



- Notes :
1. All questions are compulsory.
 2. All questions carry as indicated marks.
 3. Illustrate your answers wherever necessary with the help of neat sketches.

- 1. Multiple choice questions. 1x20
=20**
- i) Extra pharmacopoeia is also known as -----
 - a) USP
 - b) Merk Index
 - c) Martindale
 - d) European pharmacopoeia
 - ii) ----- are transparent, translucent, non greasy and mucilage type product
 - a) Cream
 - b) Ointment
 - c) Jellies
 - d) Paste
 - iii) ----- is known as father of Pharmacy education in India.
 - a) P. C. Roy
 - b) Prof. Mahadeva Lal Schroff
 - c) R. N. Chopra
 - d) Dr. B. N. Ghosh
 - iv) The alcohol considered as 100 volumes of proof spirit is -----
 - a) 57.1 % v/v
 - b) 100 % v/v
 - c) 50 % v/v
 - d) 55.1 % v/v
 - v) 1 teaspoon full = -----
 - a) 1 ml
 - b) 4 ml
 - c) 6 ml
 - d) 8 ml
 - vi) The meaning of bis in die (b.i.d.) is -----
 - a) Twice in a day
 - b) Thrice in a day
 - c) Once in a day
 - d) Every day
 - vii) ----- Substance absorb the moisture from the atmosphere and turn to liquid from -----
 - a) Hygroscopic
 - b) Hydrophilic
 - c) Deliquescent
 - d) None
 - viii) The diffusible solid are those which are -----
 - a) Insoluble in water and settle rapidly
 - b) Soluble in water and settle rapidly
 - c) Insoluble in water and settle slowly
 - d) Soluble in water and settle slowly
 - ix) In Stokes law, rate of sedimentation is inversely proportional to
 - a) Viscosity of medium
 - b) Density of particle
 - c) Radius of particle
 - d) Crystal growth
 - x) The HLB system is used to classify
 - a) Colours
 - b) Flavours
 - c) Surfactants
 - d) Accumulation

- xi) Signatura is the part of prescription contain direction to be given to
- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| a) Pharmacist | b) Patient |
| c) Physician | d) Nurse |
- xii) Cracking is a ----- process.
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| a) Irreversible | b) Reversible |
| c) Both a and b | d) Difficult to predict |
- xiii) Paste contain -----
- | |
|--|
| a) High percentage of insoluble solids |
| b) Low percentage of insoluble solid |
| c) Both |
| d) None |
- xiv) Capsule of tetracycline hydrochloride in never advised to be taken with -----
- | | |
|----------|---------------------|
| a) Water | b) Juice |
| c) Milk | d) All of the above |
- xv) ----- is the quantity of drug which displaces one part of the base
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| a) Viscosity | b) HLB |
| c) Displacement value | d) Bulk density |
- xvi) Carbowaxes are ----- base
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Emulsion base | b) Water soluble base |
| c) Oleaginous base | d) Absorption base |
- xvii) Vanishing cream are ----- type of Emulsion.
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) W/O | b) O/W |
| c) both | d) None |
- xviii) Herapathite is -----
- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| a) Iodosulphate of quinine | b) Hydroiodic acid |
| c) Potassium iodide | d) Quinine sulphate |
- xix) Which of the following is the suspending agent -----?
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a) Sodium alginate | b) Bentonite |
| c) Tragacanth | d) All of the above |
- xx) The physical incompatibility such as insolubility can be corrected by -----
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Co-solvent | b) Solubilizing agent |
| c) Complexing agent | d) All of the above |

2. Long answer questions solve **any two**.

**10x2
=20**

- | |
|---|
| a) Define posology and describe the various factors influencing dose. |
| b) Write in detail account on excipients used in liquid dosage form. |
| c) Define Emulsion and emulsifying agent. Classify emulsifying agent and discuss the method of preparation of emulsion. |

3. Short answer questions solve **any seven**.

7x5=
35

- a) Define and write advantages and disadvantages of Suppositories. Explain different types of Suppositories.
- b) Give the classification of dosage form and explain about the importance of dosage form.
- c) Write a note on Indian Pharmacopoeia.
- d) Give the various formulae for calculation of child dose.
- e) Define and classify Powder and write about Dusting Powder.
- f) Write about Syrup and Enemas.
- g) Define Pharmaceutical incompatibility.
- h) Write a short note on stability of Suspension.
- i) Differentiate between Lotion and Liniments.
