
(c) Binding agent
(d) Dextran

337. Which method of sterilization is used for ophthalmic preparations:
(a) Filtration (b) Hot air oven
(c) Autoclaving (d) None of these

338. Give examples of preservatives used in parenteral preparations?
(a) Phenol
(b) Benzyl alcohol
(c) Methyl paraben
(d) All of them

339. ..... sodium chloride is said to be isotonic.
(a) 1.0%w/v (b) 0.9%w/v
(c) 0.5%w/v (d) None of them

340. According to WHO quality control is part of:
(a) ICH (b) FDA
(c) GMP (d) None of them

341. cGMP regulations are established by:
(a) DCGI (b) WHO
(c) US FDA (d) All of them

342. ..... is a system for evaluating performance, service of the quality of a product against system, standard or specified requirement for customers.
(a) Quality
(b) Quality assurance
(c) Quality control
(d) None of them

343. ..... is defined as the sum of the attributes or properties that describe a product.
(a) Quality
(b) Quality assurance
(c) Quality control
(d) None of them

344. GMP ensures which of the following parameters:
(a) Efficacy (b) Quality
(c) Safety (d) All of these

345. cGMP is part of:
(a) Quality assurance
(b) R & D
(c) Marketing
(d) None of these

346. Validation is a study of:
(a) System (b) Facilities
(c) Process (d) All of these

347. Nanoparticles, liposomes are examples of ..... drug delivery system.
(a) Novel (b) Transdermal
(c) Oral (d) None of them

348. The dosage form which releases drug for a longer period of time are called as ..... dosage form.
(a) Sustained release
(b) Immediate release
(c) Controlled release
(d) None of them

349. Liposomes are small sphere shape vesicles of 50-1000nm in diameter consisting of one or more bilayers of phospholipid.
(a) Nanoparticles (b) Liposomes
(c) Niosomes (d) None of them

350. Which of the following is the formula for spreadability:
(a) $\frac{h \times L}{T}$
(b) $\frac{M \times L}{T}$
(c) $\frac{d \times L}{T}$
(d) None of them

351. $\text{. ... ... } = \frac{\text{swollen microspheres mass-dry microspheres mass}}{\text{dried microspheres mass}}$
(a) Swelling index
(b) Cars index
(c) Compressibility index
(d) None of them

352. Which of the following is the formula of angle of repose:
(a) tan^{-1}
(b) $tan^{-1}\left(\frac{r}{h}\right)$
(c) $tan^{-1}\left(\frac{d}{r}\right)$
(d) None of them

353. Expand SOP:
(a) Simple Operating Procedure.
(b) Standard Operating Procedure.
(c) Soft Operating procedure.
(d) None of these.

354. Expand cGMP:
(a) Current Good Manufacturing Practice.
(b) Common Good Manufacturing Practice.
(c) Controlled Good Manufacturing Practice.
(d) None of these.

355. Which of the following is the Young's formula:
(a) $dose\ for\ the\ child = \frac{age\ in\ years}{age\ in\ years+18} \times adult\ dose$
(b) $dose\ for\ the\ child = \frac{age\ in\ years}{age\ in\ years+12} \times adult\ dose$
(c) $dose\ for\ the\ child = \frac{age\ in\ years}{age\ in\ years+20} \times adult\ dose$
(d) None of these.

356. Which of the following is the Dilling's formula:
(a) $dose\ for\ the\ child = \frac{age\ in\ years}{30} \times adult\ dose$
(b) $dose\ for\ the\ child = \frac{age\ in\ years}{40} \times adult\ dose$
(c) $dose\ for\ the\ child = \frac{age\ in\ years}{20} \times adult\ dose$
(d) None of these.

357. Which of the following is the Clark's formula:
(a) $dose\ for\ the\ child = \frac{child\ weight\ in\ Kg}{70} \times adult\ dose$
(b) $dose\ for\ the\ child = \frac{child\ weight\ in\ Kg}{40} \times adult\ dose$
(c) $dose\ for\ the\ child = \frac{child\ weight\ in\ Kg}{20} \times adult\ dose$
(d) None of these.

358. Which of the following is the Fried's formula:
(a) $dose\ for\ the\ child = \frac{Age\ in\ months}{70} \times adult\ dose$
(b) $dose\ for\ the\ child = \frac{Age\ in\ months}{150} \times adult\ dose$
(c) $dose\ for\ the\ child = \frac{Age\ in\ months}{100} \times adult\ dose$
(d) None of these.

359. ..... Is a branch of medical science which deals with dose or quantity of drugs which can be administered to a patient to get the desired pharmacological actions.
(a) Prescription
(b) Posology
(c) Suppositories
(d) None of them

360. One gallon is equal to how much fluid ounces:
(a) 160
(b) 120
(c) 140
(d) None of them

361. One drachm is equal to how much grains:
(a) 40
(b) 60
(c) 80
(d) None of them

362. One Pint is equal to how much fluid ounces:
(a) 40
(b) 50
(c) 20
(d) None of them

363. One fluid ounce is equal to how much minims:
(a) 480 (b) 400
(c) 430 (d) None of them

364. One quart is equal to how much fluid ounces:
(a) 60 (b) 40
(c) 30 (d) None of them

365. One pound is equal to how much grains:
(a) 5760 (b) 5700
(c) 5720 (d) None of them

366. The superscription is represented by a symbol:
(a) R_N (b) R_x
(c) R_w (d) None of them

367. The prescription is an order written by a registered medical practitioner to the:
(a) Patient (b) Nurse
(c) Pharmacist (d) None of them

368. The prescription must be received and checked by:
(a) Patient (b) Nurse
(c) Pharmacist (d) None of them

369. In which language the abbreviations in the prescription writing is very common in dosage Instruction:
(a) Latin (b) French
(c) Greek (d) None of them

370. The abbreviation of Latin word Rx means:
(a) To give (b) To eat
(c) To Take (d) None of them

371. In the day of mythology, the symbol Rx was considered as a prayer to:
(a) Mars (b) Jupiter
(c) Venus (d) None of them

372. The part of the prescription called inscription contains:
(a) Name & age
(b) Signature, address
(c) Name & Quantity of ingredients
(d) None of them

373. The part of prescription called subscription contains:
(a) Direction to the pharmacist
(b) Direction to the nurse
(c) Direction to the patient
(d) None of them

ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	38.	(a)	75.	(c)	112.	(c)	149.	(d)	186.	(a)
2.	(b)	39.	(c)	76.	(c)	113.	(b)	150.	(c)	187.	(b)
3.	(b)	40.	(a)	77.	(b)	114.	(c)	151.	(a)	188.	(c)
4.	(b)	41.	(b)	78.	(c)	115.	(b)	152.	(d)	189.	(d)
5.	(d)	42.	(c)	79.	(a)	116.	(a)	153.	(b)	190.	(d)
6.	(c)	43.	(b)	80.	(a)	117.	(d)	154.	(c)	191.	(a)
7.	(a)	44.	(a)	81.	(d)	118.	(d)	155.	(a)	192.	(a)
8.	(b)	45.	(c)	82.	(d)	119.	(b)	156.	(a)	193.	(a)
9.	(b)	46.	(b)	83.	(a)	120.	(a)	157.	(c)	194.	(a)
10.	(c)	47.	(c)	84.	(d)	121.	(b)	158.	(a)	195.	(b)
11.	(a)	48.	(a)	85.	(b)	122.	(d)	159.	(c)	196.	(b)
12.	(c)	49.	(c)	86.	(a)	123.	(c)	160.	(b)	197.	(a)
13.	(a)	50.	(b)	87.	(c)	124.	(b)	161.	(a)	198.	(c)
14.	(b)	51.	(a)	88.	(*)	125.	(a)	162.	(b)	199.	(b)
15.	(c)	52.	(a)	89.	(a)	126.	(c)	163.	(d)	200.	(c)
16.	(c)	53.	(d)	90.	(b)	127.	(b)	164.	(b)	201.	(a)
17.	(b)	54.	(c)	91.	(a)	128.	(d)	165.	(c)	202.	(b)
18.	(a)	55.	(a)	92.	(c)	129.	(c)	166.	(a)	203.	(a)
19.	(a)	56.	(a)	93.	(b)	130.	(b)	167.	(b)	204.	(c)
20.	(a)	57.	(c)	94.	(a)	131.	(d)	168.	(c)	205.	(a)
21.	(b)	58.	(a)	95.	(b)	132.	(c)	169.	(a)	206.	(c)
22.	(a)	59.	(c)	96.	(b)	133.	(a)	170.	(c)	207.	(a)
23.	(a)	60.	(c)	97.	(d)	134.	(b)	171.	(c)	208.	(b)
24.	(d)	61.	(d)	98.	(c)	135.	(c)	172.	(b)	209.	(b)
25.	(a)	62.	(a)	99.	(a)	136.	(b)	173.	(c)	210.	(c)
26.	(c)	63.	(b)	100.	(c)	137.	(c)	174.	(d)	211.	(a)
27.	(b)	64.	(b)	101.	(a)	138.	(d)	175.	(d)	212.	(a)
28.	(c)	65.	(a)	102.	(a)	139.	(a)	176.	(a)	213.	(b)
29.	(d)	66.	(b)	103.	(a)	140.	(c)	177.	(c)	214.	(b)
30.	(a)	67.	(c)	104.	(d)	141.	(b)	178.	(a)	215.	(a)
31.	(c)	68.	(c)	105.	(b)	142.	(a)	179.	(a)	216.	(a)
32.	(b)	69.	(b)	106.	(c)	143.	(d)	180.	(c)	217.	(b)
33.	(d)	70.	(a)	107.	(d)	144.	(a)	181.	(b)	218.	(c)
34.	(c)	71.	(c)	108.	(a)	145.	(c)	182.	(c)	219.	(c)
35.	(d)	72.	(a)	109.	(a)	146.	(a)	183.	(a)	220.	(c)
36.	(d)	73.	(b)	110.	(b)	147.	(b)	184.	(c)	221.	(a)
37.	(c)	74.	(d)	111.	(b)	148.	(c)	185.	(b)	222.	(b)

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