

Dugs and Dyes Chemistry Question Bank Semester-VI

1. *Penicillin was isolated by
 - a. Alexander Fleming
 - b. Florey
 - c. Cain
 - d. Stephens Hawkins
2. ***Compound which is ready for clinical trials is called....
 - a. Test drug
 - b. Clinical drug
 - c. Pro-drug
 - d. Both a & b
3. ***The mechanism of drug receptor complex interaction is called,
 - a. Pharmacodynamics
 - b. Thermodynamic
 - c. Pesudodynamics
 - d. Pharmacophore
4. *In sulphonamides, the amino and sulfonyl groups on the benzene ring should be atposition.
 - a. Ortho
 - b. Meta
 - c. Para
 - d. both a&c
5. **Curcumin is obtained from the rhizome.....
 - a. Curcuma longa
 - b. Curcuma curcuma
 - c. Curcuma medicinaria
 - d. Medicinia
6. **Complexes of curcumin with cobalt nanoparticles showed increasedactivity against E.coli.
 - a. Antituberculosis
 - b. Antibacterial
 - c. Antinarcotic
 - d. Antimalarial
7. **Lipinski's rule of five was formulated by
 - a. Christopher
 - b. Florey
 - c. StephensHawkins
 - d. Pfizer's
8. *Computer Assisted Drug Design is used for.....
 - a. Drug design
 - b. Drug metabolism
 - c. Drug elimination
 - d. Drug interaction

9. ***Non-random screening is also called.....
 - a. Targeted screen
 - b. Non-Targeted
 - c. Focused Screen
 - d. Both a&b
10. **Potency of drug can be manipulated by
 - a. Modification of its structure
 - b. Modification of its functional group
 - c. Solubility
 - d. Both a&b
11. **The process of chemical alteration of drug in vivo is called drug.....
 - a. Toxicity
 - b. Metabolism
 - c. Synthesis
 - d. Both a&c
12. ***Pro-drugs undergoto generate the activity moiety.
 - a. Bioluminescence
 - b. Biotransformation
 - c. Biography
 - d. Latentatation
13. *soluble drug are easily excreted by kidney.
 - a. Water
 - b. Lipid
 - c. oil
 - d. organic solvent
14. **PH of plasma usually is
 - a. 5.5
 - b. 7.4
 - c. 9.0
 - d. 10
15. **Most of the drugs are oxidized by a group of enzyme in....
 - a. Liver
 - b. Kidney
 - c. stomach
 - d. Both a&b
16. The ester and amide are hydrolyzed by the enzyme called
 - a. Carboxyl esterase's in blood
 - b. liver microsomes
 - c. liver microsomes and kidney
 - d. All of these
17. **Higher dosage of the drug results its.....
 - a. Higher concentration in the body
 - b. Lower concertation in the body
 - c. Higher concertation in the liver

- d. Lower concentration in the kidney
18. **The process of chemical alteration of the drug inside the body of a living is called ...
a. Drug metabolism
b. Drug excretion
c. Drug absorption
d. Drug distribution
19. *The process of getting drug from its dosage form into the body is known as
a. Absorption
b. Distribution
c. Elimination
d. Metabolism
20. **Chemical agents which destroy pathogenic organism to cure disease are called
a. Reducing agents
b. Oxidizing agents
c. Hydrolysis
d. Chemotherapeutic
21. **Antibiotics which antagonizes larger number of pathogens are
a. Broad spectrum antibiotics
b. Narrow spectrum antibiotics
c. Simple antibiotics
d. Both a&b
22. **Bacteria which retain the colour of crystal violet are called
a. Gram neutral Bacteria
b. Gram positive Bacteria
c. Gram negative bacteria
d. Both a&b
23. *An analogue of guanosine is
a. Doxycycline
b. Acyclovir
c. Amoxicillin
d. Asprin
24. **Cephalosporins havering structure in their molecules.
a. 1,3 Thiazine
b. 1,3 Thiazole
c. 1,3 Thiamine
d. Both a&b
25. ***Penicillin containring system.
a. B-Lactam
b. σ -Lactam
c. Benzyl
d. Naphthalene
26. **Amoxicillin is apenicillin.

- a. Semi-synthetic
 - b. Synthetic
 - c. Natural occurring
 - d. Obtained from animal
27. **Antimalarials are drugs used for treatment, and prevention of relapses of malaria.
- a. Prophylaxis
 - b. Detection
 - c. Propagation
 - d. Treatment
28. **Quartan malarial fever repeats after hours.
- a. 24
 - b. 50
 - c. 72
 - d. 48
29. **Tertian malarial fever repeats after hours.
- a. 24
 - b. 48.
 - c. 72
 - d. 12
30. **Chloroquine is a derivative of
- a. Quinhydrone
 - b. Quinoline
 - c. Isoquinoline
 - d. Curcumin
31. *Different species of plasmodium after entering human body attacks.....
- a. WBC
 - b. RBC
 - c. Eosinophils
 - d. Kidney
32. *In malaria Nausca and vomiting is caused as theis affected
- a. Liver
 - b. Stomach
 - c. Kidney
 - d. lungs
33. *Prolonged and high dose of chloroquine may cause.....
- a. Cancer
 - b. Death
 - c. Blindness
 - d. Fever start
34. **Malaria is caused by the infection with protozoan parasite of the Genus
- a. Plasmodium
 - b. Falciparum
 - c. Vivax

- d. Ovale
35. **Malarial parasite grown inside the.....
- WBC
 - RBC
 - Red blood Cell
 - Both B&C
36. *Helminthiasis is cause byinfestation.
- Worm
 - Gram positive Bacteria
 - Gram Negative Bacteria
 - Both b&c
37. **..... drugs which are used to kill or eliminate the parasite worm form the body.
- Antimalarial
 - Anthelmintic
 - Insecticides
 - None of the above
38. **Anthelmintic which suppress the growth of worms are called
- Vermicides
 - Vermifuges
 - Insecticide
 - Both a&b
39. *The parasitic worms can be acquired by contact with
- Infected water
 - Infected meat
 - parasite
 - All of these
40. ***.....is a broad spectrum anthelmintics.
- Dimethyl carbamazine
 - Albendazole
 - Clotrimazole
 - Aspirin
41. ***.....is used to treat patients who have undergone bone marrow transplantation.
- Diethyl carbamazine
 - Albendazole
 - Fluconazole
 - Clotrimazole
42. **Meningitis is caused by fungus
- Cryptococci
 - Yeast
 - Candida
 - Bacteria
43. **Amoebiasis is an infectious disease caused by the protozoan.....
- Entamoebahistolytica

- b. Gram positive Bacteria
 - c. Gram Negative Bacteria
 - d. Both a&b
44. **are used in treatment of amoebic dysentery
- a. Amoebicides
 - b. Germicides
 - c. Pesticides
 - d. Vermicides
45. ***The Amoebiasis which affect brain is calledamebiasis.
- a. Intestinal
 - b. Extra-intestinal
 - c. Non-intestinal
 - d. Liver
46. **Ornidazole, in addition to amebiasis, is also used in treatment of
- a. Anaerobic infection
 - b. Skin infections
 - c. Urticaria
 - d. Kidney
47. **Debus-Radziszewski synthesis is an example ofsynthesis.
- a. Linear
 - b. Multicomponent
 - c. Retro
 - d. Rearrangement
48. *Amoebiasis disease primarily affects on
- a. Colon
 - b. Liver
 - c. Kidney
 - d. Lungs
49. *In secondary stage amoebiasis disease affected on
- a. Liver
 - b. Lungs
 - c. Brain
 - d. All of these
50. **Tuberculosis is adisease.
- a. Chronic Granulomatous
 - b. Acute Granulomatous
 - c. Bronchioles
 - d. Both a&b
51. *TB is infectious disease caused by
- a. Gram positive Acid fast bacilli
 - b. Gram Negative Acid fast bacilli
 - c. Acid Fast bacilli
 - d. Both a&b
52. **Tuberculosis is a disease oftransmission.

- a. Respiratory
 - b. Lung
 - c. kidney
 - d. Liver
53. *Most common type of tuberculosis is
- a. Pulmonary
 - b. Meningitis
 - c. Laryngitis
 - d. Miliary
54. *Diagnosis test for tuberculosis is.....
- a. Chest X ray
 - b. Sputum test for TB
 - c. Lung Fluid test for TB
 - d. All of these
55. *The drug Streptomycin is used for the treatment ofdisease
- a. Tuberculosis
 - b. Leprosy
 - c. Malaria
 - d. Cancer
56. *Drug used for the treatment of tuberculosis is
- a. PAS
 - b. INH
 - c. Rifampicin
 - d. All of these
57. **Leprosy is caused by the bacilli
- a. Mycobacterium Leprae
 - b. Tubercular bacilli
 - c. Mycobacterium
 - d. Bacilli
58. *The drug Dapsone is used for the treatment ofdisease.
- a. Leprosy
 - b. Tuberculosis
 - c. Cancer
 - d. Inflammation
59. **Mycobacterium bacilli is gram.....
- a. Positive
 - b. Negative
 - c. Neutral
 - d. All of these
60. **Coughing up blood in sputum is a symptom of.....
- a. Cancer
 - b. Tuberculosis
 - c. Leprosy
 - d. Inflammation

61. **In tuberculoid leprosy,.....are first affected
- Skin
 - Lungs
 - Nerves
 - Kidney
62. *The drug used in the leprosy are known asdrugs.
- Antileprotic
 - Ant hypersensitive
 - Anti-leopard tuberculoid
 - Ant inflammatory
63. **The study of nature, cause and cure of cancer called.....
- Oncology
 - Immunology
 - Malignology
 - Both a&b
64. *Cancerous tumor is also called.....
- Non-malignant
 - Malignant
 - Being
 - All of these
65. *Chewing of pan and tobacco as well as smoking cigarettes may cause.....disease
- Cancer
 - Tuberculosis
 - Leprosy
 - Diabetics
66. *The method which used for treatment of cancer is.....
- Surgery
 - Radiation
 - Chemotherapy
 - All of these
67. **Among the followingis/are caused of cancer.
- Genetic disorder
 - Environmental pollution
 - Exposure to radiation
 - All of these
68. ***A patient who undergo organ transplantation is treated with.....
- Immunostimulants
 - Immunosuppressant
 - Immunology
 - Both a&b
69. **Drugs or nutrients those stimulate immune system are called.....
- Immunostimulants
 - Immunosuppressant
 - Immunology

- d. Both a&b
70. ***Hormone therapy in breast cancer is essentially to lower level offrom acting on cancer cells.
- Progesterone
 - Testosterone
 - Estrogen
 - All of these
71. ***.....is anticancer drugs for various types of cancer and is recommended by WHO.
- Lomustine
 - Vincristine
 - Cisplatin
 - Both a&b
72. **.....is used in treatment of primary and metastatic brain tumor.
- Lomustine
 - Vincristine
 - Cisplatin
 - Both a&b
73. **.....is one the therapies used for treatment of cancer.
- UV radiation
 - IR radiation
 - γ -radiation
 - All of these
74. *AIDS is an acronym for
- Acquired Immune deficiency syndrome
 - Active Immune deficiency syndrome
 - Acquired Inoculation deficiency syndrome
 - Adiquate Immune Deficiency Syndrome
75. ***A virus in which the RNA is used as a templet to make DNA instead of DNA used as template to make RNA is calledvirus
- Natural
 - Retro
 - synthetic
 - Both a&b
76. ***.....enzyme is responsible for RNA to template DNA.
- Reverse transcriptase
 - Transcriptase
 - Templet
 - All of these
77. ***Stavudine is an analog of.....
- Cytidine
 - Thymidine
 - Thymine
 - Both b&c

78. **A NARTI which acts against on both HIV-I aswell as HIV-II is.....
- AZT
 - Lamivudine
 - Didanosine
 - PAS
79. **Sulpha drug has -----activity.
- Antibacterial
 - Antimalarial
 - Anti HIV
 - Anti pyretic
80. ***4-(p-Chlorophenyl)-4-hydroxy piperidine is an intermediate used in the synthesis of -----
- Sulphonoamides
 - Haloperidol
 - Aryloxy propanol amines
 - Glybenclamide
81. *-----is an oral hypoglycemic agent.
- Glybenclamide
 - Sulphonoamides
 - Haloperidol
 - Folic acid
82. ***2,4,5-Triamino-6-hydroxy pyrimidine is an intermediate used in the synthesis of -----
- Paracetamol
 - Aspirin
 - Folic Acid
 - Atenolol
83. *Epichlorohydrin is an intermediate used in the synthesis of -----
- Aryloxy propanol amines
 - Haloperidol
 - Sulphonamides
 - Chloroquine
84. **Folic acid is used in the treatment of-----
- Cancer
 - HIV
 - Megaloblastic anaemia
 - Anesthesia
85. **Haloperidol is a -----.
- CNS depressant
 - CNS stimulator
 - Anti cancer drug
 - Anti TB drug
86. **Aryloxy propanol amines are used as -----,
- Psychotic behaviour

- b. Anti diabetic
 - c. Beta blockers
 - d. Anaemia
87. **.....are used in treatment of amoebic dysentery
- a. Germicides
 - b. Pesticides
 - c. Amoebicides
 - d. antibiotics
88. **Bucky balls are allotropes of.....
- a. Boron
 - b. Carbon
 - c. Bismuth
 - d. Oxygen
89. *One of the largest active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) producers is.....
- a. Russia
 - b. India
 - c. Bangladesh
 - d. U.S.A.
90. **Nanoparticles are those particles which necessarily have.....
- a. All dimensions = 100 nm
 - b. All dimensions between 1-100nm
 - c. All dimensions > 100 nm
 - d. All dimensions< 100 nm
91. **The carbon nanoparticles have different physical forms called as.....
- a. Allotropes
 - b. Derivatives
 - c. Structural form
92. **..... are thermally stable having high tensile strength and elasticity
- a. Diamond
 - b. Graphite
 - c. Fullerenes
 - d. Carbon nano tubes
93. **Carbon nano tubes also known as.....,
- a. Bucky tubes
 - b. Allotrope tube
 - c. Light tube
 - d. Carbon rod
94. ***.....nanoparticles are used in anti cancerous activity.
- a. Silver
 - b. Gold
 - c. Carbon
 - d. Graphite
95. **Silver is an effectiveagent with low toxicity.
- a. Anticancer
 - b. Parkinsonism

- c. Anti-Alzheimer
 - d. Anti microbial
96. **Gold nanoparticles are used in the treatment of
- a. Parkinson disease
 - b. Burn wounds
 - c. AIDS
 - d. Anti TB
97. **There are set ofethical principles developed by world medical association.
- a. 30
 - b. 37
 - c. 40
 - d. 45
98. *Declaration of Helsinki was established in
- a. 1960
 - b. 1970
 - c. 1964
 - d. 1950
99. *FEPA stands.....
- a. Federal Environmental protection agency
 - b. Federal Environmental protection act
 - c. Federal Environmental protection association
 - d. Federal protection agency
100. **..... has emerged as one of the pre-eminent public health concerns of the 21st century
- a. Antibiotic use
 - b. Antibiotic resistance
 - c. Drug side effect
 - d. Diabetics
101. **Orange IV is an example ofdyes.
- a. Acid dyes
 - b. Trisazo
 - c. Monoazo
 - d. Bisazo
102. **The contain three azo groups.
- a. Orange IV
 - b. Direct Deep Black EW
 - c. Erichrome Black T
 - d. Congo Red
103. *Starting reagent used for the synthesis of is β - Naphthal.
- a. Erichrome Black T
 - b. Auramine - O
 - c. Safranine - T
 - d. Orange IV
104. **The diazonium salt is condensed with to give congo red.

- a. Nitrobenzene
 - b. Benzidine
 - c. Naphthionic Acid
 - d. Ammonia
105. **From the following dye is used as indicator.
- a. Congo red
 - b. Malachite Green
 - c. Phenazine
 - d. Direct Deep Black EW
106. *..... is used as an indicator for complexometric titrations using EDTA.
- a. Congo red
 - b. Erichrome Black T
 - c. Safranine T
 - d. Auramine -O
107. *..... is used as a black dye for cotton & cellulosic fibres.
- a. Methylene blue
 - b. Eosin
 - c. Indigo
 - d. Direct Deep Black EW
108. **In the synthesis of Malachite green Benzaldehyde is condensed with.....
- a. dimethyl aniline
 - b. Resorcinol
 - c. Phthalic anhydride
 - d. Anthraquinone
109. **..... is used as dye as well as a pigment for printing.
- a. Acid Magentia
 - b. Phenazine
 - c. Safranine T
 - d. Malachite Green
110. **Eosin is also called as
- a. fluorescein
 - b. Tetrabromo fluorescein
 - c. Bromofluorescein
 - d. dibromo fluorescein
111. **Eosin is mainly used for
- a. Colouring inks
 - b. Dyeing paper
 - c. Colouring cosmetics
 - d. All of above
112. **Indanthrene Blue is an example of dyes.
- a. Xanthene
 - b. Azo dye

- c. Quinone dye
 - d. Azine dyes
113. **Congo Red has azo groups.
- a. One
 - b. Two
 - c. Three
 - d. Zero
114. *When indoxyl is exposed to air, it gets oxidised into
- a. Indigo
 - b. Indoxylic acid
 - c. Anthromilic acid
 - d. Na-salt of indoxylic acid
115. **Indanthrene blue is used as a dye for cotton.
- a. Vat
 - b. Mardant
 - c. Direct
 - d. Azo
116. **..... is the starting reagent of congo Red.
- a. Benzidine
 - b. Naphthionic acid
 - c. Nitrobenze
 - d. Resorcinol
117. *The fluorescein is brominated by refluxing with ethanolic bromine in presence of to get tetrabromo fluorescein.
- a. Conc. H_2SO_4
 - b. NaNO_2
 - c. HCl
 - d. NaClO_3
118. *..... is an example of triphenyl methane dye.
- a. Methylene blue
 - b. Malachite green
 - c. Congo red
 - d. Orange IV
119. **..... is sensitive to acid.
- a. Aniline
 - b. Orange IV
 - c. Gambine Y
 - d. Orange II
120. **..... is diazotized & coupled with α - Naphthol in allcaline medium to give Erichrome Black T.
- a. 1 - Amino - 6 - nitro - 4 - sulpho - 2 - naphthol
 - b. 6- Amino - 1 - nitro - 4 - sulpho - 2 - naphthol
 - c. 4 - Amino - 6 - nitro - 2 - sulpho - 1 - naphthol
 - d. 1 - Amino - 6 - nitro - 2 - sulpho - 4 - naphthol

121. **Oxidising agent used in synthesis of Malachite Green is

- a) $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$
- b) KOH
- c) PbO_2
- d) NaOH

122. **By using Sulphanilic acid dye is obtained.

- a. Congo Red
- b. Methylene blue
- c. Eosin
- d. Orange IV

123. **Direct Deep Black EW is dye.

- a. Monoazo
- b. Bisazo
- c. Trisazo
- d. Tetrasazo

124. *Anthraquinone is sulphonated at 433k to get

- a. 2 – amino anthraquinone
- b. Indanthrene Blue
- c. Anthraquinone – 2 – sulphonic acid
- d. Anthraquinone -1 – sulphonic acid

125. **Indigo is a dye.

- a. Indigoid dye
- b. Azo dye
- c. Quinone dye
- d. Xanthene dye

126. *..... aromatic amines are highly toxic.

- a. Benzone
- b. Benzidine
- c. Toluene
- d. All of above

127. *..... government has banned azodyed material.

- a. Japan
- b. Indian
- c. British
- d. German

128. *Madras leather Research Institute has reduced the pollution caused by Na_2S by replacing it with

- a. H_2S
- b. H_2SO_4
- c. Na_2SO_3
- d. CdS

129. **..... dye causes neurotoxicity.

- a. Fast Green

- b. Tartrazine
 - c. Erythrosine
 - d. Amaranth
130. ** leads to the brain tumours.
- a. Sunset Yellow
 - b. Natural Red
 - c. Fast Green
 - d. Indigo Carmine
131. ** Sedimentation, aeration and sorption are the steps carried out in process.
- a. Physical
 - b. Biological
 - c. Chemical
 - d. Tertiary remediation
132. *The physical process by which suspended solids are allowed to settle by gravity called
- a. Sorption
 - b. Sedimentation
 - c. Precipitation
 - d. Aeration
133. ** is a reversible process consisting of adsorption & desorption.
- a. Aeration
 - b. Coagulation
 - c. Sorption
 - d. Oxidation
134. ** The particles attached to charcoal are removed by process.
- a. Desorption
 - b. Adsorption
 - c. Aeration
 - d. Sorption
135. ** is not an example of sorbate.
- a. Coal
 - b. Flyash
 - c. Rice husk
 - d. Ash
136. *In biological process for removal of pollutants is carried out.
- a. Flocculation
 - b. Sedimentation
 - c. Bioremediation
 - d. Sorption
137. *Pollutants containing metallic residues of cannot be degraded by microorganisms.
- a. Chlorinated pesticides
 - b. Oil spills

- c. Sulphur
 - d. Lead
138. **There are ways in which bioremediation can operate.
- a. two
 - b. Three
 - c. Four
 - d. Five
139. *Biomaterials like naturally occurring cellulose derivative called chitin and its derivative called chitosan can be used for of dyes.
- a. Adsorption
 - b. Biosorption
 - c. Desorption
 - d. Sorption
140. *..... is used as a disinfectant.
- a. Oxygen
 - b. Chlorine
 - c. Bromine
 - d. Iodine
141. *., is carried out after flocculation in effluent treatment.
- a. Coagulation
 - b. Sedimentation
 - c. Precipitation
 - d. Oxidation
142. **..... is used as coagulant.
- a. Titanium dioxide
 - b. Chitin
 - c. Hypochlorites
 - d. Alum
143. **Ethylidene dichloride is used as
- a. Flocculants
 - b. Coagulant
 - c. Disinfectant
 - d. Oxidizing agent
144. **..... is used as fenton's Reagent in AOPs.
- a) $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{U.V}$
 - b) $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{U.V}$
 - c) $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{Fe}^{+2}$ salt + U.V
 - d) $\text{O}_3 + \text{U.V}$
145. *. process are carried out in sequence for the final purification of waste water.
- a. Two
 - b. Three
 - c. Four
 - d. Five

146. *In Days, aeration results in healthy flocculent sludge.
- 1 - 2
 - 3 - 4
 - 10-12
 - 2 - 6
147. **..... is a branch of biotechnology which is used to solve water pollution problems by using biological materials.
- Bioremediation
 - Biodegradation
 - Biosorption
 - Biological oxidation
148. **..... is a sub-process which induces the destabilized particles to come together and form larger particles.
- Sedimentation
 - Precipitation
 - Flocculation
 - Aeration
149. **In process the organic compounds are hydroxylated by OH radicals, which are easily degraded.
- Advance oxidation
 - Biosorption
 - Sedimentation
 - Coagulation
150. *Out of all dyes produced are azo dyes.
- 50%
 - 60%
 - 70%
 - 80%
151. *The pigment Makes the capsule opaque.
- Titanium dioxide
 - Hansa Yellow -G
 - Flavanthrone
 - Azomethine
152. *Indigo Caramin has number of sulphonic acid group.
- 3
 - 1
 - 2
 - 4
153. *..... is an example of azo dye.
- Crystal violet
 - Tartrazine
 - Erythrosine
 - Indigo Caramine

154. *..... is the most commonly used stain in bacteriological techniques for examination of tuberculosis and cholera.
- Crystal violet
 - Tartrazine
 - Erythrosine
 - Methylene blue
155. *In Gram staining method is used as decolourising agent.
- Ether
 - Ester
 - Amine
 - Alcohol
156. *..... is used as countertain in Gram staining method.
- Tartrazine
 - Methylene blue
 - Safranine-T
 - Erythrosine
157. *The bacteria which retain the colour of are called Gram positive bacteria.
- Violet
 - Green
 - Blue
 - Red
158. *The bacteria which lose the violet colour and get counterstained colour are called Gram-negative bacteria.
- Yellow
 - Green
 - Blue
 - Red
159. *..... is used as stain in the X-ray examination of gall bladder.
- Tetrafluoro phenolphthalein
 - Tetraiodo phenolphthalein
 - Disfluoro phenolphthalein
 - Di-iodo phenolphthalein
160. **..... is used in X-ray visualization as it is opaque to X-ray.
- 4- iodo alizarine
 - 2 - bromo alizarine
 - 2- iodo alizarine
 - 4- bromo alizarine
161. *Bromophenol blue has phenyl rings.
- 0
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
162. *..... Dye have antiseptic property.

- a. Acriflavin
 - b. Phenolphthalein
 - c. Protosil
 - d. Neoprotosil
163. **Methyl violet is effective against
- a. Sleeping sickness
 - b. Lung diseases
 - c. Skin diseases
 - d. Eye infection
164. **..... is used as a mild laxative.
- a. Phenolphthalein
 - b. Merbromine
 - c. Acriflavin
 - d. Protosil
165. **..... dispersed in oil is used as nail polish.
- a. Protosil
 - b. Eosin
 - c. Erythrosine
 - d. Tartrazine
166. **FSSAI stands for
- a. Food Safety and Standards Administration of India
 - b. Food Standards and Safety Administration of India
 - c. Food Standards and Safety Association of India
 - d. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
167. *FSSAI was set up in India in
- a. June 2011
 - b. August 1906
 - c. August 2011
 - d. June 1906
168. *FDA was set up in
- a. June 2011
 - b. June 1906
 - c. August 1906
 - d. August 2011
169. *FDA is operate in region.
- a. USA
 - b. India
 - c. Chine
 - d. England
170. *FSSAI is operate in Region.
- a. China
 - b. America
 - c. India
 - d. USA

171. **..... are widely used for dyeing of paper.
- Direct dye
 - Vat dye
 - Mordant dye
 - Acid dye
172. **..... dye has good affinity to paper and resistant to bleeding in water.
- Auramine - O
 - Chrysophenine - G
 - Safranine - T
 - Methyl violet 10 BNS
173. *Chrysoidine Y is basic monoazo dye used for dyeing.....
- Paper
 - Hair
 - Food
 - Leather
174. *Orange-II has hydroxyl group.
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
175. *..... dye is used in boot polishes.
- Carbon black
 - Erythrosine
 - Nigrosine - C
 - Bismark Brown
176. *The colour of the hair is due to a coloured pigment called
- Tannin
 - Glycoside
 - Melanin
 - Lawsone
177. *..... ink is mainly used for cheque printing.
- Invisible
 - Magnetic
 - Biometric
 - Secondary fluorescent
178. ***..... dye is used as laser dye.
- 1- Nitroso-2-naphthol
 - Chrysoidine Y
 - Bismark Brown
 - Rhodamine 6G
179. **..... is redox indicator.
- Indigo carmine
 - Methyl orange
 - Phenolphthalein

- d. Eosin
180. **The word LASER stands for
- Light Amplification by Scattered Emission of Radiation
 - Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation.
 - Light Absorption by Scattered Emission of Radiation.
 - Light Absorption by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
181. *Zinc oxide is a pigment.
- White
 - Black
 - Red
 - Violet
182. *..... is a solubilising group.
- $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$
 - $-\text{SO}_2\text{H}$
 - $-\text{NH}_2$
 - $-\text{CH}_3$
183. *** are insoluble in any medium.
- Dyes
 - Pigments
 - Lakes
 - Toners
184. **Toners are also called
- Ionic pigments
 - Anionic pigments
 - Cationic pigments
 - Non-ionic pigments
185. **The particle size in the commercial pigment dispersions lies in the range
- 0.01 to 0.1μ
 - 0.01 to 1.0μ
 - 0.1 to 1.0μ
 - 0.1 to 10.0μ
186. ***The ideal particle size should be to get the pigment with highest brightness.
- 0.1 to 0.5μ
 - 0.1 to 0.4μ
 - 0.2 to 0.4μ
 - 0.2 to 0.5μ
187. **The monoazo compound derived from acetoacetyl amides are used as pigments.
- Yellow
 - White
 - Red

d. Black

188. **..... is a monoazo pigment.

- a. Pigment violet - 1
- b. Pigment Red - 22
- c. Pigment Red -57
- d. Pigment Red - 88

189. **Pigment Red - 2 has chlorine group.

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

190. **The halogenated derivatives of thioindigo are used as pigments.

- a. Red and blue
- b. Yellow and violet
- c. Red and violet
- d. Blue and Yellow

191. **Anthraquinone pigments are dyes which can be used as pigments.

- a. Vat
- b. Direct
- c. Mordant
- d. Azoic

192. *In early seventies and eighties was the dominant player, in international dyestuff.

- a. Germany
- b. USA
- c. China
- d. India

193. ** was the first dyestuff industry in India.

- a. Atul
- b. Sudarshan
- c. Clariant
- d. Arlab

194. *The first dyestuff industry in India was set up in

- a. 1930
- b. 1950
- c. 1940
- d. 1960

195. ***Clariant is one of the five major dyestuff industry.

- a. America
- b. Germany
- c. Europe

- d. Indian
196. **India is the second largest exporter of dyestuff after
- China
 - Japan
 - Germany
 - America
197. **Many plants in India have already got accreditation of
- ISO – 9001.
 - ISO – 9000
 - ISO – 9002
 - ISO - 9001
198. **In India per capita consumption of dyes is whereas the world average is 250 g.
- 40g
 - 50g
 - 60g
 - 70g
199. **..... is one of the basic organic intermediates manufactured industry supported by government.
- Atul
 - Sudharshan
 - Kiri
 - IPCL
200. **With Make In India initiative, Government of India will be able to sustain the growth rate of the Indian dye industry at
- 9%
 - 11%
 - 10%
 - 12%

Answer Key

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	a	51	a	101	c	151	a
2	b	52	a	102	b	152	c
3	b	53	a	103	a	153	b
4	c	54	d	104	c	154	d
5	a	55	a	105	a	155	d
6	b	56	d	106	b	156	c
7	a	57	a	107	d	157	a
8	a	58	a	108	a	158	d
9	d	59	a	109	d	159	b
10	d	60	b	110	b	160	a
11	b	61	b	111	d	161	d
12	b	62	a	112	c	162	a
13	a	63	a	113	b	163	c
14	b	64	b	114	a	164	a
15	a	65	a	115	a	165	b
16	d	66	d	116	c	166	d
17	a	67	d	117	d	167	c
18	a	68	b	118	b	168	b
19	a	69	a	119	b	169	a
20	d	70	a	120	a	170	c
21	a	71	c	121	c	171	a
22	b	72	a	122	d	172	b
23	a	73	a	123	c	173	d

24	a	74	a	124	c	174	a
25	a	75	b	125	a	175	c
26	a	76	a	126	b	176	c
27	a	77	b	127	d	177	a
28	c	78	c	128	a	178	d
29	c	79	a	129	c	179	a
30	b	80	b	130	b	180	b
31	a	81	a	131	a	181	a
32	a	82	c	132	b	182	a
33	c	83	a	133	c	183	b
34	a	84	c	134	a	184	d
35	d	85	a	135	d	185	c
36	a	86	c	136	c	186	d
37	b	87	c	137	c	187	a
38	b	88	b	138	a	188	c
39	d	89	b	139	b	189	b
40	b	90	b	140	b	190	c
41	c	91	a	141	c	191	a
42	c	92	d	142	d	192	a
43	a	93	a	143	a	193	d
44	a	94	b	144	c	194	c
45	a	95	d	145	b	195	d
46	a	96	a	146	d	196	a
47	b	97	b	147	a	197	b
48	a	98	c	148	c	198	b
49	d	99	a	149	a	199	d
50	a	100	b	150	c	200	c