

# RRB Pharmacist Paper - 2015

**1. Which of the following is not a bone in the human body?**

- (a) Sternum
- (b) Humerus
- (c) Pericardium
- (d) Tibia

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**2. Rennin and lactase, the enzymes required to digest milk, disappear in the human body by the age of**

- (a) Two
- (b) Three
- (c) Five
- (d) Eight

**3. Duodenum is situated**

- (a) At the uppermost part of the small intestine
- (b) Near the lungs
- (c) In the brain
- (d) At the tail end of the intestine

**4. The heart is covered by a membrane called**

- (a) Epidermis
- (b) Dermis
- (c) Epicardium
- (d) Pericardium

**5. About \_\_\_\_\_ of the total calcium present in the human body is in the blood**

- (a) 99%
- (b) 70%
- (c) 5%
- (d) 1%

**6. Phenylketonuria is an example of an inborn error of metabolism. This refers to**

- (a) Hormonal overproduction
- (b) Non-disjunction
- (c) Atrophy of endocrine glands
- (d) Inherited lack of an enzyme

**7. As in the arms and legs, blood flows against gravity and is prevented from flowing back by**

- (a) The extremely low pressure of venous blood
- (b) Valves
- (c) Movements in the surrounding muscles
- (d) The narrowing down of the lumen of veins by the contraction of the muscle layer comprising their walls

**8. Identical twins arise when two**

- (a) Cells develop independently from the same zygote
- (b) Gametes develop independently
- (c) Sperms develop independently
- (d) Ova develop independently

**9. Element that is not found in blood is**

- (a) Iron
- (b) Copper

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# RRB Pharmacist Paper - 2015

- (c) Chromium
- (d) Magnesium

**10. Scratching eases itching because**

- (a) It kills germs
- (b) It suppresses the production of enzymes which cause itching
- (c) It removes the outer dust in the skin
- (d) It stimulates certain nerves which direct the brain to increase the production of antihistaminic chemicals.

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**11. The gland, which in relation to body size is largest at birth and then gradually shrinks after puberty, is**

- (a) Thyroid
- (b) Pituitary
- (c) Thymus
- (d) Adrenal

**12. A human sperm may contain?**

- (1) X-chromosome
- (2) Y-chromosome
- (3) XY-chromosome
- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) 1,2 and 3

**13. Which of the following is not a bone in the legs of the human body?**

- (a) Radius
- (b) Tibia
- (c) Femur
- (d) Fibula

**14. Bleeding from artery is characterized by which of the following?**

- (1) Blood is red
- (2) Blood is purple
- (3) Bleeding is continuous
- (4) Bleeding is intermittent
- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 4
- (d) 2 and 4

**15. Which of the following is not a vestigial organ?**

- (a) Centriole
- (b) Molar tooth
- (c) Appendix
- (d) Diaphragm

**16. Which of the following bone articulations forms the gliding joint?**

- (a) Humerus and radius
- (b) Carpals
- (c) Hip girdle and femur

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# RRB Pharmacist Paper - 2015

(d) Skull & neck vertebrae

**17. Pancreas secretes hormones that help in**

- (a) Blood clotting
- (b) Production of antibodies
- (c) Growth of body
- (d) Keeping sugar balance in body

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**18. SA node of the mammalian heart is known as**

- (a) Autoregulator
- (b) Pace-maker
- (c) Time controller
- (d) Beat regulator

**19. Consider the following statements regarding blood pressure:**

- [1] It is the pressure exerted by the blood on the walls of any vessel
- [2] It decreases in the arteries as the distance from the heart increases
- [3] It is lower in the capillaries than arteries
- [4] It is usually lower in women than in men.

**Of these, the correct ones are**

- (a) 1 and 4
- (b) 1, 2 and 3
- (c) 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**20. The hormone responsible for the secretion of milk in mothers, is?**

- (a) ACTH
- (b) Luteinizing hormone
- (c) Adrenalin
- (d) Lactogenic hormone

**21. What is the correct sequence of the following in a heart attack?**

- [1] Narrowing of the inner orifice of the vessel
- [2] Plaque from fibrous tissue and high cholesterol
- [3] Inadequate supply of blood and oxygen
- [4] Clots of blood carried into the coronary arteries

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

**22. Bile juice is secreted by**

- (a) Pancreas
- (b) Liver
- (c) Spleen
- (d) Gallbladder

**23. Veins differ from arteries in having**

- (a) Thinner walls
- (b) Strong walls
- (c) Narrower lumen
- (d) Valves to control the direction of flow

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# RRB Pharmacist Paper - 2015

**24. What is the main function of insulin in the human body?**

- (a) To maintain blood pressure
- (b) To help in digestion of food
- (c) To control the level of sugar in the body
- (d) To check the level of iodine in the body

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**25. An enzyme that works in an acidic medium**

- (a) Pepsin
- (b) Trypsin
- (c) Ptyalin
- (d) Maltose

**26. The blood pressure is the pressure of blood in**

- (a) Arteries
- (b) Veins
- (c) Auricles
- (d) Ventricles

**27. The total number of bones in the human skull are**

- (a) 8
- (b) 12
- (c) 30
- (d) 32

**28. Which of the following glands controls the development of sex organs in humans?**

- (a) Pancreas
- (b) Thyroid
- (c) Adrenal
- (d) Pituitary

**29. Oxygen is transported to every cell of the human body by**

- (a) Red blood cells
- (b) Blood platelets
- (c) White blood cells
- (d) Hormones

**30. Which of the following components of blood protects human beings from infection?**

- (a) Plasma
- (b) Blood Platelets
- (c) Haemoglobin
- (d) White Blood Corpuscles

**31. The normal temperature of the human body is**

- (a) 90 F
- (b) 98 F
- (c) 98.4 F
- (d) 96.4 F

**32. If a person can see an object clearly when it placed at distance of about 25 cm away from him, he is suffering from**

- (a) Myopia
- (b) Hypermetropia
- (c) Astigmatism

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(d) None of these

**33. The blood pressure are given below: values of four persons**

[1] Mrs. X-90/60

[2] Mr. X-160/120

[3] Mr. Y-120/80

[4] Mrs. Y-140/100

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**Who among the following has normal blood pressure?**

(a) Mrs. Y

(b) Mr. X

(c) Mrs. X

(d) Mrs. Y

**34. In the case of a Test-tube baby**

(a) Fertilisation takes place inside the test tube

(b) Development of the baby takes place inside the test tube

(c) Fertilisation takes place outside the mother body

(d) Unfertilised egg develops inside the test tube

**35. The pituitary gland is present**

(a) Below the brain

(b) Above the brain

(c) Inside the brain

(d) Now here near the brain

**36. Which of the following organs is used in the purification of blood in human body?**

(a) Liver

(b) Kidney

(c) Spleen

(d) Lungs

**37. Cornea is a part of which of the following organs of human body?**

(a) Eye

(b) Ear

(c) Nose

(d) Heart

**38. What is Funny Bone?**

(a) A muscle

(b) A nerve

(c) A bone

(d) A blood vessel

**39. Man cannot digest cellulose whereas cows do so because?**

(a) Their gut contains bacteria capable of digesting cellulose

(b) They have a many-chambered stomach

(c) They have efficient grinding molars

(d) They produce an enzyme cellulase which can digest cellulose

**40. Which of the following when taken by pregnant women, is found to be the cause of deformed children?**

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(a) Glycerol

(b) Xylidine



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- (c) Thalidomide
- (d) None of these

**41. The diploid number of chromosomes in the human body is**

- (a) 24
- (b) 40
- (c) 46
- (d) 48

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**42. The largest cell in the human body is**

- (a) Nerve cell
- (b) Muscle cell
- (c) Liver cell
- (d) Kidney cell

**43. Lichens are formed due to the symbiotic association of**

- (a) Moss and fungi
- (b) Bacteria and fungi
- (c) Algae and fungi
- (d) None of these

**44. Insects form the largest class of animals living on land and sea. They are grouped into**

- (a) 22 orders
- (b) 26 orders
- (c) 29 orders
- (d) 32 orders

**45. Which of the following statements is true for planktons?**

- (a) They live on the surface of lake water
- (b) They live on the bottom of lakes
- (c) They live on the plants growing in water
- (d) They live in the water column

**46. Which of the following has the smallest egg?**

- (a) Ostrich
- (b) Humming bird
- (c) Pigeon
- (d) Homo sapiens

**47. The population of which of the following is the maximum on the earth.**

- (a) Reptiles
- (b) Fishes
- (c) Birds
- (d) Beetles

**48. Poison glands of snakes are homologous to**

- (a) Stings of rays
- (b) Salivary glands of vertebrates
- (c) Electric organs of fishes
- (d) Sebaceous glands of mammals

**49. The Phylum Chordata is characterised by the presence of**

- (a) Spinal cord
- (b) Notochord

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- (c) Nerve chord
- (d) None of these

**50. Which of the following activities is suppressed by the presence of auxins in plants?**

- (a) Growth of lateral buds
- (b) Cell division
- (c) Root initiation
- (d) Development of fleshy fruits

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**51. The head of hospital pharmacy should be a**

- (a) Post-graduate in science
- (b) Post-graduate in pharmacy
- (c) Diploma in pharmacy
- (d) Graduate in analytical chemistry

**52. The emergency box in a hospital contains life-saving drug such as**

- (a) Adrenalin
- (b) Tincture iodine
- (c) Aspirin
- (d) Gelusil

**53. This structure plays an important role in the chemical control of breathing**

- (a) Hypothalamus
- (b) Carotid body
- (c) Pons
- (d) Diaphragmatic stretch receptors

**54. The following is an example of physiological antagonism**

- (a) D-tubocurarine and neostigmine
- (b) Histamine and adrenaline
- (c) Noradrenaline and phentolamine
- (d) Barium chloride and papaverine

**55. Histamine is released from**

- (a) Eosinophils
- (b) Platelets
- (c) Basophils
- (d) Neutrophils

**56. This drug exhibits tachyphylaxis**

- (a) Methadone
- (b) Thyroxine
- (c) Neostigmine
- (d) Ephedrine

**57. This H<sub>1</sub> antagonist does not produce sedation**

- (a) Cetirizine
- (b) Pheniramine maleate
- (c) Promethazine
- (d) Chlorpheniramine

**58. This drug is preferred for induction of labour is**

- (a) Ergometrine
- (b) Prostaglandin E<sub>1</sub>

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(c) Oxytocin

(d) Prolactin

**59. This sulphonamide is used locally for the treatment of burns**

(a) Sulfacetamide

(b) Sulphasalazine

(c) Sulphadiazine

(d) Silver sulphadiazine

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**60. The drug of choice for the treatment of anaerobes is**

(a) Metronidazole

(b) Gentamycin

(c) Ciprofloxacin

(d) Nitrofurantoin

**61. Phenytoin sodium produces the following characteristic adverse effect**

(a) Insomnia

(b) Lupus erythematosus

(c) Gingival hyperplasia

(d) Retinopathy

**62. This is the most suitable anticoagulant for preservation of blood for transfusion**

(a) Sodium citrate

(b) Heparin

(c) Oxalic acid

(d) Sodium fluoride

**63. This drug produces active mydriasis when instilled in the eye**

(a) Atropine

(b) Cyclopentolate

(c) Tropicamide

(d) Ephedrine

**64. The neurotransmitter released from pre-ganglionic sympathetic nerve fibres**

(a) Acetylcholine

(b) Norepinephrine

(c) Dopamine

(d) Epinephrine

**65. The main function of the cerebellum is**

(a) Temperature regulation

(b) Storage of memory

(c) Regulation of movements of involuntary muscles

(d) Regulation of respiration

**66. The property that differentiates cardiac muscle from smooth muscle is**

(a) Involuntary in nature

(b) Spontaneous contractility

(c) Excitability

(d) Automaticity and rhythmicity

**67. This antibiotic is used for the treatment of tuberculosis and leprosy**

(a) Ciprofloxacin

(b) Neomycin

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(c) Rifampicin

(d) Bacitracin

**68. This drug is useful in the treatment of Chloroquine-resistant malaria**

(a) Artemisin

(b) Pyrimethamine

(c) Primaquine

(d) Amodiaquine

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**69. The hardness of water is primarily**

(a) Iron

(b) Calcium

(c) Zinc

(d) Sodium

**70. Excessive doses of the following vitamin may be harmful**

(a) Thiamine

(b) Pyridoxine

(c) Ascorbic acid

(d) Vitamin A

**71. Which of the following is an epidemic disease**

(a) Malaria

(b) AIDS

(c) Tuberculosis

(d) Plague

**72. This organism is a common cause of hospital-acquired infections**

(a) Entamoeba histolytic

(b) Pseudomonas aeruginosa

(c) Chlamydia trachomatis

(d) Mycobacterium tuberculosis

**73. This is an example of gram-negative bacteria**

(a) Diplococcus pneumonia

(b) Mycobacterium tuberculosis

(c) Salmonella typhi

(d) Corynebacterium diphtheria

**74. Which of the following Vitamin is associated with the synthesis of coagulation factor**

(a) Vitamin A

(b) Vitamin C

(c) Vitamin E

(d) Vitamin K

**75. In obstructive jaundice disease, urinary bilirubin is**

(a) Absent

(b) Increased

(c) Usually present

(d) Present in small amounts

**76. Which bond is present in the primary structure of protein**

(a) Ester bond

(b) Disulfide bond

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- (c) Ionic bond
- (d) Peptide bond

**77. The leading cause of death in an obese person is**

- (a) Diabetes mellitus
- (b) Heart disease
- (c) Cerebral haemorrhage
- (d) Hypertension

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**78. Histones are**

- (a) Carbohydrates
- (b) Basic proteins
- (c) Lipids
- (d) Enzymes

**79. Barfoed solution is not reduced by**

- (a) Glucose
- (b) Mannose
- (c) Sucrose
- (d) Ribose

**80. Beta-lactam antibiotic is**

- (a) Bacitracin
- (b) Tetracycline
- (c) Amoxicillin
- (d) Thiamphenicol

**81. An alkaloid used as local anesthetic is**

- (a) Procaine
- (b) Benzocaine
- (c) Cocaine
- (d) Lignocaine

**82. Solvents used in the extraction process are called as**

- (a) Extract
- (b) Menstrum
- (c) Marc
- (d) All of these

**83. Kieselguhr can be used as a**

- (a) Disintegrant
- (b) Binder
- (c) Glidant
- (d) Filter-aid

**84. Give the composition of Bactrim**

- (a) Sulphadiazine and methotrexate
- (b) Sulphadimidine and trimethoprim
- (c) Sulphamethoxazole and theophylline
- (d) Sulphamethoxazole and trimethoprim

**85. Cyanocobalamin is used in the treatment of**

- (a) Megaloblastic anaemic
- (b) Cancer

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- (c) Viral fever
- (d) Inflammation

**86. In the preparation of powders, starch is used as a**

- (a) Binder
- (b) Filler
- (c) Disintegrant
- (d) Lubricant

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**87. Membrane filters used for sterile filtration are rated as**

- (a) 0.5 to 0.75 microns
- (b) 0.22 to 0.45 microns
- (c) 1 to 10 microns
- (d) None of the above

**88. Chewable tablets do not contain**

- (a) Sweetening agent
- (b) Diluent
- (c) Disintegrant
- (d) Flavour

**89. An opacifier used in hard gelatin capsules is**

- (a) Mineral oil
- (b) Propylparaben
- (c) Titanium dioxide
- (d) Gelatin

**90. Occuserts are used to deliver a drug in**

- (a) Ear
- (b) Nose
- (c) Eye
- (d) Gastrointestinal tract

**91. An example of natural hydrocolloid is**

- (a) Cellulose
- (b) Pectin
- (c) Lactose
- (d) Precipitated chalk

**92. The tablets of tetracycline should be manufactured as per the conditions specified in schedule**

- (a) F
- (b) C
- (c) C1
- (d) X

**93. Which distribution system is used in a hospital to save time? To minimize loss of partially used drugs, and to enable the pharmacist to do their task of drug counseling to patients**

- (a) Individual prescription order system
- (b) Complete floor stock system
- (c) Unit dose system
- (d) None of the above

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**94. In what ratio Tween 80 (HLB-16) and Span 20 (HLB-4) should be mixed to prepare a blend of HLB 7.0**



# RRB Pharmacist Paper - 2015

- (a) 4:1
- (b) 1:3
- (c) 3:1
- (d) 7:16

95. The manpower trained in pharmacy varies with the size of the hospital; if a hospital has 200 beds, number of pharmacists required are

- (a) 6
- (b) 7
- (c) 8
- (d) 9

96. TQM stands for

- (a) Total Quantity Management
- (b) Total Quality Management
- (c) Total Qualification Management
- (d) None of above

97. In Ayurvedic liquid preparation arkayantra is used for

- (a) Distillation
- (b) Size reduction
- (c) Size separation
- (d) None of above

98. Let "likes be treated by likes" is basic principle medicine

- (a) Ayurvedic
- (b) Homoeopathy
- (c) Unani Tibb
- (d) Siddha

99. Production of no urine is termed as

- (a) Anurea
- (b) Oligourea
- (c) Polyurea
- (d) Glycosurea

100. Somatostatin is secreted by \_\_\_\_\_ cells of the pancreas

- (a) Alpha
- (b) Beta
- (c) Gamma
- (d) Delta

1-c	2-a	3-a	4-d	5-d	6-c	7-b	8-a	9-c	10-d
11-c	12-c	13-a	14-b	15-d	16-b	17-d	18-b	19-d	20-d
21-b	22-b	23-d	24-c	25-a	26-a	27-c	28-d	29-a	30-d
31-c	32-d	33-d	34-c	35-a	36-d	37-a	38-b	39-a	40-c
41-c	42-a	43-c	44-c	45-b	46-c	47-d	48-b	49-d	50-c
51-b	52-a	53-b	54-b	55-c	56-d	57-a	58-a	59-d	60-a
61-c	62-a	63-a	64-a	65-c	66-d	67-c	68-a	69-b	70-d
71-b	72-b	73-c	74-d	75-b	76-d	77-b	78-b	79-c	80-c
81-c	82-b	83-d	84-d	85-a	86-b	87-b	88-c	89-c	90-c
91-a	92-b	93-c	94-b	95-c	96-b	97-a	98-b	99-a	100-d

