Q.l The vitamin esse	ntial in tissue culture medi	ium is			
(A) Pyridoxine (B)	Thiamine (C) Nicotinic a	acid ((D) Inositol		
Ans. B					
Q.2 Gingkgo biloba i	s used for its				
(A) Expectorant activit(C) PAF antagonistic a			Lipid lowerin Antidepressa		7
Ans. C					
Q.3 The amount of b	arbaloin present in Aloe ver	ra is			
(A) <1% Ans. B	(B) 3.5-4%	(c) 1-1	1.5%	(D)	2-2.5%
Q.4 Sildenafil is used	d for treatment of one of the	e follov	ving disorders	:	
(A) Systolic hypertens:	ion	(B)	Unstable ang	rina	
(C) Pulmonary hyperte Ans. C	ension	(D)	Hypertensio	n due to e	clampsia
Q.5 Cardiac glycosid	les have the following confi	guratio	on in the aglyc	one part o	of the steroid nucleus :
(A) 5a, 14a - Ans. D	$5a$, 14β -	(C)	5β , $14a$ -	(D) 5µ	$\beta,14eta$ -
Q.6 Quassia wood is	adulterated with				
(A) Brucea antidysentr			Cassia angus		
C) Cinnamomum zeyla Ans. B			Cephaelis ipe		
Q.7 Eugenol is prese	nt in				~
(A) Fennel	(B) Tulsi	(C)	Cardamom	(D) Co	
Ans. B			-ch	ers	, •
Q.8 Which one of the patients with Chronic n	e following drugs is presqui	12d F	THE treatmen	t of Phila	rian COM delphia chromosome positive
(A) Pentostatin	WWW.	(B)	Methotrexate	e	
(C) Imatinib Ans. C	•	(D)	L-Asparagin	ase	
Q.9 Which of the fol Lymphoma?	llowing monoclonal antibo	dies is	s prescribed f	or patien	ts with non-Hodgkin's
(A) Infliximab (B) Ans.	Abciximab (C) Gemtuzu	ımab	(D) Rituxima	ab	
Q.10 Identify the di	rug which is NOT used in t	he trea	atment of mala	aria cause	d by <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> :
(A.) Artemisinin (B) Primaquine	(C)	Quinine	(D)	Mefloquine
Ans. B					
Q.ll Which one of the fo	ollowing drugs does NOT a	ct thro	ough G-Protein	coupled	receptors?
(A) Epinephrine (B) Ans. B	Insulin	(C)	Dopamine	(D) TS	Н
Q.12 Which one of the to the foetus?	e following drugs is most eff	fective	in preventing	transmis	sion of HIV virus from the mother
(A) Lamivudine (B) Ans. B	Zidovudine	(C)	Indinavir	(D)	Ribavirin
Q.13 Improvement of	memory in Alzheimer's dis	sease is	s brought abou	ıt by drug	s which increase transmission in
(A) cholinergic recepto	rs	(B)	dopaminergio	receptors	S
(C) GABAergic receptor Ans. A	rs	(D)	adrenergic re	eceptors	
	owing non-opioid analgesic lecoxib (C)Nabumetone (orodrug? Letorolac		

www.

	s is NOT a typica			
(A) Chlorpromazine	(B)	Haloperidol		
(C) Risperidone	(D)	Flupentixol		
Ans. C				
Q.16 Which one of the followings is a	plasminogen activ	vator?		
(A) Tranexamic acid	(B)	Streptokinase		
(C) Aminocaproic acid		None of the a		
Ans. B	. ,			
Q.17 Myasthenia gravis is diagnosed	with improved ne	euromuscular fu	unction by using	
(A) Donepezil (B) Edropho	onium (C) Ata	ropine (D) Par	neuronium	
Ans. B	(0) 110	ropine (B) Tur		
Q.18 Which one of the following drug	gs specifically inhi	bits calcineurir	n in the activated T lymphocytes?	
(A) Dagligumah (B) Bradnigana (C	Cinalimus (D)	Tamalimus		
(A) Daclizumab (B) Prednisone (C Ans. D) Sironnius (D)	Tacronnus		
Q.19 The chemical behaviour of morp	ohine alkaloid is			
(A) acidic (B)Basic (C) neutral (D)	amphoteric			
Ans. B				
Alis. D				
Q.20 At physiological pH the followin	ng compound woul	d be MOSTLY	in the	
(4)	(D)			
(A) cationic form		unionized for	m	
(C)zwitterionic form Ans.	(D)	anionic form		
Alis.				
			aom	
Q.21 Which one of the followings is us	ed as a mood stab	ilizer for bipola	r disorder and also in certain epileptic	
convulsions?		an	ers	
(A) Phenytoin	(B)-1	Lithion 5 2 2		
(C) Sodium valproate	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	Tluoxetine		
(C) Sodium valproate Ans. B	way Zm	• Fluoxetine		
Ans. B	May Zun	Fluoxetine		
Q.21 Which one of the followings is us convulsions? (A) Phenytoin (C) Sodium valproate Ans. B Q.22 An isosteric replacement for car	boxylic acid group	o is		
(A) pyrrole (B) isoxazolo) is phenol	(D) tetrazole	
(A) pyrrole (B) isoxazole AnsD	e (C)	phenol		
(A) pyrrole (B) isoxazolo	e (C)	phenol		
(A) pyrrole (B) isoxazole AnsD Q.23 The given antibiotic is an examp (A) Roxythromycin (B) Adriamycin	e (C)	phenol		
(A) pyrrole (B) isoxazole AnsD	e (C)	phenol : Aureomycin	(D) tetrazole (D) Rifamycin	
(A) pyrrole (B) isoxazole AnsD Q.23 The given antibiotic is an examp (A) Roxythromycin (B) Adriamycin Ans. D Q.24 For glyburide, all of the followin	e (C) ple of ansamycins (C) ng metabolic reacti	phenol : Aureomycin ions are logical	(D) tetrazole (D) Rifamycin	
(A) pyrrole (B) isoxazole AnsD Q.23 The given antibiotic is an examp (A) Roxythromycin (B) Adriamycin Ans. D Q.24 For glyburide, all of the followin (A) O-demethylation	ple of ansamycins (C) ng metabolic reacti (B) aromat	phenol : Aureomycin ions are logical ic oxidation	(D) tetrazole (D) Rifamycin	
(A) pyrrole (B) isoxazole AnsD Q.23 The given antibiotic is an examp (A) Roxythromycin (B) Adriamycin Ans. D Q.24 For glyburide, all of the followin (A) O-demethylation (C) benzylic hydroxylation	e (C) ple of ansamycins (C) ng metabolic reacti	phenol : Aureomycin ions are logical ic oxidation	(D) tetrazole (D) Rifamycin	
(A) pyrrole (B) isoxazole AnsD Q.23 The given antibiotic is an examp (A) Roxythromycin (B) Adriamycin Ans. D Q.24 For glyburide, all of the followin (A) O-demethylation (C) benzylic hydroxylation Ans. B Q.25 The effects observed following sy	ple of ansamycins (C) Ing metabolic reacti (B) aromat (D) amide h	phenol : Aureomycin ions are logical ic oxidation ydrolysis eation of levodo	(D) tetrazole (D) Rifamycin	
(A) pyrrole (B) isoxazole AnsD Q.23 The given antibiotic is an examp (A) Roxythromycin (B) Adriamycin Ans. D Q.24 For glyburide, all of the followin (A) O-demethylation (C) benzylic hydroxylation Ans. B Q.25 The effects observed following sybeen attributed to its catabolism to do	ple of ansamycins (C) ng metabolic reacti (B) aromat (D) amide h ystemic administropamine. Carbidop	phenol : Aureomycin ions are logical ic oxidation ydrolysis ration of levodo pa, can markeo	(D) tetrazole (D) Rifamycin EXCEPT opa in the treatment of Parkinsonism ally increase the proportion of levodopa	
(A) pyrrole (B) isoxazole AnsD Q.23 The given antibiotic is an examp (A) Roxythromycin (B) Adriamycin Ans. D Q.24 For glyburide, all of the followin (A) O-demethylation (C) benzylic hydroxylation Ans. B Q.25 The effects observed following sybeen attributed to its catabolism to decrosses the blood-brain barrier by	ple of ansamycins (C) ng metabolic reacti (B) aromat (D) amide h ystemic administr pamine. Carbidop a through BBB by	phenol : Aureomycin ions are logical ic oxidation ydrolysis ration of levodo pa, can markeo	(D) tetrazole (D) Rifamycin EXCEPT opa in the treatment of Parkinsonism ally increase the proportion of levodopa	
(A) pyrrole (B) isoxazole AnsD Q.23 The given antibiotic is an examp (A) Roxythromycin (B) Adriamycin Ans. D Q.24 For glyburide, all of the followin (A) O-demethylation (C) benzylic hydroxylation Ans. B Q.25 The effects observed following sybeen attributed to its catabolism to decrosses the blood-brain barrier by (A) increasing penetration of levodope	ple of ansamycins (C) Ing metabolic reacti (B) aromat (D) amide h yestemic administropamine. Carbidol a through BBB by n of levodopa	phenol : Aureomycin ions are logical ic oxidation ydrolysis ration of levodo pa, can markeo	(D) tetrazole (D) Rifamycin EXCEPT opa in the treatment of Parkinsonism ally increase the proportion of levodopa	
(A) pyrrole (B) isoxazole AnsD Q.23 The given antibiotic is an examp (A) Roxythromycin (B) Adriamycin Ans. D Q.24 For glyburide, all of the followin (A) O-demethylation (C) benzylic hydroxylation Ans. B Q.25 The effects observed following sybeen attributed to its catabolism to do crosses the blood-brain barrier by (A) increasing penetration of levodope (B) decreasing peripheral metabolism	ple of ansamycins (C) In g metabolic reaction (B) aromat (D) amide h yestemic administropamine. Carbidop a through BBB by m of levodopa pa in the CNS	phenol : Aureomycin ions are logical ic oxidation ydrolysis ration of levodo pa, can markeo	(D) tetrazole (D) Rifamycin EXCEPT opa in the treatment of Parkinsonism ally increase the proportion of levodopa	
(A) pyrrole (B) isoxazole AnsD Q.23 The given antibiotic is an examp (A) Roxythromycin (B) Adriamycin Ans. D Q.24 For glyburide, all of the followin (A) O-demethylation (C) benzylic hydroxylation Ans. B Q.25 The effects observed following sybeen attributed to its catabolism to decrosses the blood-brain barrier by (A) increasing penetration of levodop. (B) decreasing peripheral metabolism (C) decreasing metabolism of levodop.	ple of ansamycins (C) In g metabolic reaction (B) aromat (D) amide h yestemic administropamine. Carbidop a through BBB by m of levodopa pa in the CNS	phenol : Aureomycin ions are logical ic oxidation ydrolysis ration of levodo pa, can markeo	(D) tetrazole (D) Rifamycin EXCEPT opa in the treatment of Parkinsonism ally increase the proportion of levodopa	
(A) pyrrole (B) isoxazole AnsD Q.23 The given antibiotic is an examp (A) Roxythromycin (B) Adriamycin Ans. D Q.24 For glyburide, all of the followin (A) O-demethylation (C) benzylic hydroxylation Ans. B Q.25 The effects observed following sybeen attributed to its catabolism to decrosses the blood-brain barrier by (A) increasing penetration of levodop. (B) decreasing peripheral metabolism (C) decreasing metabolism of levodop. (D) decreasing clearance of levodop.	ple of ansamycins (C) In g metabolic reaction (B) aromat (D) amide h yestemic administropamine. Carbidop a through BBB by m of levodopa pa in the CNS	phenol : Aureomycin ions are logical ic oxidation ydrolysis ration of levodo pa, can markeo	(D) tetrazole (D) Rifamycin EXCEPT opa in the treatment of Parkinsonism ally increase the proportion of levodopa	
(A) pyrrole (B) isoxazole AnsD Q.23 The given antibiotic is an example (A) Roxythromycin (B) Adriamycin Ans. D Q.24 For glyburide, all of the following (A) O-demethylation (C) benzylic hydroxylation Ans. B Q.25 The effects observed following system attributed to its catabolism to do crosses the blood-brain barrier by (A) increasing penetration of levodope (B) decreasing peripheral metabolism (C) decreasing metabolism of levodope Ans. B Q.26 Ethambutol molecule has	ple of ansamycins (C) Ing metabolic reaction (B) aromat (D) amide h (D) amide	phenol : Aureomycin ions are logical ic oxidation ydrolysis ration of levodo pa, can markeo	(D) tetrazole (D) Rifamycin EXCEPT opa in the treatment of Parkinsonism ally increase the proportion of levodopa	
(A) pyrrole (B) isoxazole AnsD Q.23 The given antibiotic is an example (A) Roxythromycin (B) Adriamycin Ans. D Q.24 For glyburide, all of the following (A) O-demethylation (C) benzylic hydroxylation Ans. B Q.25 The effects observed following system attributed to its catabolism to decrosses the blood-brain barrier by (A) increasing penetration of levodope (B) decreasing peripheral metabolism (C) decreasing metabolism of levodopa Ans. B	ple of ansamycins (C) Ing metabolic reacti (B) aromat (D) amide h Existence administry Dynamine. Carbidol a through BBB by m of levodopa pa in the CNS from the CNS	phenol : Aureomycin ions are logical ic oxidation ydrolysis ration of levodo pa, can markeo	(D) tetrazole (D) Rifamycin EXCEPT opa in the treatment of Parkinsonism ally increase the proportion of levodopa	
(A) pyrrole (B) isoxazole AnsD Q.23 The given antibiotic is an examp (A) Roxythromycin (B) Adriamycin Ans. D Q.24 For glyburide, all of the followin (A) O-demethylation (C) benzylic hydroxylation Ans. B Q.25 The effects observed following sybeen attributed to its catabolism to decrosses the blood-brain barrier by (A) increasing penetration of levodope (B) decreasing peripheral metabolism (C) decreasing metabolism of levodopa Ans. B Q.26 Ethambutol molecule has (A) two chiral centers and 3 stereoison	ple of ansamycins (C) Ing metabolic reacti (B) aromat (D) amide h Existence administropamine. Carbidologa a through BBB by m of levodopa pa in the CNS from the CNS mers omers	phenol : Aureomycin ions are logical ic oxidation ydrolysis ration of levodo pa, can markeo	(D) tetrazole (D) Rifamycin EXCEPT opa in the treatment of Parkinsonism ally increase the proportion of levodopa	

www.

transition on	adiation only when one of the following properties undergo
(A) Polarizability (C) Dipole moment	(B) Dielectric constant(D) Refractivity
Ans. C Q.28 X-ray crystallographic analysis of an optic:	ally active compound determines its
(A) Optical rotatory dispersive power	(B) Absolute configuration
(C) Relative configuration Ans.	(D) Optical purity
Q.29 Which one of the following statements is V	VRONG?
 (A) A singlet or triplet state may result when on excited to higher energy levels (B) In an excited singlet state, the spin of the elements of the elements of the elements. 	
paired with the electron in the ground state. (C) Triplet excited state is more stable than the	
	tte returns to ground state, the molecule always shows
Q.30 Aminotransferases usually require the following	owing for their activity :
(A) Niacinamide (B)Vitamin B12	
(C) Pyridoxal phosphate (D) Thiamine Ans. C	
Q.31 Purity of water can be assessed by determit (A) pH (B) Refractivity Ans. D	ning one of its following properties instrumentally: (C) Viscosity (D) Conductivity
Q.32 Which one of the following statements is V	VRONG?
(A) Carbon NMR is less sensitive than proton N	NMR om
(B) $^{12}\mathrm{C}$ nucleus is not magnetically active	rs. com
(C) Both ¹³ C and *H have same spin quantum nu	umbers Shell B
(D) The gyromagnetic ratio of *H is lesser that Ans.D	nmers an that of the Shers. Com enzyme-catalyzed steps, incorporation of elements of water into
Q.33 In the TCA cycle, at which with following an intermediate of the cycle takes place:	enzyme-catalyzed steps, incorporation of elements of water into
(A) Citrate synthase(C) Maleate dehydrogenaseAns. C	(B) Aconitase (D) Succinyl Co-A synthase
(C) Maleate dehydrogenase	(B) Aconitase (D) Succinyl Co-A synthase
(C) Maleate dehydrogenase Ans. C	(B) Aconitase (D) Succinyl Co-A synthase
(C) Maleate dehydrogenase Ans. C Q.34 Humectants added in cosmetic preparation	(B) Aconitase (D) Succinyl Co-A synthase as generally act by
(C) Maleate dehydrogenase Ans. C Q.34 Humectants added in cosmetic preparation (A) hydrogen bond formation (C) complex formation	(B) Aconitase (D) Succinyl Co-A synthase as generally act by (B) covalent bond formation (D) the action of London forces
(C) Maleate dehydrogenase Ans. C Q.34 Humectants added in cosmetic preparation (A) hydrogen bond formation (C) complex formation Ans. A Q.35 In the mixing of thymol and menthol the formation (A) Chemical incompatibility	(B) Aconitase (D) Succinyl Co-A synthase as generally act by (B) covalent bond formation (D) the action of London forces collowing type of incompatibility occurs: (B) Therapeutic incompatibility
(C) Maleate dehydrogenase Ans. C Q.34 Humectants added in cosmetic preparation (A) hydrogen bond formation (C) complex formation Ans. A Q.35 In the mixing of thymol and menthol the formation	(B) Aconitase (D) Succinyl Co-A synthase as generally act by (B) covalent bond formation (D) the action of London forces collowing type of incompatibility occurs:
(C) Maleate dehydrogenase Ans. C Q.34 Humectants added in cosmetic preparation (A) hydrogen bond formation (C) complex formation Ans. A Q.35 In the mixing of thymol and menthol the felloward of the compact of the c	(B) Aconitase (D) Succinyl Co-A synthase as generally act by (B) covalent bond formation (D) the action of London forces collowing type of incompatibility occurs: (B) Therapeutic incompatibility (D) Tolerance incompatibility
(C) Maleate dehydrogenase Ans. C Q.34 Humectants added in cosmetic preparation (A) hydrogen bond formation (C) complex formation Ans. A Q.35 In the mixing of thymol and menthol the formation (A) Chemical incompatibility (C) Physical incompatibility Ans. C	(B) Aconitase (D) Succinyl Co-A synthase as generally act by (B) covalent bond formation (D) the action of London forces collowing type of incompatibility occurs: (B) Therapeutic incompatibility (D) Tolerance incompatibility
(C) Maleate dehydrogenase Ans. C Q.34 Humectants added in cosmetic preparation (A) hydrogen bond formation (C) complex formation Ans. A Q.35 In the mixing of thymol and menthol the formation (A) Chemical incompatibility (C) Physical incompatibility Ans. C Q.36 Bloom strength is used to check the quality (A) Lactose (C) Hardness of tablets	(B) Aconitase (D) Succinyl Co-A synthase as generally act by (B) covalent bond formation (D) the action of London forces collowing type of incompatibility occurs: (B) Therapeutic incompatibility (D) Tolerance incompatibility y of (B) Ampoules (D)Gelatin
(C) Maleate dehydrogenase Ans. C Q.34 Humectants added in cosmetic preparation (A) hydrogen bond formation (C) complex formation Ans. A Q.35 In the mixing of thymol and menthol the formation (A) Chemical incompatibility (C) Physical incompatibility Ans. C Q.36 Bloom strength is used to check the quality (A) Lactose (C) Hardness of tablets Ans. D	(B) Aconitase (D) Succinyl Co-A synthase as generally act by (B) covalent bond formation (D) the action of London forces collowing type of incompatibility occurs: (B) Therapeutic incompatibility (D) Tolerance incompatibility y of (B) Ampoules (D)Gelatin kinetics include: dose
(C) Maleate dehydrogenase Ans. C Q.34 Humectants added in cosmetic preparation (A) hydrogen bond formation (C) complex formation Ans. A Q.35 In the mixing of thymol and menthol the fet (A) Chemical incompatibility (C) Physical incompatibility Ans. C Q.36 Bloom strength is used to check the quality (A) Lactose (C) Hardness of tablets Ans. D Q.37 The characteristic of non-linear pharmacol (A) Area under the curve is proportional to the (B) Elimination half-life remains constant, (C) Area under the curve is not proportional to the	(B) Aconitase (D) Succinyl Co-A synthase as generally act by (B) covalent bond formation (D) the action of London forces collowing type of incompatibility occurs: (B) Therapeutic incompatibility (D) Tolerance incompatibility y of (B) Ampoules (D)Gelatin kinetics include: dose

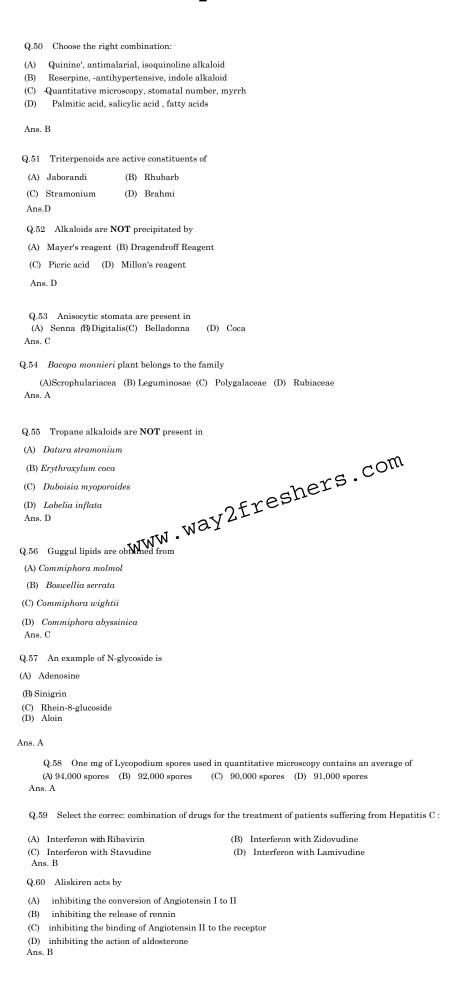
Ans. A

WWW.

Q.39 $$ Thioglycolic acid-like compounds by formulations :	nave application	s in following type of cos	metic
(A) Depilatory preparations(C) Vanishing creamsAns. A		Epilatory preparations Skin tan preparations	
Q.40 Which one of the following is a flo	cculating agent	for a negatively charged	drug?
(A) Aluminium chloride (C) Tragacanth Ans.		Bentonite Sodium biphosphate	
Q.41 The healing agent used in hand cr	reams is		
(A) soft paraffin (C) bees wax Ans. A	<u> </u>	urea stearyl alcohol	
Q.42 Measurement of inulin renal clear	rance is a measu	re for	
	(B) Renal drug 6 (D) Glomerular		
Q.43 Highly branched three dimensional from a central core are known as	al macromolecul	es with controlled struct	ures with all bonds originating
(A) cyclodextrins (B) dextrans (C)de Ans.	endrimers (D) liposomes	
Q.44 Which one of the following is the drug products?	commonly used l	bulking agent in the form	nulation of freeze dried low dos
(A) Sodium chloride (C) Starch	(D)	Mannitol HPMC	
Ans.			com
Q.45 The applicability of Noyes-Whitne	ey equation is to	describe ners	•
Ans. Q.45 The applicability of Noyes-Whitner (A) First order kinetics (C) Mixed order kinetics Ans. D	way 2th	Creder kinetics Dissolution rate	
MMM		0.11.0	
Q.46 Which filler can NOT be used for discoloration of the tablets?	the preparation	of tablets for amine con	taining basic drugs to avoid
(A) Dicalcium phosphate (C) Starch Ans. D		Microcrystalline cellulo Lactose	se
Q.47 The ability of human eye using ill	uminated area t	o detect a particle is limi	ited to
(A) 0.4 micron (B) 25 micron Ans.	(C)	50 micron (D)	10 micron
Q.48 What quantities of 95 % v/v and 4	15 % v/v alcohols	are to be mixed to make	e 800 mL of 65 % v/v alcohol?
(A) 480 mL of 95 % and 320 mL of 45 %	% alcohol 4		
(B) 320 mL of 95 % and 480 mL of 45 (C) 440 mL of 95 % and 360 mL of 45 % (D)360 mL of 95 % and 440 mL of 45 % : Ans. B	alcohol		
III. D			
Q.49 The role of borax in cold creams is	3		
(A) anti-microbial agent (B) to provide fine partiales to polish al	kin		
(B) to provide fine particles to polish sl(C) in-situ emulsifier	VIII		
(D) antioxidant			

www.

Ans. A



WWW

Q.61 Digitalis toxicity is enha-	nced by co-administrat	ion of	
(A) Potassium B) Qu Ans. B & C	uinidine (C) Diuretics	(D) Antacids
Q.62 The rate limiting step in	cholesterol biosynthes	sis is one of the follo	owings:
(A) LDL-receptor concentration	n (B) VLDL secretion	
(c) Mevalonic acid formation Ans. C	(D) Co-enzyme A for	rmation
Q.63 Which one of the follow	ing drugs is withdrawr	n from the market d	ue to torsade de pointes?
(A) Chlorpromazine	(B) Astemizole	
(C) Haloperidol Ans. B	(D) Domperidone	
Q.64 Ganciclovir is mainly use	ed for the treatment of	infection caused by	
(A) Cytomegalovirus	(B	6) Candida albican	s
(C) Herpes zoster virus Ans. A & C	(E) Hepatitis B viru	s
Q.65 Identify the one rational	combination which has	s clinical benefit :	
(A) Norfloxacin - Metronidazo	le (E	3) Alprazolam - Pa	racetamol
(C) Cisapride – Omeprazole Ans. D	(1	D)Amoxycillin - Cla	vulanic acid
Q.66 Stevens Johnson simdron of drugs:	ne is the most commor	adverse effect asso	ociated with one of the following category
(A) Sulphonamides	(F	3) Macrolides	
(C) Penicillins	(I)) Tetracyclines	
Ans. A			
Q.67 Amitryptyline is synthes	sized from the followin	g starting material	:
(A) Phthalic anhydride	(B	Terephthalic acid	d
(C) Phthalamic acid Ans. B	(D) Phthalimide	om
11116. D			ca com
Q.68 The common structural succinimides and hydantoins is	feature amongst the t	hree categories of a	n idine
(A) ureide	- Ja	T C D	
(C) dihydropyrimidine	way do) tetrahydropyrim	idine
Ans. A	M.		
Q.69 Nicotinic action of acety	lcholine is blocked by t	he drug	
(A) Atropine	(B) Carvedilol	
(C) Neostigmine Ans. D	(1)) d-Tubocurarine	
Q.70 Chemical nomenclature	of procaine is		
(A) 2-Diethylaminoethyl 4-am	iinobenzoate		
(B) N,N-Diethyl 4-aminobenz			
(C) 4-Aminobenzamidoethyl(D) 4-Amino-2-diethylaminoe			
Ans. A & D	onyi benzoate		
Q.71 Barbiturates with substitutivity:	tution at the following	position possess acc	ceptable hypnotic
(A) 1,3-Disubstitution	(B) 5,5-Disubstitutio	on
(C) 1,5-Disubstitution Ans. B	(E) 3,3-Disubstitutio	on
Q.72 Selective serotonin reup	take inhibitor is		
(A) Imipramine (B) Iproni Ans. C	azide (C	Fluoxetin (D))Naphazoline
Q.73 Proton pump inhibitors l	ike omeprazole and lar	nsoprazole contain t	the following ring
(A) Pyrimidine (B)Benzimida Ans. B	zole (C) Benzothia	zole (D) Oxindole	e
	om Aspersillus terreus	that can hind very	tightly to HMG CoA reductase enzyme is
(A) Fluvastatin (B) Ceriva			D) Somatostatin
	(

Ans. C

WWW.

Q.75 Cyclophosphamide as antican	cer agent acts as	
(A) alkylating agent before metabolic (C) phosphorylating agent after m Ans. B		
Q.76 Artemisinin contains the following	lowing group in its structure :	
(A) an endoperoxide	(B) an exoperoxide	
(C) an epoxide Ans. A	(D) an acid hydrazide	
Q.77 Indicate the HPLC detector	that is most sensitive to change in temperature:	
(A) PDA detector	(B) Refractive Index detector	
(C) Electrochemical detector Ans. B	(D) Fluorescence detector	
Q.78 One of the following statement	ents is NOT true :	
(A) Accuracy expresses the corre		
(B) Precision represents reproduct(C) High degree of precision implies		
(D) High degree of accuracy implie		
Ans. C		
Q.79 In thiazides following substi	tuent is essential for diuretic activity:	
(A) Chloro group at position 6	(B) Methyl group at position 2	
(C) Sulphamoyl group at position 7 Ans. C	(D) Hydrophobic group at position 3	
	given orally for treatment of tuberculosis because	
(A) it gets degraded in the GIT	(B) it causes severe diarrhoea	
(C) it causes metallic taste in the Ans. D	e mouth (D) it is not absorbed from the GIT	
Q.81 In organic molecules, fluores than	scence seldom results from absorption of UV radiation of wavelengths lov	wer
(A) 350 nm (B) 200 n Ans. A		
Q.82 Glass transition temperatu	re is detected through	
Q.82 Glass transition temperatu (A) X-Ray diffractometery	(B) Solution calorimeter (COIII	
Q.82 Glass transition temperatu (A) X-Ray diffractometery (C) Differential scanning calorime Ans. C	(B) Solution calorimaters etery (D) Thermorphismetric analysis	
Q.82 Glass transition temperatu (A) X-Ray diffractometery (C) Differential scanning calorime Ans. C	(B) Solution calorimeters • COIII tery (D) Thermorphismetric analysis	
Q.82 Glass transition temperatu (A) X-Ray diffractometery (C) Differential scanning calorime Ans. C Q.83 In Gas-Liquid Chromatory	(B) Solution calorimeters. Stery (D) Thermostic inetric analysis Play, some of the samples need to be derivatized in order to increase their	ir
Q.82 Glass transition temperatu (A) X-Ray diffractometery (C) Differential scanning calorime Ans. C Q.83 In Gas-Liquid Chromatory (A) volatility	(B) Solution calorimeters. Stery (D) Thermosty inetric analysis play, some of the samples need to be derivatized in order to increase their	ir
	(B) Solution calorimeters tery (D) Thermos Therefore analysis play, some of the samples need to be derivatized in order to increase their (B) solubility (D) polarizability	ir
Q.82 Glass transition temperatu (A) X-Ray diffractometery (C) Differential scanning calorime Ans. C Q.83 In Gas-Liquid Chromatom (A) volatility (C)thermal conductivity Ans. D		ir
(C)thermal conductivity	(D) polarizability	ir
(C)thermal conductivity Ans. D Q.84 Oxidative phosphorylation in (A) Electron transport system	(D) polarizability	ir
(C)thermal conductivity Ans. D Q.84 Oxidative phosphorylation in (A) Electron transport system (B) Substrate level phosphorylati	(D) polarizability nvolves	ir
(C)thermal conductivity Ans. D Q.84 Oxidative phosphorylation in (A) Electron transport system	(D) polarizability nvolves	ir
(C)thermal conductivity Ans. D Q.84 Oxidative phosphorylation in (A) Electron transport system (B) Substrate level phosphorylati (C) Reaction catalyzed by succinic	(D) polarizability nvolves	ir
(C)thermal conductivity Ans. D Q.84 Oxidative phosphorylation in (A) Electron transport system (B) Substrate level phosphorylati (C) Reaction catalyzed by succinic (D) None of the above	(D) polarizability nvolves on c thiokinase in TCA cycle	ir
(C)thermal conductivity Ans. D Q.84 Oxidative phosphorylation in (A) Electron transport system (B) Substrate level phosphorylati (C) Reaction catalyzed by succinic (D) None of the above Ans. A	(D) polarizability nvolves on c thiokinase in TCA cycle	ir
(C)thermal conductivity Ans. D Q.84 Oxidative phosphorylation in (A) Electron transport system (B) Substrate level phosphorylati (C) Reaction catalyzed by succinic (D) None of the above Ans. A Q.85 Coulter counter is used in determined.	(D) polarizability nvolves on c thiokinase in TCA cycle rmination of	ir
(C)thermal conductivity Ans. D Q.84 Oxidative phosphorylation in (A) Electron transport system (B) Substrate level phosphorylati (C) Reaction catalyzed by succinic (D) None of the above Ans. A Q.85 Coulter counter is used in detection (A) particle surface area (C) particle volume Ans. D	(D) polarizability nvolves on c thiokinase in TCA cycle rmination of (B) particle size	ir
(C)thermal conductivity Ans. D Q.84 Oxidative phosphorylation in (A) Electron transport system (B) Substrate level phosphorylati (C) Reaction catalyzed by succinic (D) None of the above Ans. A Q.85 Coulter counter is used in detection (A) particle surface area (C) particle volume Ans. D	(D) polarizability nvolves on c thiokinase in TCA cycle rmination of (B) particle size (D) all of A, B, C	ir
(C)thermal conductivity Ans. D Q.84 Oxidative phosphorylation in (A) Electron transport system (B) Substrate level phosphorylati (C) Reaction catalyzed by succinic (D) None of the above Ans. A Q.85 Coulter counter is used in detection (A) particle surface area (C) particle volume Ans. D Q.86 Drugs following one compartments	(D) polarizability nvolves on c thiokinase in TCA cycle rmination of (B) particle size (D) all of A, B, C	ir
(C)thermal conductivity Ans. D Q.84 Oxidative phosphorylation in (A) Electron transport system (B) Substrate level phosphorylati (C) Reaction catalyzed by succini (D) None of the above Ans. A Q.85 Coulter counter is used in dete (A) particle surface area (C) particle volume Ans. D Q.86 Drugs following one compartm (A) bi-exponentially (C) non-exponentially Ans. D	(D) polarizability nvolves on c thiokinase in TCA cycle rmination of (B) particle size (D) all of A, B, C nent open model pharmacokinetics eliminate (B) tri-exponentially	ir
(C)thermal conductivity Ans. D Q.84 Oxidative phosphorylation in (A) Electron transport system (B) Substrate level phosphorylati (C) Reaction catalyzed by succini (D) None of the above Ans. A Q.85 Coulter counter is used in dete (A) particle surface area (C) particle volume Ans. D Q.86 Drugs following one compartm (A) bi-exponentially (C) non-exponentially Ans. D	(D) polarizability nvolves on thiokinase in TCA cycle rmination of (B) particle size (D) all of A, B, C nent open model pharmacokinetics eliminate (B) tri-exponentially (D) mono-exponentially r storage of drug products under cold temperature is given as:	ir

WWW.

Man	y xenobiotics are ox	xidized by cytochror	ne P45	o in ord	er to				
(A) (B) (C) (D) Ans	increase their aquall of the above	sposition in lipophil ueous solubility	ic com	npartme	nts of the body	y			
Q.89	The following pro	otein/polypeptide ha	18 9 01	ıaternaı	ry structure :				
	cc-Chymotrypsin	nem porypeptide in	as a q		Hemoglobin				
(C)	Insulin Ans.B				Myoglobin				
Q.9	0 Drugs in suspe	nsions and semi-sol	lid for	mulatio	ns always deg	rade by			
	first order kinetics zero order kinetic ns.				der kinetics ear kinetics				
Q.91	In nail polish, fo	llowing polymer is	used a	as a film	-former :				
(A)	Nitrocellulose			(B)	Polylactic ac	id			
(C) Ans	Hydroxypropyl me . A	ethylcellulose		(D)	Cellulose ace	etate phtha	alate		
(A) S		iving) is prepared u Mice lymph Fertile eggs	sing						
ns.									
								g dose) showed AU oral administration	
Ans		(B) 250 %			12.5%		1.25%		
Q.94	Geriatric populat	ion should be inclu	ded ir	the foll	lowing Phase	of clinical t	rials 0	\mathcal{U}	
(A)	Phase I	cion should be inclu (B) Phase II referred to		(C) I	Phase III	erB	Phase IV		
Ans.	C			-2F	resi				
Q.95	Class 100 area is	referred to	a)	12-					
(0)	Manufacturing are Clean room ns. B	eaMMM • V		(B) (D)	Aseptic area Ware house				
Q.96	How many mL of a	1:500 w/v stock sol	ution	should	be used to ma	ke 5 liters	of 1:2000 w	/v solution?	
(A) Ans	750 mL . C	(B) 1000 mL		(c)	1250 mL	(D)	1500 mL		
		stribution of a dru ration in plasma sh		ninister	ed at a dose o	of 300 mg	and exhibi	iting 30 microgram	ı/mL
A	(A)10 L ns. A	(B) 100 L		(C)	$1.0~\mathrm{L}$	(D)	$0.10~\mathrm{L}$		
		naintain a therapeu of 5 L. The dose req						rs of a drug having	half
(A)	600 mg	(B) 300 mg		30 m	g	(D)	60 mg		
Ans									
Q.9	9 Which one of th	ne following is NOT	'an ex	c-officio	member of Ph	armacy Co	uncil of Ind	lia?	
(A) (B) (C) (D) Ans.	The Director of Court Drugs Control The Director of Ph	eral of Health Serv entral Drugs Labor ller General of Indi narmacopoeia Labor	ratory a						
Q.10	00 In which of the	following technique	es the	sample	is kept below	triple poin	ıt?		
(A)	Lyophilization		(B)	Spray	drying	-			
	Spray congealing			Centrif					

www.

Ans. A

Q.88