



ESB

MADHYA PRADESH PHARMACIST

COMPETITIVE
Objective Book

**BASED
ON LATEST
SYLLABUS**



5000+ MCQs
(3200+1800)

SUBJECT COVERED

- ☀ Pharmaceuticals
- ☀ Pharmaceutical Chemistry
- ☀ Pharmacognosy
- ☀ Biochemistry and Clinical Pathology
- ☀ Human Anatomy and Physiology
- ☀ Health Education and Community Pharmacy
- ☀ Dispensing Pharmacy
- ☀ Pharmacology and Toxicology
- ☀ Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence
- ☀ General Knowledge, Maths, General Science





MADHYA PRADESH PHARMACIST

COMPETITIVE OBJECTIVE BOOK
As per ESB Latest Syllabus and Pattern

Authors

Dhalendra Kothale

M. Pharma

Vinit Kumar

M. Pharma

Utsav Verma

M. Pharma

Director, Pharmacy India



Pharmacy India Publication

EXAM PATTERN AND SYLLABUS

S. No.	Subject	Marks
1.	General Knowledge	25
2.	Hindi	
3.	English	
4.	Maths	
5.	General Science	
6.	General Interest	
7.	Technical (Pharma)	75

PHARMACEUTICS

Introduction to different dosage forms, their classification with examples—their relative applications. Familiarization with new drug delivery systems. Introduction to Pharmacopoeias with special reference to the Indian Pharmacopoeia. Size reduction, Size separation, Metrology—system of weights and measures. Calculations including conversion from one to another system. Percentage calculations and adjustment of products. Use of alligation method in calculations. Isotonic solutions. Mixing and homogenization. Packaging of pharmaceuticals Extraction and galenicals, Clarification and filtration, Heat processes, Introduction to drying processes, Distillation, Sterilization—concept of sterilization and its differences from disinfection—thermal resistance of microorganisms. Detailed study different sterilization processes. Study of immunological products like sera, vaccines, toxoids and their preparations., Processing of tablets, Processing of capsule

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY-I

Acids, bases and buffers, Gastrointestinal agents, Acidifying agents, Antacids, Protectives and adsorbents, Saline cathartics. Antioxidants, Topical agents — (i) Protectives (ii) Antimicrobials and astringents (iii) Sulphur and its compounds (iv) Astringents—alum and zinc sulphate. Dental product, Inhalants, Respiratory stimulants, Expectorants and emetics, Antidotes. Major intra and extracellular electrolytes, Inorganic official compounds of iron, iodine and calcium; ferrous sulfate and calcium gluconate. Radio pharmaceuticals and contrast media radioactivity, Identification tests for cations and anions as per Indian Pharmacopoeia. Quality control of drugs and pharmaceuticals

PHARMACOGNOSY

Definition, history and scope of pharmacognosy including indigenous system of medicine. Various systems of classification of drugs of natural origin. Adulteration and drug evaluation; significance of pharmacopoeial standards. therapeutic effects and pharmaceutical applications of alkaloids, terpenoids, glycosides, volatile oils, tannins and resins. Occurrence, distribution, organoleptic evaluation, chemical constituents including tests wherever applicable and therapeutic efficacy of (a) Laxatives (b) Cardiotonics (c) Carminatives & G.I. regulators catechu. hyoscyamus, belladonna, aconite, ashwagandha, ephedra, opium, cannabis, nux vomica. rauwolfia. vasaka, tolu balsam, tulsi. guggal, colchicum, vinca. chaulmoogra oil. pterocarpus, gymnema sylvestro. gokhru, punarnava. ipecacuanha. benzoin, myrrh, neem, curcuma. cinchona. ergot. shark liver oil and amla. papaya, diastase, yeast. Collection and preparation of crude drugs from the market as exemplified by ergot, opium, rauwolfia, digitalis, senna. Study of source, preparation and identification of fibres used in sutures and surgical dressings—cotton, silk, wool and regenerated

TABLE OF CONTENT

Subject wise Papers

S. No.	Topic	Page No.
1.	Pharmaceutics	1-10
2.	Pharmaceutical Chemistry	11-19
3.	Pharmacology	20-28
4.	Pharmacognosy	29-36
5.	Human Anatomy and Physiology	37-44
6.	Health Education & Community Pharmacy ...	45-48
7.	Biochemistry & Clinical Pathology	49-57
8.	Dispensing Pharmacy	58-62
9.	Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence	63-72
10.	General Science	73-77
11.	Non-Technical	78-82

Model Papers

S. No.	Topic	Page No.
12.	Model Paper-1	83-86
13.	Model Paper-2	87-90
14.	Model Paper-3	91-94
15.	Model Paper-4	95-98
16.	Model Paper-5	99-102
17.	Model Paper-6	103-106
18.	Model Paper-7	107-110
19.	Model Paper-8	111-114
20.	Model Paper-9	115-118
21.	Model Paper-10	119-123

NOTE -

- Practice Online Tests (1800+ Questions).
- Steps are given on the last page of this book.

1. Which type of glass is used for parenteral products?
 - (a) Type I (Borosilicate glass)
 - (b) Type II (Soda-lime treated glass)
 - (c) Type III (Soda-lime glass)
 - (d) Amber glass
2. Which is a disadvantage of plastic containers in pharmaceutical packaging?
 - (a) Lightweight
 - (b) Poor resistance to moisture
 - (c) Leaching of additives
 - (d) Transparency
3. The size reduction process in pharmaceutical manufacturing is also called:
 - (a) Attrition
 - (b) Pulverization
 - (c) Comminution
 - (d) Homogenization
4. Which sterilization method is suitable for heat-sensitive materials?
 - (a) Dry heat sterilization
 - (b) Steam sterilization
 - (c) Radiation
 - (d) Filtration
5. What is the primary purpose of mixing in pharmaceutical manufacturing?
 - (a) To improve solubility
 - (b) To ensure uniformity in a product
 - (c) To reduce particle size
 - (d) To separate components
6. Which Latin term means "to be taken"?
 - (a) q.s.
 - (b) t.i.d.
 - (c) Rx
 - (d) s.a.
7. Which calculation method is used for preparing isotonic solutions?
 - (a) Allegation method
 - (b) Freezing point depression method
 - (c) Proof spirit calculation
 - (d) Posology formula
8. The displacement value is used in the formulation of:
 - (a) Emulsions
 - (b) Tablets
 - (c) Suppositories
 - (d) Lotions
9. Which type of aerosol valve is commonly used for metered-dose inhalers?
 - (a) Continuous spray valve
 - (b) Metered-dose valve
 - (c) Spray valve
 - (d) Foam valve
10. Which drying method is used for thermolabile substances?
 - (a) Tray drying
 - (b) Spray drying
 - (c) Freeze drying
 - (d) Vacuum drying
11. What is the primary advantage of rubber stoppers in pharmaceutical packaging?
 - (a) High elasticity
 - (b) Prevents microbial contamination
 - (c) Low chemical reactivity
 - (d) Heat resistance
12. What type of plastic is most commonly used in pharmaceutical containers?
 - (a) Polypropylene (PP)
 - (b) Polystyrene (PS)
 - (c) Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET)
 - (d) Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)
13. What is the key feature of Type II glass in pharmaceutical packaging?
 - (a) Acid resistance
 - (b) Alkaline resistance
 - (c) Sulfur treatment on the interior surface
 - (d) Amber color to block UV light
14. What is the principle of size separation by sieving?
 - (a) Gravitational force
 - (b) Particle size difference
 - (c) Centrifugal force
 - (d) Magnetic property
15. The HLB scale is used to classify:
 - (a) Wetting agents
 - (b) Surfactants
 - (c) Preservatives
 - (d) Solvents
16. The Latin term "q.s." in prescriptions means:
 - (a) Once daily
 - (b) Quantity sufficient
 - (c) Every hour
 - (d) At bedtime
17. What is the purpose of a drying curve?
 - (a) To calculate drying time
 - (b) To measure the efficiency of drying equipment
 - (c) To determine critical moisture content
 - (d) All of the above
18. The Allegation method is primarily used for:
 - (a) Calculating isotonicity
 - (b) Mixing two solutions of different concentrations
 - (c) Preparing emulsions
 - (d) Calculating displacement values
19. Which equipment is used for large-scale mixing of powders?
 - (a) Sigma blade mixer
 - (b) V-blender
 - (c) Planetary mixer
 - (d) Ribbon blender
20. Which type of incompatibility occurs when two drugs produce a toxic effect together?
 - (a) Physical
 - (b) Chemical

- (c) Shifting (d) Levigation
181. **Filter sheets made of cellulose are**
 (a) Seitz filter (b) Membrane filter
 (c) Glass fiber filter (d) Sintered glass filter
182. **What is pore size in membrane filter**
 (a) 0.5 μm (b) 0.22 μm
 (c) 0.45 μm (d) 0.1 μm
183. **Which of the following drying method is used in pharma industry for drying of soft gelatin capsule**
 (a) Vacuum drying (b) Truck drying
 (c) Fluid bed drying (d) Microwave drying
184. **How many times is fluidized bed dryer method faster than that of a tray dryer**
 (a) 3 times (b) 5 times
 (c) 10 times (d) 15 times
185. **Blood plasma and blood serum preparations are dried by**
 (a) Freeze dryer (b) Vacuum dryer
 (c) Spray dryer (d) Fluidized bed dryer
186. **Freeze drying is based on the principle of**
 (a) Sublimation (b) Desiccation
 (c) Fluidisation (d) Reconstitution
187. **Antibiotic are preferably dried by**
 (a) Fluidised bed dryer (b) Spray dryer
 (c) Vacuum dryer (d) Tray dryer
188. **An extraction process in which water is poured over drugs, allowing close contact for stated period and finally liquid is filtered off is called**
 (a) Maceration (b) Percolation
 (c) Infusion (d) Digestion
189. **These preparations are usually prepared by maceration or percolation**
 (a) Throat paints (b) Gargles
 (c) Tinctures (d) Linctuses
190. **The solvent used for extraction is known as**
 (a) Distillate (b) Extract
 (c) Marc (d) Menstruum
191. **Autoimmunity refers to**
 (a) An automatic trigger of the immune system directed against a specific pathogen
 (b) Failure to distinguish between self and non-self
 (c) An automatic segregation of T and B cells
 (d) Failure of B-cells to interact with T-cells
192. **The immunity acquired by inoculation of living organism of attenuated virulence is**
 (a) Natural passive immunity
 (b) Passive immunity
 (c) Artificial acquired immunity
 (d) Natural active immunity
193. **Which is a secretory antibody**
 (a) IgG (b) IgM
 (c) IgE (d) IgA
194. **Antibody which is responsible for agglutination of blood is**
 (a) IgA (b) IgD
 (c) IgE (d) IgM
195. **Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) vaccine is an example of**
 (a) Subunit vaccine
 (b) Toxoid vaccine
 (c) Recombinant protein vaccine
 (d) Conjugate vaccine
196. **The protein toxins that have been modified to reduce the toxicity without significantly altering the immunogenicity are known as**
 (a) Sera (b) Antisera
 (c) Toxoids (d) Vaccines
197. **Rabies vaccine (living) is prepared using**
 (a) Sheep blood (b) Mice lymph
 (c) Horse plasma (d) Fertile eggs
198. **Typhoid vaccine IP is a sterile suspension or a freeze dried solid prepared from**
 (a) Salmonella typhimurium
 (b) Salmonella paratyphi
 (c) Salmonella typhi
 (d) Salmonella enteritidis
199. **Among the immunizing agents listed below one of them is orally administered. Identify**
 (a) Tetanus Toxoid (b) Rabies Vaccine
 (c) Poliomyelitis Vaccine (d) Mumps Virus Vaccine
200. **Polio vaccine is available in both forms, attenuated and inactivated. The polio (Sabin) vaccine is**
 (a) Inactivated bacterial vaccine
 (b) Inactivated viral vaccine
 (c) Live viral vaccine
 (d) Live bacterial vaccine

ANSWER KEY

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

- Which buffer is used for maintain acid-base balance in the blood**
 - Carbonic acid-bicarbonate ion
 - Acetic acid and sodium acetate
 - Ammonium hydroxide-ammonium chloride
 - Formic acid-sodium formate
- Sodium hydroxide is commonly known as**
 - Slaked lime
 - Spirit of slat
 - Caustic soda
 - Quick lime
- If the pH of the blood falls below 7.3, the condition is termed as**
 - Acidosis
 - Alkalosis
 - Neutral
 - None of the above
- Strong ammonium hydroxide is prepared by**
 - Solvay process
 - Haber's process
 - Merck process
 - Ammonia soda process
- The conc. Of hypophosphorous acid and its salt when used as antioxidant is**
 - 0.5%
 - 1.5%
 - 0.5-1.5%
 - 0.5-1%
- What is the chemical formula of sodium bisulphite**
 - NaHSO_3
 - $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$
 - $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 - NaNO_2
- Which compound is used as antidote in cyanide poisoning**
 - Sodium Nitrite
 - Sulphur dioxide
 - Hypophosphorous acid
 - Sodium Sulphite
- Which compound is used as a lotion for sore throat in cold, tonsillitis & skin infections**
 - Sodium Nitrite
 - Sulphur dioxide
 - Hypophosphorous acid
 - Sodium Sulphite
- Which inorganic gas is used as anaesthetic**
 - Nitrous oxide
 - Helium
 - Carbon dioxide
 - A mixture of carbon dioxide & nitrous oxide
- Ammonium carbonate is also known as**
 - Baker's ammonia
 - Aqueous ammonia
 - Ammonium hydroxide
 - None of these
- Which compound is commonly used as an acidifying agent in pharmaceutical formulations?**
 - Sodium bicarbonate
 - Hydrochloric acid
 - Aluminium hydroxide
 - Calcium carbonate
- What is the mechanism of action of antacids?**
 - Absorbing gastric acid
 - Neutralizing excess stomach acid
 - Inhibiting acid secretion
 - Forming a protective barrier
- Which antacid can cause constipation as a side effect?**
 - Magnesium hydroxide
 - Sodium bicarbonate
 - Calcium carbonate
 - Aluminium hydroxide
- Which compound is used as a protective agent in the treatment of gastric ulcers?**
 - Sodium bicarbonate
 - Bismuth subsalicylate
 - Magnesium hydroxide
 - Calcium carbonate
- Which inorganic compound acts as an adsorbent in the management of poisoning?**
 - Activated charcoal
 - Zinc sulfate
 - Magnesium oxide
 - Sodium chloride
- Which inorganic compound is commonly used as an antimicrobial agent in wound dressings?**
 - Silver nitrate
 - Zinc oxide
 - Magnesium sulfate
 - Sodium bicarbonate
- Which compound is used as an astringent in pharmaceutical preparations?**
 - Aluminum acetate
 - Sodium chloride
 - Potassium iodide
 - Calcium sulfate
- What is the main function of fluoride in dental products?**
 - Reducing plaque
 - Strengthening enamel
 - Preventing tartar formation
 - Whitening teeth
- Sodium perborate is used in dental products as a:**
 - Desensitizing agent
 - Antibacterial agent
 - Bleaching agent
 - Plaque remover
- Which compound is used as a respiratory stimulant in emergency settings?**
 - Ammonium carbonate
 - Calcium chloride
 - Sodium bicarbonate
 - Zinc sulfate
- What is the function of potassium iodide in expectorants?**
 - Lubricating the airways
 - Suppressing cough reflex
 - Increasing mucus production
 - Reducing mucus viscosity
- Which compound is commonly used as an emetic in cases of poisoning?**
 - Sodium chloride
 - Copper sulfate
 - Magnesium sulfate
 - Zinc sulfate
- Which electrolyte is used to correct hypokalemia?**
 - Potassium chloride
 - Sodium chloride
 - Magnesium sulfate
 - Calcium gluconate

ANSWER KEY

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

SAMPLE

1. **Angiology refers to**
 - (a) Skeletal system
 - (b) Articular system
 - (c) Integumentary system
 - (d) Circulatory system
2. **Meaning of anatomy is**
 - (a) Study of plants
 - (b) Study of microbes
 - (c) Study of human body parts
 - (d) None of these
3. **The science of dealing with the studies of benign and malignant tumors is**
 - (a) Etiology
 - (b) Tumorology
 - (c) Hematology
 - (d) Oncology
4. **The branch of biology that deals with the study of fungi is called**
 - (a) Algology
 - (b) Phycology
 - (c) Mycology
 - (d) Microbiology
5. **Ophthalmology is the study of**
 - (a) Eyes
 - (b) Nose
 - (c) Throat
 - (d) None of these
6. **In 1665 who discovered the cell**
 - (a) Robert Hook
 - (b) AG Lowey
 - (c) Robert Brown
 - (d) Huxley
7. **Nematocyst is a**
 - (a) Cell
 - (b) Group of cells
 - (c) Organ
 - (d) Part of a cell
8. **Cell wall consists of**
 - (a) Lignin, Hemi cellulose, Pectin and Lipid
 - (b) Lignin, Hemi cellulose, Pectin and cellulose
 - (c) Lignin Hemi cellulose, Protein and Lipid
 - (d) Hemi cellulose, Cellulose, Tubulin and lignin
9. **Which of the following diffuses most rapidly across the cell membrane?**
 - (a) CO₂
 - (b) Glucose
 - (c) Urea
 - (d) Amino acid
10. **The powerhouse of the cell is**
 - (a) Golgi bodies
 - (b) Mitochondria
 - (c) Ribosomes
 - (d) Nucleus
11. **The modifying, sorting, and packaging of proteins for secretion in cells is carried out by**
 - (a) Lysosomes
 - (b) Golgi bodies
 - (c) Ribosomes
 - (d) RNA
12. **Cells are enclosed by a plasma membrane composed mainly of**
 - (a) Proteins and emulsified fats
 - (b) Lipids and emulsified fats
 - (c) Fats and carbohydrates
 - (d) Lipids and proteins
13. **Glycolysis occurs in**
 - (a) Mitochondria
 - (b) Cytoplasm
 - (c) SER
 - (d) Nucleus
14. **Which of the following has fast cell division?**
 - (a) Epithelial tissue
 - (b) Connective tissue
 - (c) Muscular tissue
 - (d) Nervous tissue
15. **Function of Golgi apparatus is**
 - (a) Synthesis of ribosomes
 - (b) Synthesis of proteins
 - (c) Breakdown of toxic substances
 - (d) Transport of proteins
16. **Site of degradation of unneeded damaged or faulty proteins is**
 - (a) Mitochondria
 - (b) Ribosomes
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Proteasome
17. **Ribosome is a site for production of**
 - (a) Nucleic acids
 - (b) Vitamins
 - (c) Chromosomes
 - (d) Proteins
18. **Which of the following microorganisms is prokaryotic?**
 - (a) Protozoa
 - (b) Algae
 - (c) Bacteria
 - (d) Fungi
19. **How many chromosomes are there in human beings?**
 - (a) 46
 - (b) 48
 - (c) 40
 - (d) 44
20. **DNA replication and transcription is the function of which subcellular organelle?**
 - (a) Endoplasmic Reticulum
 - (b) Nucleus
 - (c) Golgi body
 - (d) Lysosome
21. **The suicidal bags of the cell are**
 - (a) Ribosomes
 - (b) Golgi bodies
 - (c) Mitochondria
 - (d) Lysosomes
22. **Engulfment of membranous organelles is done with**
 - (a) Lysosome
 - (b) Endoplasmic reticulum
 - (c) Mesosome
 - (d) Golgi apparatus
23. **The condensation of chromatin and shrinkage of the nucleus leading to cell death is termed as**
 - (a) Autophagy
 - (b) Karyolysis
 - (c) Karyorrhexis
 - (d) Pyknosis
24. **Acid phosphatase is the marker enzyme for which subcellular fraction?**
 - (a) Cytosol
 - (b) Peroxisomes
 - (c) Lysosomes
 - (d) Microsomes

- (a) A, C, E & K (b) A, D, E & K
(c) A, C, D & K (d) All of these
- 95. Which of the following vitamin is essential for absorption of calcium**
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D
- 96. Universal immunization program was started in the year**
(a) 1950 (b) 1978
(c) 1985 (d) 1995
- 97. Family planning method are used to**
(a) Prevent unwanted pregnancies
(b) Regulate spacing between children
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these

98. ELISA test is done to diagnose

- (a) Leprosy (b) T.B.
(c) HIV (d) All of these

99. Muslin cloth is used for

- (a) Triangular bandage
(b) maintaining traction
(c) Cravat bandage
(d) All of the above

100. In anaphylactic shock, the drug of choice is

- (a) Dopamine (b) Coramine
(c) Adrenaline (d) Isoprenaline

ANSWER KEY

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

1. The part of prescription that means 'take thou' is
 - (a) Subscription (b) Inscription
 - (c) Superscription (d) Signatura
2. Auristillae is the Latin term for
 - (a) Eye drop (b) Ear drop
 - (c) Nasal drop (d) Spray solution
3. SOS means which one of the following
 - (a) Take occasionally
 - (b) Take immediately
 - (c) Take when necessary
 - (d) Take as directed
4. Prescription means
 - (a) To write (b) To write before
 - (c) To write later (d) All of the above
5. Which piece of laboratory equipment can be used to store chemicals for long periods of time
 - (a) Burette (b) Evaporating dish
 - (c) Beaker (d) More than one of the above
6. Superscription is represented by
 - (a) K (b) P (c) Rx (d) S
7. Rx means
 - (a) You take (b) You give
 - (c) You bring (d) All of the above
8. Rx symbol represents ___ God
 - (a) Venus (b) Jupiter
 - (c) Mars (d) Saturn
9. Primo mane meaning
 - (a) Every morning
 - (b) Early in the morning
 - (c) Equal morning
 - (d) Morning
10. The independent variable in an experiment is
 - (a) The variable you hope to observe in an experiment
 - (b) The variable you change in an experiment
 - (c) The variable that isn't changed in an experiment
 - (d) None of these
11. Which of the following formula for calculating child dose is based on body weight
 - (a) Clark's formula (b) Dilling's formula
 - (c) Young's formula (d) Fried's formula
12. Using Young's rule, calculate the dose for a 5-year-old child if the adult dose is 340 mg
 - (a) 200 mg (b) 100 mg
 - (c) 400 mg (d) 800 mg
13. $(\text{Weight in pounds}/150) \times \text{Adult Dose} = \text{Child dose}$. The above formula is known as in Posology
 - (a) Young's formula (b) Dilling's formula
 - (c) Clark's formula (d) Fried's formula
14. The dose of the drug is 5 mg/kg body weight, how much the drug is required for the boy of 12 years who weighs 21 kg
 - (a) 0.5 mg (b) 1.0 mg
 - (c) 1.5 mg (d) 2.0 mg
15. Posology is
 - (a) Dietary chart to patient
 - (b) Concerned with dosage
 - (c) Diagnosis report to patient
 - (d) Description of patient symptoms
16. Which formula is used to calculate the dose of a child according to their age
 - (a) Dilling's (b) Cowling's
 - (c) Fried's (d) All the above
17. Dose is defined as
 - (a) Amount of drug taken to produce intended medical response
 - (b) Amount of drug causing poisoning
 - (c) Amount of dosage forms available for drugs
 - (d) None of the above
18. Pediatric doses are lesser than normal doses because
 - (a) Of their lower body size
 - (b) Of their lesser body weight
 - (c) Their immunity system is not well developed
 - (d) Immature state of their hepatic and renal function by which drugs are inactivated and eliminated from the body
19. Drug which is contraindicated in pregnancy
 - (a) Tetracycline (b) Erythromycin
 - (c) Chloroquine (d) Ampicillin
20. HBA1c (Glycosylated hemoglobin) is diagnostic test for
 - (a) Hemoglobin (b) Diabetes mellitus
 - (c) Jaundice (d) Malaria
21. All are cardiac markers except
 - (a) CKMB (b) Troponin
 - (c) Myoglobin (d) Bilirubin
22. Which lipoprotein has highest concentration of cholesterol
 - (a) VLDL (b) HDL
 - (c) LDL (d) IDL
23. Satellite pharmacy is located at
 - (a) Each floor
 - (b) For two floors one pharmacy
 - (c) Only one in a hospital
 - (d) Depends on hospital type
24. Patient who occupy the space in the hospital are called
 - (a) Operating patients
 - (b) Ambulatory patients
 - (c) Inpatients
 - (d) Outpatients
25. The time period between placing an order and its receipt in stock is known as
 - (a) Lead time (b) Carrying time
 - (c) Shortage time (d) Over time
26. Buffer stock' is the level of stock
 - (a) At which the ordering process should start
 - (b) Half of the actual stock

- An inflated balloon rubbed with a synthetic cloth gets stuck to the wall. The force acting on it is _____
 (a) Gravitational force (b) Electrostatic force
 (c) Muscular force (d) Magnetic force
- Sonam observed that the lime water turned milky when air was blown into it. This is because air contains _____.
 (a) Nitrogen gas (b) Oxygen gas
 (c) Nitrogen dioxide (d) Carbon dioxide gas
- One kilowatt hour is equal to
 (a) 36 Megajoule (b) 3.8 Mega Joule
 (c) 3.2 Mega Joule (d) 4.0 Mega joule
- What is the minimum escape velocity of rocket launched into space?
 (a) 5 km/s (b) 6 km/s
 (c) 11km/s (d) 15 km/s
- Due to which reason the larger iceberg melts down from lower surface instead of upper surface?
 (a) The lower surface of the melting iceberg remains hot
 (b) The ice of lower surface is not pure
 (c) Due to more pressure in lower surface the melting point of ice Decreases
 (d) The ice at upper surface is different
- Rain drops fall from great height Which among the following statements is true regarding it?
 (a) They fall with that ultimate velocity, which are different for different droplets
 (b) They fall with same ultimate velocity
 (c) Their velocity increases and they fall with different velocity on the Earth
 (d) Their velocity increases and they fall with same velocity on the Earth
- The twinkling of stars is due to
 (a) interference between light from Sun and Moon
 (b) partial absorption of light in atmosphere
 (c) refractive Index fluctuations in atmosphere
 (d) periodic bursts of light from the Star
- Ethers are
 (a) acidic (b) basic
 (c) neutral (d) amphoteric
- Name the chemical used for removing air bubbles from the glass during its manufacture
 (a) Soda ash
 (b) Feldspar
 (c) Potassium carbonate
 (d) Arsenious oxide
- Which one of the following substances is used for preservation of food grains?
 (a) Sodium benzoate
 (b) Vinegar
 (c) Sodium chloride
 (d) Potassium permanganate
- The drug which reduces Blood Pressure is obtained from
 (a) Solanum Nigrum (b) Aconitine
 (c) Cantele Asiatica (d) Rauwolfia Serpentine
- The addition of minute quantity of antimony to a silicon crystal makes it
 (a) a good insulator
 (b) a good metal
 (c) ap-type semiconductor
 (d) an-type semiconductor
- The disease caused by Asbestos is
 (a) Emphysema (b) Paralysis
 (c) Diarrhoea (d) Dysentery
- In the eye, colour vision is affected by the presence of
 (a) Choroid coat (b) Sclerotic coat
 (c) Rods (d) Cones
- Which of the following is the sweetest sugar?
 (a) Sucrose (b) Glucose
 (c) Maltose (d) Fructose
- Which part of the body is affected due to Jaundice?
 (a) Kidney (b) Liver
 (c) Lungs (d) Brain
- Hodgkins' disease is
 (a) Cancer of the WBC
 (b) Cancer of the liver
 (c) Cancer of the lymphoid tissue
 (d) Cancer of the mammary gland
- The drug used against 'AIDS' is
 (a) LSD (b) ENOVIDE
 (c) AZT (d) BHA
- Who is internationally recognised as a father of the modern digital computer?
 (a) George Stibitz (b) Clifford Berry
 (c) Nikolay Brusentsov (d) Claude Ramsay
- What is the Naked DSL?
 (a) It is a digital subscriber line without the associated dial tone
 (b) It is a digital subscriber line without the telephone network
 (c) It is an analog subscriber line that transmits signals to the customer terminals
 (d) None of the statements In (a), (b) and (c) is correct about the Naked DSL
- The most important property of nano materials is
 (a) force (b) friction
 (c) pressure (d) temperature
- Which one of the following chemicals is used to fuse plant protoplasts engineering?
 (a) Ethylene (b) Polyethylene glycol

- (a) will notice (b) had noticed
(c) noticed (d) was noticed
23. Fill in the correct form of verb with past perfect continuous sentence: You _____ there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.
(a) had not been waiting
(b) was not been waiting
(c) had not waiting
(d) had not been waiting
24. Fill in the blanks with suitable Simple Future Tense. You ____ (buy) a beautiful house.
(a) are buying (b) bought
(c) have bought (d) will buy
25. Fill in the blank with suitable Future Continuous Tense. This time tomorrow I ____ (fly) over Europe.
(a) have flied (b) will be flying
(c) flying (d) will fly

GENERAL HINDI

26. 'देव जो मानव है', यह किस समास का उदाहरण है ?
(a) तत्पुरुष समास (b) बहुव्रीहि समास
(c) कर्मधारय समास (d) अव्ययीभाव समास
27. 'जो बात लोगों से सुनी गई हो' इसके लिए एक शब्द होगा
(a) लोकोक्ति (b) किंवदन्ती
(c) अश्रुति (d) सर्वप्रिय
28. किस वाक्य में प्रेरणार्थक क्रिया का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है ?
(a) राजेश नहीं पढ़ता।
(b) पिताजी उसे पढ़ाते हैं।
(c) ये अध्यापक से पढ़ाते हैं।
(d) अध्यापक परिश्रम करते हैं।
29. 'अभिज्ञ - अविज्ञ' शब्द युग्म का सही अर्थ क्या होगा ?
(a) जानकार - मूर्ख
(b) मूर्ख - जानकार
(c) अल्पज्ञान - अनादर
(d) अनादर - अल्पज्ञान
30. अन्न - जल' शब्द युग्म में कौन सा समास होगा ?
(a) कर्मधारय समास (b) तत्पुरुष समास
(c) बहुव्रीहि समास (d) द्वंद्व समास
31. जल, प्राण, पुत्र किस शब्द के अनेकार्थी शब्द हैं ?
(a) जीवन (b) सार
(c) औषधि (d) तत्व
32. 'चूहे के चाम से नगाढ़े नहीं मढ़े जाते' इसका अर्थ होगा
(a) छोटे होकर बड़ा काम करना।
(b) सीमित साधनों से बड़े काम नहीं होते।
(c) सीमित साधनों से काम चलाना।
(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं।
33. शुद्ध शब्द को चुनें।
(a) भगीरथी (b) भुखखड़
(c) ज्योत्सना (d) अधःपतन
34. निम्न में से तत्सम शब्द कौन सा है ?
(a) कपूत (b) सूरज
(c) स्वर्ण (d) कुआँ
35. 'जलनिधि' शब्द का पर्यायवाची शब्द कौन सा है?
(a) बारिश (b) बादल
(c) सागर (d) तालाब
36. 'कौटिल्य' शब्द का विलोम शब्द क्या होगा?
(a) आर्तव (b) आर्जव
(c) मृदुलता (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं
37. 'अभिमुख' शब्द में उपसर्ग को पहचानें।
(a) अभि (b) अभः
(c) अभ (d) मुख
38. 'आंशिक' शब्द में कौन सा प्रत्यय लगा है?
(a) शिक (b) इक
(c) क (d) ईक
39. पार्श्विक व्यंजन को बताइये।
(a) य (b) श
(c) झ (d) ल
40. 'त' वर्ग का उच्चारण स्थान कौन सा है?
(a) तालव्य (b) मूर्धन्य
(c) ओष्ठ्य (d) दंत्य
41. 'अंधा पावें आँखे तो पतियाय' इसका अर्थ क्या होगा?
(a) अभीष्ट की प्राप्ति होने पर विश्वास होना ।
(b) असम्भव को सम्भव कर दिखाना ।
(c) असम्भव की चाहत होना ।
(d) सबसे मूल्यवान वस्तु प्राप्त होने पर प्रसन्न होना ।
42. हिन्दी का प्रथम महाकाव्य किसे माना जाता है ?
(a) पद्मावत् (b) रामचरितमानस
(c) पृथ्वीराज रासो (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं
43. 'अंधेरे बन्द कमरे' किसकी रचना है ?
(a) कमलेश्वर (b) मोहन राकेश

- What does "pharmacokinetics" include?**
 - Pharmacological effects of drugs
 - Unwanted effects of drugs
 - Chemical structure of a medicinal agent
 - Distribution of drugs in the organism
- Pharmacodynamics involves the study of following**
 - Mechanism of drug action
 - Biotransformation of drugs in the organism
 - Distribution of drugs in the organism
 - Excretion of drug from the organism
- What does the term "bioavailability" mean?**
 - Plasma protein binding degree of substance
 - Permeability through the brain-blood barrier
 - Fraction of an uncharged drug reaching the systemic circulation
 - Amount of a substance in urine relative
- What is the important characteristic of the Intramuscular route of drug administration?**
 - Only water solutions can inject
 - Oily solutions can be injected
 - Opportunity of hypertonic solution injections
 - The action develops slower, than at oral
- Elimination rate constant (K_{el}) is defined by the following parameter**
 - Rate of absorption
 - Maximal concentration of a substance in plasma
 - Highest single dose
 - Half-life ($t_{1/2}$)
- "Affinity" is a measure of**
 - Drug's binding to plasma proteins
 - Drug's binding to a receptor
 - Inhibiting potency of a drug
 - Bioavailability of a drug
- What term is used to describe a more gradual decrease in responsiveness to a drug, taking days or weeks to develop?**
 - Refractoriness
 - Cumulative effect
 - Tolerance
 - Tachyphylaxis
- Characteristic unwanted reaction which isn't related to a dose or to a pharmacodynamic property of a drug is called**
 - Idiosyncrasy
 - Hypersensitivity
 - Tolerance
 - Teratogenic action
- Which one of the following groups is responsible for the duration of the local anesthetic action?**
 - Intermediate chain
 - Lipophilic group
 - Ionizable group
 - All of the above
- Indicate the local anesthetic, which is used for spinal anesthesia**
 - Tetracaine
 - Cocaine
 - Dibucain
 - Bupivacaine
- Which of the following local anesthetics is called a universal anesthetic?**
 - Procaine
 - Ropivacaine
 - Lidocaine
 - Etidocaine
- Indicate a reversible cholinesterase inhibitor**
 - Isoflurophate
 - Carbochol
 - Physostigmine
 - Parathion
- Parasympathomimetic drugs cause**
 - Bronchodilation
 - Mydriasis
 - Bradycardia
 - Constipation
- Which of the following direct-acting cholinomimetics has the shortest duration of action?**
 - Acetylcholine
 - Methacholine
 - Carbachol
 - Bethanechol
- Indicate the skeletal muscle relaxant, which is a depolarizing agent**
 - Vencuronium
 - Scopolamine
 - Succinylcholine
 - Hexamethonium
- Atropine is frequently used prior to administration of inhalant anesthetics to reduce**
 - Muscle tone
 - Secretions
 - Nausea and vomiting
 - Appetite
- Which of the following drugs is useful in the treatment of Parkinson's disease?**
 - Benzotropine
 - Edrophonium
 - Succinylcholine
 - Hexamethonium
- Which of the following agents is used as an inhalation drug in asthma?**
 - Atropine
 - Ipratropium
 - Lobeline
 - Homatropine
- Which is effective in the treatment of mushroom poisoning?**
 - Pralidoxime
 - Pilocarpine
 - Neostigmine
 - Atropine
- Indicate muscles, which are more resistant to fatigue and recover more rapidly?**
 - Hand
 - Leg
 - Neck
 - Diaphragm
- Which of the following drugs causes bronchodilation without significant cardiac stimulation?**
 - Isoprenaline
 - Terbutaline
 - Xylometazoline
 - Methoxamine
- Indicate the sympathomimetics agent, which is combined with a local anesthetic to prolong the duration of infiltration nerve block?**
 - Epinephrine
 - Xylometazoline
 - Isoproterenol
 - Dobutamine
- Indicate the agent of choice in the emergency therapy of anaphylactic shock?**
 - Methoxamine
 - Terbutaline
 - Norepinephrine
 - Epinephrine
- Indicate the adrenoreceptor antagonist drug, which is a rauwolfia alkaloid**
 - Prazosin
 - Propranolol
 - Reserpine
 - Phentolamine
- Hypnotic drugs are used to treat**
 - Psychosis
 - Sleep disorders

- (a) To grant licence for the sale of drugs
 (b) To approve pharmacy college of the state
 (c) To conduct examinations of pharmacy courses in state
 (d) To regulate practice of pharmacy in the State
- 24. Who prepares first registrar of pharmacists in a state**
 (a) State Pharmacy Council
 (b) State Government
 (c) Pharmacy Council of India
 (d) Registration tribunal
- 25. Sterilization of small volume of ophthalmic solution could be achieved by -**
 (a) Using 1 μ m filter
 (b) Radiation sterilization
 (c) Incorporating the drug in an already sterile vehicle
 (d) Using a 0.22 μ m filter
- 26. For sterility testing of injectable preparations, minimum number of items to be tested for a batch of more than 500 containers is**
 (a) 10 containers
 (b) 10% or 4 containers which one is more
 (c) 2% or 20 containers which one is less
 (d) 5% or 2 containers which one is more
- 27. In 1665 who discovered the cell**
 (a) Robert Hook (b) A.G. Lowey
 (c) Robert brown (d) Huxley
- 28. Phases of Validation**
 (a) Installation Qualification (IQ)
 (b) Operational Qualification (OQ)
 (c) Performance Qualification (PQ)
 (d) All of the above
- 29. ICH categories are divided into following categories except**
 (a) Quality (b) Multidisciplinary
 (c) Safety (d) Management
- 30. The "F" value for drug product is most closely related to its:**
 (a) Absolute bioavailability
 (b) Relative bioavailability
 (c) Clearance rate
 (d) Dosing rate
- 31. Which of these is used for the preparation of bacterial culture?**
 (a) Agar (b) Tragacanth
 (c) Algin (d) Pectin
- 32. 'Grey baby syndrome' is associated with**
 (a) Chloramphenicol (b) Erythromycin
 (c) Penicillins (d) Rifampin
- 33. Tetracyclines are not administered with milk because**
 (a) Toxicity is increased
 (b) Activity is destroyed
 (c) Insoluble chelates is formed
 (d) All of the above
- 34. Main side effect of thiazide diuretic is**
 (a) Hypokalemia (b) Blood dyschromia's
 (c) Nausea (d) Vomiting
- 35. Which one of these is used in overdose of heparin?**
 (a) Vitamin K (b) Protamine sulphate
 (c) Tyramine (d) Warfarin
- 36. Glucocorticoids are used in the treatment of**
 (a) Inflammation (b) Allergy
 (c) Inflammation and allergy (d) Skin infection
- 37. Dose and frequency of administration of drug is determined by**
 (a) Dissolution rate (b) Half-life of a drug
 (c) Disintegration rate (d) All of the above
- 38. Which one of these is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic?**
 (a) Norfloxacin (b) Erythromycin
 (c) Rifampin (d) Amoxycillin
- 39. Cisplatin, Doxorubicin, Taxol and Vinblastine are the drugs for the treatment or mitigation of**
 (a) Hypertension (b) Cancer
 (c) AIDS (d) Diabetes insipidus
- 40. Bone deformations can occur due to lack of**
 (a) Calcium (b) Phosphorus
 (c) Vitamin D (d) All of these
- 41. Ingestion of which of the following vitamins should be avoided by a patient taking an oral anticoagulant**
 (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B
 (c) Vitamin K (d) Vitamin E
- 42. Which of the following should not be given in glaucoma?**
 (a) Atropine (b) Pilocarpine
 (c) Physostigmine (d) Timolol
- 43. Sucralfate is useful in**
 (a) Diabetes (b) Ulceration
 (c) Asthma (d) Angina
- 44. HEPA filter is made of**
 (a) Cellulose acetate (b) Porcelain
 (c) Asbestos (d) Both (a) and (c)
- 45. First Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in**
 (a) 1955 (b) 1966
 (c) 1976 (d) 1980
- 46. Epsom salt is**
 (a) Sodium sulphate (b) Magnesium sulphate
 (c) Potassium sulphate (d) None of above
- 47. Drug acting as cardioselective beta blocker is**
 (a) Labetalol (b) Atenolol
 (c) Propranolol (d) None of these
- 48. Gelatin is a**
 (a) Carbohydrate (b) Protein
 (c) Fat (d) Alkaloid
- 49. S.G.O.T. Levels can increase in**
 (a) Pneumonia (b) Acute-hepatitis
 (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
- 50. The drug not used in the treatment of tuberculosis**
 (a) Carbenicillin (b) Rifampicin
 (c) Isoniazid (d) Pyrazinamide
- 51. Vitamin 'K' is associated with**
 (a) Pellagra (b) Nerves
 (c) Hemoglobin concentration (d) Blood clotting
- 52. Tweens are**
 (a) Highly polymerized mannuronic acid anhydride

1. **Adenine is chemically**
 - (a) 6-amino pyrimidine
 - (b) 2, 6 diamino purine
 - (c) 6-amino purine
 - (d) 2, 4 diamino purine
2. **Pellagra is due to the deficiency of**
 - (a) Niacin
 - (b) Thiamine
 - (c) Vitamin B12
 - (d) Vitamin C
3. **5, 5-diethyl barbituric acid is a common name of**
 - (a) Phenytoin
 - (b) Barbitone
 - (c) Tropane
 - (d) Procaine
4. **Haloperidol a major tranquillizer, belongs to the class of**
 - (a) Phenothiazines
 - (b) Xanthenes
 - (c) Butyrophenone
 - (d) Carbamate
5. **Acetylcholine is hydrolysed by enzyme**
 - (a) Acetylase
 - (b) Cholinase
 - (c) Acetylcholinesterase
 - (d) Transferase
6. **PABA is expanded as**
 - (a) P-amine benzoic acid
 - (b) P-all
 - (c) P-aceto benzoic acid
 - (d) P-aceto benzene acid
7. **The example of 8-Aminoquinoline derivative is**
 - (a) Quinine
 - (b) Mepacrine
 - (c) Chloroquine
 - (d) Dapsone
8. **Carbimazole is an example of which drug**
 - (a) Diuretics
 - (b) Hypoglycemic
 - (c) Antithyroid
 - (d) Antihypertensive
9. **Drug which is used in bronchography is**
 - (a) Iopanic acid
 - (b) Phthalein
 - (c) Evans blue
 - (d) Prophylidone
10. **The drug of choice for angina pectoris is**
 - (a) Nitroglycerine
 - (b) Oxyglycerine
 - (c) Glycerine
 - (d) Paraglycerine
11. **Drug used as antihypertensive**
 - (a) Digitalis
 - (b) Rauwolfia
 - (c) Datura
 - (d) Acacia
12. **Drug used in the treatment of gout**
 - (a) Colchicum corm
 - (b) Turmeric
 - (c) Ephedra
 - (d) Acacia
13. **General test used to identify carbohydrates**
 - (a) Mayer's test
 - (b) Benedict's test
 - (c) Shinoda test
 - (d) Molisch's test
14. **Meaning of anatomy is**
 - (a) Study of plants
 - (b) Study of microbes
 - (c) Study of human body parts
 - (d) None of these
15. **Xerophthalmia is due to the deficiency of**
 - (a) Vitamin-D
 - (b) Vitamin-C
 - (c) Vitamin-B
 - (d) Vitamin-A
- (a) Morphine
- (b) Thebain
- (c) Solasodine
- (d) Diazepam
17. **The barium meal is**
 - (a) Barium chloride
 - (b) Barium nitrate
 - (c) Barium carbonate
 - (d) Barium sulphate
18. **The citric acid is used in iron limit test**
 - (a) To prevent color due to sulphate
 - (b) To prevent color due to copper
 - (c) To prevent color due to chloride
 - (d) To prevent color due to lead
19. **Antidote used in cyanide poisoning**
 - (a) Sodium thiosulphate
 - (b) Sodium benzoate
 - (c) Sodium potassium tartarate
 - (d) Sodium nitrate
20. **Which of the following is not formed by hemoglobin**
 - (a) Bilirubin
 - (b) Fibrinogen
 - (c) Stercobilin
 - (d) Urobilinogen
21. **Drug warfarin is used in disease**
 - (a) Hypertension
 - (b) Thrombosis
 - (c) Angina pectoris
 - (d) Congestive heart failure
22. **Level of norepinephrine elevated in brain in**
 - (a) Schizophrenia
 - (b) Arthritis
 - (c) Myasthenia gravis
 - (d) Glaucoma
23. **Brine is concentrated solutions of**
 - (a) Sodium Hydroxide
 - (b) Sodium chloride
 - (c) Sodium bicarbonate
 - (d) Sodium sulfite
24. **Deficiency of Copper causes**
 - (a) Night blindness
 - (b) Wilson disease
 - (c) Cushing's disease
 - (d) Leukemia
25. **Naphazoline is used in**
 - (a) Asthma
 - (b) Hypotension
 - (c) Nasal decongestion
 - (d) Hay fever
26. _____ is Known as father of medicine
 - (a) Aristotle
 - (b) Dioscorides
 - (c) Hippocrates
 - (d) Galen
27. **Drug is not under the class of organized drug**
 - (a) Leaves
 - (b) Flowers
 - (c) Fruits
 - (d) Gums
28. **Drug is not under the seed class**
 - (a) Nux vomica
 - (b) Digitalis
 - (c) Strophanthus
 - (d) Isapghol
29. **Meiosis occurs for the human female in _____**

63. Serotonin antagonist is
 (a) Glutethimide (b) Tolbutamide
 (c) Caffeine (d) Methysergide
64. Phenylbutazone is used in the treatment of
 (a) Glaucoma (b) Gout
 (c) Malaria (d) Jaundice
65. Promethazine HCl is used in
 (a) Motion sickness (b) Glaucoma
 (c) Parkinsonism (d) Amoebiasis
66. Drug of choice in status epileptics by IV is
 (a) Paraldehyde (b) Phenobarbitone
 (c) Lorazepam (d) Phenobarbital
67. Mycostatin is used as an
 (a) Antimalarial (b) Anti-cancer drug
 (c) Antibiotic (d) Antifungal drug
68. The drug used in the management of hypertension is
 (a) Metoprolol (b) Digoxin
 (c) Ouabain (d) Emetine
69. Diazoxide is given in hypertension by
 (a) Orally (b) IV
 (c) By rapid injection (d) All of these
70. Progesterone is a
 (a) Male hormone
 (b) Pancreatic enzyme
 (c) Female hormone
 (d) Salivary juice
71. An antimalarial obtained from a natural source is:
 (a) Strychnine (b) Brucine
 (c) Reserpine (d) Quinine
72. The nutrient antioxidant present in berries is:
 (a) α -Lipoic acid (b) Catechic acid
 (c) Ellagic acid (d) Aspartic acid
73. A leukotriene receptor antagonist used in allergic cough is:
 (a) Rofecoxib (b) Theophylline
 (c) Losartan (d) Montelukast
74. Which of the following is true about placebo?
 (a) Placebo is the inert material added to the drug for making tablets
 (b) Placebo does not produce any effect
 (c) Placebo is a dummy medication
 (d) All patients respond to placebo
75. All are endogenous catecholamines except?
 (a) Dobutamine (b) Adrenaline
 (c) Nor-adrenaline (d) Dopamine
76. Which is the smallest district in Madhya Pradesh by area?
 (a) Harda (b) Dindori
 (c) Datia (d) Tikamgarh
77. What is the state tree of Madhya Pradesh?
 (a) Peepal (b) Banyan
 (c) Mango (d) Sal
78. Which Madhya Pradesh river is known as the 'Life Line of MP'?
 (a) Betwa (b) Chambal
 (c) Narmada (d) Tapti
79. Which Madhya Pradesh district is famous for the 'Kumbhakarna Statue'?
 (a) Ujjain (b) Neemuch
 (c) Barwani (d) Ratlam
80. 'कला' का सही अर्थ क्या है?
 (a) रचनात्मकता (b) संगीत
 (c) चित्रकारी (d) सभी
81. 'श्रवण' का पर्यायवाची शब्द क्या है?
 (a) सुनना (b) देखना
 (c) सुनवाई (d) समझना
82. 'शिक्षक' का स्त्रीलिंग क्या है?
 (a) शिक्षिका (b) शिक्षिकी
 (c) शिक्षनी (d) शिक्षा
83. 'दया' का विलोम शब्द क्या है?
 (a) निर्दयता (b) दान
 (c) कृपा (d) प्रेम
84. What does the idiom "Spill the beans" mean?
 (a) To make a mess (b) To reveal a secret
 (c) To waste resources (d) To cook something
85. Correct the sentence: "The sceneries here is very beautiful."
 (a) The scenery here are very beautiful
 (b) The scenery here is very beautiful
 (c) The sceneries here are very beautiful
 (d) Sceneries here is very beautiful
86. What is the meaning of "Epitome"?
 (a) A perfect example of something
 (b) A small book
 (c) A type of skin disease
 (d) An error in judgment
87. Choose the correct preposition: "She was accused ___ stealing the documents."
 (a) for (b) of
 (c) about (d) at
88. Which blood component helps in clotting?
 (a) Plasma (b) Platelets
 (c) White blood cells (d) Red blood cells
89. Which gland is known as the "master gland"?
 (a) Thyroid gland (b) Adrenal gland
 (c) Pituitary gland (d) Pancreas
90. What is the chemical formula for gypsum?
 (a) CaSO_4 (b) $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 (c) CaCO_3 (d) MgSO_4
91. Which process involves heating an ore to extract a metal?
 (a) Filtration (b) Distillation
 (c) Smelting (d) Crystallization
92. Which type of electromagnetic wave has the longest wavelength?
 (a) Gamma rays (b) Radio waves
 (c) Infrared waves (d) Ultraviolet rays
93. What is the unit of magnetic field strength?
 (a) Tesla (b) Joule
 (c) Ampere (d) Volt
94. Meena took a car loan for Rs. 275,000 from the bank. She paid an interest @ 8% p.a. and settled the account after 3 years. At the time of

- The herbal compound curcumin, derived from *Curcuma longa*, is primarily known for its:**
 - Cardiovascular benefits
 - Anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties
 - Stimulant effects
 - Anticoagulant effects
- Which secondary metabolite is a cardiac glycoside used for treating congestive heart failure?**
 - Digitoxin
 - Atropine
 - Quinine
 - Ephedrine
- Ginkgolides, derived from *Ginkgo biloba*, are unique in that they:**
 - Inhibit platelet aggregation
 - Act as sedatives
 - Increase heart rate
 - Act as strong laxatives
- The diterpenoid taxol, obtained from *Taxus brevifolia*, is widely used in:**
 - Pain management
 - Anticancer chemotherapy
 - Antidiabetic therapy
 - Anti-inflammatory treatment
- The phytochemical class of flavonoids is primarily known for:**
 - Antihistamine properties
 - Antioxidant effects
 - Antiviral activity
 - Sedative effects
- The Michael addition reaction is an important reaction in pharmaceutical chemistry because it:**
 - Forms amide bonds in peptide synthesis
 - Adds nucleophiles to α,β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds
 - Is a common reaction in alkyl halide synthesis
 - Involves free radical addition
- The Isoelectric Point (pI) of a compound is defined as the:**
 - pH at which a molecule carries no net charge
 - Point at which a molecule is most soluble in water
 - pH at which a compound begins to degrade
 - Temperature at which a compound is in equilibrium
- In organic synthesis, the Grignard reagent is commonly used to:**
 - Convert alkyl halides to alcohols
 - Reduce esters to aldehydes
 - Form carboxylic acids from alcohols
 - Halogenate benzene rings
- Which form of isomerism is observed when two compounds differ in spatial arrangement due to restricted rotation around a double bond?**
 - Structural isomerism
 - Conformational isomerism
 - Optical isomerism
 - Geometric (cis-trans) isomerism
- The Claisen condensation is an important reaction in drug synthesis because it involves:**
 - Addition of a nucleophile to a ketone
 - Formation of a β -keto ester from two esters
 - Substitution of an aromatic ring
 - Formation of a hemiacetal
- A soft drug is one that:**
 - Has enhanced rigidity for target binding
 - Has predictable and safe metabolic pathways
 - Is formulated as a topical cream
 - Is designed to have high lipophilicity
- In medicinal chemistry, "bioisosterism" refers to:**
 - Enhancing lipophilicity of a drug
 - Replacing one atom or group in a molecule with another to retain activity
 - Improving solubility by adding polar groups
 - Reducing drug toxicity by adjusting dosage
- The term "pharmacophore" refers to:**
 - The functional groups that confer solubility
 - The part of the drug structure responsible for biological activity
 - The carrier molecule used in drug delivery
 - The inactive part of a drug molecule
- The prodrug approach is primarily used to:**
 - Prolong drug shelf-life
 - Mask undesirable properties of drugs
 - Increase the drug's intrinsic activity
 - Improve the drug's therapeutic index
- Rational drug design involves:**
 - Synthesizing all possible analogues of a compound
 - Designing drugs based on the structure of target biomolecules
 - Randomized screening for biologically active compounds
 - Measuring toxicity in animal models before synthesis
- In gluconeogenesis, which enzyme bypasses the irreversible step catalyzed by pyruvate kinase in glycolysis?**
 - Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase
 - Hexokinase
 - Glucose-6-phosphatase
 - Phosphofructokinase
- The allosteric regulation of enzymes is generally achieved by:**
 - Competitive inhibitors
 - Covalent modification at the active site

ANSWER KEY

Model Paper - 1

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

Model Paper - 2

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

Model Paper - 3

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

AIIMS



RRB

**CGHS,
HPPSC, BTSC, ISRO,
KERALA PSC,
MP PHARMACIST,
SECL, DSSSB,
BCCL**



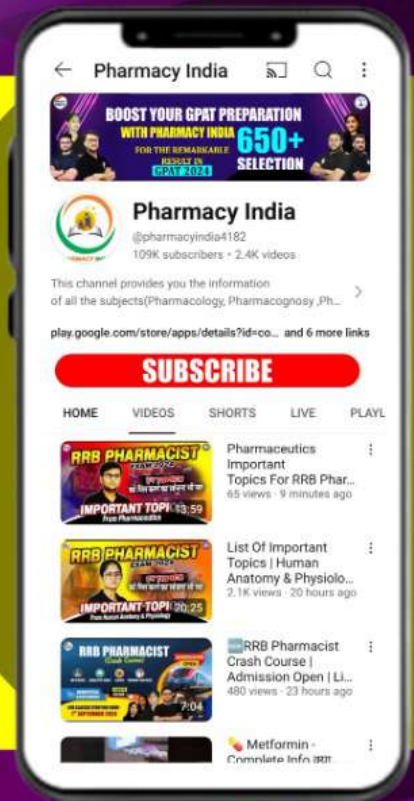
ESIC



UP NHM

ABOUT PHARMACY INDIA

Our classes set up with an aim to provide coaching to the aspiring students who are dedicated and want to achieve excellence in their career. we nurture aspirants and facilitated achievement and we specialized in providing correct and relevant information related to Pharma institute admission for higher education.



PHARMACY INDIA

Street no.-4, Dayalpuram, Khatauli, Muzaffarnagar, 251201



8171313561, 8006781759



pharmacyindia24@gmail.com



Pharmacyindia.co.in

NOW WE ARE AVAILABLE ON

Flipkart



amazon

PRICE:- ₹399.00/-