

Code No. R13102

Set No. 1

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

B.Pharmacy I Year III-Mid-Term Examinations, May- 2014

DISPENSING AND GENERAL PHARMACY

Objective Exam

Name: _____ **Hall Ticket No.**

					R				
--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.

I Choose the correct alternative:

1. Mixing of Green S with Tartrazine gives []
A) Yellow colour B) Green colour C) Both A&B D) None
2. Ethical guidelines for a pharmacist include []
A) In relation to his job B) In relation to his trade C) In relation to his profession D) All
3. Errors due to the measure include []
A) Graduation errors B) Variations in the meniscus C) failure to hold measure correctly
D) Both A & B
4. Example of a mineral colouring agent []
A) Iron oxide B) ultramarine C) Carbon black D) All
5. Deterioration of flavours accelerated by alkaline pH s is []
A) Esters B) Citrus oils C) Cinnamon oil D) None
6. Example of water soluble antioxidant is []
A) Ascorbyl palmitate B) Sodium bisulfite C) Tocopherol D) Propyl gallate
7. Preservative concentration of methyl paraben and propyl paraben []
A) 0.2 % to 0.5 % B) 0.1 % to 0.2 % C) 0.1 % D) Both A& B
8. Pharmaceutical preparations are coloured for []
A) To increase their acceptability B) to give warning C) for identification D) All
9. Antioxidants used in emulsions are []
A) Tocopherol B) BHT C) Both A& B D) None
10. The following is an example of synthetic flavour []
A) Benzaldehyde B) treacle C) anise D) None

Cont.....2

II Fill in the blanks:

11. The coal tar dye which is proved as carcinogen is _____.
12. _____ concentration of volatile oil is sufficient as flavouring agent in an emulsion.
13. An approximate quantity of colouring agent used for liquid preparations is _____ to _____.
14. The code of ethics formulated by _____.
15. _____ is less palatable and leaves an unpleasant after-taste.
16. Green S is greenish blue in _____ and blue in _____ solution.
17. _____ is a substance which is added to a pharmaceutical formulation to prevent the oxidative degradation of the drug.
18. The pharmacist should be a _____ and _____ citizen conversant with Acts and Rules governing his/her profession.
19. _____ is used to colour and opacify hard gelatin capsules.
20. Ethics may be defined as _____.

Code No. R13102

Set No. 2

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

B.Pharmacy I Year III-Mid-Term Examinations, May- 2014

DISPENSING AND GENERAL PHARMACY

Objective Exam

Name: _____ **Hall Ticket No.**

					R				
--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.

I Choose the correct alternative:

1. Mixing of Green S with Tartrazine gives []
A) Yellow colour B) Green colour C) Both A&B D) None
2. Ethical guidelines for a pharmacist include []
A) In relation to his job B) In relation to his trade C) In relation to his profession D) All
3. Errors due to the measure include []
A) Graduation errors B) Variations in the meniscus C) failure to hold measure correctly
D) Both A & B
4. Example of a mineral colouring agent []
A) Iron oxide B) ultramarine C) Carbon black D) All
5. Deterioration of flavours accelerated by alkaline pH is []
A) Esters B) Citrus oils C) Cinnamon oil D) None
6. Example of water soluble antioxidant is []
A) Ascorbyl palmitate B) Sodium bisulfite C) Tocopherol D) Propyl gallate
7. Preservative concentration of methyl paraben and propyl paraben []
A) 0.2 % to 0.5 % B) 0.1 % to 0.2 % C) 0.1 % D) Both A& B
8. Pharmaceutical preparations are coloured for []
A) To increase their acceptability B) to give warning C) for identification D) All
9. Antioxidants used in emulsions are []
A) Tocopherol B) BHT C) Both A& B D) None
10. The following is an example of synthetic flavour []
A) Benzaldehyde B) treacle C) anise D) None

Cont.....2

II Fill in the blanks:

11. The coal tar dye which is proved as carcinogen is _____.
12. _____ concentration of volatile oil is sufficient as flavouring agent in an emulsion.
13. An approximate quantity of colouring agent used for liquid preparations is _____ to _____.
14. The code of ethics formulated by _____.
15. _____ is less palatable and leaves an unpleasant after-taste.
16. Green S is greenish blue in _____ and blue in _____ solution.
17. _____ is a substance which is added to a pharmaceutical formulation to prevent the oxidative degradation of the drug.
18. The pharmacist should be a _____ and _____ citizen conversant with Acts and Rules governing his/her profession.
19. _____ is used to colour and opacify hard gelatin capsules.
20. Ethics may be defined as _____.

Code No. R13102

Set No. 3

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

B.Pharmacy I Year III-Mid-Term Examinations, May- 2014

DISPENSING AND GENERAL PHARMACY

Objective Exam

Name: _____ **Hall Ticket No.**

					R				
--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.

I Choose the correct alternative:

1. Mixing of Green S with Tartrazine gives []
A) Yellow colour B) Green colour C) Both A&B D) None
2. Ethical guidelines for a pharmacist include []
A) In relation to his job B) In relation to his trade C) In relation to his profession D) All
3. Errors due to the measure include []
A) Graduation errors B) Variations in the meniscus C) failure to hold measure correctly
D) Both A & B
4. Example of a mineral colouring agent []
A) Iron oxide B) ultramarine C) Carbon black D) All
5. Deterioration of flavours accelerated by alkaline pH s is []
A) Esters B) Citrus oils C) Cinnamon oil D) None
6. Example of water soluble antioxidant is []
A) Ascorbyl palmitate B) Sodium bisulfite C) Tocopherol D) Propyl gallate
7. Preservative concentration of methyl paraben and propyl paraben []
A) 0.2 % to 0.5 % B) 0.1 % to 0.2 % C) 0.1 % D) Both A& B
8. Pharmaceutical preparations are coloured for []
A) To increase their acceptability B) to give warning C) for identification D) All
9. Antioxidants used in emulsions are []
A) Tocopherol B) BHT C) Both A& B D) None
10. The following is an example of synthetic flavour []
A) Benzaldehyde B) treacle C) anise D) None

Cont.....2

II Fill in the blanks:

11. The coal tar dye which is proved as carcinogen is _____.
12. _____ concentration of volatile oil is sufficient as flavouring agent in an emulsion.
13. An approximate quantity of colouring agent used for liquid preparations is _____ to _____.
14. The code of ethics formulated by _____.
15. _____ is less palatable and leaves an unpleasant after-taste.
16. Green S is greenish blue in _____ and blue in _____ solution.
17. _____ is a substance which is added to a pharmaceutical formulation to prevent the oxidative degradation of the drug.
18. The pharmacist should be a _____ and _____ citizen conversant with Acts and Rules governing his/her profession.
19. _____ is used to colour and opacify hard gelatin capsules.
20. Ethics may be defined as _____.

Code No. R13102

Set No. 4

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

B.Pharmacy I Year III-Mid-Term Examinations, May- 2014

DISPENSING AND GENERAL PHARMACY

Objective Exam

Name: _____ **Hall Ticket No.**

					R				
--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.

I Choose the correct alternative:

1. Mixing of Green S with Tartrazine gives []
A) Yellow colour B) Green colour C) Both A&B D) None
2. Ethical guidelines for a pharmacist include []
A) In relation to his job B) In relation to his trade C) In relation to his profession D) All
3. Errors due to the measure include []
A) Graduation errors B) Variations in the meniscus C) failure to hold measure correctly
D) Both A & B
4. Example of a mineral colouring agent []
A) Iron oxide B) ultramarine C) Carbon black D) All
5. Deterioration of flavours accelerated by alkaline pH is []
A) Esters B) Citrus oils C) Cinnamon oil D) None
6. Example of water soluble antioxidant is []
A) Ascorbyl palmitate B) Sodium bisulfite C) Tocopherol D) Propyl gallate
7. Preservative concentration of methyl paraben and propyl paraben []
A) 0.2 % to 0.5 % B) 0.1 % to 0.2 % C) 0.1 % D) Both A& B
8. Pharmaceutical preparations are coloured for []
A) To increase their acceptability B) to give warning C) for identification D) All
9. Antioxidants used in emulsions are []
A) Tocopherol B) BHT C) Both A& B D) None
10. The following is an example of synthetic flavour []
A) Benzaldehyde B) treacle C) anise D) None

Cont.....2

II Fill in the blanks:

11. The coal tar dye which is proved as carcinogen is _____.
12. _____ concentration of volatile oil is sufficient as flavouring agent in an emulsion.
13. An approximate quantity of colouring agent used for liquid preparations is _____ to _____.
14. The code of ethics formulated by _____.
15. _____ is less palatable and leaves an unpleasant after-taste.
16. Green S is greenish blue in _____ and blue in _____ solution.
17. _____ is a substance which is added to a pharmaceutical formulation to prevent the oxidative degradation of the drug.
18. The pharmacist should be a _____ and _____ citizen conversant with Acts and Rules governing his/her profession.
19. _____ is used to colour and opacify hard gelatin capsules.
20. Ethics may be defined as _____.