



**Sessional I (Odd) Semester Examination, September 2025**

Roll no.....

Name of the Course: B.Pharm

Semester: Ist Semester

Name of the Paper: Pharmaceutics-I

Paper Code: BP103T

Time: 1.5-hour

Maximum Marks: 30

**Note:**

- (i) This question paper contains three sections.
- (ii) All the questions are compulsory.

**Section-A**

**Q1. Multiple Choice Questions – Attempt all questions**

**(10 X 1 = 10 Marks)**

**a. Pharmaceutics is mainly concerned with:**

**(CO1)**

- (i) Diagnosis of diseases
- (ii) Designing and formulation of dosage forms
- (iii) Manufacturing of surgical instruments
- (iv) Classification of drugs

**b. The Latin word 'Rx' in a prescription means:**

**(CO1)**

- (i) Recipe / Take thou
- (ii) Reduce dose
- (iii) Right route
- (iv) Rapid action

**c. Which of the following is a parenteral route of drug administration? (CO1)**

- (i) Oral
- (ii) Rectal
- (iii) Intravenous
- (iv) Sublingual

**d. The study of doses of drugs and their rules is known as:**

**(CO1)**

- (i) Pharmacokinetics
- (ii) Pharmacodynamics
- (iii) Posology
- (iv) Toxicology

**e. "q.i.d." mentioned in prescription refers to:**

**(CO1)**

- (i) Four times a day
- (ii) Two times a day
- (iii) Every hour
- (iv) When required

f. Effervescent powders release CO<sub>2</sub> when in contact with: (CO2)

- (i) Oxygen
- (ii) Water
- (iii) Alcohol
- (iv) Hydrochloric acid

g. Which of the following method is used for reducing particle size of powders? (CO2)

- (i) Levigation
- (ii) Trituration
- (iii) Pulverization by intervention
- (iv) All of the above

h. Which of the following is an advantage of powders as a dosage form? (CO2)

- (i) Easy to carry and administer
- (ii) More stable than liquid dosage forms
- (iii) Faster dissolution than compressed tablets
- (iv) All of the above

i. Syrups are best described as: (CO2)

- (i) Aqueous solutions containing sugar or its substitutes
- (ii) Clear alcoholic solutions of volatile oils
- (iii) Sweetened hydroalcoholic solutions of drugs
- (iv) Aqueous dispersions containing insoluble solids

j. The process of adding a second solvent to increase solubility is called: (CO2)

- (i) Hydrotropy
- (ii) Co-solvency
- (iii) Micronization
- (iv) Complexation

### Section B

**Q. 2 Short Questions: Attempt any two questions** (2X 5 = 10 Marks)

- a. Write a short note on the Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP) – history and objectives. (CO1)
- b. Write the advantages and disadvantages of powders as a dosage form. (CO2)
- c. Differentiate between syrups and elixirs. (CO2)

### Section C

**Q. 3 Long questions: Attempt any one question** (1X10 = 10 Marks)

- a. Write a detailed note on the care and handling of prescriptions by a pharmacist. Why is record-keeping of prescriptions important? (CO1)
- b. Describe hygroscopic and deliquescent powders. How are they handled and stored in pharmaceutical practice? Give suitable examples. (CO2)