



# BIHAR PHARMACIST

Objective Book

India's First Dedicated Book For

**BIHAR PHARMACIST**

**50**

**MODEL  
PAPER**

3000  
PRACTICE  
MCQs

750+  
ONLINE  
MCQs



## FEATURES

- ▶ 50 MODEL PAPERS
- ▶ 10 ONLINE MODEL PAPER
- ▶ PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS
- ▶ BASED ON BTSC PHARMACIST SYLLABUS
- ▶ DESIGNED BY PHARMACY INDIA EXPERTS

बिहार तकनीकी सेवा आयोग  
19 हाईवे रोड पटना 800001



# BIHAR PHARMACIST

**Objective Book**

**As Per the Latest BTSC Exam Pattern**

**Useful for**

**Bihar Pharmacist Examinations**

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**Pharmacy India Publication**

# EXAM PATTERN & SCHEME

**चयन की प्रक्रिया:** आयोग लिखित प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा एवं कार्यानुभव के आधार पर अभ्यर्थियों का चयन करेगा।

**(i) लिखित प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा एवं कार्यानुभव के आधार पर चयन हेतु अभ्यर्थियों की मेधा सूची निम्न प्रकार तैयार की जायेगी:**

(a)	लिखित प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा (Computer Based Test) के लिए पूर्णांक	75 अंक
(b)	बिहार राज्य के अन्तर्गत अवस्थित राज्य के सरकारी अस्पतालों / स्वास्थ्य विभाग, बिहार सरकार से सम्बद्ध संस्थानों तथा गैर निजी (केंद्र सरकार, पंचायती राज, नगर निकायों के नियंत्रणाधीन) अस्पतालों में कार्यानुभव प्रत्येक 05 अंक, अधिकतम 25 अंक (किसी एक वर्ष के अंक को कार्यदिवसों की संख्या में 05 से गुणा करने के पश्चात 365 से भाग देकर प्राप्त अनुमत अंक जोड़े जायेंगे)	25 अंक
<b>कुल</b>		<b>100 अंक</b>

**नोट:**

- i. अभ्यर्थी द्वारा लिखित प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा में प्राप्तांक के लिए उक्त परीक्षा में प्राप्त कुल अंक का प्रतिशत को 0.75 के गुणन से गुणा कर अंक अवस्थित किया जायेगा। यह मानदंड – किसी अभ्यर्थी के कुल 50 प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त हुआ हो, तो उसे  $50 \times 0.75 = 37.5$  अंक दिए जायेंगे।
- ii. **लिखित प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा** – आयोग सभी अभ्यर्थियों के लिए Computer Based Test के माध्यम से लिखित प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा आयोजित करेगा।

**परीक्षा का पाठ्यक्रम:**

- a) प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा के प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 100 प्रश्न होंगे, सभी प्रश्न बहुविकल्पीय वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकृति के होंगे। प्रश्न-पत्र हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषा में होगा।
- b) परीक्षा की अवधि दो घंटे की होगी और कुल अंक 100 होंगे।
- c) अधिाचित विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित Diploma in Pharmacy स्तरीय पाठ्यक्रम के आधार पर प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे। उक्त पाठ्यक्रम आयोग के Website पर अलग से प्रकाशित किया जायेगा।
- d) उक्त परीक्षा एक से अधिक पालियों में Computer Based Test के माध्यम से आयोजित की जायेगी एवं एक से अधिक पालियों में परीक्षा आयोजित किए जाने के कारण परीक्षा परिणाम सामान्यीकरण (Normalization) की प्रक्रिया अपनाते हुए तैयार किया जायेगा।
- e) परीक्षा में गलत उत्तर के लिए नकारात्मक अंकन (Negative Marking) लागू किया जायेगा। प्रत्येक सही उत्तर हेतु 01 अंक होगा एवं प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर हेतु 0.25 अंक काटा जायेगा।
- f) उक्त परीक्षा के आधार पर सभी अभ्यर्थियों का सामान्यीकरण (Normalization) की प्रक्रिया अपनाते हुए परीक्षा-फल घोषित किया जायेगा।
- g) कार्मिक एवं प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग, बिहार के संकल्प संख्या-2374, दिनांक-16.07.2007 एवं समान कार्य समान वेतन संबंधी संकल्प संख्या-962, दिनांक-22.01.2021 के द्वारा निर्धारित परीक्षा में सामान्य वर्ग के लिए 40%, पिछड़ा वर्ग के लिए 36.5%, अत्यंत पिछड़ा वर्ग के लिए 34%, अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति, महिलाओं एवं दिव्यांग (PwD) वर्ग (दिव्यांग) उम्मीदवारों के लिए 32% न्यूनतम अर्हक अंक निर्धारित रहेंगे।

# BTSC PHARMACIST SYLLABUS

## PHARMACEUTICS

1. Pharmacopoeia: Introduction to IP, BP, USP, NF and Extra Pharmacopoeia. Salient features of Indian Pharmacopoeia
2. Packaging materials
3. Pharmaceutical aids & Preservatives
4. **Unit Operations** - Size Reduction, Size Separation, Mixing, Filtration, Extraction, Drying.
5. **Dosage Forms:** Tablets, Capsules, Liquid oral preparations (solution, syrup, elixir, emulsion, suspension, dry powder for reconstitution), Topical preparations (ointments, creams, pastes, gels, liniments and lotions, suppositories, and pessaries), Nasal preparations, Ear preparations, Powders and granules (Insufflations, dusting powders, effervescent powders, and effervescent granules), Sterile formulations (Injectables, eye drops and eye ointments), Immunological products (Sera, vaccines, toxoids, and their manufacturing methods).
6. Basic structure, layout, sections, and activities of pharmaceutical manufacturing plants & Quality control and quality assurance
7. Novel drug delivery systems

## PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY

1. **Introduction to Pharmaceutical chemistry:** Scope and objectives, **Sources and types of errors:** Accuracy, precision, significant figures, **Impurities in Pharmaceuticals:** Source and effect of impurities in Pharmacopoeial substances, importance of limit test, Principle and procedures of Limit tests for chlorides, sulphates, iron, heavy metals and arsenic.
2. **Volumetric analysis:** Fundamentals of volumetric analysis, Acid-base titration, non-aqueous titration, precipitation titration, complexometric titration, redox titration. **Gravimetric analysis:** Principle and method.
3. **Inorganic Pharmaceuticals:** Pharmaceutical formulations, market preparations, storage conditions and uses of Haematinics, Gastro-intestinal Agents, Topical agents, Dental products, Medicinal gases.
4. Introduction to nomenclature of organic chemical systems with particular reference to heterocyclic compounds containing up to Three rings.
5. **Study of the following category of medicinal compounds with respect to classification, chemical name, chemical structure (compounds marked with\*) uses, stability and storage conditions, different types of formulations and their popular brand names.**
  - a. **Drugs Acting on Central Nervous System:** Anaesthetics, Sedatives and Hypnotics, Antipsychotics, Anticonvulsants, Anti-Depressants.
  - b. **Drugs Acting on Autonomic Nervous System:** Sympathomimetic Agents, Adrenergic Antagonists, Alpha Adrenergic Blockers, Beta Adrenergic Blockers, Cholinergic Drugs and Related Agents, Cholinergic Blocking Agents.
  - c. **Drugs Acting on Cardiovascular System:** Anti-Arrhythmic Drugs, Anti-Hypertensive Agents, Antianginal Agents.
  - d. Diuretics
  - e. Analgesic And Anti-Inflammatory Agents & Nonsteroidal AntiInflammatory Agents (NSAIDs).
  - f. **Anti-Infective Agents:** Antifungal Agents, Urinary Tract Anti-Infective Agents, Anti-Tubercular Agents, Antiviral Agents, Antimalarials, Sulfonamides.
  - g. Antibiotics
  - h. Anti-Neoplastic Agents

## PHARMACOGNOSY

1. Definition, history and scope of Pharmacogonosy including indigenous system of medicine.

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**Note:**

- 10 Online Model Papers (750 MCQs)
- Refer last page of the book to Join Online Test

# MODEL PAPER - 1

- Which of the following statements best describes the mechanism of action of sodium-glucose co-transporter-2 (SGLT-2) inhibitors in diabetes management?**
  - Inhibits hepatic glucose production
  - Increases insulin secretion from beta cells
  - Reduces renal glucose reabsorption in the proximal tubule
  - Enhances peripheral glucose uptake
- Which of the following statements regarding the Henderson-Hasselbalch equation is correct?**
  - It relates the pH of a buffer solution to the pKa and the ratio of base to acid
  - It determines the rate of drug elimination from the kidney
  - It predicts the solubility of weak bases in acidic solutions
  - It is only applicable for strong acids and bases
- The primary function of a plasticizer in a film-coating formulation is to:**
  - Increase film adhesion to the tablet surface
  - Enhance the mechanical properties of the film
  - Reduce the polymer's glass transition temperature
  - Improve the dissolution rate of the tablet
- Which of the following alkaloids is derived from the plant *Catharanthus roseus* and is used in cancer chemotherapy?**
  - Vinblastine
  - Reserpine
  - Quinine
  - Pilocarpine
- In a hospital setting, the role of the Pharmacy and Therapeutics (P&T) Committee is to:**
  - Regulate the financial transactions of hospital pharmacies
  - Supervise the recruitment of clinical pharmacists
  - Develop policies for the rational use of drugs and formulary management
  - Conduct clinical trials for investigational drugs
- The enzyme hexokinase catalyzes which of the following reactions in glycolysis?**
  - Conversion of glucose to glucose-6-phosphate
  - Conversion of pyruvate to lactate
  - Oxidation of NADH to NAD<sup>+</sup>
  - Hydrolysis of ATP to ADP
- Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, which schedule regulates the labeling, packaging, and standard requirements for drugs?**
  - Schedule H
  - Schedule P
  - Schedule X
  - Schedule D
- Which of the following inventory control methods ensures that only essential drugs are stocked in the right quantity at all times?**
  - FIFO (First In First Out)
  - ABC Analysis
  - Just-In-Time Inventory
  - VED (Vital, Essential, Desirable) Analysis
- Herd immunity refers to:**
  - Protection against infectious diseases due to prior exposure
  - Resistance to infection achieved through genetic mutations
  - A form of indirect protection due to widespread vaccination
  - Immunity conferred through passive antibody transfer
- Which of the following drugs is considered the first-line treatment for *Helicobacter pylori* infection in peptic ulcer disease?**
  - Amoxicillin + Clarithromycin + Omeprazole
  - Metronidazole + Ranitidine
  - Doxycycline + Sucralfate
  - Rifampicin + Bismuth Subsalicylate
- Which of the following statements best explains the difference between a full agonist and a partial agonist?**
  - A partial agonist has lower affinity but higher efficacy than a full agonist

63. Which of the following contains tropane alkaloids?

- (a) Datura (b) Aloe vera  
(c) Ginseng (d) Glycyrrhiza

64. The primary active constituent of *Papaver somniferum* is:

- (a) Atropine (b) Morphine  
(c) Reserpine (d) Digitoxin

65. Which plant-derived drug is used in the treatment of gout?

- (a) Quinine (b) Colchicine  
(c) Pilocarpine (d) Theobromine

66. The chemical nature of saponins is:

- (a) Alkaloids (b) Steroidal glycosides  
(c) Proteins (d) Lipids

67. Which technique is used for the separation of volatile constituents in crude drugs?

- (a) TLC (b) GC-MS  
(c) HPLC (d) UV Spectroscopy

68. The main function of mitochondria is:

- (a) Protein synthesis  
(b) Lipid storage  
(c) ATP production  
(d) DNA replication

69. Which vitamin is involved in the coagulation cascade?

- (a) Vitamin C (b) Vitamin K  
(c) Vitamin D (d) Vitamin B12

70. Urea cycle occurs in which organ?

- (a) Kidney (b) Liver

- (c) Pancreas (d) Spleen

71. Which enzyme deficiency causes Phenylketonuria (PKU)?

- (a) Hexokinase  
(b) Phenylalanine hydroxylase  
(c) Pyruvate kinase  
(d) Phosphofructokinase

72. Which of the following is the most common buffer system in blood?

- (a) Phosphate buffer  
(b) Carbonic acid-bicarbonate buffer  
(c) Protein buffer  
(d) Ammonia buffer

73. The primary storage form of glucose in animals is:

- (a) Cellulose (b) Starch  
(c) Glycogen (d) Chitin

74. The Drug Price Control Order (DPCO) is regulated under which act?

- (a) Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940  
(b) Essential Commodities Act, 1955  
(c) Pharmacy Act, 1948  
(d) Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985

75. The pharmacist-to-population ratio recommended by WHO is:

- (a) 1:500 (b) 1:1000  
(c) 1:2000 (d) 1:3000  
(c) Epinephrine (d) Hydrocortisone

## ANSWER KEY

1-c	2-a	3-c	4-a	5-c	6-a	7-b	8-d	9-c	10-a
11-b	12-d	13-a	14-b	15-c	16-d	17-b	18-b	19-a	20-b
21-b	22-d	23-b	24-c	25-b	26-a	27-b	28-c	29-d	30-c
31-b	32-d	33-b	34-c	35-b	36-a	37-b	38-c	39-d	40-b
41-a	42-a	43-b	44-d	45-b	46-b	47-b	48-c	49-c	50-b
51-c	52-d	53-c	54-b	55-b	56-c	57-d	58-a	59-a	60-b
61-a	62-b	63-a	64-b	65-b	66-b	67-b	68-c	69-b	70-b
71-b	72-b	73-c	74-b	75-b					

# MODEL PAPER - 3

- The primary mechanism of action of antiplatelet drug Clopidogrel is:**
  - Inhibition of cyclooxygenase
  - Blocking P2Y<sub>12</sub> ADP receptors
  - Inhibition of thrombin activity
  - Blocking glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptors
- Production of an abnormal IgG immunoglobulin in Grave's disease causes:**
  - Multinodular goitre
  - Hypothyroidism
  - Thyrotoxicosis
  - Rheumatoid arthritis
- Glucocorticoids have following effects EXCEPT:**
  - Stimulation of immune responses
  - Resistance to stress
  - Lipolysis
  - Protein breakdown and glucose formation
- Which of the following drugs is a selective aldosterone antagonist used in heart failure?**
  - Spironolactone
  - Furosemide
  - Eplerenone
  - Hydrochlorothiazide
- The antidote for acetaminophen (paracetamol) poisoning is:**
  - Atropine
  - N-acetylcysteine
  - Flumazenil
  - Deferoxamine
- The most common mechanism of bacterial resistance to beta-lactam antibiotics is:**
  - Decreased permeability
  - Target site modification
  - Enzymatic degradation
  - Increased efflux pumps
- Which antihypertensive drug is also used to treat benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)?**
  - Prazosin
  - Nifedipine
  - Enalapril
  - Atenolol
- Which of the following is a short-acting benzodiazepine used for procedural sedation?**
  - Diazepam
  - Lorazepam
  - Midazolam
  - Clonazepam
- The mechanism of action of Fluconazole as an antifungal agent is:**
  - Inhibition of DNA synthesis
  - Inhibition of fungal ergosterol synthesis
  - Disruption of microtubules
  - Chelation of iron in fungal cells
- The mechanism of action of Fluconazole as an antifungal agent is:**
  - Inhibition of DNA synthesis
  - Inhibition of fungal ergosterol synthesis
  - Disruption of microtubules
  - Chelation of iron in fungal cells
- The drug of choice for acute gout attack is:**
  - Allopurinol
  - Febuxostat
  - Colchicine
  - Probenecid
- Which of the following is a reversible cholinesterase inhibitor used in Alzheimer's disease?**
  - Neostigmine
  - Donepezil
  - Atropine
  - Pralidoxime
- Which of the following is true Excessive use of diuretics can lead to:**
  - Hypovolemic shock
  - Neurogenic shock
  - Hypovolemic shock
  - Cardiogenic shock
- Which of the following drugs is NOT used in the treatment of tuberculosis?**
  - Isoniazid
  - Rifampicin
  - Linezolid
  - Pyrazinamide
- The mechanism of action of Warfarin is:**
  - Inhibition of thrombin
  - Inhibition of platelet aggregation
  - Vitamin K antagonism
  - Activation of protein C
- The recommended drug for treating Helicobacter pylori infection includes:**
  - Amoxicillin + Clarithromycin + Omeprazole
  - Rifampicin + Dapsone
  - Vancomycin + Metronidazole
  - Penicillin + Azithromycin
- The chemical structure of benzodiazepines contains a:**
  - Pyridine ring
  - Imidazole ring

- 62. The enzyme responsible for the conversion of glucose to glucose-6-phosphate in glycolysis is:**  
 (a) Glucokinase  
 (b) Pyruvate kinase  
 (c) Phosphofructokinase  
 (d) Aldolase
- 63. The primary function of mitochondria is:**  
 (a) Protein synthesis  
 (b) ATP production  
 (c) Lipid storage  
 (d) DNA replication
- 64. The urea cycle occurs in which organ?**  
 (a) Kidney (b) Spleen  
 (c) Pancreas (d) Liver
- 65. The major buffer system in the blood is:**  
 (a) Carbonic acid-bicarbonate buffer  
 (b) Phosphate buffer  
 (c) Protein buffer  
 (d) Ammonia buffer
- 66. Which of the following drugs requires therapeutic drug monitoring due to its narrow therapeutic index?**  
 (a) Paracetamol (b) Digoxin  
 (c) Ibuprofen (d) Ranitidine
- 67. The fraction of an administered drug that reaches systemic circulation unchanged is known as:**  
 (a) Bioavailability (b) Half-life  
 (c) Clearance (d) Volume of distribution
- 68. All the particles passes through a sieve No.44 and not more than 40% through a sieve No.85 called as:**  
 (a) Coarse particles  
 (b) Moderately coarse particles  
 (c) Moderately fine particles  
 (d) Fine particle
- 69. Plant constituent used in the preparation of mosquito coils**  
 (a) Rauwolfia (b) Ergot  
 (c) Pyrethrum (d) Aconite
- 70. Mevalonic acid formation is catalysed by the enzyme:**  
 (a) Acetyl COA  
 (b) Mevalonate kinase  
 (c) HMG CoA reductase  
 (d) Phosphomevalonate
- 71. Which of the following drugs is a serotonin receptor antagonist used for chemotherapy-induced nausea?**  
 (a) Ondansetron (b) Metoclopramide  
 (c) Domperidone (d) Ranitidine
- 72. Immunoglobulin found on lymphocyte surface of new born**  
 (a) IgD (b) IgA (c) IgM (d) IgG
- 73. Antigenic preparation made from extra cellular toxins:**  
 (a) Vaccines (b) Toxoids  
 (c) Endotoxins (d) Sera
- 74. Enzyme which is used in the treatment of leukaemia:**  
 (a) Urokinase (b) Streptokinase  
 (c) Asparaginase (d) Pepsin
- 75. Which of the following is NOT a goal of pharmaceutical care?**  
 (a) Maximizing cost of therapy  
 (b) Optimizing medication use  
 (c) Preventing medication errors  
 (d) Improving patient adherence to treatment

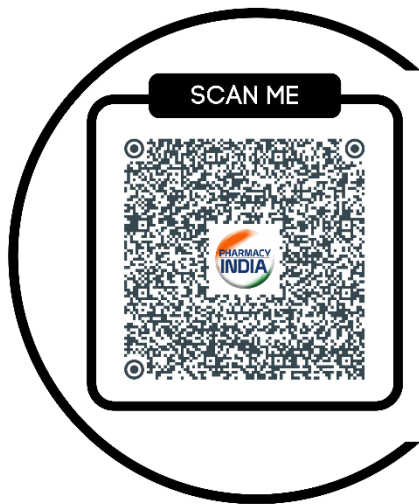
## ANSWER KEY

1-b	2-d	3-b	4-c	5-b	6-b	7-c	8-a	9-b	10-c
11-d	12-b	13-c	14-a	15-b	16-d	17-b	18-a	19-b	20-b
21-c	22-a	23-b	24-b	25-a	26-b	27-a	28-c	29-c	30-d
31-b	32-c	33-a	34-d	35-c	36-d	37-d	38-a	39-a	40-b
41-a	42-a	43-a	44-c	45-a	46-c	47-d	48-d	49-b	50-a
51-b	52-b	53-a	54-a	55-b	56-a	57-d	58-b	59-b	60-
61-c	62-a	63-b	64-d	65-a	66-b	67-a	68-a	69-c	70-c
71-a	72-a	73-b	74-c	75-a					

# MODEL PAPER - 7

- 1. Which type of tablet coating is designed to dissolve only in the intestine?**
  - (a) Sugar coating
  - (b) Film coating
  - (c) Enteric coating
  - (d) Compression coating
- 2. Which factor affects the bioavailability of a drug administered orally?**
  - (a) First-pass metabolism
  - (b) Particle size
  - (c) Gastric emptying time
  - (d) All of the above
- 3. The primary purpose of using a disintegrant in tablet formulation is to:**
  - (a) Enhance dissolution
  - (b) Improve tablet hardness
  - (c) Increase shelf-life
  - (d) Improve taste
- 4. Which of the following is NOT a parenteral dosage form?**
  - (a) Intramuscular injection
  - (b) Sublingual tablet
  - (c) Intravenous infusion
  - (d) Subcutaneous injection
- 5. The ideal pH for ophthalmic solutions is:**
  - (a) 2-3
  - (b) 4-5
  - (c) 6.5-7.5
  - (d) 9-10
- 6. The preservative commonly used in liquid pharmaceutical formulations is:**
  - (a) Sodium chloride
  - (b) Methylparaben
  - (c) Talc
  - (d) Magnesium stearate
- 7. Which of the following is an example of a sustained-release dosage form?**
  - (a) Effervescent tablet
  - (b) Transdermal patch
  - (c) Enteric-coated tablet
  - (d) Sublingual spray
- 8. The process of freeze-drying used in pharmaceutical formulations is called:**
  - (a) Lyophilization
  - (b) Crystallization
  - (c) Precipitation
  - (d) Emulsification
- 9. The phenomenon of increased drug solubility in the presence of a surfactant is known as:**
  - (a) Emulsification
  - (b) Micellization
  - (c) Coagulation
  - (d) Flocculation
- 10. The dissolution rate of a drug can be increased by:**
  - (a) Decreasing particle size
  - (b) Increasing viscosity
  - (c) Decreasing surface area
  - (d) Adding a lubricant
- 11. The function of a binder in tablet formulation is to:**
  - (a) Reduce friction during compression
  - (b) Improve tablet cohesion
  - (c) Enhance dissolution
  - (d) Increase hardness
- 12. Which of the following is used as an opacifying agent in tablet coating?**
  - (a) Titanium dioxide
  - (b) Magnesium sulfate
  - (c) Sodium benzoate
  - (d) Calcium carbonate
- 13. Which dosage form is designed to release the drug at a predetermined rate for an extended period?**
  - (a) Conventional tablet
  - (b) Immediate-release tablet
  - (c) Extended-release tablet
  - (d) Sublingual tablet
- 14. Which of the following factors does NOT influence drug absorption?**
  - (a) Lipophilicity
  - (b) Molecular weight
  - (c) Color of the drug
  - (d) Ionization
- 15. The process of converting a powder into granules using a liquid binder is called:**
  - (a) Compression
  - (b) Granulation
  - (c) Lyophilization
  - (d) Coating
- 16. The mechanism of action of beta-blockers involves:**
  - (a) Inhibition of calcium channels
  - (b) Inhibition of serotonin reuptake
  - (c) Stimulation of alpha-adrenergic receptors
  - (d) Blocking beta-adrenergic receptors
- 17. Which opioid is commonly used as an antitussive agent?**
  - (a) Morphine
  - (b) Fentanyl

11-b	12-a	13-c	14-c	15-b	16-d	17-c	18-b	19-b	20-a
21-a	22-c	23-d	24-c	25-b	26-b	27-b	28-a	29-c	30-b
31-b	32-c	33-a	34-b	35-d	36-b	37-a	38-a	39-b	40-c
41-d	42-b	43-a	44-a	45-b	46-d	47-c	48-b	49-a	50-a
51-a	52-a	53-c	54-b	55-c	56-b	57-b	58-b	59-a	60-a
61-a	62-a	63-b	64-b	65-b	66-a	67-a	68-d	69-a	70-a
71-b	72-c	73-c	74-d	75-c					



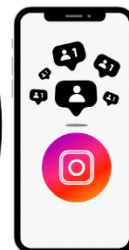
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# MODEL PAPER - 11

- 1. Coacervation phase separation technique is used for**
  - (a) Capsule
  - (b) Liposomes
  - (c) Microencapsulation
  - (d) Sustained release drug formulation
- 2. Insulin promotes transport of glucose in which of these**
  - (a) Liver
  - (b) RBC
  - (c) Muscles
  - (d) Hepatocytes
- 3. A 54-year-old obese patient with type diabetes mellitus and a history of alcoholism probably should NOT receive Metformin because it can increase the risk of**
  - (a) Disulfiram like reaction
  - (b) Hypoglycaemia
  - (c) Lactic acidosis
  - (d) Severe hepatic toxicity
- 4. Sulfonylureas act by -**
  - (a) Decreasing glucagon secretion from pancreas
  - (b) Decreasing insulin secretion from pancreas
  - (c) Increasing gluconeogenesis
  - (d) Increasing insulin secretion from pancreas
- 5. If sterilization of ciprofloxacin Infusion is achieved by autoclaving, which of the statement is correct according to I.P. -**
  - (a) It should be sterilized at 115-118° C for 20 minutes
  - (b) It should be sterilized at 121 to 124° C for 15 minutes
  - (c) It should be sterilized at 132-134° C for 3 minutes
  - (d) It should be autoclaved at 126-129° C with saturated steam for 8 minutes
- 6. With regard to the standards for sterile Water for Injection, IP, the 'residue on Evaporation' limit is -**
  - (a) Higher than Water for Injection IP
  - (b) Lower than Water for Injection, IP
  - (c) Same as that of the Water for Injection, IP
  - (d) No such standard is prescribed in the monograph
- 7. What should be the air velocity of laminar air flow -**
  - (a) 1000+ 20 ft/min
  - (b) 100 ± 20 ft/sec
  - (c) 1000± 20 ft/sec
  - (d) 100± 20 ft/min
- 8. What is the official limit of total solid contents that is permitted for WFI**
  - (a) 100 ppm
  - (b) 1 ppm
  - (c) 0.1 ppm
  - (d) 10 ppm
- 9. Wasserman's test is related to one of the venereal disease**
  - (a) AIDS
  - (b) Tuberculosis
  - (c) Haemophilia
  - (d) Syphilis
- 10. Antacid combinations of magnesium and aluminium salts are superior to single component preparations because**
  - (a) They have rapid as well as sustained acid neutralizing action
  - (b) They are less likely to affect gastric emptying
  - (c) They are less likely to alter bowel movement
  - (d) All of the above
- 11. Heparin is the commonly used anticoagulant in cardiac surgery. All of the following are true about heparin EXCEPT**
  - (a) Weakest acid found in living beings
  - (b) Most commercial preparations of heparin are derived from pig intestine
  - (c) Acts via antithrombin mechanism
  - (d) Produce thrombocytopenia.
- 12. A normal value for glucose in blood is**
  - (a) 250-350 mg%
  - (b) 200-250 mg%
  - (c) 100-200 mg%
  - (d) 100-120 mg%
- 13. The end product of Purine metabolism in human is**
  - (a) Uric acid
  - (b) Xanthine
  - (c) Urea
  - (d) Allantoin
- 14. Gaucher's disease is characterized specially by the accumulation of -**
  - (a) Glucocerebroside
  - (b) Galactocerebroside
  - (c) Sphingomyelin
  - (d) Hydroxynervonic acid
- 15. Gingival hyperplasia is caused by**

31-a	32-a	33-c	34-a	35-d	36-a	37-a	38-b	39-b	40-b
41-a	42-d	43-a	44-a	45-c	46-d	47-b	48-a	49-d	50-c
51-b	52-d	53-a	54-b	55-a	56-a	57-c	58-a	59-d	60-d
61-b	62-b	63-d	64-b	65-c	66-b	67-b	68-b	69-d	70-a
71-d	72-c	73-a	74-a	75-b					

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# MODEL PAPER - 15

1. Which of the following is NOT a method used to enhance drug solubility?

- (a) Salt formation
- (b) Complexation
- (c) Micronization
- (d) Reduction of drug permeability

2. The ideal particle size for pulmonary drug delivery is:

- (a) 1-5  $\mu\text{m}$
- (b) 10-20  $\mu\text{m}$
- (c) 50-100  $\mu\text{m}$
- (d) >100  $\mu\text{m}$

3. Which of the following polymers is used in bioadhesive drug delivery systems?

- (a) Polyvinyl chloride
- (b) Chitosan
- (c) Polyethylene
- (d) Polystyrene

4. The rate of drug release in a zero-order release system is:

- (a) Dependent on drug concentration
- (b) Independent of drug concentration
- (c) Exponentially decreasing
- (d) Unpredictable

5. The term "Higuchi equation" is associated with:

- (a) Diffusion-controlled drug release
- (b) Osmotic drug release
- (c) Enzyme inhibition
- (d) Drug absorption kinetics

6. Which of the following excipients is commonly used as a viscosity enhancer in ophthalmic formulations?

- (a) Magnesium stearate
- (b) Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (HPMC)
- (c) Sodium chloride
- (d) Starch

7. Which of the following is a disadvantage of using soft gelatin capsules?

- (a) Poor patient compliance
- (b) Limited use for hydrophobic drugs
- (c) High production cost
- (d) Low drug stability

8. The function of a plasticizer in tablet coating is to:

- (a) Increase the dissolution rate

- (b) Reduce film brittleness
- (c) Act as a disintegrant
- (d) Enhance drug absorption

9. Which of the following is an example of a gastroretentive drug delivery system?

- (a) Buccal patch
- (b) Floating tablet
- (c) Transdermal patch
- (d) Subcutaneous implant

10. The best method for sterilizing heat-sensitive ophthalmic solutions is:

- (a) Autoclaving
- (b) Filtration
- (c) Dry heat sterilization
- (d) Radiation sterilization

11. Which parameter determines the rate of drug release from a transdermal patch?

- (a) Drug solubility
- (b) Permeability coefficient
- (c) Gastric pH
- (d) First-pass metabolism

12. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of controlled-release drug delivery?

- (a) Reduced dosing frequency
- (b) Reduced side effects
- (c) Increased patient compliance
- (d) Faster drug clearance

13. Which of the following excipients is used as a suspending agent?

- (a) Talc
- (b) Xanthan gum
- (c) Magnesium stearate
- (d) Sodium bicarbonate

14. A eutectic mixture is formed when:

- (a) Two components form a higher melting point mixture
- (b) Two components form a lower melting point mixture
- (c) The drug is poorly soluble
- (d) The drug undergoes hydrolysis

15. In osmotic drug delivery systems, the key component controlling drug release is:

- (a) Semi-permeable membrane
- (b) Enteric coating
- (c) Disintegrant

(d) Synthesize red blood cells  
**75. The cranial nerve responsible for hearing and balance is:**

- (a) Facial nerve
- (b) Optic nerve
- (c) Vestibulocochlear nerve
- (d) Trigeminal nerve

## ANSWER KEY

1-d	2-a	3-b	4-b	5-a	6-b	7-c	8-b	9-b	10-b
11-b	12-d	13-b	14-b	15-a	16-b	17-b	18-b	19-b	20-b
21-b	22-c	23-b	24-c	25-a	26-b	27-b	28-b	29-c	30-a
31-b	32-b	33-c	34-a	35-a	36-b	37-b	38-c	39-c	40-c
41-a	42-a	43-b	44-a	45-a	46-d	47-c	48-b	49-c	50-b
51-b	52-b	53-a	54-b	55-b	56-b	57-b	58-c	59-b	60-b
61-c	62-a	63-b	64-c	65-a	66-c	67-a	68-b	69-a	70-d
71-c	72-c	73-b	74-c	75-c					

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# MODEL PAPER - 18

- Which of the following excipients is commonly used as a tablet glidant?**
  - Microcrystalline cellulose
  - Talc
  - Starch
  - Polyvinyl pyrrolidone
- The technique used to increase the solubility of poorly water-soluble drugs by complexing with cyclodextrins is called:**
  - Coacervation
  - Solid dispersion
  - Inclusion complexation
  - Spray drying
- Which of the following is NOT a mechanism for achieving gastroretention**
  - Osmosis
  - Floating
  - Mucoadhesion
  - Swelling
- Which method is commonly used to prepare nanosuspensions?**
  - Lyophilization
  - High-pressure homogenization
  - Wet granulation
  - Sieving
- The phenomenon where a drug dissolves at a slower rate due to particle aggregation is called:**
  - Capping
  - Polymorphism
  - Ostwald ripening
  - Disintegration
- Which of the following oxide is not used for achieving Amber color to glass**
  - Manganese
  - Iron
  - Cobalt
  - Carbon
- The term "sink condition" in dissolution testing refers to:**
  - Use of a surfactant in dissolution media
  - Excess volume of solvent to maintain the concentration gradient
  - Drug precipitation due to pH changes
  - Rapid degradation of drug in the medium
- The major advantage of microencapsulation in drug delivery is:**
  - Faster drug degradation
  - Sustained drug release
  - Increased hygroscopicity
  - Improved tablet hardness
- Theories of emulsification are characterized by one of the following EXCEPT**
  - Film formation
  - Phase inversion
  - Monomolecular adsorption
  - Solid particle adsorption
- Movement of charged particle through a liquid under the influence of an applied potential difference is known as**
  - Sedimentation Potential
  - Streaming Potential
  - Electrophoresis
  - Electroosmosis
- Hardinge mill is a variant of**
  - Fluid energy mill
  - Ball mill
  - Hammer mill
  - Rotary cutter mill
- The phenomenon where a drug exists in multiple crystalline forms is known as:**
  - Amorphization
  - Polymorphism
  - Solubilization
  - Sublimation
- Which of the following is a natural polymer used in pharmaceutical formulations?**
  - PEG 4000
  - Polyvinyl alcohol
  - Xanthan gum
  - Eudragit
- The use of ion-exchange resins in drug formulation helps in:**
  - Masking taste
  - Increasing solubility
  - Enhancing dissolution rate
  - Modifying drug release

75. The creams which clean skin & remover dirt, dust, microorganism, sweat & make up are

- (a) Soap (b) Vanishing cream  
(c) Cleansing cream (d) Cold cream

## ANSWER KEY

1-a	2-b	3-c	4-a	5-b	6-a	7-	8-a	9-a	10-a
11-b	12-c	13-b	14-b	15-a	16-b	17-d	18-d	19-d	20-d
21-a	22-b	23-b	24-c	25-c	26-c	27-b	28-b	29-a	30-a
31-c	32-b	33-a	34-b	35-c	36-c	37-b	38-b	39-a	40-a
41-a	42-c	43-a	44-d	45-c	46-b	47-a	48-b	49-a	50-d
51-c	52-a	53-c	54-a	55-d	56-d	57-b	58-d	59-b	60-b
61-d	62-d	63-a	64-a	65-d	66-c	67-d	68-c	69-c	70-d
71-d	72-d	73-a	74-c	75-c					






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- (b) Absorbed from GIT readily  
(c) Achieve adequate concentration at the site of action  
(d) Excrete unchanged in urine
43. **Which type of Stomata are present in Senna leaves**  
(a) Paracytic (b) Anomocytic  
(c) Anisiocytic (d) Dicytic
44. **In HPLC which technique is commonly employed**  
(a) Reverse phase  
(b) Normal phase  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of these
45. **Rh factor is present in**  
(a) Blood (b) Urine  
(c) Lymph (d) Sputum
46. **Which of the following is the inhibitor of isocitrate dehydrogenase in Krebs cycle**  
(a) ATP (b) AMP  
(c) ADP (d) NAD
47. **Mitochondrial DNA is inherited from**  
(a) Mother only  
(b) Father only  
(c) Both of them  
(d) Either mother or Father
48. **Western blotting is the technique for the identification of**  
(a) DNA (b) RNA  
(c) Carbohydrates (d) Proteins
49. **Infected blood products may produce serum hepatitis due to the presence of**  
(a) Hepatitis A virus  
(b) Hepatitis B virus  
(c) Hepatitis C virus  
(d) None of these
50. **Which of the following drugs is an antagonist of the interleukin-6 receptor used in rheumatoid arthritis?**  
(a) Etanercept (b) Tocilizumab  
(c) Adalimumab (d) Infliximab
51. **Which drug is used for the treatment of narcolepsy and acts as a central nervous system stimulant?**  
(a) Methylphenidate  
(b) Modafinil  
(c) Amphetamine  
(d) All of the above
52. **Which of the following is a potassium channel opener used in the treatment of severe hypertension?**  
(a) Minoxidil (b) Hydralazine  
(c) Prazosin (d) Methyldopa
53. **Which of the following drugs inhibits the hepatitis C NS5B RNA-dependent RNA polymerase?**  
(a) Sofosbuvir (b) Ribavirin  
(c) Tenofovir (d) Lamivudine
54. **Which of the following drugs is a monoclonal antibody that binds to vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)?**  
(a) Trastuzumab (b) Rituximab  
(c) Bevacizumab (d) Cetuximab
55. **Which of the following is a first-line drug for prophylaxis against malaria in pregnant women?**  
(a) Chloroquine (b) Doxycycline  
(c) Mefloquine (d) Primaquine
56. **Which of the following drugs is used in the treatment of myasthenia gravis?**  
(a) Pyridostigmine  
(b) Atropine  
(c) Neostigmine  
(d) Both (a) and (c)
57. **Which antifungal drug targets beta-glucan synthesis in fungal cell walls?**  
(a) Amphotericin B (b) Caspofungin  
(c) Voriconazole (d) Fluconazole
58. **Which drug is a recombinant urate oxidase enzyme used to treat tumor lysis syndrome?**  
(a) Allopurinol (b) Febuxostat  
(c) Rasburicase (d) Probenecid
59. **Which anticholinergic drug is used in the treatment of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)?**  
(a) Dicyclomine (b) Hyoscine  
(c) Oxybutynin (d) Both (a) and (b)
60. **The anticoagulant activity of heparin sodium injection IP is estimated using**  
(a) Female rats (b) Male rats  
(c) Rabbits (d) Sheep
61. **What is the chemical name of chlorpromazine?**  
(a) 2-Chloro-10-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) phenothiazine

# MODEL PAPER - 27

1. **Blood level monitoring of HbA1c is important in which of the given diseased states**
  - (a) Hypercholesterolemia
  - (b) Diabetes mellitus
  - (c) Myocardial infarction
  - (d) Congestive heart failure
2. **A drug consists, in full or in whole or in part, of any filthy, putrid or decomposed substance:**
  - (a) Adulterated drug
  - (b) Spurious drug
  - (c) Misbranded drug
  - (d) Patent drug
3. **Most of the emergency contraceptives have which one of the following active ingredients**
  - (a) Estradiol
  - (b) Norethindrone
  - (c) Misoprostol
  - (d) Levonorgestrel
4. **Standards of disinfectant fluid comes under:**
  - (a) Schedule O
  - (b) Schedule P
  - (c) Schedule M
  - (d) Schedule N
5. **The major cause of iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) is:**
  - (a) Overconsumption of salt
  - (b) Lack of iodine in the diet
  - (c) Excessive vitamin D intake
  - (d) Increased fluoride consumption
6. **The most common route of transmission for hepatitis B virus is:**
  - (a) Blood and body fluids
  - (b) Contaminated food and water
  - (c) Inhalation of airborne particles
  - (d) Insect bites
7. **Which vitamin is known as antisterility factor?**
  - (a) Vitamin K
  - (b) Vitamin D
  - (c) Vitamin E
  - (d) Vitamin A
8. **Which of the following is an example of a non-communicable disease?**
  - (a) Tuberculosis
  - (b) Influenza
  - (c) Hypertension
  - (d) Malaria
9. **The main purpose of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) is to:**
  - (a) Cure bacterial infections
  - (b) Restore fluid and electrolyte balance
  - (c) Increase nutrient absorption
  - (d) Improve muscle strength
10. **The best strategy to prevent dental caries is:**
  - (a) Regular intake of sugar
  - (b) Brushing teeth twice daily with fluoride toothpaste
  - (c) Avoiding calcium-rich foods
  - (d) Drinking only bottled water
11. **Sodium chloride injection IP contains:**
  - (a) 0.9% Sodium Chloride
  - (b) 0.1% Sodium Chloride
  - (c) 0.86% Sodium Chloride
  - (d) 0.45% Sodium Chloride
12. **An opaque covering agent used in bleaches:**
  - (a) Catechol
  - (b) Quinoline
  - (c) Titanium dioxide
  - (d) Hydrogen peroxide
13. **Which one of the following dryer is known as Lyophiliser?**
  - (a) Drum dryer
  - (b) Fluidized bed dryer
  - (c) Freeze dryer
  - (d) Spray dryer
14. **Autoclaving of ampoules in a dye bath as:**
  - (a) Clarity testing
  - (b) Pyrogen testing
  - (c) Leaker testing
  - (d) Sterility testing
15. **The primary function of hemoglobin in red blood cells is to:**
  - (a) Digest proteins
  - (b) Transport oxygen
  - (c) Store calcium
  - (d) Regulate blood pressure
16. **Which type of muscle is involuntary and found in the walls of blood vessels?**
  - (a) Skeletal muscle
  - (b) Cardiac muscle
  - (c) Smooth muscle
  - (d) Voluntary muscle
17. **High count of WBC's is an indication of:**
  - (a) Influenza
  - (b) Measles
  - (c) Leukaemia
  - (d) Typhoid
18. **Which of the following is a component of the innate immune system?**
  - (a) T cells
  - (b) B cells
  - (c) NK cells
  - (d) Antibodies
19. **The major role of the large intestine in**

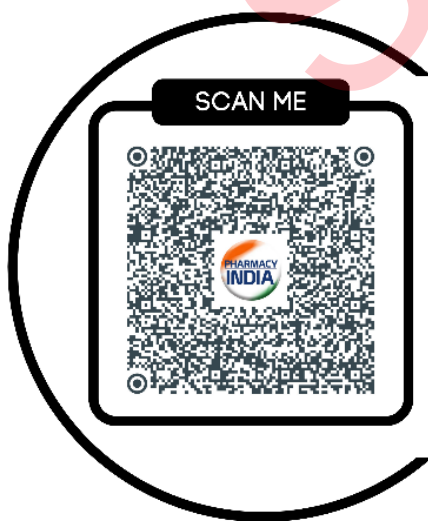
58. The major form of lipid transport in the blood after dietary fat absorption is:  
(a) LDL (b) HDL  
(c) Chylomicrons (d) Albumin
59. Which enzyme is responsible for the conversion of fructose-1,6-bisphosphate to dihydroxyacetone phosphate and glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate in glycolysis?  
(a) Hexokinase (b) Aldolase  
(c) Phosphofructokinase (d) Enolase
60. Which of the following drugs requires therapeutic drug monitoring due to its narrow therapeutic index?  
(a) Metformin (b) Carbamazepine  
(c) Paracetamol (d) Furosemide
61. As per I.P. if the solubility range of a solute is 30 to 100 parts, it will be  
(a) Soluble  
(b) Freely soluble  
(c) Sparingly soluble  
(d) Slightly soluble
62. WFI should not be held for more than at room temperature  
(a) 24 hours (b) 48 hours  
(c) 72 hours (d) 36 hours
63. The best strategy to improve medication adherence in geriatric patients is:  
(a) Using complex dosing regimens  
(b) Increasing pill size for better handling  
(c) Providing patient education and simplifying regimens  
(d) Avoiding the use of reminder tools
64. Under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954 the word 'Advertisement' means  
(a) Notice  
(b) Circular and label  
(c) Announcement made by any audio - visual means  
(d) All of the above
65. The gold coating on USP Dissolution apparatus-I basket should be  
(a) NMT 2.5 $\mu$  thickness  
(b) NMT 0.001 mm thickness  
(c) NMT 0.025 $\mu$  thickness  
(d) NMT 0.1 mm thickness
66. The best approach for reducing tobacco use in a community is:  
(a) Encouraging self-discipline  
(b) Providing nicotine replacement therapy and counseling  
(c) Increasing cigarette taxation only  
(d) Avoiding public awareness campaigns
67. The cranial nerve that regulates the heartbeat  
(a) VII (b) VIII  
(c) IX (d) X
68. The main goal of pharmacovigilance programs is to:  
(a) Promote the sale of new drugs  
(b) Detect, assess, and prevent adverse drug reactions  
(c) Replace generic drugs with branded alternatives  
(d) Encourage off-label drug use
69. The best method for educating diabetic patients about lifestyle modification is:  
(a) Providing printed pamphlets without discussion  
(b) Engaging in interactive counseling sessions  
(c) Using only scientific terminology  
(d) Recommending only pharmacological treatment
70. Angiogenesis refer to  
(a) Formation of new tissue  
(b) Formation of new blood vessels  
(c) Formation of new epithelial layers  
(d) Deposition of collagen matrix
71. The total number of amino acids in human insulin (total number of amino acids in A and B chain) is  
(a) 51 (b) 84 (c) 32 (d) 08
72. Famciclovir is a \_\_prodrug of Penciclovir  
(a) Diethyl (b) Dimethyl  
(c) Diacetyl (d) Cyclic
73. 1, 2, 4-trioxane ring is found in which of the following antimalarial  
(a) Artemisinin (b) Proguanil  
(c) Cycloguanil (d) Halofantrine
74. Drugs in suspensions and semi-solid formulations always degrade by  
(a) First order kinetics  
(b) Second order kinetics  
(c) Zero order kinetics  
(d) Non-linear kinetics
75. The role of borax in cold creams is  
(a) Anti-microbial agent  
(b) To provide fine particles to polish skin

- (c) Amoxicillin  
(d) Penicillin Fortified
- 70. Aminophylline is**  
(a) Caffeine with Ethylene diamine  
(b) Theophylline plus Etophylline  
(c) Caffeine with Etophylline  
(d) Theophylline plus Ethylene diamine
- 71. The adrenergic blocker that exists in polymorphic form is \_\_\_\_\_**  
(a) Carvedilol (b) Labetalol  
(c) Metoprolol (d) Atenolol
- 72. Quinidine is chemically**  
(a) 6-methoxy cinchonan 9-ol  
(b) 6'-methoxy cinchonan 9-ol  
(c) 6-methoxy cinchonan 9-al  
(d) 6'-methoxy cinchonan 9-al

- 73. Adrenergic neuron blocker is**  
(a) Atenolol (b) Prazosin  
(c) Methyl dopa (d) Guanethidine
- 74. The main molecular target for alkylation in DNA by alkylating agents**  
(a) N1 and N3 of adenine  
(b) N7 of Guanine  
(c) N1 and N2 of Guanine  
(d) N3 of Adenine
- 75. Elspar (L-Asparaginase) is used to treat**  
(a) Acute Lymphoblastic leukemia  
(b) Breast Cancer  
(c) Ovarian Cancer  
(d) Lymphoma

## ANSWER KEY

1-d	2-b	3-a	4-c	5-c	6-c	7-b	8-b	9-c	10-b
11-a	12-a	13-d	14-a	15-c	16-a	17-a	18-b	19-d	20-a
21-c	22-a	23-a	24-a	25-a	26-b	27-b	28-a	29-c	30-a
31-a	32-b	33-a	34-d	35-d	36-a	37-c	38-c	39-a	40-a
41-b	42-d	43-c	44-d	45-d	46-b	47-a	48-d	49-b	50-d
51-a	52-b	53-a	54-d	55-a	56-a	57-b	58-d	59-b	60-d
61-b	62-a	63-c	64-d	65-a	66-c	67-c	68-a	69-a	70-d
71-a	72-b	73-d	74-b	75-a					



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# MODEL PAPER - 40

- Which of the following is used as a carrier gas in gas chromatography?**
  - Oxygen
  - Argon
  - Helium
  - Xenon
- Size-exclusion chromatography is also called:**
  - Gel filtration chromatography
  - Ion-exchange chromatography
  - Ion-pair chromatography
  - Gas-liquid chromatography
- The sulfonic acid resin is:**
  - Weakly acidic, cation exchanger
  - Strongly basic, anion exchanger
  - Strongly acidic, cation exchanger
  - Cation exchanger
- Which lubricant is used for the capsule filling operation?**
  - Sodium starch glycolate
  - Croscarmellose
  - Crospovidone
  - Magnesium stearate
- If the suppository base is fatty, what is the range of saponification value?**
  - 100 to 120
  - 200 to 245
  - 100 to 150
  - 200 to 300
- Which chemical factor reflects the drug absorption?**
  - Dissociation constant
  - Lipophilicity
  - Crystal formation
  - Particle size
- What is the constant rate of drug released by the elementary osmotic pump?**
  - 30%-40%
  - 40%-50%
  - 60%-80%
  - 50%-60%
- Which of the following is NOT a novel method in transdermal drug delivery?**
  - Penetration enhancers
  - Diagnostic imaging
  - Vesicular approaches
  - Electroporation and sonophoresis
- Generally, what does GMP improve?**
  - Manufacture of drug
  - Cost
  - Quality
  - Profit
- Effervescent granules are a mixture of:**
  - Citric acid and tartaric acid with sodium bicarbonate
  - Citric acid with sodium carbonate and magnesium carbonate
  - Citric acid and tartaric acid with calcium carbonate
  - Citric acid and tartaric acid with magnesium carbonate
- What is the HLB value for glyceryl monostearate?**
  - 2.1
  - 11.4
  - 11.6
  - 3.8
- Conventional compressed tablets that lose less than 0.5 to 1.0% of their weight are generally considered acceptable for:**
  - Weight variation test
  - Hardness and friability test
  - Disintegration test
  - Content uniformity test
- Which lists the material used for improvement of flow characteristics of capsules?**
  - Tapioca powder, lactose, and magnesium carbonate
  - Bentonite, calcium carbonate, silica gel, and talc
  - Starch, talc, lactose, and magnesium carbonate
  - Glycol esters, silicones, silicon dioxide, metallic stearates, stearic acid, and talc
- Solubility of a large number of modern chemotherapeutic agents is influenced by:**
  - pH and their environment
  - Common ion effect
  - Solubility product principle
  - Complex formation
- Which drugs are approved for the treatment of opioid addiction?**
  - Rifampicin and Naloxone
  - Amphetamine and Methadone
  - Caffeine and Buprenorphine
  - Naloxone and Buprenorphine
- When was the Drugs and Cosmetics Act passed?**
  - 10th of April, 1940
  - 7th of March, 1948
  - 9th of September, 1994

# BIHAR SSC KARA MISHRAK

## PHARMACIST - 2018

- The valency of carbon is:**  
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 4
- The main adverse effect of Chloramphenicol is:**  
(a) Gray Baby syndrome (b) Nausea  
(c) Alopecia (d) Seizures
- What organ is responsible for metabolism in the "first pass effect"?**  
(a) Liver (b) Brain  
(c) Spleen (d) Heart
- What is the only movable bone of the skull**  
(a) Temporal (b) Maxilla  
(c) Mandible (d) Zygomatic
- Unequal distribution of color on a tablet, refers to:**  
(a) Mottling (b) Capping  
(c) Sticking (d) Picking
- Physical and chemical changes or reactions that occur within the body are collectively known as:**  
(a) Physiology (b) Assimilation  
(c) Excretion (d) Metabolism
- Type-I diabetes is treated by:**  
(a) Biguanides  
(b) Insulin preparations  
(c) Sulphonyl ureas  
(d) None of the above
- Schedule C and C1 deals with:**  
(a) GLP (b) GMP  
(c) Biologicals (d) Poisons
- Hydroxyapatite is found in:**  
(a) Teeth (b) Blood  
(c) Hair (d) Skin
- Which of the following is not an antitubercular drug?**  
(a) Chloramphenicol (b) Cycloserine  
(c) Ethambutol (d) Ethionamide
- Chlordiazepoxide is:**  
(a) Sedative (b) Antacid  
(c) Oxime (d) Nitro derivative
- The Education Regulations for D. Pharma Course have been framed by.**  
(a) State Pharmacy Council  
(b) Pharmacy Council of India  
(c) Directorate of Technical Education  
(d) All India Council for Technical Education
- Keratin is found in**  
(a) Hair (b) Skin  
(c) Teeth (d) Blood
- The stability of suspensions can be evaluated by:**  
(a) Re-dispersibility  
(b) Degree of flocculation  
(c) Sedimentation volume  
(d) All of the above
- A plant based anticancer agent is**  
(a) Atropine (b) Digoxin  
(c) Artemisin (d) Vinblastin
- Preterm birth, also known as premature birth, is the birth of a baby at fewer than weeks gestational age.**  
(a) 28 - 37 (b) 33 - 38  
(c) 30 - 39 (d) 23
- Potassium permanganate can be standardized using**  
(a) sulphuric acid  
(b) hydrochloric acid  
(c) sodium hydroxide  
(d) oxalic acid
- Chicken pox vaccine is also known as:**  
(a) Rotavirus vaccine  
(b) Varicella virus vaccine  
(c) Vaccine  
(d) DPT vaccine
- The "Saheli" oral contraceptive contains:**  
(a) Non-steroidal compound  
(b) Estrogen  
(c) Estrogen and progestin  
(d) None of the above
- These powders resist compression:**  
(a) Crystallines (b) Amorphous  
(c) Both (d) None
- Which of the following provides the greatest surface area for gas exchange?**  
(a) Respiratory bronchioles  
(b) Alveoli  
(c) Bronchial tree  
(d) Alveolar duct
- Friabilator is operated at**  
(a) 100 RPM (b) 75 RPM  
(c) 25 RPM (d) 50 RPM
- The largest collection of lymphatic tissue in the adult body is located in the:**  
(a) Liver (b) Spleen  
(c) Thymus (d) Tonsils
- When the body is placed in the anatomical position, which of the following is not true?**  
(a) The face is forward  
(b) The palms are facing backward  
(c) The body is erect  
(d) The arms are at the side

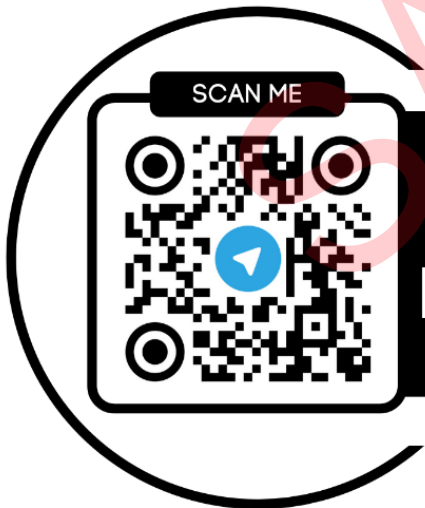
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71-d	72-d	73-a	74-b	75-d	76-d	77-b	78-a	79-c	80-d
81-c	82-c	83-a	84-a	85-c	86-c	87-d	88-b	89-c	90-b
91-d	92-b	93-d	94-a	95-c	96-c	97-b	98-b	99-d	100-a



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