

Question Papers

ExamCode: RPSC_BOT_PHARMA

1. **Which of the following rule provides provisions for competent technical staff for ISM drugs?**
 - 1) 157 (1)
 - 2) 157 (1- A)
 - 3) 157 (2)
 - 4) 157
2. **As per drugs & cosmetic rules 1945, rule no 155-B, A Schedule T compliant manufacturer of ISM drug is eligible to get which of the following certification-**
 - 1) GAP
 - 2) GCP
 - 3) GMP
 - 4) GLP
3. **As per Drug & Cosmetic Rules 1945, no 161(3), which of the following product is allowed to contain high content of alcohol-**
 - 1) Drakshasava
 - 2) Dasmularistha
 - 3) Mahadrakshasava
 - 4) Pancharistha
4. **Which rule of the Drug and cosmetic rules 1945 provides the provisions for duties of drug inspector for ISM drugs?**
 - 1) 161
 - 2) 162
 - 3) 163
 - 4) 164
5. **As per Drugs and cosmetic rules 1945, rule no 168, the upper limit of self-generated alcohol, for ISM drugs is-**
 - 1) 9 % v/v
 - 2) 10 % v/v
 - 3) 11 % v/v
 - 4) 12 % v/v
6. **Which of the following form is required to be submitted for loan license to manufacture, for sale of ISM drugs, as per Drugs and cosmetics rules 1945?**
 - 1) Form 24 - D
 - 2) Form 24 – C
 - 3) Form 24 - E
 - 4) Form 24 – F
7. **The excipients used in ISM drugs should be in accordance to which of the following rule of Drugs and Cosmetics rules 1945-**
 - 1) 165
 - 2) 169
 - 3) 157
 - 4) 153
8. **Which rule of Drugs and cosmetics rules 1945 provide the qualifications for state drug licensing authorities?-**
 - 1) 162
 - 2) 162- A
 - 3) 161- A
 - 4) 160-A
9. **Which of the following act regulates practice of pharmacy in India?**
 - 1) Pharmacy Act 1948
 - 2) Pharmacy Act 1942
 - 3) Pharmacy Act 1945
 - 4) Pharmacy Act 1946
10. **Which act provides regulations for objectionable advertisement?**
 - 1) Poisons Act
 - 2) Drug and Magic Remedies Act
 - 3) Medicinal and toilet preparations act
 - 4) Pharmacy Act
11. **Which of the following disease is not listed in the schedule 3 (d) of Drugs & Magic Remedies Act 1954?**
 - 1) Diarrhoea
 - 2) Deafness
 - 3) Diabetes
 - 4) Dropsy

12. **The use of Indian hemp plant requires specific license under which of the following act-**
- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1) Medicinal & Toilet Preparations Act | 2) Drugs & Magic Remedies Act |
| 3) Drugs and Cosmetic Act | 4) Pharmacy Act |
13. **Which Schedule of the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1945 provides the list of poisonous substances under ISM drugs?**
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Schedule E (1) | 2) Schedule E |
| 3) Schedule F | 4) Schedule F (1) |
14. **Which of the following Book is not included in the First schedule of the Drugs & Cosmetic Act, 1940?**
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Brihat Nighantu ratnakar | 2) Bheshaja samhita |
| 3) Dravyagunanighantu | 4) Vaidya Jiwana |
15. **Which section of drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 provides the Definitions of Patent and Proprietary medicine in relation to ISM drugs?**
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1) Section 3 (h) (i) | 2) Section 3 (g) |
| 3) Section 3 (i) | 4) Section 3 (e) |
16. **GMP for Rasa Aushadhis is the part of which of the following schedule?**
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1) Schedule M | 2) Schedule J |
| 3) Schedule T | 4) Schedule C |
17. **Which Schedule of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 provides standards for Cosmetics?**
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1) Schedule J | 2) Schedule I |
| 3) Schedule S | 4) Schedule R |
18. **The provision for termination of pregnancies was made, for the first time, in Indian Penal Code during-**
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1) 1971 | 2) 1949 |
| 3) 1857 | 4) 1860 |
19. **The “Second International Opium Conference” was held at-**
- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1) Washington | 2) Berlin |
| 3) New Delhi | 4) Geneva |
20. **Under which Act, the registered Vaidyas, Sidhas, & Hakeems can prepare medicines of their own to dispense to their patients and are exempted from purview of GMP ?**
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Drug & Cosmetic Act 1940 | 2) Drug & Cosmetic Rule 1945 |
| 3) IMCC ACT 1970 | 4) IMCC ACT 1995 |
21. **The maximum permissible content of Alcohol in “Mritasanjivani Sura” is-**
- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1) 0.16 | 2) 0.1 |
| 3) 0.12 | 4) 0.2 |
22. **Under which section of Drugs & Cosmetic Act 1940, the central Govt. can constitute an advisory committee to ASU drugs-**
- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1) 34AA | 2) 35A |
| 3) 33D | 4) 35D |

23. **Regulations of Acid & Corrosive substances has been recently included by Central Govt. under-**
- 1) Poisonous Act 1919
 - 2) Poisonous Act 1904
 - 3) Drugs & Cosmetic Act 1940
 - 4) Poisonous Act 1923
24. **The maximum limit of alcohol percentage in the Ayurvedic Preparations containing self-generated alcohol, which is usually exempted from payment of excise duty is-**
- 1) 0.05
 - 2) 0.07
 - 3) 0.03
 - 4) 0.02
25. **Minimum Designation for terminating early pregnancy up to 7 weeks using RU-486 with Misoprostol should be-**
- 1) The doctor should be at least a Registered Medical Practitioner
 - 2) CDMO
 - 3) ADMO
 - 4) Only Gynaecologist
26. **Characteristic feature of Agonist is-**
- 1) Has affinity only
 - 2) Has affinity as well as intrinsic activity
 - 3) Has intrinsic activity only
 - 4) Neither has affinity nor activity
27. **The cytochrome enzyme responsible for drugs metabolism is-**
- 1) P-450
 - 2) C-3b
 - 3) C-3A
 - 4) C-2a
28. **Prodrug is-**
- 1) Drug which increase efficiency of another drug
 - 2) Metabolic end product
 - 3) Inactive drug which gets activated in the body
 - 4) Drug which competes with another drug for metabolism
29. **Misoprostol is a-**
- 1) Prostaglandin E1 analogue
 - 2) Prostaglandin E2 analogue
 - 3) Prostaglandin antagonist
 - 4) Antiprogestin
30. **All are classified as reversible anticholinesterases drugs except-**
- 1) Neostigmine
 - 2) Physostigmine
 - 3) Pyridostigmine
 - 4) Echothiophate
31. **Among the following, which is not an endogenous catecholamine-**
- 1) Isoprenaline
 - 2) Dopamine
 - 3) Noradrenaline
 - 4) Adrenaline
32. **Ethosuximide is used in the treatment of:**
- 1) Tonic-clonic seizure
 - 2) Absence seizure
 - 3) Myoclonic seizure
 - 4) Simple partial seizure
33. **Among the following which is an anti-depressant-**
- 1) Chlorpropamide
 - 2) Imipramine
 - 3) Lithium
 - 4) Haloperidol

34. Among the following drug , all are Gp II_b/III_a antagonist except-
- 1) Abciximab
 - 2) Clopidogrel
 - 3) Tirogiban
 - 4) Eptifibatide
35. Quinidine is a-
- 1) Na⁺ channel blocker
 - 2) K⁺ channel blocker
 - 3) Ca²⁺ channel blocker
 - 4) Cl⁻ channel blocker
36. Which of the following antihypertensive drugs is devoid of any central action-
- 1) Clonidine
 - 2) α methyl dopa
 - 3) Propranolol
 - 4) Indapamide
37. Anti Diuretic Hormone(ADH) acts on-
- 1) Proximal convoluted tubule
 - 2) Distal convoluted tubule
 - 3) Loop of Henle
 - 4) Collecting duct
38. Among the following, all are true about streptokinase and urokinase, except-
- 1) Infection with streptococcus causes beneficial dual effect
 - 2) Reduces chances of arterial and venous thrombosis
 - 3) Control is done with thrombin time
 - 4) Mechanism of action is activation of plasminogen
39. Mechanism of action of digitalis is-
- 1) Inhibits Na⁺ K⁺ ATPase pump
 - 2) Inhibits Na⁺ H⁺ ATPase pump
 - 3) Activates metabolites are produced in the liver
 - 4) Inhibits calcium concentration in blood
40. The tissue plasminogen activator produced by recombinant DNA technology:
- 1) Anestreplase
 - 2) Reteplase
 - 3) Alteplase
 - 4) Abciximab
41. Which of the following enzyme is inhibited by aminophylline-
- 1) Monoamine oxidase
 - 2) Alcohol dehydrogenase
 - 3) Phosphodiesterase
 - 4) Cytochrome P- 450
42. Among the following all are antiemetic, except-
- 1) Domperidone
 - 2) Cyclizine
 - 3) Phenazocine
 - 4) Ondansetron
43. Insulin causes-
- 1) Na⁺ entry into cells
 - 2) K⁺ exit from cells
 - 3) Na⁺ exit / K⁺ entry
 - 4) K⁺ entry into cells
44. Which of the following is the most potent mineralocorticoid-
- 1) 11- deoxycortisterone
 - 2) Fluorocortisone
 - 3) Aldosterone
 - 4) Trimcinolone
45. All of the following antibacterial agents acts by inhibiting cell wall synthesis, except-
- 1) Carbapenems
 - 2) Monobactams
 - 3) Cephamycins
 - 4) Nitrofuratoin

46. **Which, among the following, is a protease inhibitor-**
 1) Azothymidine
 2) Zidovidine
 3) Squainavir
 4) Acyclovir
47. **Which of the following antimalarials is relatively safe in pregnancy-**
 1) Primaquine
 2) Co-trimoxazole
 3) Chloroquine
 4) Pyrimethamine
48. **Cyclosporine acts by inhibiting the proliferation of-**
 1) Interleukin -1
 2) Interleukin -2
 3) Interleukin- 3
 4) Macrophages
49. **All are examples of gastro-kinetic drugs except-**
 1) Cisapride
 2) Domperidone
 3) Erythromycin
 4) None of these
50. **Which of the following substance is used to produce effervescent granules along with Sodium Bicarbonate and Citric acid?**
 1) Tannic acid
 2) Tragacanth
 3) Tartaric acid
 4) Toluene
51. **Following is the example of natural colouring agent-**
 1) Wood violet
 2) Carrots – yellow
 3) Fast green
 4) Indigo carmine
52. **Which of the following method used to determine the type of the emulsion?**
 1) Dye test
 2) Dissolution test
 3) Disintegration test
 4) Demo test
53. **Which among the following is an antioxidant?**
 1) Vanilin
 2) Tetrazine
 3) Gallic acid
 4) Veegum
54. **Which substance is used to prepare Gels?-**
 1) Sodium Alginate
 2) Gallic Acid
 3) Tannic Acid
 4) Agallic acid
55. **Chlorocresol belong to the following class of the additives-**
 1) Gelling agent
 2) Chelating agent
 3) Plasticizers
 4) Preservative
56. **Suppositories is also prepared by following method-**
 1) Wet Method
 2) Dry Method
 3) Fusion Method
 4) Tumbling
57. **The role of Calcium Carbonate in the tooth powder is-**
 1) Polishing agent
 2) Flavouring agent
 3) Sweetener
 4) Colouring agent
58. **Which of the following is not sustained release Dosage form?**
 1) Multi-layer tablet
 2) Spansules
 3) Floating tablet
 4) Cachets

59. **What is Depilatories?**
 1) Ear wax remover
 2) Nail remover
 3) Hair remover
 4) Dirt remover
60. **Which is the water miscible base for the suppositories?**
 1) Triglyceride
 2) Witesols
 3) Gelato glycerin
 4) Cocoa butter
61. **Microencapsulation is a-**
 1) Coating technique
 2) Microgel technique
 3) Microtome technique
 4) Microscopic technique
62. **Which of the following method is used in Microencapsulation?**
 1) Trichuration
 2) Distillation
 3) Flocculation
 4) Pan coating
63. **Aerosol is a type of-**
 1) Preservation
 2) Packaging
 3) Preformultion
 4) Presentation
64. **How many types of Hard gelatin capsule size are available?**
 1) 8
 2) 9
 3) 7
 4) 5
65. **Amber coloured glass is used to protect the dosage form from-**
 1) Air
 2) Moisture
 3) Microbes
 4) Light
66. **Which is the method of preparation of Syrup as per I.P.?**
 1) Percolation
 2) Maceration
 3) Agitation without heat
 4) Solution with heat
67. **The following parameter is required for appropriate Suppository formulation.-**
 1) Misplacement value
 2) Displacement value
 3) Disintegration value
 4) HLB Value
68. **Which type of substance is not part of tablet formulation?-**
 1) Diluents
 2) Plasticizers
 3) Lubricants
 4) Glidents
69. **Which of the following term explains unequal distribution of colour on a tablet?**
 1) Picking
 2) Lamination
 3) Mottling
 4) Capping
70. **Which type of dosage form requires Isotonicity?**
 1) Oral dosage form
 2) Ophthalmic Dosage form
 3) Over the counter dosage form
 4) Other than parental
71. **Nux vomica seeds contain 1.5 to 5% of bitter _____ alkaloids.**
 1) Indole
 2) Isoquinoline
 3) Quinoline
 4) Purine

72. Rescinnamine, one of the reported chemical constituents of _____.
- 1) Ricinus communis
 - 2) Rauwolfia serpentina
 - 3) Rubia cordifolia
 - 4) Rheum emodi
73. Propagation of Cinchona species is done with-
- 1) Seeds
 - 2) Budding
 - 3) Layering
 - 4) Seeds, budding, layering
74. Which of the following methods of extraction yields more percentage of colchicine from Gloriosa superba?
- 1) Alcohol
 - 2) Chloroform
 - 3) Aqueous
 - 4) None of these
75. Areca catechu contains number of alkaloids belonging to which of the following group-
- 1) Pyridine piperidine
 - 2) Pyrrolizidine
 - 3) Pyrrole and pyrrolidine
 - 4) Aporphine
76. Lignified trichomes are observed in-
- 1) Kupeelu
 - 2) Vasa
 - 3) Bala
 - 4) Datura
77. Reserpine gives violet red colour when treated with solution of vanillin in-
- 1) HCl
 - 2) H₂SO₄
 - 3) HNO₃
 - 4) Acetic acid
78. _____ is responsible for antimalarial activity of margosa-
- 1) Nimbiol
 - 2) Nimbinin
 - 3) Nimbin
 - 4) Nimboicinolide
79. In bleeding disorder like thrombocytopenia _____ is contra indicated due to its antiplatelets aggregation activity.
- 1) Allium cepa
 - 2) Allium sativum
 - 3) Trigonella foenum-graecum
 - 4) Tephrosia purpurea
80. According to Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India(API) the Latin name of sankhapuspi is-
- 1) Convolvulus microphyllus
 - 2) Evolvulus alsinoides
 - 3) Convolvulus pluricaulis Choisy
 - 4) Clitorea ternatea
81. The root of Rauwolfia serpentina can be differentiated from the root of Rauwolfia tetraphylla by presence of-
- 1) Starch grains
 - 2) Stratified cork
 - 3) Isolated latex cell
 - 4) Lignified xylem parenchyma
82. Cystoliths are found in-
- 1) Adhatoda vasica
 - 2) Datura metel
 - 3) Tylophora asthmatica
 - 4) Nerium indicum
83. Which crystals give effervescence on adding an acid-
- 1) Rossette
 - 2) Calcium oxalate
 - 3) Calcium carbonate
 - 4) Prismatic

84. **The part used of Bilwa (Aegle marmelos) for the management of dysentery is-**
 1) Leaf
 2) Fruit pulp (Unripe)
 3) Fruit pulp(Ripened)
 4) Root
85. **According to Ayurvedic pharmacopoeia of India the botanical source of the traditional drug satavari is-**
 1) Asparagus adscendens Roxb.
 2) Asparagus racemosus Willd.
 3) Asparagus filicinus Buch & Ham
 4) Asparagus sarmentosus Linn.
86. **Herpestin is one of the major phyto-constituents of-**
 1) Helicteres isora Linn.
 2) Hemidesmus indicus R.Br.
 3) Bacopa monnieri Linn. Pennell.
 4) Barleria cristata Linn.
87. **Recent studies show administration of _____ increases the L.H. and testosterone levels.-**
 1) Tribulus terrestris Linn.
 2) Solanum xanthocarpum
 3) Tylophora asthamatica
 4) Achyranthes aspera
88. **Which of the following drug is traditionally known to be practised for its febrifuge action?-**
 1) Swertia chirata
 2) Gymnema sylvestre
 3) Boerhaavia diffusa
 4) Terminalia arjuna
89. **Which of the following drugs has received world attention for its weight lowering properties.-**
 1) Asparagus racemosus
 2) Gymnema sylvestre
 3) Boerhaavia diffusa
 4) Tribulus terrestris
90. **The bark of Terminalia arjuna can be differentiated from its common adulterant Terminalia tomentosa by _____ test.**
 1) Florescence test
 2) Acetic acid test
 3) Fiehe's test
 4) Cobalt - chloride test
91. **The colour of Garlic oil is-**
 1) Red
 2) Yellow
 3) Black
 4) White
92. **Among the following which one is considered as the botanical source of traditional drug sweta punarnava-**
 1) Trianthema obcordata
 2) Trianthema decandra
 3) Trianthema portulacastrum
 4) Boerhaavia repanda
93. **Recent studies show that, Amalaki loses ___ of its vitamins in 375 days when kept in a refrigerator but loses _____ in the same period when stored at room temperature.**
 1) 20% and 67%
 2) 45% and 55%
 3) 67% and 20%
 4) 55% and 45%
94. **Extract of fresh leaves of _____ is claimed to be effective in lepramatous type of leprosy.**
 1) Achyranthes aspera
 2) Withania somnifera
 3) Asteracantha longifolia
 4) Asparagus racemosous

95. Leaf extract of _____ exhibits a potent abortifacient activity in rats.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Vitex negundo | 2) Aegle marmelos |
| 3) Gymnema sylvestre | 4) Centella asiatica |

96. The ethanolic extract of _____ produces a wide spread cellular damage in testicular tissue hence should be contraindicated for long term use in young adult males.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Nelumbo nucifera | 2) Celastrus paniculatus |
| 3) Commiphora mukul | 4) Azadirachta indica |

97. *Solanum surattense* Burm. f. is the botanical equivalent of the traditional Ayurvedic drug-

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1) Kakamaci | 2) Karkatasringi |
| 3) Kantakari | 4) Karamarda |

98. The botanical source of the medicinal plant "Forest flame" is-

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Butea frondosa Koen. ex Roxb. | 2) Bombax malabaricum DC |
| 3) Ceiba pentandra(Linn.) Gaertn. | 4) Betula utilis D Don. |

99. The botanical source of Rasna, according Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India is-

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) Vanda roxburghi R.Br | 2) Pluchia lanceolata Oliver& Hiern |
| 3) Alpinia galanga Wild | 4) Inula racemosa Hooke |

100. Chemical constituent responsible for hypolipidemic action is-

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Guggulosteron- I | 2) Guggulosteron- II |
| 3) Z-guggulosteron | 4) E - guggulosteron |