

Faculty of Pharmacy
S.Sinha College Aurangabad
B.Pharm 1st Year
Sub- Pharmaceutics-I
Online Examination 2020

Time: 1 Hrs

Marks: 50

Attempt all question

1. The Samhita includes reference to drugs of animals, plants and mineral origin used until the first century AD.
a) Ebers b) Charaka c) Hippocrates d) Shushruta
2. The first pharmacy shop was opened in
a) London b) Bagdad c) Bangalore d) Damascus
3. The first edition of IP was published in
a) 1965 b) 1975 c) 1955 d) 1985
4. . The chairman of the first edition of IP was.....
a) Dr. B.N. Ghosh b) Dr. B. Mukherjee c) Dr. Nityanand d) Mr. PrasanaTotta
5. The “Pharmacy Act” came in force in
a) 1947 b) 1948 c) 1949 d) 1950
6. Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) was established in
a) 1947 b) 1948 c) 1949 d) 1950.
7. What is USP?
a) The United States Pharmacology b) The United States Pharmacy c) The United States Pharmacopoeia d) The United States Pharmaceuticals
8. What is IP ?
a) The Indian Pharmacopoeia b) The Indian Pharmacy c)) The Indian Pharmaceutics d) The Indian Pharmacology
9. The first National formulary was published in
a) 1860 b) 1885 c) 1888 d) 1890
10. Drugs converted to suitable form are known as....
a) Excipient b) Source of drug c) Dosage form d) API

11. Simple syrup is a saturated solution of...
 - a) Sucrose b) Fructose c) Dextrose d) None of these
12. Douches are meant for application in.....
 - a) Buccal cavity b) Rectal cavity c) Vaginal cavity d) Nasal cavity
13. When two or more drugs are used in combination to increase the pharmacological action, the phenomenon is known as
 - a) Synergism b) Tolerance c) Potentiation c) Idiosyncrasy
14. When the action of the drug is opposed by the other drug, the phenomenon is known as
 - a) Antagonism b) Analgesics c) Addition d) Antioxidant
15. Powders used for external use are ...
 - a) Dusting powder b) Bulk powder c) Divided powder d) Effervescent powders
16. Powders are more stable than
 - a) Syrup b) Tablet c) Capsule d) Elixirs
17. What will increase the bulk of product.....?
 - a) Processing aid b) Diluent c) Granulating Agent d) organoleptic additive
18. . According to IP 2007, oral powders are
 - a) Finely divided b) Bulk powders c) Effervescent powders d) Douche powders
19. The monophasic liquid dosage form is Solutions.
 - a) True b) Course c) Fine d) Micro
20. The component present in solution in small quantity is known as.....
 - a) Solvent b) Solution c) Solute d) Liquid
21. Solutions aredosage form
 - a) Monophasic b) Biphasic c) Triphasic d) Solid
22. Nasal drops should have pH.....
 - a) 5-6 b) 6-7 c) 7-8 d) 8-9 50.
23. Nasal drops are
 - a) Isotonic b) Hypertonic c) Hypotonic d) None
24. The syrup isin nature.
 - a) Aqueous b) Non aqueous c) Gas d) Solid

25. Which of the following is not monophasic liquid dosage form.....?
 a) Solution b) Gargles c) Suspension d) Enemas
26. Elixirs are
 a) Hydro alcoholic liquid b) Aqueous c) Viscous d) Semi solids
27. is not a type of syrup.
 a) Simple syrup b) Medicated syrup c) Flavored syrup d) Mixed syrup
28. drops are used in otic cavity
 a) Eye b) Ear c) Nasal d) None of these
29. Saccharin is an example of
 a) Natural sweetening agent b) Flavouring agent c) Artificial sweetening agent d) Humectant
30. Suspending agent imparts ...
 a) Solubility b) Viscosity c) Absorption d) Wetting
31. Which of the following is anti-foaming agent
 a) Methyl cellulose b) Aspartame c) Sucrose d) Simethicone
32. In the day of mythology, the symbol Rx was considered as a prayer to
 a) Jupiter b) Jesus c) Neptune d) Dhanvantar
33. . The abbreviation of Latin word Rx is
 a) You take b) To make c) To sold d) To use
34. Flocculated suspension follows
 a) Plastic flow b) Pseudoplastic flow c) Dialent flow d) Newtonian flow
35. One of following is structured vehical added in suspension
 a) Tragacanth b) Pectin c) Hectorite d) Casein
36. Emulsion containing more than two phase is called as
 a) Mixed emulsion b) Complex emulsion c) Multiple emulsion d) Homogenous emulsion
37. Tyndall effect refers
 a) Scattering of light b) Diffraction of light c) Polarization of light d) Reflection of light
38. Fluid energy mill is also known as _____
 a) Micronizers b) Jet mill c) Pulverizers d) All of the above
39. Cutter mill is fitted with _____ knives.
 a) Stationary b) Rotating c) Both A and B d) Other than above

40. Which of the following mill works on the principle of combined impact and attrition?
a) Hammer mill b). Ball mill c) Disintegrator mill d) Roller mill
41. Fluid energy mill works on the principle of:
a) Impact b) Attrition c) Cutting d) Impact and attrition combined
42. In solutions the particles are
a) Invisible b) visible by naked eye c) visible by ordinary microscope d) visible by electron microscope
43. Liniments must not be applied on the skin
a) Swelled b) Broken c) Painful d) Normal
44. Who is the father of medicine.....
a) Ebers b) Hippocrates c) Egyptian d) Pontus
45. Roller mill works on the principle of:
a) Impact b) Attrition c) compression d) Impact and attrition combine
- 46) From the below options which will be the most widely used form of dosage?
a) Emulsion b) Solutions c) Tablets d) Powders
- 47) Which of the following is a type of Oral dosage form?
a) Aerosol b) Nebulizer c) Subcutaneous administration d) Tablet
- 48) What do you mean by ophthalmic dosage form?
a) Dosage form for the drugs administered through the ears.
b) Dosage form for the drugs administered through the eyes.
c) Dosage form for the drugs administered through the nose.
d) Both for the eyes and the nose.
- 49) What is the dosage form for the drug to be administered under the skin?
a) Subcutaneous b) Transdermal c) Topical d) Both subcutaneous and transdermal
- 50) What is the dermal (relating to skin) preparation?
a) Paste b) Film c) Cream d) All of them