

PHARMACEUTI

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(PHARM. D)

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SCIENCES (CHISHTIAN)**

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CHAPTER#01 & 02**PHARMACY
&
DRUG**

1. Which of the following is the semi-synthesized drug.....?
a) Insulin
b) Vaccine
c) Amoxicillin
d) Thyroxin
2. Acetylsalicylic Acid is the chemical name of
a) Panadol
b) Ciprofloxacin
c) Paracetamol
d) Aspirin
3. Thyroxin is obtained from
a) Plant source
b) Animal source
c) Microbial source
d) All of these
4. The word, "pharmakon" mean
a) To take
b) Changing
c) Medicine
d) None of these
5. According toPharmacy is a profession dedicated for the appropriate use of medication, devices and services to achieve optimal therapeutic out comes.
a) American college of pharmacy
b) American Pharmacist association
c) General medical council
d) Royal pharmaceutical society
6. Which one of the following is prescription drug?
a) Laxatives
b) Oral contraceptives
c) Benzodiazepines
d) None of these
7. Which one of the following is not a synthetic drug
a) Paracetamol
b) Aspirin
c) ceftriaxone
d) Ciprofloxacin
8.is the section of any industry where the quality of raw material and finished product are properly checked.
a) Administration
b) Ware house
c) Quality control department
d) None of these
9.is the amount of drug in the dosage form or a unit of the dosage form.
a) Dose
b) dosage
c) strength
d) none of these
10. Insulin is obtained from source.
a) Animal
b) Plant
c) Microbial
d) Both a & c

CHAPTER#03**BOOKS IN PHARMACY**

11. Which of the following is non-official book?
a) British Pharmacopeia
b) United States National Formulary
c) Remington Pharmaceutical Sciences
d) International Pharmacopeia
12. _____ In the first National Formulary of United States was published under the supervision of American Pharmaceutical Association.
a) 1898
b) 1988
c) 1888
d) 1998
13. _____ is the official book that has been written, published and compiled by the WHO.

- a) BP
b) USP
c) IP
d) UNF
14. is the most abundantly used pharmacopoeia because of their up to date monograph regarding the drug.
a) United state pharmacopoeia
b) British Pharmacopoeia
c) International pharmacopoeia
d) British national formulary
15. BNF is written compiled and published under the co supervision of
a) GMC (General Medical Council)
b) American college of pharmacy
c) Royal pharmaceutical society
d) Both a & c
16. In 1903 is specially made for medical practitioners and dispensing pharmacists.
a) British Nation Formulary
b) International Pharmacopoeia
c) British Pharmacopoeia Codex
d) United States Pharmacopoeia
17. In..... the right of UNF was given to united state Pharmaceutical Convention.
a) 1980
b) 1888
c) 1974
d) 1903
18. Which one of the following is official book?
a) Remington Pharmaceutical sciences
b) Merck Index
c) National Formulary
d) Tutorial pharmacy

CHAPTER#04

HISTORY OF PHARMACY

19. Which of the following use music for the treatment of psychological problems?
a) Al-Kandi
b) Ibn-Al-Nafis
c) Abu Ali Sena
d) Ibn - Zuhar
20.wrote about the pulse rate for the first time.
a) Abu Ali Sena
b) Al-Bironi
c) Ibn-Zuhar
d) Ibn-Al-Nafis
21. "Al-Saddana Fil Tibb" was written by
a) Al-Bironi
b) Ibn-Zuhar
c) Abu Ali Sena
d) None of these
22. "The cannon of medicine" is the book of
a) Jabir bin hayan
b) Ibn Zuhar
c) Abu Ali Sena
d) None of these
23. Jabir bin Hayan was born in
a) Turkey
b) Afghanistan
c) Iraq
d) Iran
24. Who described the purification process of gold?
a) Jabir bin Hayan
b) Al-Bironi
c) Abu Ali Sena
d) Ibn-Zuhar
25. Depression istype of disease.
a) Medical
b) Surgical
c) Psychiatric
d) Sexually transmitted
26. Who invented more than 20 laboratory equipment?
a) Jabir bin Hayan
b) Al-Bironi
c) Abu Ali Sena
d) Ibn-Zuhar
27. Who invented Aqua-regia
a) Jabir bin Hayan
b) Al-Bironi
c) Abu Ali Sena
d) Ibn-Zuhar
28. Al-Saddana fil tibb has description of more than..... drugs.
a) 420
b) 620
c) 720
d) 920
29. Al beruni was born in
a) Uzbekistan
b) Afghanistan

- c) Spain
d) **khwarizm**
30. Who firstly describe the procedure of diagnosis.
a) Jabir bin Hayan
b) Al-Bironi
c) **Abu Ali Sena**
d) Ibn-Zuhar
31. Abu ali sena was the person who firstly describe
a) **steam distillation**
b) simple distillation
c) vacuum distillation
d) fractional distillation
32.was that first person who describe the use of inhaled anesthetics.
a) Jabir bin Hayan
b) Al-Bironi
c) Abu Ali Sena
d) **Ibn-Zuhar**
33. Who describes how to make perfumes.
a) Jabir bin Hayan
b) Al-Bironi
c) **Al-kindi**
d) Ibn-Zuhar

CHAPTER#05

SURFACE TENSION VISCOSITY

34. Surface tension decreases with the in intermolecular forces.
a) Increase
b) **Decrease**
c) Both a & b
d) None of these
35. More irregular the liquid molecules shape.....would be the viscosity of liquid.
a) Lesser
b) **Greater**
c) Both a & b
d) Irregularity has no effect on viscosity
36. Viscosity increases with thein temperature.
a) Increase
b) **Decrease**
c) Both a & b
d) Temperature has no effect

IONIZATION

37. Word atom is derived from.....word.
a) Unani
b) Italian
c) **Greek**
d) Latin
38. When an atom gains an electron from the other atom..... is produced.
a) Cation
b) **Anion**
c) Both a & b
d) None of these
39.conducted the famous discharge tube experiment.
a) Gregor Mendel
b) Aristotle
c) Robert hook
d) **J.J Thomson**
40. is weakly basic drug.
a) Aspirin
b) **Procaine**
c) Both a & b
d) None of these
41. Proton carrycharge.
a) Negative
b) **Positive**
c) No
d) All of these

pH

42.can be defined as negative log of H ion concentration.
- Viscosity
 - Surface tension
 - POH
 - pH**
43. pH of a solution is measured by..... methods.
- By using pH meter
 - By using pH Paper
 - By using indicators
 - All of these**
44. If pH rises from 7 then the compound is called
- Acid
 - Neutral
 - Base**
 - None of these
45. If the pH is between 9 & 14 then compound would be called strongly
- Acidic
 - Basic**
 - Both a & b
 - None of these
46. Phenolphthalein is an example of
- Redox indicators
 - Precipitation indicators
 - Acid-base indicators**
 - None of these
47. Example of redox indicator is
- Phenolphthalein
 - KMnO₄**
 - K₂CrO₄
 - Methyl orange
48. pH of blood is
- 1.5-6
 - 3-4.5
 - 7.3-7.4**
 - 6-7
49. Is an electronic instrument used for measuring the pH of a liquid or semi-solid.
- pH indicators
 - pH meter**
 - Viscometer
 - None of these

ISOTONIC SOLUTION

50. Solutions withthen body fluids commonly called hypotonic solution.
- High osmotic pressure
 - Lower osmotic pressure**
 - Equal osmotic pressure to body fluids
 - None of these
51.solution added to body's system cause shrinkage of body tissues.
- Isotonic
 - Hypotonic
 - Hypertonic**
 - None of these
52.is widely used as isotonicity modifiers.
- Dextrose
 - HCL
 - Sodium chloride
 - Both a & c**
53.is also used i.v for patients who can't take fluids orally.
- Buffers
 - Viscosity
 - Emulsifying agents
 - Normal saline**

CHAPTER#06

DOSAGE FORM

54. is the administration of drug or medicine to the living system for their desired action in body.
- Dosage form
 - Drug delivery system**
 - Dispensing
 - None of these
55. Which one of the following is not an active ingredient?
- Aspirin
 - Insulin
 - Digoxin
 - Starch**
56. Which one of the following option is incorrect related to excipients?

- a) To increase the stability of the product
 b) To increase the palatability
 c) To increase elegance of the preparation
d) They have pharmacological activity
57. Base may be of..... in nature.
 a) Liquid
 b) Solid
 c) Semi-solid
d) Both b & c
58. Which one of the following can be used as suppository base
 a) Soft paraffin
 b) Liquid paraffin
 c) Wool fat
d) Theobroma oil
59.are the inert substances which are specially added to increase the bulk of a drug.
 a) Binders
 b) Surfactants
 c) Glidants
d) Diluents
60. Starch can be used as
 a) Diluents
 b) glidants
 c) Disintegrants
d) All of these
61. Kaolin can be used as
a) Diluents
 b) glidants
 c) Disintegrants
 d) All of these
62. Liquid glucose can be used as
a) binders
 b) glidants
 c) Disintegrants
 d) All of these
63. Which one of the following can be used as lubricants
 a) magnesium stearate
 b) talc
 c) acacia
d) both a & b
64. When surfactants are placed in two phases of different polarities the polar part moves towards
 a) Low polarity phase
b) high polarity phase
 c) both a & b
 d) none of these
65. Spans is an example of
 a) cationic surfactants
b) non-ionic surfactants
 c) Anionic surfactants
 d) None of these
66. Which one of the following is an example of natural suspending agents.
 a) Carbopols
 b) Polyox
 c) Methyl cellulose
d) veegum
67. Which one of the following can be used as an anti-oxidant?
 a) Ascorbic acid
 b) Edetate
 c) disodium
 d) Tocopherols
d) Both a & c
68. Mannitol is used as
 a) Suspending agent
 b) Emulsifying agent
c) Sweetening agent
 d) None of these

TYPES OF DOSAGE FORM

69. Magmas are..... dosage form
 a) Solid
 b) Semi-solid
c) Liquid
 d) None of these

LIQUID DOSAGE FORM SOLUTION

70.is the liquid portion of a solution in which another substance (e.g. salt) is dissolved to form a solution
- Solute
 - Solvent**
 - Both a & b
 - None of these
71. Penicillin V, have..... stability in aqueous solution.
- Sufficient
 - Insufficient**
 - Moderate
 - None of these

SYRUPS

72. Simple syrup according to BP is
- 85%w/v
 - 90%w/v
 - 66.7%w/v**
 - 60%w/v
73. Which one of the following syrup is employed in therapeutics
- Simple syrup
 - Flavored syrup
 - Medicated syrup**
 - Both a & b
74. Sucrose may be replaced by other sugars or substances such as
- Glycerin
 - Propylene glycol
 - Sorbitol
 - All of these**
75. Sodium benzoate is used as preservatives with their effective concentration are
- 0.1%-0.4%
 - 0.1%-0.2%**
 - 0.1%-0.3%
 - 0.1%-0.6%
76. Percolation method is employed for the preparation of
- Syrups
 - Ointments
 - Tinctures
 - Both a & c**
77. Syrup should store at a temperature not exceeding
- 25°C
 - 20°C
 - 30°C**
 - 40°C
78. Sucrose retards
- Reduction
 - Oxidation**
 - Precipitation
 - Both a & c

ELIXIRS

79. required dilution before use or administration.
- Syrups
 - Ointment
 - Elixirs**
 - Creams
80. Elixirs containing more than of alcohol are self preserving.
- 2-5%
 - 6%
 - 5-8%
 - 10-12%**
81. Digoxin elixir containalcohol.
- 20%
 - 25%
 - 5%
 - 10%**
82. Which one of the following statement is incorrect related to elixirs?
- Low proportion sugar
 - Alcohol is necessary component
 - More sweet than syrup**
 - Less viscous than syrup

TINCTURES

83. Which one of the following dosage form is used as internally & topically?
- Syrups
 - Elixirs
 - Tinctures**
 - Ointments
84. Maceration is employed for the preparation of
- Syrups
 - Elixirs
 - Tinctures**
 - Suspensions
85. Tinctures containalcohol.
- 10%
 - 15-80%**
 - 5%
 - 90%

SUSPENSIONS

86. Suspension particles range falls b/w
- 1.0nm-0.5nm
 - 0.5-10 μ m
 - 1.0nm
 - 10-15 μ m**
87. Which one of the following is a property of good suspension
- Shouldn't re-disperse
 - Preparation can't be poured
 - Must contain gritty particles
 - Shouldn't form cake**
88. Which one of the following is available as reconstituted suspension?
- Ampicillin
 - Amoxicillin
 - Tetracycline
 - All of these**
89. Which one of the following can't be stored for a long time.
- Syrups
 - Elixirs
 - Extemporaneous suspension**
 - Tinctures

EMULSIONS

90. In emulsion external phase also called
- Dispersed phase
 - Continuous phase
 - Dispersion medium
 - Both b & c**
91. Vanishing cream is an example of
- w/o emulsion
 - o/w emulsion**
 - w/o/w emulsion
 - o/w/o emulsion
92. which one of the following is dispersed phase in w/o emulsion
- water**
 - oil
 - both a & b
 - none of these
93. In which method emulsifying agent is added into oil before addition of water.
- Dry gum**
 - Wet gum
 - Both a & b
 - None of these
94. Which one of the following method is also called continental method
- English method
 - Wet gum method
 - Dry gum method**
 - Forbes bottle method
95. In which method proportion of oil, water & gum for primary emulsion is 4:4:2
- Dry gum method
 - Wet gum method
 - Bottle method**
 - None of these
96. Separation of internal phase from emulsion is called

- a) Coalescence
- b) Creaming
- c) Cracking
- d) Flocculation

LINIMENTS AEROSOLS INHALATIONS

97. In liniments hydro alcoholic vehicle is employed when
- a) Massage desired
 - b) Counter-irritant action desired
 - c) Rubifacient desired
 - d) **Both b & c**
98.is used to attach the valve properly to the container in aerosols
- a) Stem
 - b) Gasket
 - c) **Mounting cup**
 - d) Spring
99. is used to hold gasket in plate.
- a) Stem
 - b) Housing
 - c) Mounting cup
 - d) **Spring**
100. Which one of the following actuator is used for Semi-solid products
- a) Spray
 - b) Foam
 - c) Specially designed
 - d) **Solid**
101. A widely used instruments capable of producing fine particles for inhalation is called
- a) Humidifier
 - b) Vaporizer
 - c) **Nebulizer**
 - d) None of these

INJECTIONS/PARENTERAL PREPARATION

102. Which one of the following statement is incorrect related to parental?
- a) Sterile
 - b) Pyrogen free
 - c) **Contain fibers**
 - d) Aqueous vehicles are employed
103. Which one of the following route has rapid onset of action in emergency situation?
- a) I.M
 - b) S.C
 - c) **I.V**
 - d) I.D
104. Parental route is preferred when drug is in GIT:
- a) Activated
 - b) Absorbed
 - c) **Inactivated**
 - d) Both a & b
105. Which one of the following is strictly prohibited in parental
- a) Stabilizers
 - b) Buffers
 - c) Antimicrobial agents
 - d) **Coloring agents**
106. is employed as a multi dose container.
- a) Ampoule
 - b) **Vial**
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of these

SOLID DOSAGE FORM POWDERS, GRANULES, TABLETS

107. When added to water the acids and base react to liberate
- CO₂
 - N₂
 - O₂
 - None of these
108. Granules are prepared from powdered substances, the particles of which are made to aggregate by additions of
- Solvents
 - binding agents
 - glidants
 - both a & b**
109. portion of powder is placed on a small piece of paper which is then folded in
- Bulk powders
 - Divided powders**
 - Both a & b
 - None of these
110.are dispensed in sifter type containers or pressure aerosols.
- Divided powders
 - External use
 - Dusting powders
 - Both b & c**
111. Which one of the following is an example of bulk powders according to mode of dispensing?
- ORS
 - Analgesics
 - Laxatives**
 - Both a & b
112. Tablets are Intended for..... route of administration.
- Oral
 - Buccal
 - Vaginal
 - All of these**
113. Compressed tablets are the tablets that are made up of
- Double compression
 - Single compression**
 - Both a & b
 - All of these
114. A Tablet within a tablet is an example of
- Compressed tablets
 - Multiple Compressed Tablets**
 - Film Coated Tablets
 - Sugar coated tablets
115. Brufen is an example of
- Compressed tablets
 - Multiple Compressed Tablets
 - Film Coated Tablets
 - Sugar coated tablets**
116.are coated which makes the tablet to pass the stomach as such and breaks in alkaline medium of intestines.
- Film Coated Tablets
 - Sugar coated tablets
 - Enteric coated tablets**
 - Buccal/Sublingual Tablets
117.types of tablets contain those drugs which are destroyed, inactivated or not absorbed in the GIT.
- Film Coated Tablets
 - Sugar coated tablets
 - Enteric coated tablets
 - Buccal/Sublingual Tablets**
118. Dicloran is an example of
- Film Coated Tablets
 - Sugar coated tablets
 - Enteric coated tablets
 - Sustained release tablets**
119. Which one the following method can't be used in preparation of tablets
- Direct compression
 - Dry granulation/ Slugging
 - Bottle method**
 - Wet granulation
120. Finishing and coloring is a step in coating.
- First
 - Second
 - Third
 - Fourth**
121. Which one of the following can be used for film coating
- Cellulose acetate phthalate
 - Polyvinyl acetate phthalate
 - Carbowax**
 - None of these
122. Compression Coating is also called
- press coating
 - dry coating
 - Air Suspension Coating
 - Both a & b**

CAPSULE & SUPPOSITORIES

123. are easier to swallow.
- Laminated Coating
 - Dip Coating
 - Gel caps**
 - None of these
124. Capsules cannot be used for preparation
- Aqueous
 - Alcoholic
 - Both a & b**
 - None of these
125. Rectal suppositories are available in.....weight in children
- 1g**
 - 2g
 - 3g
 - None of these
126.are meant for introduction into ear.
- Nasal suppositories
 - Aural suppositories**
 - Rectal suppositories
 - None of these
127. is obtained from the roasted seed of theobroma cocoa.
- Glycero-gelatin base
 - carbowaxes
 - Fatty or oleaginous bases**
 - None of these

OINTMENTS PASTES

128. Lanolin is an example of
- Absorption Bases**
 - Oleaginous bases
 - Emulsion bases
 - All of these
129. method is used for preparation of ointments
- Trituration method
 - Fusion method
 - Bottle method
 - Both a & b**
130. Lessar`s paste has property
- Anti viral
 - Anti cancer
 - Antiseptic**
 - None of these

PHYSICAL PHARMACY

131. drugs that taken together produce a greater effect than the some of their individual effects.
- Contraindication
 - Overdose
 - Drug antagonism
 - Drug Synergy**
132. An interaction between two or more drugs in which one drug blocks or reverse the effect of another drug is called
- Drug Synergy
 - Drug antagonism**
 - Overdose
 - contraindication
133. What is the meaning of Rx?
- All the best
 - Get well soon
 - You Take**
 - Medicines
134. Superscription is always written atof prescription.
- Top right**
 - Top left
 - Bottom right
 - Bottom left
135. What the components of package?
- Container
 - Closure
 - Carton & Box
 - All of these**

136. Suitable packing is important for of product.
- Purity
 - Potency
 - Stability
 - All of these**
137. Product placed in which of the following?
- Closure
 - Carton
 - Container**
 - Box
138. Number of milliliter of liquid in every 100ml of solution is defined as
- Weight in volume
 - Weight in weight
 - Volume in volume**
 - None of these
139. The unit of Density is
- Kg/m³**
 - Kg
 - liter
 - inches
140. Fahrenheit scale contains number of division between freezing & boiling point.
- 150
 - 180
 - 90
 - 180**
141. Mass divided by volume is defined as
- Volume
 - Density**
 - Percentage
 - All of these
142. The boiling point of water on Fahrenheit scale is
- 100
 - 150
 - 180
 - 212**
143. Number of grams in 100ml of solution is defined as
- Weight by Volume**
 - Volume by Volume
 - Weight by Weight
 - None of these
144. One hectogram is equal to
- 10gm
 - 0.001gm
 - 100gm**
 - 100mg
145. Prefix "cent" means times the basic unit.
- 1/1000
 - 1000
 - 1/100**
 - 100
146. One tea spoon of liquid is almost equal to
- 5 milliliters**
 - 10 milliliters
 - 7 milliliters
 - 3 milliliters
147. The force on the object due to gravity is
- Weight**
 - Mass
 - Volume
 - Radius
148. 10% solution of NaCl solution is an example of
- Weight in Volume**
 - Volume in Volume
 - Weight in Weight
 - None of these
149. "qid" means
- Once a day
 - Twice a day
 - Thrice a day
 - Four times a day**
150. Which of the following process is used to remove fat from milk to produce skimmed milk?
- Crystallization
 - Centrifugation**
 - Calcinations
 - Adsorption
151. procedure is used to remove water content from final product.
- Decantation
 - Deliquescence
 - Desiccation**
 - Distillation
152. Materials absorb water from air enough to form solution is called
- Hygroscopic
 - Deliquescent**
 - Both a & b
 - None of these
153. The process used to separate out impurities from soluble portion of solution is called
- Absorption
 - Crystallization
 - Distillation
 - Decantation**
154. is the process by which components in a mixture are separated according to different boiling points.
- Simple distillation
 - Fractional distillation**
 - Stream distillation

- d) Vacuum distillation
155. Spontaneous loss of water from hydrated salt is called
- a) Elutriation
 - b) Vaporization
 - c) **Efflorescence**
 - d) Fusion
156. Conversion of a substance from the liquid phase into gaseous phase is called.....
- a) Ignition
 - b) Sublimation
 - c) **Vaporization**
 - d) Distillation
157. Separation of different chemical substance on the basis of their volatilities is called
- a) Decantation
 - b) Vaporization
 - c) Centrifugation
 - d) **Distillation**
158. Solids are separated from liquid by rotation is called
- a) Decantation
 - b) Vaporization
 - c) **Centrifugation**
 - d) Distillation
159. Accumulation of O₂ on the surface of iron is the example of
- a) Physical adsorption
 - b) **Chemical adsorption**
 - c) Absorption
 - d) none of these
160. Substance that dissolved in another substance is called
- a) **Solvent**
 - b) Solution
 - c) Solute
 - d) all of these
161. Heating the solid until it melts is the process called
- a) Elutriation
 - b) **Fusion**
 - c) Ignition
 - d) Vaporization
162. Heating up liquid until it release vapor is called
- a) Evaporation
 - b) Exsiccation
 - c) **Boiling**
 - d) all of these
163. The process in which we use mortar & pestle to reduce the size of particles is
- a) **Trituration**
 - b) Comminution
 - c) Lyophilization
 - d) Levigation
164. The process of grinding & mixing an insoluble substance to a fine powder when wet is
- a) Sublimation
 - b) **Levigation**
 - c) Lyophilization
 - d) Trituration
165. Freeze drying is another name of
- a) Fusion
 - b) **Lyophilization**
 - c) Trituration
 - d) Sublimation