

Practice Question for Pharmacy Career

Q. 1. Syrup consist which sugar?

(a) Sucrose

(b) Fructose

(c) Maltose

(d) Glucose

Q. 2. Syrup consists of sucrose in concentration

(a) 76.6%

(b) 66.7%

(c) 67.6%

(d) 76.7%

Q. 3. Crystallization of sucrose is due to

(a) Low concentration

(b) Unsaturation

(c) Saturation

(d) Drying

Q. 4. Syrup is self-preservative.

(a) True

(b) False

Q. 5. Specific gravity of syrup is

(a) 1.80

(b) 1.30

(c) 1.50

(d) 3.10

Q. 6. What is the use of Glycerin in elixir?

(a) Preservative

(b) Vehicle

(c) Colouring agent

(d) Flavouring agent

Q. 7. Chloroform spirit is used in elixir as

(a) Preservative

(b) Vehicle

(c) Colouring agent

(d) Flavouring agent

Q. 8. Elixirs are hydroalcoholic preparations.

(a) True

(b) False

Q. 9. Elixirs are protected from direct light.

(a) True

(b) False

Q. 10. Stabilizers are used in elixirs

(a) as colouring agent

(b) as preservatives

(c) for stability

(d) for solubility

Q. 11. Solutions are which type of liquids?

(a) Bi-Phasic

(b) Monophasic

(c) Suspension

(d) Other than these

Q. 12. Solution consists of.

- (a) Solute
- (b) Solvent
- (c) Co-solvent

(d) All of these

Q. 13. Solution is stored in

- (a) Wide mouth bottle

(b) Narrow mouth bottle

Q. 14. Aqueous iodine solution is also known as

(a) Lugol's solution

- (b) Hassi's solution
- (c) IOL's solution.
- (d) Martin's solution.

Q. 15. Iodine solution is used as

- (a) Pharmaceutical aid
- (b) Antiseptic**
- (c) Disinfectant
- (d) None of these

Q. 16. Emulsion is_____liquid.

- (a) Monophasic
- (b) Bi-phasic**
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Q. 17. Castor oil emulsion is____ type of emulsion.

(a) O/W

- (b) W/O
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Q. 18. Gum acacia is used as_____ in emulsion.

(a) Solvent

(b) Solute

(c) Emulsifying agent

(d) Colourant

Q. 19. Size of droplet in emulsion is

(a) 0.1 μm

(b) 1.0 μm

(c) 10.0 μm

(d) 0.01 μm

Q. 20. Castor oil emulsion is used as

(a) Purgative

(b) Laxative

(c) Pharmaceutical aid

(d) None of these

Q. 21. Emulsion is.....liquid.

(a) Homogenous

(b) Heterogeneous

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of these

Q. 22. Cod liver oil emulsion is_____ type of emulsion.

(a) O/W

(b) W/O

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of these

Q. 23. Emulsifying agent is.

- (a) Water
- (b) Chloroform
- (c) Cod liver oil

(d) Acacia

Q. 24. Phase separation of an emulsion is due to

- (a) Coalescence
- (b) Temperature change
- (c) Phase change

(d) All of these

Q. 25. Cod liver oil emulsion is used as

- (a) Purgative
- (b) Laxative
- (c) Pharmaceutical aid

(d) Source of vitamin

Q. 26. Lotions are..... type of preparation.

- (a) Liquid suspension

(b) Liquid

- (c) Semisolid
- (d) All of these

Q. 27. Lotions are applied on skin.

- (a) With friction

(b) Without friction

- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Q. 28. Bentonite is used asin lotion.

(a) Suspending agent

(b) Moisturizer

(c) Cooling agent

(d) Fragrant

Q. 29. Label of lotion consists

(a) Shake well before use

(b) For external use on

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of these

Q. 30. Calamine is

(a) Zinc carbonate

(b) Zinc sulphate

(c) Zinc oxide

(d) None of these

Q. 31. What is milk of magnesia chemically?

(a) Calcium hydroxide

(b) Magnesium carbonate

(c) Magnesium hydroxide

(d) Sodium bicarbonate

Q. 32. Milk of magnesia is used as

(a) Antacid

(b) Purgative

(c) Coolant

(d) Antiseptic

Q. 36. Ointments are type of preparation.

(a) Liquid suspension

(b) Liquid

(c) Semisolid

(d) All of these

Q. 37. Ointment is applied to skin.

(a) With friction

(b) Without friction

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of these

Q. 38. Ointments are packed in which type of containers?

(a) Jars

(b) Tubes

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of these

Q. 39. Simple ointment base is

(a) Oleaginous base

(b) Absorption base

(c) Emulsifying base

(d) Water soluble base

Q. 40. Simple ointment base is prepared by which method?

(a) Fusion

(b) Emulsification

(c) Trituration

(d) None of these

Q. 41. Oleaginous base is

(a) Aquaphor

(b) Ploysorb

(c) PEG

(d) Kessolin

Q. 42. There are two types of emulsifying ointment bases.

(a) True

(b) False

Q. 43. Ointments are packed in which type of containers?

(a) Jars

(b) Tubes

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of these

Q. 44. Precipitated sulphur is used as a

(a) Scabicide

(b) Laxative

(c) Skin irritant

(d) None of these

Q. 45. All ointments are sterilized.

(a) True

(b) False

Q. 46. Cetrimide is available in which colour?

(a) Black

(b) White

(c) Light green

(d) yellow

Q. 47. Cetrimide is soluble in water.

(a) True

(b) False

Q. 48. Cetrimide is insoluble in

(a) Water

(b) Warm water

(c) Ether

(d) None of these

Q. 49. Cetrimide cream is used as a

(a) Bactericide

(b) Antiseptic

(c) Skin irritant

(d) None of these

Q. 50. Cetrimide cream is packed in

(a) Narrow mouth container

(b) Plastic jars

(c) Collapsible tubes

(d) None of these