

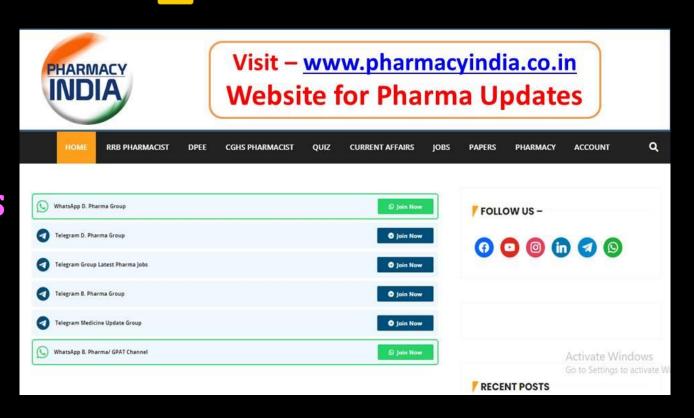






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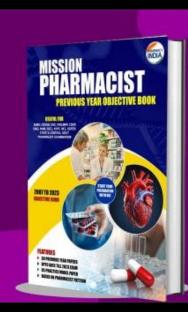
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1. Which part of the brain has a blood-brain barrier?

- a) anterior pituitary
- b) posterior pituitary
- c) pineal body
- d) area postrema of the fourth ventricle





- 1. Which part of the brain has a blood-brain barrier?
- a) anterior pituitary
- b) posterior pituitary
- c) pineal body
- d) area postrema of the fourth ventricle





2. Which cranial nerve lies in the junction between pons and medilla?

- a) abducent nerve (VI)
- b) facial nerve (VII)
- c) vestibulocochlear nerve (VIII)
- d) glossopharyngeal nerve (IX)





- 2. Which cranial nerve lies in the junction between pons and medilla?
- a) abducent nerve (VI)
- b) facial nerve (VII)
- c) vestibulocochlear nerve (VIII)
- d) glossopharyngeal nerve (IX)





3. Which is the smallest cranial nerve?

- a) olfactory nerve (I)
- b) occulomotor nerve (III)
- c) trochlear nerve (IV)
- d) abducent nerve (VI)





- 3. Which is the smallest cranial nerve?
- a) olfactory nerve (I)
- b) occulomotor nerve (III)
- c) trochlear nerve (IV)
- d) abducent nerve (VI)





- 4. Spicy food, coupled with anxiety, may lead to ______
- a) Indigestion
- b) Hypotension
- c) Seizures
- d) None of the above





- 4. Spicy food, coupled with anxiety, may lead to ______
- a) Indigestion
- b) Hypotension
- c) Seizures
- d) None of the above





5. Cell bodies for the motor supply of the trigeminal nerve lie

- a. Hypothalamus
- b. Midbrain
- c. Posterior to cerebral aqueduct
- d. Cerebral cortex
- e. Floor of fourth ventricle





- 5. Cell bodies for the motor supply of the trigeminal nerve lie
- a. Hypothalamus
- b. Midbrain
- c. Posterior to cerebral aqueduct
- d. Cerebral cortex
- e. Floor of fourth ventricle





- 6. _____ stimulates the production of gastric juice in the stomach
- a) Gastrin
- b) Enterokinase
- c) Rennin
- d) Digestin





- 6. _____ stimulates the production of gastric juice in the stomach
- a) Gastrin
- b) Enterokinase
- c) Rennin
- d) Digestin





7. Which of the following about the facial nerve is incorrect?

- a. Supplies muscles of facial expression
- b. Supplie buccinator
- c. Gives the great petrosal nerve
- d. Contains taste fibres
- e. Contains fibres destined for the ciliary ganglion





- 7. Which of the following about the facial nerve is incorrect?
- a. Supplies muscles of facial expression
- b. Supplie buccinator
- c. Gives the great petrosal nerve
- d. Contains taste fibres
- e. Contains fibres destined for the ciliary ganglion





8. The midbrain

- a. Is largely in the middle cranial fossa
- b. Is supplied by the anterior inferior cerebellar artery
- c. Lies between pons and upper spinal cord
- d. Contains the oculomotor nuclei





8. The midbrain

- a. Is largely in the middle cranial fossa
- b. Is supplied by the anterior inferior cerebellar artery
- c. Lies between pons and upper spinal cord
- d. Contains the oculomotor nuclei





9. which of the following statement is NOT true?

- A. stomach is divided in 3 regions
- B. the proximal end of pylorus has pyloric sphincter
- C. gastric juice secretes intrinsic factor
- D. HCl is secreted by parietal cells





- 9. which of the following statement is NOT true?
- A. stomach is divided in 3 regions
- B. the proximal end of pylorus has pyloric sphincter
- C. gastric juice secretes intrinsic factor
- D. HCl is secreted by parietal cells





10. Which of the following is the correct order of meninges from the inner side?

- (a) Pia mater arachnoid mater durometer
- (b) Pericardium myocardium endocardium
- (c) Durometer pia mater arachnoid mater
- (d) Durometer arachnoid mater pia mater





10. Which of the following is the correct order of meninges from the inner side?

- (a) Pia mater arachnoid mater durometer
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- (c) Durometer pia mater arachnoid mater
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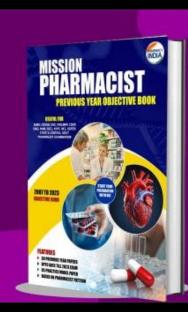
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11. Unmyelinated nerve fiber is:

- a) Myelin sheaths are not enclosed by Schwann cells.
- b) Surrounded by a Schwann cell that does not form a myelin sheath.
- c) Myelin sheath formed by oligodendrocytes, not Schwann cells.
- d) This is not found in the autonomous or somatic nervous systems.





11. Unmyelinated nerve fiber is:

- a) Myelin sheaths are not enclosed by Schwann cells.
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- c) Myelin sheath formed by oligodendrocytes, not Schwann cells.
- d) This is not found in the autonomous or somatic nervous systems.







- 12. One of the functions of the Neuroglial cells is to protect and support _____
- a) Nephrons
- b) Myoid cells
- c) Neurons
- d) None of the above





- 12. One of the functions of the Neuroglial cells is to protect and support _____
- a) Nephrons
- b) Myoid cells
- c) Neurons
- d) None of the above





13. The abundant inhibitory neurotransmitter found in the CNSis

- a) Gamma-glutamyltransferase
- b) Gamma-linolenic acid
- c) Gamma-Aminobutyric acid
- d) None of the above







13. The abundant inhibitory neurotransmitter found in the CNSis

- a) Gamma-glutamyltransferase
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14. Which of the following laxative lowers blood ammonia levels in hepatic encephalopathy?

- a) Lactulose
- b) Liquid paraffin
- c) Magnesium sulfate
- d) Bisacodyl





14. Which of the following laxative lowers blood ammonia levels in hepatic encephalopathy?

- a) Lactulose
- b) Liquid paraffin
- c) Magnesium sulfate
- d) Bisacodyl





- 15. Which of the following is the key coordination center for sensory and motor signals in the brain?
- a) Hypothalamus
- b) Thalamus
- c) Corpora quadrigemina
- d) Amygdala





- 15. Which of the following is the key coordination center for sensory and motor signals in the brain?
- a) Hypothalamus
- b) Thalamus
- c) Corpora quadrigemina
- d) Amygdala





- 16. What is the function of the sphincter muscles in the digestive system?
- a) Break down food particles
- b) Regulate the flow of food between different digest organs
- c) Secrete digestive enzymes
- d) Produce bile





- 16. What is the function of the sphincter muscles in the digestive system?
- a) Break down food particles
- b) Regulate the flow of food between different digestive organs
- c) Secrete digestive enzymes
- d) Produce bile





- 17. Neurotransmitters, released by the presynaptic neurons, bind to the receptors on the ____
- a) Postsynaptic membrane
- b) Cell body
- c) Post synovial fluid
- d) None of the above





- 17. Neurotransmitters, released by the presynaptic neurons, bind to the receptors on the ____
- a) Postsynaptic membrane
- b) Cell body
- c) Post synovial fluid
- d) None of the above







- A. ileocaecal valve prevents back flow of contents
- B. pancreatic juice is acidic in nature
- C. defecation involves contraction of rectum muscles
- D. in mass movement, peristalsis takes place after every 30 mins





- A. ileocaecal valve prevents back flow of contents
- B. pancreatic juice is acidic in nature
- C. defecation involves contraction of rectum muscles
- D. in mass movement, peristalsis takes place after every mins





- A. meninges lies between only brain and skull
- B. Third ventricle lies between two parts of thalamus
- C. fourth ventricle lies below and behind 3rd ventricle
- D. lateral ventricles contain median and aperture openings





- A. meninges lies between only brain and skull
- B. Third ventricle lies between two parts of thalamus
- C. fourth ventricle lies below and behind 3rd ventricle
- D. lateral ventricles contain median and aperture openings





- 20. What is the person with these symptoms suffering from? Outbursts of emotions, unpredictable moods, quarrelsome behaviour, conflicts with others
- (a) Mood disorders
- (b) Addictive diroders
- (c) Schizoprenia
- (d) Borderline personality disorder (BPD)





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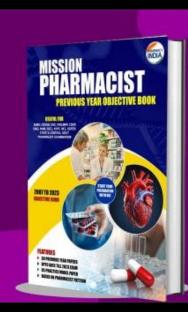
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- 21. Even after the brain of a frog has been crushed, it still responds to a pinch on the leg by drawing it away. This act is an example of
- (a) Conditioned reflex
- (b) Simple reflex
- (c) Automated motor response
- (d) Neurotransmitter induced response





- 21. Even after the brain of a frog has been crushed, it still responds to a pinch on the leg by drawing it away. This act is an example of
- (a) Conditioned reflex
- (b) Simple reflex
- (c) Automated motor response
- (d) Neurotransmitter induced response





22. This statement is not associated with midbrain

- (a) the ventral portion of the midbrain is composed of mainly four, round swellings known as corpora quadrigemina
- (b) located between thalamus of the forebrain and pons of the hindbrain
- (c) the canal called cerebral aqueduct passes through the midbrain
- (d) hindbrain and midbrain constitute the brain stem





- 22. This statement is not associated with midbrain
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- (b) located between thalamus of the forebrain and pons of the hindbrain
- (c) the canal called cerebral aqueduct passes through the midbrain
- (d) hindbrain and midbrain constitute the brain stem





23. The Stimulation of a Muscle Fiber by a Motor Neuron occurs at the

- a. Myofibril
- b. Transverse Tubules
- c. Neuromuscular Junction
- d. Sarcoplasmic Reticulum





23. The Stimulation of a Muscle Fiber by a Motor Neuron occurs at the

- a. Myofibril
- b. Transverse Tubules
- c. Neuromuscular Junction
- d. Sarcoplasmic Reticulum





24. Which part of the brain is primarily responsible for production of Speech?

- a. Substantia Nigra
- b. Basal Ganglia
- c. Thalamus
- d. Broca Area





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- a. Substantia Nigra
- b. Basal Ganglia
- c. Thalamus
- d. Broca Area





25. What is the function of the Cerebral Aqueduct?

- a. To release hormones into the blood
- b. To connect the cerebellum to the spinal cord
- c. To control involuntary functions
- d. To provide a pathway for cerebrospinal fluid inside the br





25. What is the function of the Cerebral Aqueduct?

- a. To release hormones into the blood
- b. To connect the cerebellum to the spinal cord
- c. To control involuntary functions
- d. To provide a pathway for cerebrospinal fluid inside brain





26. Which is the process involving the Reabsorption of Neurotransmitters within a synapse for later use?

- a. Cognition
- b. Reuptake
- c. Phylogeny
- d. Apoptosis





- 26. Which is the process involving the Reabsorption of Neurotransmitters within a synapse for later use?
- a. Cognition
- b. Reuptake
- c. Phylogeny
- d. Apoptosis





- 27. Communication within neurons is ______ communication between neurons is.
- a. excitatory, inhibitory
- b. inhibitory, excitatory
- c. chemical, electrical
- d. electrical, chemical





- 27. Communication within neurons is ______ communication between neurons is.
- a. excitatory, inhibitory
- b. inhibitory, excitatory
- c. chemical, electrical
- d. electrical, chemical





28. After a car accident, Rhodri had a lot of difficulty planning his day. This is most likely the result of damage to which lobe?

- a. temporal
- b. parietal
- c. frontal
- d. occipital





28. After a car accident, Rhodri had a lot of difficulty planning his day. This is most likely the result of damage to which lobe?

- a. temporal
- b. parietal
- c. frontal
- d. occipital





29. Which of the following is NOT a function of cerebrospinal fluid:

- a) to exchange nutrients and metabolic waste
- b) to improve conduction of nerve signals between different brain regions
- c) to provide mechanical protection to the brain
- d) to carry neuroactive hormones in the nervous system





- 29. Which of the following is NOT a function of cerebrospinal fluid:
- a) to exchange nutrients and metabolic waste
- b) to improve conduction of nerve signals between different brain regions
- c) to provide mechanical protection to the brain
- d) to carry neuroactive hormones in the nervous system





30. The inferior and superior colliculi compose the

- a) thalamus
- b) myelencephalon
- c) tectum
- d) tegmentum





30. The inferior and superior colliculi compose the

- a) thalamus
- b) myelencephalon
- c) tectum
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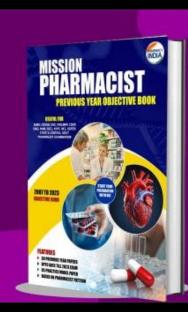
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31. Which part of the digestive system is involved in the absorption of vitamin B12?

- a) Duodenum
- b) Jejunum
- c) Ileum
- d) Cecum





31. Which part of the digestive system is involved in the absorption of vitamin B12?

- a) Duodenum
- b) Jejunum
- c) Ileum
- d) Cecum





32. Which structure prevents food from entering the trachea during swallowing?

- a) Uvula
- b) Epiglottis
- c) Tonsils
- d) Pharynx





32. Which structure prevents food from entering the trachea during swallowing?

- a) Uvula
- b) Epiglottis
- c) Tonsils
- d) Pharynx





33. Which digestive system structure is known as the "gateway to the stomach"?

- A) Esophageal sphincter
- B) Pyloric sphincter
- C) Ileocecal valve
- D) Anal sphincter





33. Which digestive system structure is known as the "gateway to the stomach"?

- A) Esophageal sphincter
- B) Pyloric sphincter
- C) Ileocecal valve
- D) Anal sphincter





34. What is the main function of the mucus secreted by the stomach lining?

- A) Aid in digestion of proteins
- B) Protect the stomach lining from hydrochloric acid
- C) Facilitate nutrient absorption
- D) Break down carbohydrates





34. What is the main function of the mucus secreted by the stomach lining?

- A) Aid in digestion of proteins
- B) Protect the stomach lining from hydrochloric acid
- C) Facilitate nutrient absorption
- D) Break down carbohydrates





35. Which part of the digestive system is primarily involved in the breakdown of starches?

- A) Mouth
- B) Stomach
- C) Small intestine
- D) Large intestine





35. Which part of the digestive system is primarily involved in the breakdown of starches?

A) Mouth

- B) Stomach
- C) Small intestine
- D) Large intestine





36. Which condition involves the formation of gallstones in the gallbladder?

- A) Cholecystitis
- B) Gallbladder cancer
- C) Diverticulitis
- D) Crohn's disease





36. Which condition involves the formation of gallstones in the gallbladder?

- A) Cholecystitis
- B) Gallbladder cancer
- C) Diverticulitis
- D) Crohn's disease



37. The term used for the rhythmic contractions that move food through the digestive tract is:

- A) Peristalsis
- B) Segmentation
- C) Absorption
- D) Digestion



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37. The term used for the rhythmic contractions that move food through the digestive tract is:

- A) Peristalsis
- B) Segmentation
- C) Absorption
- D) Digestion



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38. The condition where acid from the stomach leaks into the esophagus is known as:

- A) Peptic ulcer
- B) Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)
- C) Crohn's disease
- D) Ulcerative colitis





38. The condition where acid from the stomach leaks into the esophagus is known as:

- A) Peptic ulcer
- B) Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)
- C) Crohn's disease
- D) Ulcerative colitis





39. Which vitamin is synthesized in the large intestine by gut bacteria?

- A) Vitamin A
- B) Vitamin C
- C) Vitamin K
- D) Vitamin D





39. Which vitamin is synthesized in the large intestine by gut bacteria?

- A) Vitamin A
- B) Vitamin C
- C) Vitamin K
- D) Vitamin D





40. Which part of the small intestine is responsible for the majority of nutrient absorption?

- A) Duodenum
- B) Jejunum
- C) Ileum
- D) Cecum





40. Which part of the small intestine is responsible for the majority of nutrient absorption?

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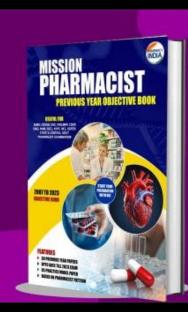
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41. Where is the primary site for the absorption of vitamins and minerals?

- A) Stomach
- B) Small intestine
- C) Large intestine
- D) Liver





41. Where is the primary site for the absorption of vitamins and minerals?

- A) Stomach
- **B) Small intestine**
- C) Large intestine
- D) Liver





42. The enzyme that breaks down fats into fatty acids and glycerol is:

- A) Amylase
- B) Lipase
- C) Pepsin
- D) Lactase





42. The enzyme that breaks down fats into fatty acids and glycerol is:

- A) Amylase
- B) Lipase
- C) Pepsin
- D) Lactase





43. Which structure connects the throat to the stomach?

- A) Esophagus
- B) Trachea
- C) Duodenum
- D) Jejunum





43. Which structure connects the throat to the stomach?

- A) Esophagus
- B) Trachea
- C) Duodenum
- D) Jejunum





44. What is the primary function of the liver in digestion?

- A) Produce digestive enzymes
- B) Absorb nutrients
- C) Detoxify harmful substances
- D) Emulsify fats





44. What is the primary function of the liver in digestion?

- A) Produce digestive enzymes
- B) Absorb nutrients
- C) Detoxify harmful substances
- D) Emulsify fats





45. Which hormone stimulates the release of digestive enzymes from the pancreas?

- A) Insulin
- B) Glucagon
- C) Gastrin
- D) Secretin





45. Which hormone stimulates the release of digestive enzymes from the pancreas?

- A) Insulin
- B) Glucagon
- C) Gastrin
- D) Secretin





46. Which type of muscle is found in the walls of the digestive tract?

- A) Skeletal muscle
- B) Cardiac muscle
- C) Smooth muscle
- D) Striated muscle





46. Which type of muscle is found in the walls of the digestive tract?

- A) Skeletal muscle
- B) Cardiac muscle
- C) Smooth muscle
- D) Striated muscle





47. The stomach lining is protected from gastric acid by:

- A) Mucus
- B) Saliva
- C) Bile
- D) Pancreatic juice





47. The stomach lining is protected from gastric acid by:

- A) Mucus
- B) Saliva
- C) Bile
- D) Pancreatic juice





48. What is the role of bile in digestion?

- A) To digest proteins
- B) To emulsify fats
- C) To neutralize stomach acid
- D) To absorb nutrients







48. What is the role of bile in digestion?

- A) To digest proteins
- B) To emulsify fats
- C) To neutralize stomach acid
- D) To absorb nutrients







49. Which condition is characterized by inflammation of the lining of the stomach?

- A) Gastritis
- B) Ulcerative colitis
- C) Crohn's disease
- D) Appendicitis





49. Which condition is characterized by inflammation of the lining of the stomach?

- A) Gastritis
- B) Ulcerative colitis
- C) Crohn's disease
- D) Appendicitis





50. Which digestive disorder is characterized by chronic diarrhea, abdominal pain, and bloating?

- A) Celiac disease
- B) Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)
- C) Hepatitis
- D) Gallstones

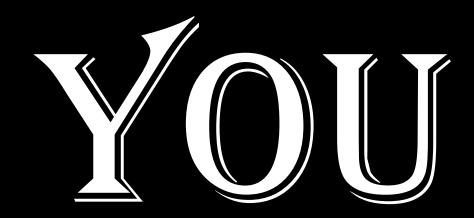




- 50. Which digestive disorder is characterized by chronic diarrhea, abdominal pain, and bloating?
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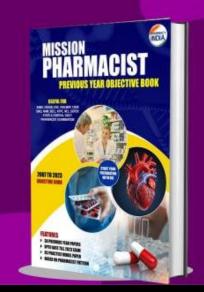
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