NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
MUVATTUPUZHA

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FIRST CYCLE NAAC ACCREDITATION 2023

CRITERION 5

STUDENT SUPPORT AND PROGRESSION

5.1.3 Percentage of students benefitted by guidance for competitive examinations and career counselling offered by the Institution during the last five years

Submitted to

THE NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL

5.1.3 PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS BENEFITTED BY GUIDANCE FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS AND CAREER COUNSELLING OFFERED BY THE INSTITUTION DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

LIST OF GUIDANCE FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMS OFFERED (2019-2020)

SL NO	NAME OF THE PROGRAMME	DATE	NUMBER OF STUDENTS BENEFITTED	VIEW PAGE
1	GPAT TRAINING	10 -07-2019 TO 04-01-2020	53	VIEW

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Muvattupuzha, Ernakulam(Dist.), Kerala - 686 661, India

Managed by Nirmala College Society (Reg. No. ER 928/ 2001), Diocese of Kothamangalam

[Apporved by AICTE-, New Delhi; Govt. of Kerala and Affiliated to Kerala University of Health Sciences, Thrissur]

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No.

Date. 26/06/2019

CIRCULAR

The training and placement cell is planning to conduct GPAT training for final year B. Pharm students from 10/7/ 2019. The training programme includes discussion on important topics and mock tests. Those students who are interested, please contact the co-ordinators of the programme.

Co-ordinator:

Ms. Antriya Annie Tom

Ms. Ancy I.J.

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY Muvattupuzha Ernakulam Dist. Kerala

PRINCIPAL

PRINCIPAL
Nirmala College of Pharmacy
Muvattupuzha, Ernakulam (Dist)
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GPAT TEST 2

1. `Essential drugs' are:

A. Life saving drugs

B. Drugs that meet the priority health care needs of the population

C. Drugs that must be present in the emergency bag of a doctor

D. Drugs that are listed in the pharmacopoia of a country

2 An 'orphan drug' is:

A. A very cheap drug

B. A drug which has no therapeutic use

C. A drug needed for treatment or prevention of a rare disease

D. A drug which acts on Orphan in receptors

3 Drug administered through the following route is most likely to be subjected to first-pass metabolism:

A. Oral

B. Sublingual

C. Subcutaneous

D. Rectal

4 Transdermal drug delivery systems offer the following advantages except:

A. They produce high peak plasma concentration of the drug

B. They produce smooth and nonfluctuating plasma concentration of the drug

C. They minimise interindividual variations in the achieved plasma drug concentration

D. They avoid hepatic first-pass metabolism of the drug

5 In addition to slow intravenous infusion, which of the following routes of administration allows for titration of the dose of a drug with the response:

A. Sublingual

B. Transdermal

C. Inhalational

D. Nasal insufflation

6 Which of the following drugs is administered by intranasal spray/application for systemic action:

A. Phenylephrine

B. Desmopressin

C. Azelastine

D. Beclomethasone dipropionate

7 Compared to subcutaneous injection, the intramuscular injection of drugs:

A. Is more painful

B. Produces faster response

C. Is unsuitable for depot preparations

D. Carries greater risk of anaphylactic reaction

8. Alkalinization of urine hastens the excretion of:

A. Weakly basic drugs

B. Weakly acidic drugs

C. Strong electrolytes

D. Nonpolar drugs

9. Which of the following drugs is most likely to be absorbed from the stomach:

A. Morphine sulfate

B. Diclofenac sodium

C. Hyoscine hydrobromide

D. Quinine dihydrochloride

10. Tricyclic antidepressants can alter the oral absorption of many drugs by:

A. Complexing with the other drug in the intestinal lumen

B. Altering gut motility

C. Altering gut flora

D. Damaging gut mucosa

11. Bioavailability of drug refers to:

A. Percentage of administered dose that reaches

systemic circulation in the unchanged form

B. Ratio of oral to parenteral dose

C. Ratio of orally administered drug to that excreted in the faeces

D. Ratio of drug excreted unchanged in urine to

that excreted as metabolites

12. If the total amount of a drug present in the body at a given moment is 2.0 g and its plasma concentration is 25 µg/ml, its volume of distribution is:

A. 100 L

B. 80 L

C. 60 L

D. 50 L

13. The following attribute of a drug tends to reduce its volume of distribution:

A. High lipid solubility

B. Low ionisation at physiological pH values

C. High plasma protein binding

D. High tissue binding

14 Marked redistribution is a feature of:

A. Highly lipid soluble drugs

B. Poorly lipid soluble drugs

C. Depot preparations

D. Highly plasma protein bound drugs

15 A nonvolatile, highly lipid soluble drug is metabolized at a rate of 15% per hour. On intravenous injection it produces general anaesthesia for 10 min. Which process is responsible for termination of its action:

A. Metabolism in liver

B. Plasma protein binding

C. Excretion by kidney

D. Redistribution

16 The blood-brain barrier, which restricts entry of many drugs into brain, is constituted by:

A. P-glycoprotein efflux carriers in brain capillary cells

B. Tight junctions between endothelial cells of brain capillaries

C. Enzymes present in brain capillary walls

D. All of the above

17. Weakly acidic drugs:

A. Are bound primarily to α1 acid glycoprotein in plasma

B. Are excreted faster in alkaline urine

C. Are highly ionized in the gastric juice

D. Do not cross blood-brain barrier

18 . Biotransformation of drugs is primarily directed to:

A. Activate the drug

B. Inactivate the drug

C. Convert lipid soluble drugs into nonlipid soluble metabolites

D. Convert nonlipid soluble drugs into lipid soluble metabolites

19. Which of the following is a prodrug:

A. Hydralazine

B. Clonidine

C. Captopril

D. Enalapril

20. Which of the following cytochrome P450 isoenzymes is involved in the metabolism of **largest number of drugs in human beings and has been implicated in some dangerous drug interactions:**

A. CYP 3A4

B. CYP 2C9

C. CYP 2E1

D. CYP 1A2

21. The most commonly occurring conjugation reaction for drugs and their metabolites is:

A. Glucuronidation

B. Acetylation

C. Methylation

D. Glutathione conjugation

22. Select the drug that undergoes extensive first-pass metabolism in the liver:

A. Phenobarbitone

B. Propranolol

C. Phenylbutazone

D. Theophylline

23. Drugs which undergo high degree of first-pass metabolism in liver:

A. Have low oral bioavailability

B. Are excreted primarily in bile

C. Are contraindicated in liver disease

D. Exhibit zero order kinetics of elimination

24. Glomerular filtration of a drug is affected by its:

A. Lipid solubility

B. Plasma protein binding

C. Degree of ionization

D. Rate of tubular secretion

25. If a drug is excreted in urine at the rate of 10 mg/hr at a steady-state plasma concentration of 5 mg/L, then its renal clearance is:

A. 0.5 L/hr

B. 2.0 L/hr

C. 5.0 L/hr

D. 20 L/hr

26. The therapeutic index of a drug is a measure of its:

A. Safety

B. Potency

C. Efficacy

D. Dose variability

27. The antagonism between adrenaline and histamine is called 'physiological antagonism' because:

A. Both are physiologically present in the body

B. They act on physiological receptors

C. Both affect many physiological processes

D. They have opposite physiological effects

28. A drug which is generally administered in standard doses without the need for dose individualization is:

A. Insulin

B. Mebendazole

C. Prednisolone

D. Digoxin

29. Which of the following is true of 'placebos':

A. Placebo is a dummy medication

B. Placebo is the inert material added to the drug for making tablets

C. Placebos do not produce any effect

D. All patients respond to placebos

30. In patients of hepatic cirrhosis:

A. The extent of change in pharmacokinetics of drugs can be predicted from the values of liver function tests

B. High doses of furosemide can be safely used

C. Metformin is the preferred oral hypoglycaemic

D. Disposition of atenolol is not significantly affected

GPAT TEST -2

GLYCOSIDES

1. In Cassia angustifolia (Tinnevelly senna) shortterm drought:
a. increases the concentration of sennosides A+B
b. decreases the concentration of sennosides A+B
c. causes loss of leaf biomass
d. causes death of the plant [GPAT 2019]
2. glucosides scilliroside in red squill act as
a. insecticide
b. rodenticide
c. acaricide
d. molluscide [GPAT 2019]
3. The constituent of Cochineal is:
a. Cantharidin b. Hirudin c. Tannic acid d. Carminic acid [GPAT 2018]
4. Alkanna tinctoria (Boraginaceae) roots are used in:
a. Dandruff
b. Tooth paste
c. Facial cleansing wash
d. Lipstick formulations and hair dyes [GPAT 2018]
5. A steroidal phytoconstituent lowering blood sugar is obtained from?
a. Momordica charantia
b. Quilla jasaponaria
c. Dioscorea deltoida
d. Glycyrrizha glabra
6. Death due to cardiac arrest in pigeon is a bioassay method for:
a. Adrenaline
b. Heparin
c. D-tubocurarine
d. digitalis [Pharma Chemist 2013]
7. Stomata in senna leaf is
a. Rubiaceous
b. Dicytic
c. Anomocytic
d. Anisocytic [Pharma Chemist 2013]
8. Diosgenin is a
a. Steroidal sapogenin
b. Terpenoid sapogenin
c. Quinoline Sapogenin
d. None of the above [Pharma Chemist 2013]
9. Sugar moiety in Oubain glycoside is:
a) Rhamnose b) Fructose c) Glucose d) Galactose
10. Anthraquinone glycoside of cascara mainly consists of?
a. C glycoside b. N Glycoside c. O glycoside d. S glycoside [Sr. Lecturer 2009]
11. Wild Cherry Bark is used for the preparation of?
a. Laxative formulation b. cough formulation
c. Cardiac tonic formulation d. bitter formulation [Sr. Lecturer 2009]
[illegible]illaia saponins on hydrolysis gives:
[illegible]s b. quassinoids c. Resins d. Triterpenes [Sr. Lecturer 2009]
25. Bacopa [illegible]f digitalis is used in the treatment of?

a. [illegible] b. Hypertemsion c. angina d. CHF [KPSC 200/15]

14. Primrose leaves is an adulterant of?

a. Datura b. Digitalis c. Senna d. Balladona [KPSC 200/15]

15. Anthraquinone glycoside present in:

a. Ispaghula b. Ephedrine c. Ashwagandha d. Rhubarb [KPSC 200/15]

16. Which of the following is an unorganised drug containing anthraquinone glycoside?

a. Aloe b. Asafoetida c. Cascara d. Senna [KPSC 200/15]

17. Among the following which one is the adulterant of digitalis

a. Digitalis lanata b. Verbascum thapsus c. Phytolacca decandra d. R. fallax

18. The following characteristic properties are given in context of saponins:

[P]: Saponins give precipitate by shaking with water

[Q]: Saponins are diterpenes and give foam on shaking with water

[R]: Saponins are triterpenoidal compounds and cause hemolysis of erythrocytes

[S] They are steroidal or triterpenoidal compounds with tendency to reduce surface tension of water.

Choose the correct option.

A) P, Q, R, S is true

B) Q and S are true, P and R are false

C) P is false, Q, R, S are true

D) P and Q false, R and S true [GPAT2012]

19. Which one of the following constituents is reported to have antihepatotoxic activity?

a. Podophyllotoxin

b. Andrographoloid

c. Linalool

d. Safranal [GPAT2012]

20. Given below are four statements in context of Hecogenin:

[P] : It is a saponin [Q] : It is useful for the semi-synthesis of steroidal drugs

[R] : It is not a glycoalkaloid [S] : It is obtained from Dioscorea tubers

Choose the correct combination of statements.

(A) P, Q and R are correct while S is incorrect

(B) P, Q and S are correct while R is incorrect

(C) Q, R are correct while P, S are incorrect

(D) All are correct statements [GPAT2012]

Safed musli contains alkaloids & saponins. Two imp saponins are — hecogenin, stigmasterol ↳ helps to synthesise anabolic hormones

21. Listed below are some phytoconstituents.

[P] : Galactomannan [Q]: Glucomannan [R] : Barbaloin [S] : Phyllanthin

Identify the constituent(s) present in Aloe vera.

(A) OnlyP (B) Q and R (C) Only S (D) P and S [GPAT2012]

22. Given herewith are two statements:

[P] : Digitoxin is a secondary glycoside from Digitalis purpurea

[Q]: Digitoxin is a partially hydrolysed glycoside of Purpurea glycoside A

Determine the correctness of the above statements.

Both P and Q are true (B) P is true but Q is false

Both P and Q are false (D) P is false but Q is true

23. Peruvoside is naturally obtained from one of the following plants. Identify the correct name.

(A) Dioscorea (B) Ginseng (C) Liquorice (D) Thevetia [GPAT2012]

24. Ginkgo biloba is used for its

a. Expectorant activity b. Lipid lowering activity c. Antidepressant activity

D PAF antagonistic activity [GPAT 2010]

25. Bacopa monnerrei belonging to the family?

a. Scrophulariaceae b. Leguminosae c. Polygalacae d Rubiacaea

26. Digitoxose sugar can be identified by?

a. Biuret test b. murexide test c. van urks reagent d. Keller Killani test

27. An example of N- glycoside?

a. Adenosine b.Sinigrin c.Rhein d. Aloin [GPAT 2010]

28. Which of the following is a triterpenoid containing root?

a. Valerian b. Brahmi c. Satavari d. Adusa

29. Anomocytic stomata, trichomes with collapsed cell and absence of calcium oxalate crystals are some of the microscopic features pf the plant:

a. Digitalis b. Hyoscyamus c.Mentha d. Senna [GPAT 2011]

30. Khellin is an active constituent of?

a. Prunus serona b. Tribulus terestris c. Ammi visnaga d. vanilla

31. Prunasin is a cyanogenetic glycoside is biosynthesised from?

a. Tyrosine b. Valine c. Phenyl alanine d. Leucine

32. natural anthraquinones are synthesized by?

a. Glucose pathway b. nitrogen pathway c. acetate pathway d. acetate–malonate pathway

33. Sodium cromoglycate has been developed from----------molecule found in Ammi visnaga

a. Khellin b. Morphine c. Tobocurarine d. Sennoside [GPAT 2014]

34. Klunge's test is for the identification of?

a. Barbaloin b. isobarbaloin c. Aloinosides d. Aloesin [GPAT 2009]

35. A T.S of Glycyrrhiza glabra when treated with 80% sulphuric acid gives

a. Deep yellow colour b. No reaction, but charring

b. c Deep ble colour d. deep red colour [GPAT 2008]

36. Microscopy of the bulb Urgenia indica family Lilliacae shows

a. Prisms of calcium oxalate b.Calcium carbonate and silica

C rossettes of calcium oxalate d. raphides of calcium oxalate

37. Digitalis leaves should contain not more than-------% moisture

a. 5 b. 7.5 c.10 d. 20

38. Aloe gel is present in?

a. Aloetic cells in pericycle of aloe leaf

b. Parenchyma cells of aloe leaf

c. Palisade tissue of aloe leaf

d. All of the above

39. The drug known as "Madhunashini"

a. Kalmegh b. Gymnema c. Liquorice d. Picrorrhiza

40. Cardenolides are:

a. C24 glycosides and 6 membered lactone ring

b. C25 glycosides and 7 membered lactone ring

c. C23 glycosides and 5 membered lactone ring

d. C24 glycosides and 5 membered lactone ring

41. Sacred Bark is

a. Cascara b. Cinchona c. Wild cherry bark d. Kurchi

Name : **Date:**

1. Which of the following polymer is widely used in film coating of tablets
a) Acacia b)Gelatin c)HPMC d)Starch
2. The sweetening agent commonly used in chewable tablet formula is
a) Sucrose b)Mannitol c)Lactose d)Saccharin Sodium
3. Lamination is:
a) Separation of a tablet into two or more distinct layers.
b) Partial and complete separation of the top and bottom crowns of a tablet from the main body of the tablet.
c) Process of sub-coating of tablets
d) None of the above
4. Subcoating is given to the tablets
a) To increase the bulk
b) To avoid deterioration due to microbial attack
c) To prevent the solubility of in acidic media
d) To avoid stickiness
5. Which of the following industrial dryer is used to dry tablet granules
a) Drum dryer
b) Fluidized bed dryer
c) Spray dryer
d) Freeze dryer
6. Picking
a) A term used to describe the surface material from a tablet that is sticking to and being removed from the tablet's surface by a punch
b) Term refers to tablet material adhering to the die wall
c) Term refers to an unequal distribution of color on a tablet
d) Term refers to separation of a tablet into two or more distinct layers
7. Sticking
a) A term used to describe the surface material from a tablet that is sticking to and being removed from the tablet's surface by a punch
b) Term refers to tablet material adhering to the die wall
c) Term refers to an unequal distribution of color on a tablet
d) Term refers to separation of a tablet into two or more distinct layers
8. Mottling
a) A term used to describe the surface material from a tablet that is sticking to and being removed from the tablet's surface by a punch
b) Term refers to tablet material adhering to the die wall
c) Term refers to an unequal distribution of color on a tablet
d) Term refers to separation of a tablet into two or more distinct layers
9. Lamination
a) used to describe the surface material from a tablet that is sticking to and be removed from the tablet's surface by a punch
b) Term refers to tablet material adhering to the die wall
c) Term refers to an unequal distribution of color on a tablet
d) Term refers to separation of a tablet into two or more distinct layers
10. One of the following is used as a pH dependent controlled release excipient.
a) Carnauba wax
b) Hydroxy propyl methyl cellulose phthalate
c) Methyl cellulose
d) glyceryl monostearate

11. Which of the following is direct compression diluent
a) Acacia
b) Light mineral oil
c) Hydroxyethyl cellulose

d) Microcrystalline cellulose

12. The purpose of seal coating in sugar coating process for tablets is

a) To prevent moisture penetration into the tablet core
b) To round the edges and build up the tablet weight
c) To impart the desired colour to the tablet
d) To give luster to the tablet

13. The Wurster process can be used to

a) coat tablets
b) determine the disintegration time
c) gas sterile parenteral solutions
d) automatic filling of capsules

14. The expiry date of tablet is not mentioned on the tablet. It means that expiry time in years is

a) 2 b)3 c)4 d)5

15. Sugar coated tablet having disintegration time is …

a) 15 min b)60 min c) 30 min d) 45 min

16. In a formulation laboratory, tablet is to be formulated, the core tablet has bad taste and required protection from moisture. The Tablet should also deliver the drug for local action in intestine: Suggest suitable method

a) Sugar coating b) Film coating c)Enteric coating d)Sub-coating

17. bloom strength is used to determine the quality of

a) Glycerin b) Gelatin c)Acacia d)HPMC

18) The main film forming agent in nail polish

a) Nitrocellulose b) sulphonamide-formaldehyde c) ethyl lactate d) n-butyl acetate

19) Vanishing cream is an ointment that may be classified as

a) water- soluble base b) oleaginous base c) absorption base d) emulsion base

20) Creams are basically

a) semi-solids b) emulsions c) ointment- like preparation d) None

TEST-5

1) Stratified cork and forked fibers are the characteristic diagonistic features of
A) Apocynaceae b) scrophulariaceae[GATE:1989]

c) Gentianaceae d)Polygonaceae

28

2) Idioblasts of crystal layer of calcium oxalate is the diagnostic feature of

a) Hyoscyamusniger leaves b) Deadly night shade leaves[GATE:1989]

c) Cinchona bark d)Senna leaves

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3) Lignified trichomes were observed in :

a) Buchu b)Lobelia c) Nuxvomica d) Mint leaves[GATE:2006]

4) Glandular hair having unicellular or occasionally a short uniserate pedicel with a unicellular or Bicellular terminal gland is a characteristic of :

a)Senna leaves b) Belladonna leaves [GATE:1990]

c) Datura leaves d) Digitalis leaves

5) The main constituent in the dried ripe seeds of Colchicum luteum and colchicum automnale is Derived from :[GATE :2006]

A

a) Tyrosine,phenylalanine and dihydroxyphenyl alanine
b) Tryptophan and tryptamine
c) Ornithine
d) Lysine

6) The alkaloid which inhibits the cholinesterace undergoes hydrolysis in solution to give methyl Carbamic acid and eseroline: [GATE:2005]

a) Scopolamine b) Pyridostigmine
c) Neostigmine d) Physostigmine

7)*Ephedra sinica* and*Ephedra equisetina* can be distinguished by :

a) Branching b)Stomata[GATE:2004]

c) Scaly leaves d) Alkaloids

8) Meconic acid is a chemical marker for which of the following genus:

a) Piper b)Pilocarpus[GATE:2004]

c)Prunus d)Papaver

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9) Colchicine is biogenetically derived from which of the following :

A

a)Tyrosine and phenyl alanine b)Tryptophan and phenylalanine [GATE:2003]

c)Ornithin and tryptophan d) Ornithin and phenyl alanine

10)The diagnostic feature for the microscopical identification of Kurchi bark is :

a)Fibers with Y shaped pits b)Horse shoe shaped stone cells[GATE:2003]

c)Sclerides containing calcium oxalate crystals d)Stratified cork

11) At present ,different species of Papaver such as P,bracteatum and P,orientale are being cultivated instead of P,somniferum because they contain : [GATE:2003]

a) More of Morphine b)Less of morphine

c)Only codeine d) Only thebaine

12) Precursor for the biosynthesis of tropane alkaloids is : [GATE:2002]

a) Leucine b) lysine c)Ornithine d) Tyrosine

13)*Rauwolfiaserpentina*can be distinguished from other adulterants/substitutes of Rauwolfia by:

a) Presence of starch grains b)presence of calcium oxalate crystals[GATE:2002]

c)Presence of trichomes d)Presence of sclerides

14)RESERPINE is derived from :

a) Squalene b)Homoserine[GATE:2001]

c)Tryptophan and tryptamine d)Asparagine

15)Choose the correct characteristic of the epidermal cells and cuticle of Atropa belladonna leaf

a) Pitted walls with striated cuticle b) Wavy walls with striated cuticle [GATE:1999]

c)Algal cell wall with smooth cuticle d) Straight wallwith wavy cuticle

16)The Opium alkaloids in *Papaver somniferum* is present as one of the following ,Idfentify ?

a)Free alkaloids b)As salt of citric acid

c)As salt of meconic acid d) None of these

17)Hyoscyamine ,an alkaloid obtained from *Atropa belladonna* [GATE:1997]

a)Readilyracemises to atropine with ethanolic alkali , Atropine is(±) hyoscyamine

b)Readily disintegrates in to atropine with acid solution,Atropine is (-)Hyoscyamine

C)Readily rearranges in to atropine with alkali solution,Atropine is (+) hyoscyamine

18)Caffeine on oxidation with $KClo_3$/HCL gives: [GATE:1995]

a) Trimethylalloxan and urea b)Methylalloxan and dimethyl urea

c)Dimethylalloxan and methyl urea d)None of above

19)One of the following general characteristic is not true for alkaloids:

a)Nitrogen in the hetrocyclic ring b) Good solubility in organic solvents

c)Pka values less than 7 d)Exhibit optical activity

20)Cocaine is mono acid tertiary base which on treatment with hot dil. Acids gives : [GATE:2005]

a)Ecgonine ,methyl alcohol and scopic acid

b)Ecgonine , methyl alcohol and cinnamic acid

c)Ecgonine ,methyl alcohol& benzoic acidd)Ecgonine,ethyl alcohol and benzoic acid

21)Ehlrich reagent is : [GATE:1991]

a) Bismuth iodide solution b)p-Dimethyl aniline solution in alcohol

c)P-dimethyl amino benzaldehyde solution d) p-Dimethyl aniline solution in methanol

22) Reserpine on hydrolysis gives [GATE:1990]

a)Reserpic acid +methyl alcohol+Trimethoxycinnamic acid

b)Reserpic acid +acetic acid+ Trimethoxy benzoic acid

c)Reserpic acid + methyl alcohol + trimethoxy –benzoic acid

d) Reserpic acid + methyl alcohol +trimethoxycinnamaldehyde

23)Powdered ergot when treated with sodium hydroxide solution develops [GATE:1990]

a) A strong odour of ammonia b)A strong odour of trimethylamine

c) A strong odour of indole c) A strong odour of urea

24)Atropine on hydrolysis with barium hydroxide gives :

a) Tropanol and tropic acid b)Scopine and tropic acid

c)Ecgonine and bnenzoic acid d)Benzyl ecgonine and methanol

25)The alkaloid con .in coca leaves vary from: [GATE:2007]

a)3-4 % b)0.7-1.5% c)0.01-002% d)9-11%

26) The alkaloid tubocurarine has:

a)Tetrahydroisoquinoline ring b)Quinoline ring

c)Phenanthrene ring d) pyridopyramidine ring

27)The air dried latex is dissolved in water and treated with ferric chloride solution –a red colour develops.The sample is of : [GATE:2002]

a)Cassia cinnamon b)Papaversomniferum

c)Tolubalsm d)Saim benzoin

28)Belladona roots contain ------ calcium oxalate crystals

a) Acicular b) Microsphenoid c)Needle shaped d) Raphides

29)Which is the right reagent for identification of ergot alkaloids:

a)Van urks b)Fehling I and II

c) iron III chloride d) phloroglucinol in HCL

30)-------- is the adulterant of belladonna

a)*Atropaaccuminata* *b)Atropabaetica*

c)Phytolaccadecandra *d)Hyoscyamusreticulatae*

31)Which of the following alkaloids is derived from tyrosine [GPAT 2011]

a)Quinine b) Morphine c)Atropine d)Ergotamine

32)Which of the following ergot alkaloids is water soluble and shows blue fluorescence

a)Ergosine b)Ergotamine c)Ergocristine d)Ergometrine[GPAT :2010]

33)Phenylethylisoquinoline is the precursor of whivh of the following alkaloids?

a) Colchicine b)Papaverine c)Emetine d)Cephaline[GPAT:2011]

34)The chemical behaviour of morphine alkaloid is?

a) acidic b)basic c)neutral d)Amphoteric

35)Different species of Ephedra can be identified by observing the nature of ? [GPAT:2009]

a) Inner surface b)Outer surface c)Trichomes d)Scaly leaves

36)Which of the alkaloids are liquid and volatile in nature?

(a) Nicotine (b)quinine
(c) Atropine (d) None of these

37) Pilocarpine contain _____ basic moiety.

(a) Imidazole (b) Isoxazole(c) Pyrazole(d) Imidazolidine

38) Hygrine is biogenetically derived from _____

(a) Phenylalanine (b) Lysine (c) Isoleucine (d) Ornithine

39) In the life cycle of ergot ascospores are
(a) Sexual spores (b) Asexual spores (c) Candida spores (d) All of the above

40) Which of the alkaloid is coloured in nature? {GPAT:2013}
(a) Quinine (b) Catechol (c) Nicotine (d) Berberine

41) Anabasine is biogenetically derived from
(a) Lysine (b) Ornithine (c) Tryptophan (d) Leucine

42) The best known chemical to cause polyploidy is
(a) Methanol (b) Colchicine (c) Kerosene (d) Aconite

43) Which of the following alkaloids has steroidal structure?
(a) Connesine (b) Atropine (c) Caffiene (d) Ephedrine

44) Which of the following possess amino alkaloids?
(a) Tea (b) Datura(c) Ephedra (d) Opium

45) Which of the following shows fibrous fracture?
(a) Cassia (b) Wild cherry (c) Cinchona (d) Kurchi

46) Thalleoquin test is used to identify
(a) Cinchona (b) Strychnin(c) Datura(d) Rhubarb

47) Van Urk's test is used to identify
(a) Ephedra (b) Strychnin(c) Ergot (d) Rhubarb

48) Picric acid is a chemical composition of
(a) Van urk's reagent (b) Mayer reagent (c) Hager's reagent (d) Wagner's reagent

49) Which is following is known as "protoalkaloid"?
(a) Ephedra (b) Colchicum (c) mescaline(d) All of the above

50) Starting material for biosynthesis of alkaloids
a. Tryptophan 1. Tropane alkaloids
b. Ornithine 2. Indol alkaloids
c. Tyrosine 3. Isoquinoline alkaloids

d. Lysine 4. Piperidine alkaloids
e. Anthranillic acid 5. Quinoline alkaloids

(a) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4, e-5
(b) a-2, b-1, c-5, d-4, e-3
(c) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4, e-5
(d) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-5, e-4

Amala Mathew

GPAT TEST- CARDIVASCULAR SYSTEM 1

1. Under physiological conditions the rate limiting enzyme in the generation of angiotensin II is:

A. Renin B. Angiotensin converting enzyme C. Aminopeptidase D. Angiotensinase (p. 445)

2. Angiotensin II causes rise in blood pressure by:

A. Direct vasoconstriction B. Releasing adrenaline from adrenal medulla

C. Increasing central sympathetic tone D. All of the above (p. 445-446)

3. Angiotensin III is equipotent to angiotensin II in:

A. Releasing aldosterone from adrenal cortex B. Promoting Na+ and water reabsorption by direct intrarenal action C. Causing vasoconstriction D. Contracting intestinal smooth muscle (p. 445, 446)

4. The following is a pressor peptide that can be generated both in circulation as well as locally in certain tissues:

A. Bradykinin B. Angiotensin C. Kallidin D. Plasmin (p. 445, 454)

5.The following factors enhance renin release from the kidney except:

A. Fall in blood pressure B. Reduction in blood volume C. Enhanced sympathetic activity D. Volume overload (p. 446, 447)

6. Angiotensin II plays a key role in the following risk factor for ischaemic heart disease:

A. Hypercholesterolemia B. Ventricular hypertrophy C. Carbohydrate intolerance D. Cardiac arrhythmia (p. 446)

7. Ventricular remodeling after myocardial infarction involves the mediation of:

A. Angiotensin II B. Prostaglandin C. Bradykinin D. Thromboxane A2 (p. 446)

8. Captopril pretreatment:

A. Inhibits the pressor action of angiotensin I B. Inhibits the pressor action of angiotensin II

C. Potentiates the depressor action of bradykinin D. Both 'A' and 'C' are correct (p. 449)

9. Captopril produces greater fall in blood pressure in:

A. Diuretic treated patients B. Patients having low plasma renin activity C. Sodium replete normotensive individuals D. Untreated CHF patients (p. 449)

10. Potentiation of bradykinin appears to play a role in the following effects of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors except:

A. Fall in BP in the short term B. Fall in BP in the long term C. Cough in susceptible individuals

D. Angioedema in susceptible individuals (p. 449)

11. Enalapril differs from captopril in that:

A. It blocks angiotensin II receptors B. It does not produce cough as a side effect C. It is less liable to cause abrupt first dose hypotension D. It has a shorter duration of action (p. 450, 451)

12. Enalapril differs from captopril in the following features except:

A. It is dose to dose more potent B. Its oral absorption is not affected by food in stomach C. It acts more rapidly D. It has longer duration of action (p. 450, 451)

13. The following angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor can reduce cardiac contractility:

A. Captopril B. Enalapril C. Perindopril D. Lisinopril (p. 451)

14 Advantages of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors as antihypertensive include the following except:

A. They tend to reverse left ventricular hypertrophy B. Their efficacy is not reduced by nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs C. They do not worsen blood lipid profile D. They do not impair work performance (p. 450, 451)

15 The following drug increases cardiac output in congestive heart failure without having any direct myocardial action:

A. Captopril B. Digoxin C. Amrinone D. Dobutamine (p. 452, 469)

16 Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors reduce the following haemodynamic parameters in congestive heart failure except:

A. Systemic vascular resistance B. Right atrial pressure C. Cardiac output D. Heart rate × pressure product (p. 452)

17 Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors afford maximum protection against progression of heart failure when used:

A. At the higher therapeutic dose range over long term

B. At the maximum tolerated dose only till haemodynamic compensation is restored

C. At low doses over long term

D. At low doses along with diuretics/digoxin (p. 452)

18 In post-myocardial infarction and other high cardiovascular risk subjects but without hypertension or heart failure, prolonged ACE inhibitor medication has been found to:

A. Increase the chances of sudden cardiac death B. Reduce the incidence of fatal as well as non- fatal myocardial infarction or stroke C. Lower the risk of developing heart failure and diabetes D. Both 'B' and 'C' (p. 452)

19 Which of the following statements most closely describes the current status of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors in congestive heart failure:

A. They are the first choice drugs unless contraindicated B. They are used when diuretics alone fail

C. They are a substitute for digitalis D. They are to be used as adjuncts only in resistant cases (p. 452)

20 Long term ACE inhibitor therapy may retard the progression of:

A. Diabetic nephropathy B. Diabetic retinopathy C. Hypertensive nephropathy D. All of the above (p. 452-453)

21 The following drug has been demonstrated to retard progression of left ventricular dysfunction and prolong survival of congestive heart failure patients: A. Digoxin B. Furosemide C. Enalapril D. Amrinone (p. 452, 469)

22 Losartan is a: A. Selective AT1 receptor antagonistB. Selective AT2 receptor antagonist

C. Nonselective AT1 + AT2 receptor antagonist D. AT1 receptor partial agonist (p. 447, 453)

23 Clinically, the angiotensin antagonists share the following features of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors except: A. Antihypertensive efficacy B. Potential to reverse left ventricular hypertrophy

C. Lack of effect on carbohydrate tolerance D. Potential to induce cough in susceptible individuals (p. 453, 454)

24 Choose the drug that selectively blocks AT1 subtype of angiotensin receptors: A. Ramipril

B. Lovastatin C. Candesartan D. Sumatriptan (p. 454)

25 An elderly hypertensive was treated with hydro chlorothiazide 50 mg daily. Even after a month, his BP was not reduced to the desired level and another antihypertensive was added. After 2 hours of taking the other drug his BP fell precipitously. The most likely other drug given to him is: A. Atenolol

B. Captopril C. Methyldopa D. Amlodipine (p. 449)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Standard for disinfectant fluids comes under
   (a) Schedule O (b) Schedule R
   (c) Schedule S (d) Schedule E

2. One of the following forms is needed for the cosmetic manufacture.
   (a) Form 36 (b) Form 32
   (c) Form 20 (d) Form 24

3. How many members are elected among themselves by registered pharmacist of state?
   (a) Three (b) Four
   (c) Five (d) Six

4. Nominated or elected members in "State Pharmacy Council" hold office for a term of
   (a) Three years (b) Four years
   (c) Five years (d) Six years

5. Pharmacy Act is established in
   (a) 1948 (b) 1940
   (c) 1995 (d) 1919

6. Which pharmaceutical product is not included in Schedule C?
   (a) Toxins (b) Sera
   (c) Antigen (d) Capsule

7. Names of drugs which shall be marketed under generic names only come under
   (a) Schedule W (b) Schedule X
   (c) Schedule Y (d) Schedule U

8. Pharmacy Council of India is doing all of below functions except
   (a) To regulate minimum educational standard in pharmacy institute
   (b) To prescribe the minimum standard of education required for registered as a pharmacist
   (c) To compile and maintain central register for pharmacist
   (d) To prescribe drug

9. Blood Bank comes under the schedule
   (a) Schedule B (b) Schedule D
   (c) Schedule F (d) Schedule G

10. Crocin is sale under
    (a) Schedule H (b) Schedule G
    (c) Schedule W (d) Schedule Y

11. "Ampicillin capsule should be used within 24 months" This statement comes under
    (a) Schedule C (b) Schedule R
    (c) Schedule M (d) Schedule P

12. If the drug contains in filthy, putrid or decomposed substance then is known as
    (a) Misbranded drug (b) Adulterated drug
    (c) Spurious drug (d) Drug

13. Schedule M_2 states that
    (a) Requirements of factory premises for the manufacture of medical devices
    (b) Requirements of factory premises for the manufacture of homeopathy
    (c) Requirements of factory premises for the manufacture of cosmetics
    (d) Requirements of factory premises for the manufacture of allopathy

14. Pharmacy Council of India has _____ state government nominated member(s)
    (a) 1 (b) 2
    (c) 3 (d) 4

15. In AICTE the chairman is appointed by
    (a) State Government of Delhi
    (b) Central Government
    (c) Election of Registered Pharmacists
    (d) President

16. In the "Joint State Pharmacy Council" elected members among the Registered Pharmacists is/are
    (a) 1 (b) 3
    (c) 2 (d) 5

17. Manufacturing and analytical records of cosmetics are included in which schedule?
    (a) Y (b) U
    (c) U1 (d) V

18. Insulin injection according to Schedule P is should be stored
    (a) At temperature 2°C to 8 °C and it must not allow to freeze
    (b) At temperature which not exceed 5°C
    (c) At temperature which not exceed 20°C
    (d) In cold place

19. Appendix II is about
(a) Number of animals for long-term toxicity studies
(b) Patient consent for participation in a Phase I clinical trial
(c) Format for submission of clinical trial reports
(d) Four groups of fixed dose combination and their data requirements

20. "Schedule F3" is related with
(a) Standard for surgical dressing
(b) Standard for sterilized umbilical tapes
(c) Standard for ophthalmic preparation
(d) Standard for production of sera

21. Spurious drug comes under
(a) Section 17 (b) Section 17A
(c) Section 17B (d) Section 3B

22. Insulin comes under
(a) Schedule H (b) Schedule J
(c) Schedule G (d) Schedule O

23. Form 20 states that
(a) Licenses to sell stock or exhibit or offer for sell or distribute by retail other than specified C, C_1 and X.
(b) Licenses to sell stock or exhibit or offer for sell or distribute by wholesale other than specified C, C_1 and X.
(c) Licenses to sell stock or exhibit or offer for sell or distribute by retail other than specified C, C_1
(d) Licenses to sell stock or offer for sell or redistribute by retail other than specified C, C_1 and X

24. Application for grant of a licence to manufacture Ayurvedic, Sidhha or Unani drugs requires
(a) Form 24D (b) Form 25E
(c) Form 20 (d) Form 21

25. Private testing laboratory for carrying out tests on drugs requires
(a) Form 32 (b) Form 31
(c) Form 30 (d) Form 36

26. List of coal tar colours permitted to be used in cosmetics is covered under
(a) Schedule O (b) Schedule P
(c) Schedule Q (d) Schedule R

27. Schedule J is related to
(a) GMP
(b) Curable disease
(c) List of diseases and ailments which drug cannot claim.
(d) Pack sizes of drug.

28. Injection syringe and needle are covered under
(a) Schedule A (b) Schedule B
(c) Schedule C (d) Schedule D

29. "Dettol" comes under
(a) Schedule N (b) Schedule O
(c) Schedule P (d) Schedule Q

30. If blood group is "AB" then colour label used is
(a) Red (b) White
(c) Yellow (d) Blue

31. Schedule N states
(a) List of minimum equipment for efficient running of pharmacy
(b) List of minimum equipment required for manufacturing of drug
(c) Requirement of factory premises and hygienic condition to be complied
(d) Standard for cosmetics

32. Schedule C is related to
(a) List of Biological and Immunological product
(b) List of Homeopathy product
(c) List of Ayurvedic product
(d) List of Allopathic product

33. "Kala jadu or Kavach" comes under
(a) Schedule J (b) Schedule K
(c) Schedule L (d) Schedule P

34. Pharmacy Council of India contain comprises _____ member(s) from AICTE and UGC.
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

35. Proforma for sending memorandum is included in which schedule?
(a) D (b) A
(c) FF (d) Q

36. The schedule in Drug and Cosmetics Act that deals with requirement and guidelines of clinical trial, import and manufacture of new drug is
(a) Schedule O (b) Schedule M
(c) Schedule F (d) Schedule Y

37. State Pharmacy Council should have the following number of elected members:
(a) Six (b) Five
(c) Nine (d) Seven

28 × 4 = 6

106 / 152.

Fasna Muhammed

1. Carr's compressibility index gives an idea about
   a. Flow property of powder
   b. Cohesiveness of powder
   c. Both
   d. None

2. Following is ~~not~~ a derived property of powder
   a. Surface area
   b. Particle size
   c. Bulk density
   d. None

3. Following is not the method for determining the surface area.
   a. Adsorption method
   b. Mercury displacement method — to determine granule density
   c. BET method
   d. Air permeability method

4. Colloidal particles have---------- type of rheology
   a. Newtonian flow
   b. Pseudoplastic flow
   c. Non- Newtonian flow
   d. Dilatant

5. Following is not used as a measure of flow property of powder:
   a. Compressibility index
   b. Hausner's ratio
   c. Angle of repose
   d. Bulk density

6. Wetting agent has----------HLB scale
   a. 1to3
   b. 3to6
   c. 7 to 9
   d. 8 to 18

7. Following gel shows a thixotropic behaviour
   a. Bentonite
   b. Starch
   c. Pectin
   d. Silica

8. Which of the following property is derived property of powder
   a. Size distribution
   b. Surface area of powder
   c. Porosity
   d. None of above

bcz it permits only to Interparticulate space not to Intra

9. Air permeability method is used to determine----------of a powder
   a. Volume b. Density c. Weight d. Specific surface area

10. Which of the following method is used to determine surface area of particle
   a. Sedimentation c. Hydrometer
   b. Coulter counter d. Adsorption method

11. The reciprocal of bulk density is----------
   a. Porosity
   b. Bulkiness
   c. Both of above
   d. None of above

12. Interfacial tension are----------than surface tension
   a. Greater
   b. Lesser
   c. Same
   d. Cannot be determined

13. Mac Michael viscometer is a type of----------viscometer
   a. Capillary viscometer
   b. Falling sphere viscometer
   c. Cup and bob viscometer
   d. Cone and plate viscometer

14. Shearing stress is----------
   a. Force required to bring about flow
   b. Force per unit area to bring about the flow
   c. Force per unit time to bring about the flow
   d. None of above

15. Water is ----------fluid
   a. Newtonian
   b. Non- Newtonian
   c. Both(a) &(b)
   d. None of above

16. Hjgher the HLB value of surfactant, more----------it is
   a. Hydrophilic
   b. Lipophilic
   c. Amphoteric
   d. None of above

17. Bingham bodies show which type of flow
   a. Newtonian flow
   b. Plastic flow
   c. Pseudoplastic flow
   d. Dilatant

18. The instrument used to measure the volume of particle
    a. Hydrometer
    b. Balance
    c. Anderson pipette
    d. Coulter counter

19. The Du- Nouy ring method determines
    a. Surface tension
    b. Interfacial tension
    c. Both(a)&(b)
    d. None of above

20. Roto viscometer is a ----------type of viscometer
    a. Couette type
    b. Cup and bob
    c. Searle-type cup and bob
    d. None

21. Bulkiness---------with a decrease in particle size
    a. Increases
    b. Decreases
    c. Cannot be determined
    d. None of above

22. Thixotropy phenomenon can be applied to system----------
    a. Shear thinning system
    b. Shear thickening system
    c. Both of above
    d. None of above

23. Pseudoplastic flow is typically exhibited by
    a. Emulsion
    b. Polymer solution
    c. Suspension
    d. Ointment

24. If carr' s index of powder is 10% then the type of powder flow is
    a. Poor
    b. Excellent
    c. Very poor
    d. Good

25. One of the following ingredient improves the flow property of granules
    a. Glidant
    b. Emollient
    c. Lubricant
    d. Surfactant

26. One micrometr is equal to
    a. 10^{-6} cm.
    b. 10^{-3}cm
    c. 10^{-6}m
    d. 10^{-3}m

27. The type of particle diameter that is obtained by microscope method of evaluation is
    a. Projected
    b. Stokes
    c. Volume
    d. Volume- surface

28. While using sedimentation method for size analysis, addition of a deflocculating agent to suspension is necessary in order to
    a. Accelerate the process of sedimentation
    b. Make the particles spherical
    c. Prevent the aggregation
    d. Satisfy Reynolds number

29. Brook field viscometer is an example of type
    a. Cone and plate
    b. Extrusion
    c. Rotating sphere
    d. Rotating spindle

30. Dilatant flow is characterized as a reverse phenomenon of
    a. Newtonian flow
    b. Plastic flow
    c. Pseudoplastic flow
    d. Rheopexy

31. Plug flow is not observed in cone and plate viscometer. The reason is
    a. Cleaning and filling of sample is easy
    b. Rate of shear is independent of the radius
    c. Shear can be maintained uniformly
    d. Temperature can be maintained uniformly

32. At equilibrium, the thixotropic behaviour of pseudoplastic system exhibit the state of
    a. Gel
    b. Paste
    c. Sol
    d. Wax

33. An emulsion of o/w type has the viscosity
    a. Greater than that of internal phase
    b. Greater than that of vehicle

c. Less than that of internal phase
d. Less than that of vehicle

34. Surface tension is an
a. Capacity factor
b. Extensive property
c. Intensive property
d. Tolerance factor

35. The angle of repose is calculated by
a. tan a = radius/ height
b. tan a = 1+ radius/height
c. tan a = 1- radius/height
d. tan a = height/ radius

36. HLB value of tragacanth is
a. 4.7
b. 8.7
c. 13.2
d. 14.3

37. In a free flowing powder the bulk density and tapped density would be in close value, therefore the carr's index would be
a. Small
b. Medium
c. Large
d. None

40. Time depentant dilatant behaviour is known as

a. Thixotrophy

b. Rheopexy

c. Rheomalaxis

d. Plastic

GPAT TEST PHARMACOLOGY ANTIBIOTICS PART 1

1. Indicate the sulfonamide whose sodium salt yields a nearly neutral solution which is suitable for topical use in the eye
   (a) Sulfadiazine (b) Sulfacetamide (c) Sulfamerazine (d) Sulfamethizole
2. Sulfamethoxypyridazine and other related long acting sulfonamides have now gone into disuse because
   They have produced serious cutaneous reactions (b) They have produced high incidence of Crystalluria (c) They interact with many drugs (d) They do not penetrate blood-brain barrier
3. Which of the following is not true of sulfonamides ?
   (a) They are primarily metabolized by acetylation
   (b) They are more likely to produce crystalluria in alkaline urine in which they are less soluble
   (c) They may exert bactericidal action in the urinary tract
   (d) Used alone, they have become therapeutically unreliable for serious infections
4. Adverse effects of ciprofloxacin are referable primarily to the following except
   (a) Gastrointestinal tract
   (b) Kidney
   (c) Skin
   (d) Nervous system
5. A single oral dose of the following drug can cure most cases of uncomplicated gonorrhoea
   (a) Ciprofloxacin (b) Cotrimoxazole c) Spectinomycin (d) Doxycycline
6. Which fluoroquinolone has markedly enhanced activity against gram positive bacteria and anaerobes ?
   (a) Pefloxacin (b) Ciprofloxacin c) Sparfloxacin (d) Norfloxacin
7. Important microbiological features of ciprofloxacin include the following except
   (a) Long postantibiotic effect
   (b) Marked suppression of intestinal anaerobes
   (c) MBC values close to MIC values
   (d) Slow development of resistance
8. Ciprofloxacin inhibits the bacterial enzyme
   (a) Transpeptidase b)DNA gyrase c) DNA dependent RNA polymerase d) Dihydrofolate reductase
9. The distinctive feature(s) of sparfloxacin compared to ciprofloxacin is/are:
   A. Enhanced activity against gram positive bacteria
   B. Lack of pharmacokinetic interaction with theophylline and warfarin
   C. Higher incidence of phototoxic reaction
   D. All of the above
10. Indicate the antifungal antibiotic which is used intravenously for systemic mycosis:
    a)Griseofulvin b)Nystatin c) Amphotericin B d)Hamycin

11. In addition to fungi, amphotericin B is active against the following pathogen:
    A. Anaerobic bacteria
    B. Giardia
    C. Leishmania
    D. Rickettsiae
12. The polyene antibiotics act by:
    A. Inhibiting fungal cytochrome P450 enzyme
    B. Binding to ergosterol and creating micropores in fungal cell membrane
    C. Inhibiting fungal DNA synthesis
    D. Disorienting microtubules in fungal cells
13. Amphotericin B is **not** effective in the following fungal disease:
    A. Cryptococcosis
    B. Histoplasmosis
    C. Blastomycosis
    D. Dermatophytosis
14. Select the antifungal drug which is administered only by the oral route:
    A. Amphotericin B
    B. Ketoconazole
    C. Griseofulvin
    D. Tolnaftate

GPAT TEST – ANS

1. Acetylcholine is not a specific neurotransmitter at:
a) Sympathetic ganglia
b) Sympathetic postganglionic nerve endings
c) Parasympathetic ganglia
d) Parasympathetic postganglionic nerve endings

2. Which of the following cholinomimetics activates both muscarinic and nicotinic receptors?
a) Lobeline
b) Pilocarpine
c) Nicotine
d) Bethanechol

3. Which of the following direct-acting cholinomimetics has the shortest duration of action?
a) Acetylcholine
b) Methacholine
c) Carbachol
d) Bethanechol

4. Which of the following cholinomimetics is a plant derivative with lower potency than nicotine but with a similar spectrum
of action?
a) Lobeline
b) Pilocarpine
c) Carbochol
d) Acetylcholine

5. Cholinesterase inhibitors do not produce:
a) Bradycardia, no change or modest fall in blood pressure
b) Increased strength of muscle contraction, especially in muscles weakened by myasthenia gravis
c) Miosis and reduction of intraocular pressure
d) Dramatic hypertension and tachycardia

6. M3 receptor subtype is located:
a) In the myocardium
b) In sympathetic postganglionic neurons
c) On effector cell membranes of glandular and smooth muscle cells
d) On the motor end plates

7. Which of the following drugs is a nondepolarizing muscle relaxant?
a) Pancuronium
b) Succinylcholine

c) Hexamethonium
d) Scopolamine

8. The mechanism of atropine action is:
a) Competitive ganglion blockade
b) Competitive muscarinic blockade
c) Competitive neuromuscular blockade
d) Noncompetitive neuromuscular blockade

9. All of the following parts of the heart are very sensitive to muscarinic receptor blockade except:
a) Atria
b) Sinoatrial node
c) Atrioventricular node
d) Ventricle

10. Which of the following antimuscarinic drugs is a selective M1 blocker?
a) Atropine
b) Scopolamine
c) Pirenzepine
d) Homatropine

11. Sympathetic stimulation is mediated by:
a) Release of norepinephrine from nerve terminals
b) Activation of adrenoreceptors on postsynaptic sites
c) Release of epinephrine from the adrenal medulla
d) All of the above

12. Epinephrine decreases intracellular camp levels by acting on:
a) α1 receptor
b) α2 receptor
c) beta1 receptor
d) beta2 receptor

13. Alfa-receptor stimulation includes all of the following effects EXCEPT:
a) Relaxation of gastrointestinal smooth muscle
b) Contraction of bladder base, uterus and prostate
c) Stimulation of insulin secretion
d) Stimulation of platelet aggregation

14. Epinephrine produces all of the following effects EXCEPT:
a) Positive inotropic and chronotropic actions on the heart (beta1 receptor)
b) Increase peripheral resistance (alfa receptor)
c) Predominance of alfa effects at low concentration

d) Skeletal muscle blood vessel dilatation (beta2 receptor)

15. Isoproterenol produces all of the following effects EXCEPT:
a) Increase in cardiac output
b) Fall in diastolic and mean arterial pressure
c) Bronchoconstriction
d) Tachycardia

16. Indicate the indirect-acting adrenoreceptor blocking drug:
a) Tolazoline
b) Reserpine
c) Carvedilol
d) Prazosin

17. The principal mechanism of phentolamine-induced tachycardia is:
a) Antagonism of presynaptic alfa2 receptors enhances norepinephrine release, which causes cardiac
stimulation via unblocked beta receptors
b) Baroreflex mechanism
c) Direct effect on the heart by stimulation of beta1 receptors
d) Inhibition of transmitter reuptake at noradrenergic synapses

18. Indicate an alfa1 adrenoreceptor antagonist, which has great selectivity for alfa1a subtype:
a) Prazosin
b) Tamsulosin
c) Phenoxybenzamine
d) Phentolamine

19. Beta-blocking agents have all of the following effects except:
a) Increase plasma concentrations of HDL and decrease of VLDL
b) Bronchoconstriction
c) Decrease of aqueous humor prodaction
d) "membrane-stabilizing" action

20. Indicate a beta receptor antagonist with intrinsic sympathomimetic activity:
a) Propranolol
b) Oxprenolol
c) Metoprolol
d) Carvedilol

GPAT TEST MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY -1

1. The starting material for the synthesis of Alprazolam is _____

a) 3-amino-5-bromoacetophenone b) 2-amino-5-chloroacetophenone c) 2-amino-5-chlorobenzophenone d) 3-amino-5-chlorobenzophenone

2. Carbamazepine is a tricyclic antidepressant. It is classified as _____

a) Benzodiazepine b) Arylalkanolamine c) Iminostillbene d) Benzimidazole

3. Haloperidol is a major tranquilliser. It belongs to the class of :

a) Carbamates b) Propanediol c) Butyrophenone d) Phenothiazine

4. A list of ACE inhibitors is given below. One of them is not a Prodrug. Identify:

a) Benzapril b) Captopril c) Quinapril d) Ramipril

5. Include the drug Nifedipine under proper classification: a) Quinoline derivative b) Aryl piperidines c) Isoquinoline derivative d) Pyridine derivative

6. 12. The Antiarrhythmic drug Quinidine is: a) (+) Stereoisomer of Quinine b) (-) Stereoisomer of Quinine c) (+) Racemic mixture of Quinine d) None of the above

7. ----------is the essential feature for Antihistaminic activity.

   a) Diethyl amine
   b) Ethylene diamine
   c) Methylene diamine
   d) Ethylamine

8. The IUPAC Name of Nitrofurantoin is:

   a) 1-(5-nitrofurfuryl)hydantoin
   b) 1-(5-nitrofurfurylidene hydroxy)hydantoin
   c) 1-(5-nitrofurfurylidene amino)hydantoin
   d) 1-(5-amino nitrofurfurylidene nitro)hydantoin

9. The Antihistamine with diphenyl methyl group is

a) Methdiiazine
b) CyclizineHCl
c) Pheniramine
d) Phenindamine

10. A metabolite of Spironolactone is:

a) Aldosterone
b) Canrenone
c) Corticosterone
d) Pregnanolone

TEST- XIII

Hiba

6X4 = 24
-1X6 = -6
18

GPAT TEST -3

1. In dry heat sterilization object is heated at
   a) 160 degree celsius, 3 hour
   b) 180 degree celsius, 2 hour
   c) 180 degree celsius, 1 hour
   d) 160 degree celsius, 2 hour
2. Talcum powder is commonly sterilized by
   a) Dry heat b) moist heat c) gaseous sterilisation d) None of the above
3. Which of the following is used as live attenuated vaccine
   a) BCG b) Sabine vaccine c) Both a and b d) Salk vaccine inadi
4. Toxoids are used for ---------
   a) tuberculosis b) typhoid c) enteric fever d) Diphtheria
5. Fragile heat sensitive equipments are sterilized by which method
   a) Gama radiation b) ethylene oxide c) chemical sterilization d) none
6. All metal syringes are sterilized by which method
   a) Moist heat b) gamma radiation c) dry heat d) ethylene oxide
7. Sabine polio vaccine is absorbed from GIT by which mechanism
   a) Passive diffusion b) pinocytosis c) active transport d) phagocytosis
8. Temperature used for sterilization of vaccines is------
   a) 71-72 degree Celsius b) 61-62 degree Celsius c) 55-60 degree Celsius d) 98-100 degree Celsius
9. Polio virus is stored at

   a) 2-8 degree Celsius b) 5 degree Celsius c) below 0 degree Celsius d)-10 degree Celsius
10. Among the following which is orally administered

    a) tetanus toxoid b) rabies vaccine c) poliomyelitis vaccine d) mumps vaccine
11. Temperature required for pasteurization

    a) above 100 degree Celsius b) below 100 degree celsius

    c) 100 degree Celsius d) none
12. Temperature for hot air oven

    a) 100 degree celsius, 1 hour b) 120 degree celsius, 1 hour

    c) 160 degree celsius, 1 hour d) 60 degree celsius, 1 hour
13. Infrared radiation is a method of sterilization by

    a) dry heat b) moist heat c) chemical method d) mechanical method
14. Pasteur developed vaccines for

    a)anthrax b) rabies c) chicken cholera d) all of the above
15. Term vaccine was coined by

    a) Robert Koch b) Pasteur c) Needham d) None

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GPAT PHARMACOLOGY CNS PART -1

1. The state of "general anesthesia" usually includes:

a) Analgesia b) Loss of consciousness, inhibition of sensory and autonomic reflexes c) Amnesia d) All of the above

2. Inhaled anesthetics and intravenous agents having general anesthetic properties:

a) Directly activate GABAA receptors b) Facilitate GABA action but have no direct action on GABAA receptors c) Reduce the excitatory glutamatergic neurotransmission d) Increase the duration of opening of nicotine-activated potassium channels

3. Indicate the anesthetic, which is an inhibitor of NMDA glutamate receptors: a) Thiopental b) Halothane c) Ketamine d) Sevoflurane

5. Which of the following general anesthetics belongs to inhalants? a) Thiopental b) Desflurane c) Ketamine d) Propofol

6. Indicate the anesthetic, which is used intravenously: a) Propofol b) Halothane c) Desflurane d) Nitrous oxide

7. Which of the following inhalants is a gas anesthetic? a) Halothane b) Isoflurane c) Nitrous oxide d) Desflurane

8. Sevoflurane has largely replaced halothane and isoflurane as an inhalation anesthetic of choice because: a) Induction of anesthesia is achieved more rapidly and smoothly b) Recovery is more rapid c) It has low post- anesthetic organ toxicity d) All of the above

9. The limitation of sevoflurane is: a) High incidence of coughing and laryngospasm b) Chemically unstable c) Centrally mediated sympathetic activation leading to a rise of BP and HR d) Hepatotoxicity

10. Which of the following inhalants lacks sufficient potency to produce surgical anesthesia by itself and therefore is commonly used with another inhaled or intravenous anesthetic? a) Halothane b) Sevoflurane c) Nitrous oxide d) Desflurane

11. Which of the following inhaled anesthetics has rapid onset and recovery? a) Nitrous oxide b) Desflurane c) Sevoflurane d) All of the above

12. Indicate the inhaled anesthetic, which reduces arterial pressure and heart rate: a) Isoflurane b) Halothane c) Desflurane d) Nitrous oxide

13. Which of the following inhaled anesthetics causes centrally mediated sympathetic activation leading to a rise in blood pressure and heart rate? a) Desflurane b) Sevoflurane c) Nitrous oxide d) Isofurane

14. Indicated the inhaled anesthetic, which decreases the ventilatory response to hypoxia: a) Sevoflurane b) Nitrous oxide c) Desflurane d) Halothane

15. Which of the following inhaled anesthetics is an induction agent of choice in patient with airway problems? a) Desfurane b) Nitrous oxide c) Halothane 67 d) None of the above

016. Indicate the inhaled anesthetic, which causes the airway irritation: a) Nitrous oxide b) Sevoflurane c) Halothane d) Desflurane

17. Which of the following inhaled anesthetics increases cerebral blood flow least of all? a) Sevoflurane b) Nitrous oxide c) Isoflurane d) Desflurane

18. Indicate the inhaled anesthetic, which should be avoided in patients with a history of seizure disorders: a) Enflurane b) Nitrous oxide c) Sevoflurane d) Desflurane

19. Which of the following inhaled anesthetics can produce hepatic necrosis? a) Soveflurane b) Desflurane c) Halothane d) Nitrous oxide

20. Indicated the inhaled anesthetic, which may cause nephrotoxicity: a) Halothane b) Sevoflurane c) Nitrous oxide d) Diethyl ether

21. Indicate the intravenous anesthetic, which produces dissociative anesthesia: a) Midazolam b) Ketamine c) Fentanyl d) Thiopental

22. Which of the following antiparkinsonian drugs has also been used to treat hyperprolactinemia? a) Benztropine b) Bromocriptine c) Amantadine d) Levodopa

23. The main reason for avoiding the combined administration of levodopa and an inhibitor of both forms of monoamine oxidase is: a) Respiratory depression b) Hypertensive emergency c) Acute psychotic reactions d) Cardiovascular collapse and CNS depression

29. Which of the following antiparkinsonian drugs is an antiviral agent used in the prophylaxis of influenza A2? a) Selegiline b) Sinemet c) Pergolide d) Amantadine

30. The drug of choice in the treatment of petit mal (absence seizures) is: a) Phenytoin b) Ethosuximide c) Phenobarbital d) Carbamazepine

31. Dose-related adverse effect caused by phenytoin is: a) Physical and psychological dependence b) Exacerbated grand mal epilepsy c) Gingival hyperplasia d) Extrapyramidal symptoms

32. The antiseizure drug, which induces hepatic microsomal enzymes, is: a) Lamotrigine b) Phenytoin c) Valproate d) None of the above

33. Which of the following antiseizure drugs is a prodrug, metabolized to phenobarbital? a) Phenytoin b) Primidone c) Felbamate d) Vigabatrin

34. Lamotrigine can be used in the treatment of: a) Partial seizures b) Absence c) Myoclonic seizures d) All of the above

35. The drug of choice in the treatment of petit mal (absence seizures) is: a) Phenytoin b) Ethosuximide c) Phenobarbital d) Carbamazepine

1. Mounting cup is an alternative term used for
   a) Tube b) Ferrule c) Canister d) Spray knob
2. while testing an aerosol, The flash point is
   a) Pressure at which vapour ignites b) Pressure at which vapour liquefies
   c) Temperature at which vapour ignites d) Temperature at which vapour liquefies
3. Which of the following systems is useful with antibiotics, steroids and other poorly soluble compounds?
   a) Solution aerosols b) Dispersions or (powder aerosols) c)Emulsion aerosols d) All of the above
4. Tears have a pH of:
   a) 3.5 b) 10.5 c) 7.4 d) 11.2
5. Glass used in eye drop container should be
   a) Neutral b) treated soda c)both a and b c) none
6. Which of the following is not a preservative for eye drops?
   a) Chlorocresol b) chlorbutol c) thiomersal d) propyl paraben
7. Base adsorption is equal to:
   a) weight of solid / weight of liquid base
   b) weight of liquid base / weight of solid
   c) weight of solid + weight of liquid
   d) none
8. Select the correct statement
   a) Latest edition if I.P is in 2020 and it is the 8th edition
   b) Latest edition if I.P is in 2018 and it is the 8th edition
   c) Latest edition if I.P is in 2018 and it is the 9th edition
   d) Latest edition if I.P is in 2020 and it is the 8th edition
9. Dose for Child$=\frac{Age\ in\ Year+1}{24} \times adult\ dose$
   a) This is known as Dillings Formula
   b) This is known as Cowlings Formula
   c) This is known as Clarks Formula
   d) This is known as Frieds Formula
10. In India alcohol is considered as 100 Proof
   a) If it is 57.1 %v/v
   b) If it is 57.1 %w/v
   c) If it is 49.28 %v/v
   d) If it is 49.28 %w/v
11. Calculate the real strength of 40 U. P alcohol
   a) 34.23 %w/w
   b) 34.23 %V/V
   c) 79.86 %V/V
   d) 79.86 %W/W
12. Calculate the displacement value of zinc oxide in cocoa butter suppositories containing 40% zinc oxide and is prepared in 1 g mould. The weight of 8 suppositories is 11.74 g

a)3.407

b)4.912

c)40

d)1.467

13. Beta oxidation of fatty acids takes place in
   (a) Mitochondria (b) Cytoplasm (c) Nucleus (d) Choroplast

14. Most commonly used bulking agent in lyophilized product is
(a) Methyl cellulose (b) Mannitol (c) Sodium chloride (d) All

15. Drug disposition include
(a) Drug absorption and distribution
(b) Drug absorption and metabolism
(c) Drug distribution and elimination
(d) Drug metabolism and excretion

15. Drug disposition include
(a) Drug absorption and distribution
(b) Drug absorption and metabolism
(c) Drug distribution and elimination
(d) Drug metabolism and excretion

16. Surfactant increases the bioavailability of a drug by
(a) Promoting the wetting and penetration of dissolution fluid into the solid drug particles
(b) Forming adsorptive layer on drug molecule and inhibiting Ostwald ripening
(c) Enhancement of dissolution rate
(d) All of the above

17. **There are some statements related to the protein binding of drugs as given below:**

[P] : Protein binding decreases the free drug concentration in the system. [Q]: Protein binding to plasma albumin is an irreversible process.

[R] : Drugs with a low lipophilicity have a high degree of protein binding.

[S] : Protein binding of one drug can be affected by the presence of other drug. Choose the correct combination of statements.

(A) P & Q are true while R & S are false

(B) Q & R are true while P & S are false

(C) R & S are true while P & Q are false

(D) P & S are true while Q & R are false

18. **Based on Henderson-Hasselbalch equation, at what pH value a weak acid would be 99.9% ionized?**

(A) At pH equivalent to pka + 3 (B) At pH equivalent to pka— 3

(C) At pH equivalent to pka - 1 (D) At pH equivalent to pka + 1

19 Study the following two statements:

[X] : If the gas is cooled below its critical temperature, less pressure is required to liquefy it.

[Y] : At critical temperature and critical pressure, the liquid will have highest vapor pressure. Choose the correct combination of statements.

(A) Both X and Y are correct

(B) X is incorrect and Y is correct

(C) X is correct and Y is incorrect

(D) Both X and Y are incorrect

20.**Study the following two statements:**

[X] : When used as granulating agent PEG 6000 improves dissolution rate of the dosage form as it forms a complex with a better solubility.

[Y] : Sodium CMC when used as a binder affects dissolution rate of the dosage form as it is converted to less soluble acid form at low pH of the gastric fluid.

Choose the correct answer.

(A) Both X and Y are correct

(B) X is incorrect and Y is correct

(C) X is correct and Y is incorrect

(D) Both X and Y are incorrect .

21. **Choose the correct formula for the calculation of the retail price of a formulation, given by the Govt, of India.**

(A) R.P. = (M.C. + E.D. + P.M. + P.C.) x (1 + MAPE/100) + C.C.

(B) R.P. = (M.C. + C.C. + P.M. + P.C.) x (1 + MAPE/100) + E.D.

(C) R.P. = (M.C. + C.C. + E.D. + P.C.) x (1 + MAPE/100) + P.M.

(D) R.P. = (M.C, + C.C. + P.M.+ E.D.) x (1 + MAPE/100) + P.C,

22. **In relation to sterilization, what is the meaning of D300F - 2 minutes?**

(A) Death of all microorganisms in 2 minutes

(B) Death of 300 microorganism in 2 minutes

(C) Death of all microorganism in 2 minutes at 300°F

(D) Death of 90% microorganism in 2 minutes at 300°F

23. **Which one of the following statements is NOT true for stainless steel 316?**

(A) It is also called inox steel

(B) It contains 10.5 - 11% chromium

(C) Due to the presence of chromium it exhibits passivation phenomenon

(D) It is not affected by acids

24. **Which of the following conditions favour formation of large crystals?**

(A) High degree of supersaturation (B) Low nucleation rate

(C) High magma density (D) Rapid cooling of magma

25. **Which one of the following properties is characteristic of microemulsions?**

(A) These are transparent systems with droplet size less than 1 MICRO METER

(B) These are transparent systems with droplet size less than 10 MICRO METER

(C) These are non-transparent systems with droplet size less than 1 MICRO METER

(D) These are transparent systems with droplet size less than MICRO METER

26. At equal concentrations which one of the following mucilages will possess maximum viscosity?

(A) Maize starch (B) Rice starch (C) Wheat starch (D) Potato starch

27. **The integrity of seals in case of vials and bottles is determined by some tests. Some of them are given below:**

[P]: Leaker's test
[Q]: Water hammer test
[R]: Spark tester probe
Choose the correct answer.
(A) P & Q (B) Q&R (C) P&R (D) P, Q & R all

28. **Study the following four statements:**

[P] : Gram negative bacteria produce potent pyrogenic substances called endotoxins

[Q]: Ethylene oxide mixed with carbon dioxide or fluorinated hydrocarbons is used in gas sterilization

[R]: D value is the time (for heat or chemical exposure) or the dose (for radiation exposure) required for the microbial population to decline by one logarithmic unit

[S] : Spores of Geobacillusstearothermophilus (Bacillus stearothermophilus) are used for sterility testing of moist heat sterilization process

Choose the correct answer.

(A) P, Q & R are correct but S is incorrect
(B) Q, R & S are correct but P is incorrect
(C) R, S & P are correct but Q is incorrect
(D) P, Q, R & S all are correct

29. **Read the following statements:**

[P] : The surface area measurement using BET approach utilizes argon gas for adsorption [Q]: Full form of BET is Brunauer, Emmett and Teller
Choose the correct answer.
(A) P & Q both are correct
(B) P is correct but Q is incorrect
(C) Q is correct but P is incorrect
(D) Both P & Q are incorrect

30. **Based on the DLVO theory of force of interaction between colloidal particles, which one of the followings lead to attractive interaction between two particles?**
(A) Solvation forces (b). Electrostatic forces
(C) van der Waals forces (B) Steric forces

31. **Read the following statements with regard to viscosity of a polymer solution:**
[P] : Specific viscosity of a polymer solution is obtained as relative viscosity + 1
[Q]: Relative viscosity is the ratio of the viscosity of the solution to the viscosity of pure solvent
[R]: Kinematic viscosity is defined as the viscosity of the liquid at a definite temperature
[S] : The unit for kinematic viscosity is poise or dyne sec cm"2 Indicate the correct combination of statements.
(A) P & S are correct but Q&R are wrong
(B) Q & R are correct but P & S are wrong
(C) P & Q are correct but R & S are wrong
(D) R & S are correct but P & Q are wrong

32. **What negative adsorption would do?**
(A) Decrease the surface free energy as well as the surface tension
(B) Increase the surface free energy as well as the surface tension
(C) Decrease the surface free energy but increase the surface tension
(D) Increase the surface free energy but decrease the surface tension

33. Which of the following is a hydrophobic binder

a. Ethylcellulose
b. PVP
c. Acacia
d. Gelatin

34. Dissolution apparatus as per IP

e. Paddle
f. Basket
g. Rotingbasket
h. Rotatingcylinder

35. What isPrimogel

i. Substituted HPMC for directcompression
j. Modified MCC for directcompression
k. Hydrogelling polymer for gelformation.
l. Modified starch for disintegration(SSG).

36. Chilsonator is usedfor
   a. Directcompression
   b. Entericcoating
   c. Wet granulation
   d. Drygranulation

37. Ethylene oxide acts as an agent for gaseous sterilization by the process of:

   a. Coagulation
   b. Alkylation
   c. Oxidation
   d. Lysis of bacterial cells

38 Levigation is amethod of:
   a. Drying
   b. Size separation
   c. Mixing
   d. Size reduction

39. A lubricant used in tablet manufacture

   a. Magnesium stearate
   b. Lactose
   c. Microcrystalline cellulose
   d. Polyvinyl pyrrolidine

40. Pearlscent agent in shampoo is

a. Colloidal silicate

b. Lanolin

c.Polyethylene Glycol

d. 4-Methyl 7-diethylamine coumarin

41. Wurster process is otherwise known as ?

a)spray congealing b)Air suspension

c)coaservation c)multiorifice centrifugal method

42. Which of the following technique is not suitable for encapsulation of iron ?

a) Spray drying b)pan coaing

c)multiorifice centrifuge d)polymerization

43. Solid particles greater than 600 microns are generally encapsulated by?

a)Air suspension b)spray drying

c)pan coating d) polymerization

44. Bulking agent used for parentral products? [Gate 2001]

a)sodium metabisulphite b)benzyl alcohol

c)Carbolic acid d)sorbitol

45.Sterilizing temparature for aqueous solution in autoclave is ?
[GATE:2003]

a)72^0c b)121^0c c)147^0c d)160^0c

46. Z value in sterilization is
(a) Bioburden (b) Resistance value
(c) Sterilization process eq. time (d) Probability of nonsterility

47. A drug of low water solubility when given orally is absorbed upto 90% of the administered dose. The drug belongs to which class according to BCS classification:
(a) Class IV
(b) Class III
(c) Class II
(d) Class I

48. During inflammatory states, which plasma protein level increases:

(a) HSA

(b) AAG

(c) Lipoprotein

(d) Chylomicrons

49. Which of the following functional groups is most susceptible to hydrolysis ?
(a) R – CO – R (b) R – COOR
(c) R – O - R (d) R – NH- CH3
(e) R – COOH

50. Capacity limited process is best described by :
(a) Michaelis–Menten Equation
(b) Lineweaver–Burk Equation
(c) Hanes–Woolf plot
(d) All

Test → 15/1/2020

TEST-16

1. The schedule which provides standard for ophthalmic preparation
a)P b) R c) FF d) Y
2 Pharmacy Act is established in ? *
   a) 1948
   b) 1940
   c) 1995
   d) 1919

3. Standard for disinfectant fluids comes under
   a) Schedule O
   b) Schedule R
   c) Schedule S
   d) Schedule E

4. Licence in Form 10 is issued for the import of ?
   a) Drug for test or analysis
   b) All new drugs
   c) Biological preparations
   d) cosmetics

5. Insulin injection according to Schedule P is should be stored ?
   a) At temperature 2°C to 8 °C and it must not allow to freeze
   b) At temperature which not exceed 5°C
   c) At temperature which not exceed 20°C
   d) In cold place

6. Application for licence to manufacture drugs for purposes of examination, test or analysis requires ?
   a) Form 32
   b) Form 31
   c) Form 30
   d) Form 36

7. State Pharmacy Council should have the following number of elected members ?
   a) Six
   b) Five
   c) Nine
   d) Seven

8. The Education Regulation is published in official gazette by ?
   a) Ministry of Education
   b) Central Government
   c) Drug Controller
   d) President ,pharmacy council of india

9. Drug and Magic Remedies Act is enacted in ? *
   a) 1954
   b) 1948
   c) 1985
   d) 1919

10. Diabetes comes under ?
   a) Schedule G
   b) Schedule H
   c) Schedule D
   d) Schedule J

11. Grant of licence to manufacture a drug requires ?
   a) Form 24
   b) Form 25
   c) Form 26
   d) Form 27

12. In Pharmacy Council of India all following are ex officio members except ?
   a) Director general of health service
   b) Drug controller of India
   c) Director of central drug laboratory
   d) Govt.Analyst

13. Hatch Waxman Act is related to ?
    a) Banned dugs
    b) Over-the-counter drugs
    c) Dangerous drugs
    d) Generic drugs

Drug Price Competition & Patent 1984 Term Restoration Act

14. Coca, opium and hemp come under?
    a) Insecticide Act
    b) Poisons Act
    c) Narcotic & psycotropic substance Act
    d) Spurious Drug Act

15. Pharmacy Council of India is reconstituted ?
    a) Every 2 Years
    b) Every 3 Years
    c) Every 5 Years
    d) Every 6 Years

16. In Phase-II trial following number of patient should be studied ?
    a) 10-12 patients
    b) 1-10 patients
    c) 100 patients
    d) 500 patients

at each dose level

17. DTAB has _____ ex officio members?
    a) Five
    b) Six
    c) Four
    d) Eight

18. If drug is so coloured, coated or polished that damage its therapeutic value or it is made to appear of better or greater therapeutic value than it really is known as ?
    a) Adulterated Drug
    b) Spurious Drug
    c) Misbranded Drug
    d) True Drug

19. Which Phase of clinical trial is known as postmarketing surveillance ?
    a) Phase1
    b) Pase 2
    c) Phase 3
    d) Phase 4

20. Patent Act is established in ?
    a) 1948
    b) 1940
    c) 1970
    d) 1919

21. The act which controls the advertisements of certain drugs is
a) The Drug and Magic Remedies Act 1955
b) Insecticides Act 1968
c) The Pharmacy Act 1948
b) Poisons Act 1919

22. Diseases and ailments which drug may not purport to prevent or cure are included in
a) Schedule C1
b) Schedule G
c) Schedule J
d) Schedule M

23. In which year Drugs and Cosmetics Act was passed ?
a)1940
b) 1945
c)1948
d)1951

24. Which part of prescription gives direction to Pharmacist?
    a) Superscription
    b) Subscription

c) inscription
d) All part

25. Which of the following is the duty of Drug Inspector?
a)) To analyse test samples and drugs
b) To advise government on technical matter
c) To grant license for sale of drug
d) Inspection of premises licensed for the sale of the drug

26. Which one of the following is the objective of Pharmacy Act?
a) To give permission for sale of drug through pharmacy
b) To give license for manufacture of drugs
c) To frame education regulation and practical training to persons entering in the pharmacy
d) To give licence for sale of drugs

27.Schedule N specifies
a) Premises for manufacture of bulk drugs
b) Premises for manufacture of narcotic drugs
c) Premises for manufacture of ayurvedic drugs
d) Equipments and premises for pharmacy

28. Which schedule specifies list of prescription drugs?
a) G
b) D
c) H
d) K

29.License for the manufacture of medicinal and toilet preparation (in bond) are issued by
a) Drug Inspector
b) Drug Controller of state
c) Excise Commisioner of the state
d) State Pharmacy Council

30. if the drug has been substituted wholly or part by other drug or substance is termed as
a) spurious
b) Adultered
c) misbranded
d) mixed

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MODEL TEST
PART-2

The process of exuding of fluid from the surface of gel is called:

A) Syneresis B) Hysteresis C) Diapedesis D) Imbibition

Q. 1 Arrange the following esters as per decreasing order of rate of sponification:

I. Ethyl benzoate
II. Ethyl p-methoxybenzoate
III. Ethyl p-chlorobenzoate
IV. Ethyl p-nitrobenzoate

A) I > II > III > IV B) IV > III > II > I C) IV > III > I > II D) II > IV > I > III

Q. 61 Which of the following statements about bentonite are CORRECT?

P) Glycerin is used to pre-wet the bentonite prior to mixing with water to form its gel.

Q) Aqueous bentonite suspensions retain their viscosity above pH 6 but are precipitated by acids.

R) MgO increase gel formation while alcohol in significant amounts can precipitate bentonite gel.

S) Bentonite exhibits rheopexy.

A) P and Q B) Q and R C) P,Q and R D) P,Q, R and S

Q. 62 Seeding involves the spread of cancer cells to:

A) blood vessels
B) serous membranes of body cavities
C) fascia surrounding muscles and bones
D) dermis and subcutaneum of the skin

Q. 63 Grape fruit juice is P-glycoprotein and CYP40 enzyme inhibitor. If drug X is degraded by proteolytic enzymes, administration of grapefruit juice with X :

A) increase bioavailability of X
B) decrease bioavailability of X
C) does not affect bioavailability of X
D) cause unexpected action of X

Q. 64 Tannins give positive test for all of the following EXCEPT:

P) Goldbeater skin test
Q) Phenazone test
R) Biuret test
S) $FeCl_3$

A) P and Q B) Q and R C) P, Q and R D) P,Q and S

Q. 65 Match the crude drug with its biological source.

1. Pale catechu
2. Clove
3. Guar bean
4. Hemlcok

P) *Conium maculatum*
Q) *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*
R) *Uncaria gambir*
S) *Syzygium aromaticum*

A) 1-Q, 2-P, 3-S, 4-R
B) 1-Q, 2-S, 3-R, 4-P
C) 1-R, 2-S, 3-Q, 4-P
D) 1-R, 2-S, 3-P, 4-Q

Q. 66 Which of the following plot indicates the effect of antagonist on receptors?

A) Michaelis-Menten plots
B) Lineweaver Burk plots
C) Displacement plots
D) Schild plots

Q. 67 **All of the following statements concerning zero-order degradation are true except:**

A) Its rate is independent of the concentration.

B) A plot of conc. vs time gives a straight line on rectilinear paper and a slope is a rate constant

C) Its half-life is a changing parameter.

D) Its concentration remains unchanged with respectto time.

Q. 68 **The liquefaction time of cocoa butter or hydrogenated vegetable oil based suppositories is:**

A) 30-50 min B) 30-40 min C) 11-17 min D) 3-7 min

Q. 69 **Which of the following is most likely to undergo lysis?**

A) A cell losing water from its cytoplasm.

B) A cell with an intact, multi-layer peptidoglycan cell wall.

C) A cell with disrupted pentaglycine bridges in its cell wall.

D) A cell with a hydrophilic outermost layer in its cell wall.

Q. 70 **Match the drugs with the disease for which it is prescribed.**

Column I	**Column II**
1. Bedaquiline	P) Antidiabetic
2. Sitagliptin	Q) Antiarrrhythmic
3. Mexilitine	R) Antidipressant
4. Paraoxetine	S) Antituberualr

A) 1-S, 2-P, 3-Q, 4-R B) 1-S, 2-P, 3-Q, 4-R

C) 1-Q, 2-P, 3-R, 4-S D) 1-R, 2-S, 3-P, 4-Q

Q. 71 **Energy radiated by the black body at 55 C is in the range of :**

A) UV B) Visible C) Infrared D) Radio waves

Q. 72 **A patient with severe anxiety and depression should avoid which of the following antidepressants?**

A) Mirtazapine B) Bupropion C) Fluxetine D)Fluvoxamine

Q. 73 **Time required to reach the steady state after a dosage regimen depends on:**

A) Route of administration B) Half life of a drug

C) Dosage interval D) Dose of drug

Q. 74 **What is rayon?**

A) Cellulose B) Regenerated cellulose

C) Brand of polyester D) Genetically modified cellulose

Q. 75 **What is mechanism of action of carbamazepine?**

A) Inhibiton of GABA transaminase activity
B) Blockade of sodium channel
C) Blockade of glutamate receptor
D) Blockade of GABA receptors

Q. 76 What is the product of reaction of aldehyde with $K_2Cr_2O_7$?

A) Alcohol
B) Acetal
C) Acid
D) Peroxyacids

Q. 77 Clopidogrel is a:

A) $P2Y_{12}$ receptor antagonist
B) GP IIb/IIIa inhibitor
C) Vitamin K antagonist
D) None of the above

Q. 78 Which of the following titrations will always have an equivalence point at a pH > 7.00?

A) weak acid with a weak base
B) strong acid with a weak base
C) weak acid with a strong base
D) strong acid with a strong base

Q. 79 The range of absolute bioavialabilty is:

A) 0 to 1
B) 0 to 100
C) –1 to 1
D) –1 to 100

Q. 80 In what concentration is benzalkonium chloride normally used for preoperative skin preparation and treatment of minor wounds?

A) 1:10
B) 1: 100
C) 1:250
D) 1:750

Q. 81 A pharmaceutical company plans to market a generic version of a drug produce whose patent has expired. Which type of documentation must be submitted to the FDA?

A) IND
B) NDA
C) ANDA
D) SNDA & Letter of intent

Q. 82 Which of the following is not used as enteric coating material?

A) Cellulose acetate phthalate
B) Pectin
C) Acrylate polymers
D) Polyvinyl acetate phthalate

Q. 83 For a particular drug, the rate of absorption but not the extent of the absorption of a from GIT, is affected by presence of food in GIT then taking the drug with food will result in a:

A) Smaller area under the plasma drug concentration time curve
B) Smaller maximal plasma drug concentration
C) Smaller time at which the maximal plasma drug concentration occurs
D) Smaller fractional bioavailability and total clearance

Q. 84 Barbiturates are being replaced by hypnotic benzodiazepines because of:

A) Low therapeutic index
B) Suppression in REM sleep
C) High potential of physical dependence, abuse
D) All of the above

Q. 85 Zona fasciculata of suprarenal gland produces:

A) Minerelocorticoids
B) Glucocorticoids
C) Sex hormones
D) Adrenaline

Q. 86 **Magnesium sulfate BPC is also called as:**

A) Epsom salt
B) Gypsom salt
C) Plaster of Paris
D) Glauber's salt (decahydrate)

Q. 87 **All of the following statements about Plasmodium falciparum are correct EXCEPT:**

A) Trophozoites, Schizonts and gametocytes are not seen in peripheral blood smear.
B) Is associated with recurrent relapses after initial treatment because of liver hypnozoites
C) More than one parasite/multiple infection can be seen within single RBC.
D) causes more severe disease in pregnancy

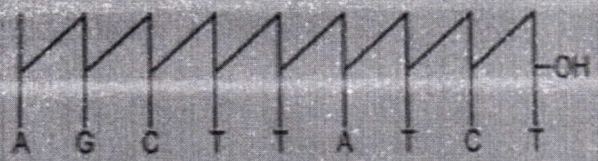
Q. 88 **The Chairman of the Investigational New Drug (IND) Committee in India is**

A) Drugs Controller General of India, Government of India
B) Secretary, Department of Health Research, Government of India
C) Directorate General of Health Sciences, Government of India
D) Secretary, Department of Biotechnology, Government of India

Q. 89 **Adverse Drug Event reporting is the responsibility of all of the following EXCEPT**

A) Pharmacist and physician
B) Manufacturer
C) Consumer
D) Regulatory authorities

Q. 90 **The given oligonucleotide is**



A) 5' AGCTTATCT 3'
B) 3'AGCTTATCT 5'
C) 5' PO_4- AGCTTATCT 3'-OH
D) 3'OH-AGCTTATCT 5'-OH

Q. 91 **Time dependent dilatant behavior is known as:**

A) Thixotropy
B) Rheopexy
C) Rheomalaxis
D) Plastic

Q. 92 **Which of the following are characteristic for colloid mills?**

P) Due to centrifugal forces, the mill undergoes periodical vibratory movement
Q) Particles smaller than 1μm can be obtained with them
R) The main types of colloid mills are hammer, turbine and dial mills
S) The principle of their operation is based on the abrasion of particles at high speed

A) only P, Q, and R are correct
B) only P and R are correct
C) only Q and S are correct
D) P, Q, R and S are correct

Q. 93 **Slugs are prepared in which kind of granulation technique?**

A) Wet granulation B) Dry granulation C) Steam granulation D) Melt granulation

Q. 94 **What does it mean that a cell is polyploid?**

A) That is contains more than 2 copies of one or a few of its chromosomes

B) That is contains more than 2 copies of a full set of homologous chromosomes

C) That is contains more than 2 copies of its sex chromosomes

D) That is contains more than 2 copies of its autosomal chromosomes

Q. 95 **Match the causative agent with the disease**

Column I	**Column II**
1. Bordtella pertusis	P) Mumps
2. Mycobacterium leprae	Q) Meningitis
3. Haemophilus influenzae	R) Chanchroid
4. Rubella	S) Whooping cough
	T) Hansen disease

A) 1- S, 2- T, 3-Q, 4-P B) 1- T, 2- S, 3-R, 4-Q

C) 1- P, 2- R, 3-S, 4-T D) 1- R, 2- P, 3-S, 4-T

Q. 96 **The carbonyl stretching frequency for simple aldehydes, ketones, and carboxylic acids is about 1710 cm^{-1}, where as the carbonyl stretching frequency for esters is about_____cm^{-1}**

A) 1650 B) 1700 C) 1750 D) 1850

Q. 97 **Which of these dienes can undergo the Diels-Alder reaction?**

A) 1,3-Pentadiene B) 1,4-Pentadiene C) 1,2-Butadiene D) 1,4-Cyclohexadiene

Q. 98 **How many ^{13}C signals would 1,2-dimethylbenzene give?**

A) 8 B) 7 C) 4 D) 3

Q. 99 **Quinoline contains two basic rings. One of the rings is quinoline. It is attached to second ring via a one carbon bridge. Which is the second ring?**

A) 8-Azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane B) 1-Azabicyclo[2.2.2]octane

C) 1,4-Diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane D) Rubane

Q. 100 **Which of the first drugs are potentiated by the second**

A) Phenytoin - Ethinyl oestradiol

B) Warfarin - Phenobarbitone

C) Lithium - Thiazide diuretics Potentiated due to reduced Lithium clearance

D) Bromocriptine - Metpoclopramide

Q. 101 **Which of the following is a long-acting β2 agonist that can be given by nebulization and as well as a dry powder inhaler for the treatment of COPD?**

A) Formoterol B) Albuterol C) Pulmicort D) Fluticasone

Q. 102 **What is the source of electron in electron microscope:**

A) Mercury lamp B) Tungsten wire C) Both D) None of the above

Q. 103 **Which of the following is not recommended in patients with renal insufficiency or cardiac dysfunction:**

A) Aloe B) Bisacodyl C) Isapghol D) Magnesium hydroxide

Q. 104 **Which of the following is correct about parentral nutrition?**

A) Parentral nutrition solutions are hypertonic solutionsand IV fluids are isotonic

B) Parentral nutritionsolutions and IV preparations are isotonic solutions.

C)Parentral nutrition solutions are hypertonic solutions and IV fluids are isotonic

D) Parentral nutrition solutions can be supplemented with medications

Q. 105 **Which of the following is not included in immunization programme as per WHO recommendations for all children?**

A) BCG B) Oral polio C) Measels D) Typhoid

Q. 106 **Match the given condition with appropriate drug used for its treatment.**

1. pernicious anemia — P. Erythropoetin
2. megaloblastic anemia — Q. Oprelvekin
3. anemia associated with chronic renal failure — R. Parenteral Vitamin B_{12}
4. thrombocytopeniadue to cancer chemotherapy — S. Folic acid

A) 1- P, 2-Q, 3-R, 4-S B) 1- R, 2-S, 3-P, 4-Q

C) 1- R, 2-Q, 3-S, 4-P D) 1- R, 2-P, 3-S, 4-Q

Q. 107 **Which one among the following is largest hip bone?**

A) Ischium B) Illium C) Femur D) Calcaneus

Q. 108 **Which enzyme is used by the HIV to form DNA in the host cell?**

A) Restriction endonuclease B) DNA-directed polymerase only

C) Reverse transcriptase only D) Both (B) and (C)

Q. 109 **'Sparging' is the process where:**

A) silanol groups react with trimethylsilyl group

B) an inert gas is bubbled through the solvent reservoir to remove dissolved gases

C) solvents are mixed together in a fixed ratio

D) column is washed with solvents from nonpolar to polar order and reverse

Q. 110 **Which of the following is not a plasticizer?**

A) Stearyl alcohol B)Triacetin C) Pullulan D) Castor oil

Q. 111 **Specific rotation of glucose is:**

A) 111-112° B) 52-53° C) 18-19° D) 11-12°

Q. 112 **Gelatin suppositories are —— times denser than cocoa butter suppositories.**

A) 0.8 B) 1 C) 1.2 D) 2

Q. 113 **Match the drugs with their BCS class.**

1. Furosemide	P. Class I
2. Cimetidine	Q. Class II
3. Ketoprofene	R. Class III
4. Propranolol	S. Class IV

A) 1-Q, 2-P, 3-S, 4-R B) 1-S, 2-P, 3-Q, 4-R

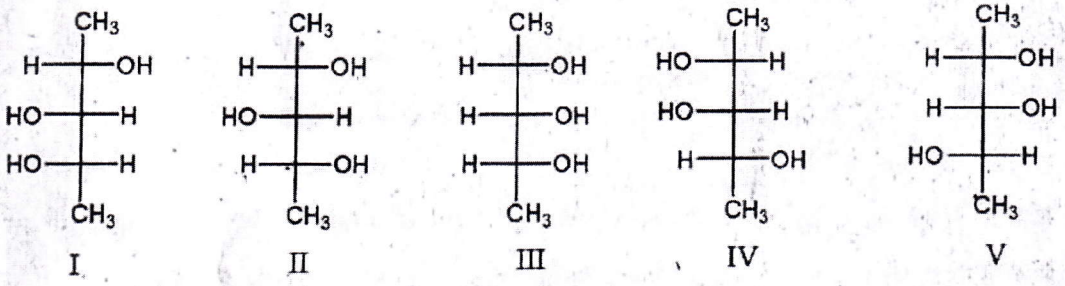
C) 1-R, 2-S, 3-Q, 4-P D) 1-S, 2-R, 3-Q, 4-P

Q. 114 **Higuchi model is applicable to drug that is —— in the formulation.**

A) Dissolved in formulation B) Dispersed in formulation

C) Chemically bound to carrier in formulation D) Osmotically controlled in the formulation

Q. 115 **Which structure(s) represent(s) diastereomer(s) of I?**



A) II and III B) II and IV C) III and V D) IV and V

Q. 116 **Callus culture is:**

A) Solid B) Semisolid C) Liquid D) Suspension

Q. 117 **About 95% of transdermal drugs enter the skin through the which pathway?**

A) Intercellular B) Transcellular C) Follicular D) Eccrine

Q. 118 **Each of the following is a glycosaminoglycan EXCEPT one. Which one is exception?**

A) Chondroitin and dermatan B) Heparan and heparin

C) Hyaluronic acid and keratan D) Keratin and chitin

Q. 119 **Characteristics feature if hemorrhagic dengue fever is:**

A) Reduction in platelet count B) Reduction in RBC count

C) Reduction in coagulation factors D) Increased RBC

Q.120 Polarographic method of analysis to obtain individual amounts of Cu^{2+} and Cd^{2+} in a given mixture of the two ions (Cu^{2+} and Cd^{2+}) is achieved by measuring their

A) half-wave potentials B) migration currents

C) decomposition potentials D) diffusion currents

Q.121 Consider the reaction: $A + B \rightleftharpoons C$

The unit of the thermodynamic equilibrium constant for the reaction is

A) mol L^{-1} B) L mol^{-1} C) mol ^{2} L^{-2} D) dimensionless

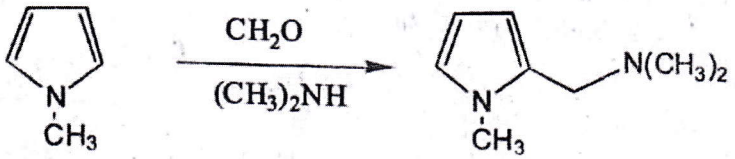
Q. 122 Match compounds with the pathaway they inhibit.

1. Vancomycin
2. Rifampin
3. Puromycin
4. Ciprofloxacin

P) Folate metabolism
Q) DNA synthesis
R) Protein synthesis
S) RNA synthesis
T) Cell wall synthesis

A) 1- T, 2- S, 3-R, 4-Q B) 1- R, 2- S, 3-T, 4-P C) 1- Q, 2- R, 3-T, 4-Q D) 1- T, 2- Q, 3-P, 4-S

Q. 123 The given reaction is an example of:



A) Arndt-Eistert homologation B) Mannich reaction

C) Michael addition D) Chichibabin amination reaction

Q. 124 Match the following plant sources with their secondary metabolites and medical uses

Source plant	Secondary metabolites	Medical use
1. Belladona	P) Menthol	a) Cancer treatment
2. Foxglove	Q) Atropine	b) Heart disease
3. Pacific yew	R) Digitalin	c) Eye examination
4. Eucalyptus	S) Taxol	d) Cough

A) 1-Q-c, 2-R-b, 3-S-a, 4-P-d B) 1-R-c, 2-Q-a, 3-P-d, 4-S-b

C) 1-Q-c, 2-S-b, 3-P-a, 4-R-d D) 1-P-b, 2-S-c, 3-Q-d, 4-R-a

Q. 125 Which of the following causes arterial and bronchial constriction and platelet aggregation:

A) Prostaglandin E_2 B) Prostaglanding $_{F2\alpha}$

C) Prostaglandin D_2 D) Thromboxane A_2

●●●●●●●●

MODEL TEST PART-1.

GPAT 2015

INSTRUCTIONS FOR AICTE GPAT

- The questions appear one at a time.
- Bulleted number list of all questions appears at the right hand side of the screen.
- Keep a close watch on 'Time left'.
- Your testing window will be open for 180 minutes and the 'Timer' of the Test starts only when the **'Start Test'** button is clicked.
- The answers can be changed at any time during the test.
- It is possible to review the answered as well as the unanswered questions.
- If you wish to unmark an answered question, click the **'Deselect'** button. The option would be deselected.
- Use the **'Submit'** button only when you wish to exit the test.
- The **'Submit'** button will be enabled only when you have seen all the questions at least once.
- The test is automatically stopped if the time allotted is over.
- In the event of the test being disrupted for any reason, the candidate should immediately inform the invigilator. The invigilator will help the candidate to re-login to the test. Candidate needs to click on the **'RESUME'** button on the left of the EXAM NAME. This will start the exam from where you have stopped.

Start Test

Q. 1 **Polymorphs in pharmaceutical solids are detected by which technique?**

A) MS B) LC-MS C) Solid state NMR D) Coulter counter

Q.2 **A series of α-acylureido penicillins like azlocillin, mezlocillin, and piperacillin are superior because of**

A) reduced acid hydrolysis

B) increased β-lactmase resistance

C) improved penetration through the cell envelope

D) Slow rate of metabolism

Q. 3 **What is the minimum age prescribed for registration of pharmacist?**

A) 17 B) 18 C) 21 D) 25

Q. 4 **In the diagnosis of myasthenia gravis, only one of the following drugs will be used as a drug of choice:**

A) Neostigmine B) Pyridostigmine C) Physostigmine D) Edrophoinum

Q. 5 **Methyl [5-(propylthio)-1H-benzoimidazol-2-yl]carbamate is Geneva name of which of the following drug?**

A) Mebendazole B) Albendazole C) Thibendazole D) Triclabendazole

- In animals they are important constituent of connective tissues.
- They participate in biological transport, cell-cell communication and activation of growth factors.
- Carbohydrates that are rich in fibre content help to prevent constipation.
- Also they help in modulation of immune system.

Properties of Carbohydrates

General properties of carbohydrates

- Carbohydrates act as energy reserves, also stores fuels, and metabolic intermediates.
- Ribose and deoxyribose sugars forms the structural frame of the genetic material, RNA and DNA.
- Polysaccharides like cellulose are the structural elements in the cell walls of bacteria and plants.
- Carbohydrates are linked to proteins and lipids that play important roles in cell interactions.
- Carbohydrates are organic compounds, they are aldehydes or ketones with many hydroxyl groups.

Physical Properties of Carbohydrates

- Steroisomerism - Compound shaving same structural formula but they differ in spatial configuration. Example: Glucose has two isomers with respect to penultimate carbon atom. They are D-glucose and L-glucose.
- Optical Activity - It is the rotation of plane polarized light forming (+) glucose and (-) glucose.
- Dia-sterioisomers - It the configurational changes with regard to C2, C3, or C4 in glucose. Example: Mannose, galactose.
- Annomerism - It is the spatial configuration with respect to the first carbon atom in aldoses and second carbon atom in ketoses.

Chemical Properties of Carbohydrates

- Ozazone formation with phenylhydrazine.
- Benedicts test.

Q. 6 **Which of the following is oil of fruit pulp?**

A) Arachis oil B) Castor oil C) Olive oil D) Apricot oil

Q. 7 **Synthesis of aspirin involves:**

A) Methylation of COOH group B) Methylation of OH group

C) Acetylation of COOH group D) Acetylation of OH group

Q. 8 **Biologically active arachidonic acid is:**

A) all trans eicosatetraenoic acid B) all cis eicosatetraenoic acid

C) all trans eicosatrienoic acid D) all cis eicosatrienoic acid

Q. 9 **Antidiabetic action of gliburidestart at molecular level by which mechanism?**

A) Phosphorylation of receptor B) Binding to potassium ions

C) Decrease in potassium efflux D) Increase in potassium efflux

Q. 10 **Oral rehydration salt contains ionic electrolytes in concentration mmlo/L:**

A) Na^+ 20, K^+ 10 B) Na^+ 40, K^+ 20 C) Na^+ 53, K^+ 40 D) Na^+ 60, K^+ 20

Q. 11 **Salol andthymol forms ___ system containing solid and liquid phase in the phase diagram**

A) 1 component B) 2 component C) 3 component D) eutectic mixture

Q. 12 **Blood sugar is well controlled when Hemoglobin A1C is:**

A) Below 7% B) Between 12%-15%

C) Less than 180 mg/dL D) Between 90 and 130 mg/dL

Q. 13 **Which of the following diabetes drugs acts by decreasing the amount of glucose produced by the liver?**

A) Sulfonylureas B) Meglitinides

C) Biguanides D) Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors

Q. 14 **Ulcerative bowel diseaseaffects which of the following organ?**

A) Duodenum B) Colon C) Rectum D) Stomach

Q. 15 **Vigabatrin is a GABA analogue that potentiates action of GABA in the brain because it :**

A) binds to GABA receptor and acts as agonist

B) inhibits GABA transaminase

C) blocks NMDA receptor via the glycine binding site

D) inhibits neuronal reuptake of GABA from synapses

Q. 16 **Which of the following is not an indole alkaloid?**

A) Pilocarpine B) Reserpine C) Deserpidine D) Strychnine

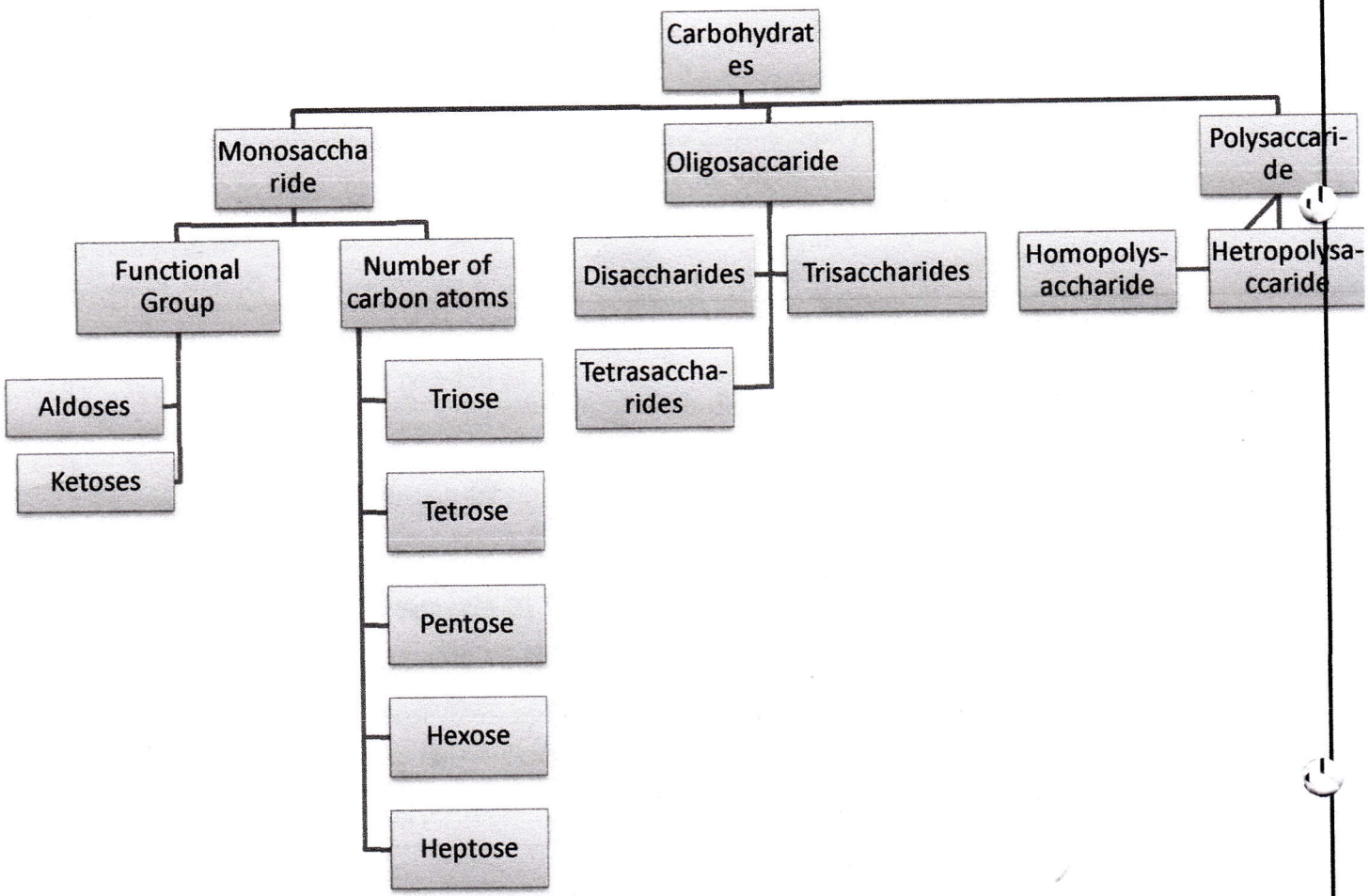
Q. 17 **In mass spectrum, the base peak for alkyl benzene is obtained at m/z:**

A) 77 B) 91 C) 92 D)105

- Oxidation
- Reduction to alcohols

Carbohydrates Classification:

- Carbohydrates are classified into three groups



Types of Carbohydratestes

Like all other biomolecules carbohydrates are made of micromolecules and macromolecules. Micromolecules are the monosaccharides while the macromolecules are the oligosaccharides and polysaccahrides. Actually, the micromolecules polymerize and condense to form macromolecules.

Carbohydrates basically are of three types - *Monosaccharides, Oligosaccharides and Polysaccharides.*

Following are common examples of carbohydrates:

Q. 18 **In acidic pH the oxygen load of hemoglobin is lowered. This observation is termed as:**

A) Bohr effect B) Dalton's law C) Boyle's law D) Haldane effect.

Q. 19 **Characteristics of drug-protein binding:**

P) often parallels drug lipid solubility.

Q) drug-plasma albumin binding tends to be relatively nonselective.

R) acidic drugs bind to albumin while basic drugs bind to glycoproteins.

S) in rheumatoid arthritis patients, increased alpha1-acidic glycoprotein tends to promote increased lidocaine protein binding.

A) P and Q B) P, Q and R C) P,Q R and S D) P and R

Q. 20 **When HLB value of surfactant is 10 to11, it acts best as:**

A) Solubilizer B) O/W emulsifier C) W/O emulsifier D) Detergent

Q. 21 **Which of the following is the reagent used to develop colour in performing limit test of lead?**

A) Thioglycolic acid B) Dithiazone

C) Sodium tetraphenylborate D) Arsine

Q. 22 **What is/are use/s of phenol coefficient?**

A) Tocompare a disinfectant's killing efficacy to that of phenol

B) To determine the dilution at which the disinfectant is to be used

C) To determine the purity of disinfectant.

D) All of the above

Q. 23 **In pinacol-pinacolone rearrangement, the final product is ketone. What is the starting compound for the rearrangement?**

A) 1,1-diol B) 1,2- diol C)1, 3-diol D) Geminal diol

Q. 24 **C=O stretchings are very strong and easily observable bands in IR spectroscopy. However in the IR spectrum of glucose C=O absorption band is not seen. Why?**

A) In glucose, C=O group is not terminal B) In glucose C=O group is absent

C) In glucose, hemiacetal group is present D) In glucose, hemiketal group is present

Q. 25 **The specific rotation of glucose is in which of the following range?**

A) 52-53° B) 112-113° C) 36-37° D) 1

Q. 26 **Nitrites are used in ailments as:**

A) Cerebral ischemia B) Arrhythmia C) Cardiac ischemia D) Hypertension

Q. 27 **Cyclic AMP (cAMP) is an important second messenger in signal transduction pathways. Which enzyme catalyzes the generation/accumulation of cAMP after a receptor-ligand interaction?**

Monosaccharides - Glucose, galactose, glycerose, erythrose, ribose, ribulose, fructose.

Oligosaccharides - Maltose, lactose, sucrose, raffinose, stachyose.

Polysaccharides - Starch, glycogen, cellulose, pectin, inulin, hyaluonic acid.

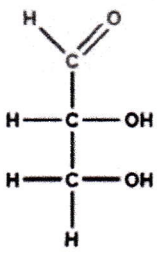
Monosaccharides or simple sugars **or Monosachoroses**

consists of single polyhydroxy aldehyde or ketone.

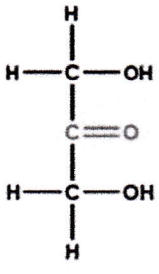
They are the simplest sugars and cannot be hydrolyzed. The general formula is $C_n(H_2O)_n$ or $C_nH_{2n}O_n$.

Most common classes of monosaccharides are

1. *According to the main (carbonyl) function*



An Aldose



A Ketose

2. *According to the number of carbons*:

Monosaccharides can be classified in trioses, tetroses, pentoses, hexoses, heptoses and octoses, according to the number of carbons in the molecule

Aldoses - Aldotiroses, aldotertoses, aldopentoses, aldohextoses and aldoheptoses.

Ketoses - Ketotrioses, ketotetroses, ketopentoses, ketohextoses, and ketoheptoses.

Carbon atom	General terms	Aldehydes	Ketones
3	Triose	Aldo triose	Ketotriose
4	Tetrose	Aldo tetrose	Ketotetrose
5	Pentose	Aldo pentose	Ketopentose
6	Hexose	Aldo hexose	Ketohexose
7	Heptose	Aldo heptose	Ketoheptose

A) Protein kinase A
B) cAMP phosphodiesterase
C) Guanylyl cyclase
D) Adenylate cyclase

Q. 28 **False for Type I hypersensitivity: Hypersensitivity type I is:**

A) mediated by IgE
B) immediate
C) exemplified by tuberculin test
D) atopic

Q. 29 **Which of the following is a necessary cofactor in the formation of a blood clot?**

A) vitamin K
B) fibrinogen
C) calcium
D) prothrombin

Q. 30 **Toremove bacteria, virusesand pyrogens from water with efficiency of about 90-99 % which method can be employed?**

A) Sterilization
B) Ultrafiltration
C) Reverse osmosis
D) Nanofiltration

Q. 31 **Which is the active constituent in henna?**

A) Juglone
B) Menadione
C) Lawsone
D) Plumbagin

Q. 32 **The test used to detect the irritancy of a chemical is:**

A) Draize eye test
B) ROAT test
C) Dimethylglyoxime test
D) Corneometry

Q. 33 **The haemolytic index shows presence of which chemical constituent in the crude drug?**

A) di- and sesquiterpene
B) saponin
C) steroid
D) aliphatic monoterpene

Q. 34 **Identify the IUPAC of dexamethasone.**

A) 2-Chloro-6α,9α-difluoro-11α,17,21-trihydroxy-16α-methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione
B) 9α-Fluoro-11β,17α,21-trihydroxy-16α-methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione
C) 9α-Fluoro-11β,17α,21-trihydroxy-16β-methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione
D) 6α-Fluoro-11α,21-dihydroxy-16α-methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione

Q. 35 Tamoxifen is nonsteroidal drug acting at steroid receptors. It produces which type of effects?

P) Androgen
Q) Antiestrogen
R) Antiprogestogen
S) Estrogen

A) P and Q
B) Q and S
C) Q and R
D) R and S

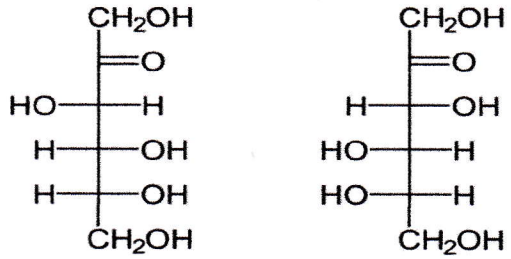
Q. 36 What is the objective of trademark?

P) To claim exclusive properties of products or services
Q) To claim innovation of products or services
R) To deal with market place of expressive ideas
S) To protect consumers from being misled

A) P and Q
B) Q and R
C) P and S
D) Q and S

3. *According to the steric series*:

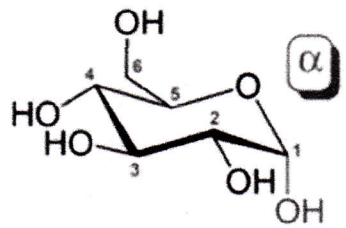
According to the type of esteroisomers, monosaccharides can be classified as L or D (most of the carbohydrates in the animal kingdom belongs to D series)

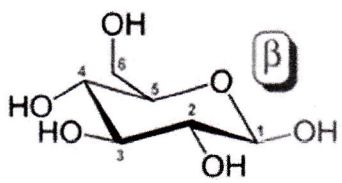


D-Fructose L-Fructose

4. *According to the kind of anomer*:

According to the position of the anomeric hydroxyl, monosaccharides can be classified as Alpha or Beta.





Usually, these criteria are combined for describing a monosaccharide, e.g. a compound can be described as a Beta-D-aldohexose

Oligosaccharidesare polymerized monosaccharides, which contain more two to ten residues on hydrolysis.

Oligosacharides are classified as disaccharides, trisaccharides and tetrasaccharides.

Q. 37 **Which of the following method is useful for measuring the number of viable cells in a culture?**

A) Plate count technique
B) Dry weight method
C) Petroff-Hauser counter
D) Light scattering in a spectrophotometer

Q. 38 **Who were two of the pioneers in the area of Total Quality Management?**

A) Fayol; Weber
B) Taylor; Gilbreth
C) Owen; Munsterberg
D) Deming; Juran

Q. 39 **Consumer Protection Act was enacted in which year?**

A) 1996 B) 1991 C) 1986 D) 1984

Q. 40 **Which of the following aminoglycoside is used in treatment of TB?**

A) Neomycin B) Gemtamicin C) Streptomyin D) Kanamycin

Q. 41 **To create successful new product, a company understands consumers, markets, and competitors and develop a/an:**

A) impressive advertising campaign
B) strong Web site to push the product
C) aggressive marketing strategy
D) product that satisfies consumers' needs

Q. 42 **The labeling 'Sipped and swallowed without addition of water' is meant for which kind of dosage forms?**

A) Linctusese B) Mixtures C) Elixirs D) Liniments

Q. 43 **The hydroxy derivative of cymene is called as what?**

P) Thymol Q) Carvacrol R) Menthol S) Cumene

A) P, Q, R and S B) P, Q, and R C) P and Q D) Only P

Q. 44 **Identify the inhalational anesthetic agent containing a bromine atom.**

A) Halothane B) Isoflurane C) Propofol D) Fluroxene

Q.45 **Which of the following are the correct properties of ferroin? Ferroin is:**

P) 1,10-phenanthroline
Q) a bidentate ligand complex
R) red in reduced form
S) blue in oxidized form
A) P and Q
B) R and S
C) P, R and S
D) P,Q, R and S

Q. 46 **If one part of solute is soluble in 30-100 part of solvents, which descriptive term is appropriate to describe is solubility?**

A) Freely soluble B) Soluble C) Sparingly soluble D) Slightly soluble

Q. 47 **Which of the following classes of medication is the most common initial treatment of men with symptomatic benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH)?**

A) alpha-1 agonist B) alpha-1 blocker C) beta-1 agonist D) beta-2 blocker

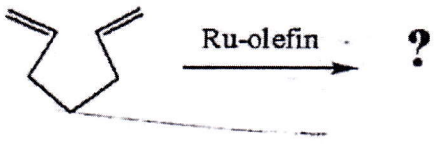
Q. 48 All of the following NSAIDs are safe to be used in children EXCEPT.

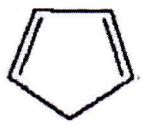
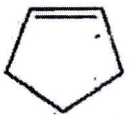
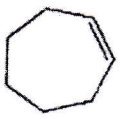
A) Aspirin B) Acetamenophen C) Indomethacin D) Ibuprofen

Q. 49 Which of the following hormones acts on its target cell via a second messenger?

A) Angiotensin II B) Thyroxine C) Estrogen D) Aldosterone

Q. 50 What will be the product of following reaction?



A)  B)  C)  D) 

Q. 51 Formation of active $1,25(OH)_2$ D3 occurs in which organ?

A) Skin B) Kidney C) Liver D) Gut

Q. 52 Which of the following drugs should be used for emergency treatment of heroin overdose?

A) Naltrexone B) Pentazocine C) Dextromethorphan D) Naloxone

Q. 53 An acceptable emulsion should be stable with no visible signs of separation at 45 °C or 50 °C for at least how many days?

A) 10-15 days B) 15-30 days C) 60-90 days D) 90-120 days

Q. 54 If X is an equivalent of silver deposited in silver coulometer and Y is an equivalent of copper deposited in copper coulometer when constant current is passed through the electrochemical cell for the same time which of the following is correct?

A) X= Y B) X= 2Y C) X =Y/2 D) 2X=Y

Q. 55 The major constituent of castor oil is:

A) Recinoleic acid B) Ricinoliene C) Ricinelaidic acid D) All of the above

Q. 56 Which of the following reagents can be used for alkaloid detection?

P) Mayer reagent

Q) Kedde reagent

R) Dragendorff reagent

S) Alcoholic solution of 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine

A) Only P and Q are correct

B) Only P and R are correct

C) OnlyQ and Rare correct

D) Only R and S are correct

Q. 57 Gibbs phase rule for general system:

A) P + F = C – 1 B) F = P – C + 1 C) F = P– C + 2 D) F = C – P + 2

Q. 58 With which of the following tests can the alkaloids of deadly nightshade be identified?

A) Fluorescence test B) Thalleioquin test C) Grahe test D) Vitali test

TEST - 1

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MUVATTUPUZHA

Attendance of GPAT Training classes-Final Year B.Pharm ~~2018-2019~~ - 2020

Sl.No.	Name	Signature
1.	Dionne Maria Thomas	
2	Anitta. C. Jaison	
3	Anjana C Nair	
4	Bella Baby	
5	Amala Mathew	
6	Ansu P Scaria	
7	Akhila.m.v	
8	Meslin kuttichan	
9	Sophymol.P.E	
10	Binoja John	
11	Blessy Baby	
12	Arya Suku	
13	Lisha Benny	
14	Jesna PA	
15	Fasna Muhammed	
16	Sneha Venugopal	
17	Shahana Majeed	
18	Sonia Xavier	
19	Biliya Benny	
20	MUHAMMED SIDIQ.	
21	Vishnu Govind A	
22	Alan Peter Davis	
23	JEFFIN JAMES	
24	JOBIN JOHNSON	
25	Jaison Baby	
26	Tom Augustine	
27	Anto Denny Joy	
28	Amal Johnson	
29	Antony Varghese Antony	
30	Dimal Jose	
31	Anjana Soni	
32	Saivarso Varghese	
33	Parvathy.s.N	
34	Amritha Soman	
35	Dona Mexis Joy	
36	Sahila T.S	
37	Teena Tomy	
38	Vishnupriya.P.H	
39	Aleena Mariya Joy	
40	Seethalakshmi.M.V.	
41	Teresa Cyriac	

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42	Anjali . K. Biju	[signature]
43	Fathima Meethian	[signature]
44	Melgi. Shaji	[signature]
45	Agnes K Mathew	[signature]
46	Ann Aswathy Thomas	[signature]
47	Sonnet Sabu.	[signature]
48	Ashlin Jose	[signature]
49	Maria Rani Jose	[signature]
50	Rajarajeswari L'A	[signature]
51	Hamna Parveen	[signature]
52	Afna. Azeez	[signature]
53	Hiba Assainar	[signature]
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Date and Timings of the class: 11/07/2019. ~~11:30-12:00p.m.~~ **1:15-2:00 pm**

Portions/Discussion:

Few questions from 3rd year Pharmacology, Pharmacognosy, pharmaceutics.

Rectifications/Areas where Improvement is needed /Suggestions if any:

Faculty Name & Signature

Antriya Annie Tom

[signature]

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TEST-2

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Attendance of GPAT Training classes-Final Year B.Pharm ~~2018~~-2019 -2020

Sl.No.	Name	Signature
1.	Afna · Azees	
2	Agnes Is Mathew	
3	Akhila. M. V	
4	Alan peter Davis	
5	Aleena Mariya Joy	
6	Amal Johnson	
7	Amala Mathew	
8	Amala . P. John	
9	Amrutha Soman	
10	Anitta . C. Jaison	
11	Anjali . K . Biju	
12		
13	Anjana C Nair	
14	Anjana Soni	
15		
16	Anu . P. Scaria	
17	Anto Denny Joy	
18	Antony Vatteghese Antony	
19	Arya Suku	
20	Ashlin Jose	
21	Bella Baby	
22	Biliya Benny	
23	Biniya John	
24	Blessy Baby	
25	Christina Jose A	
26	Dimal Jose	
27	Dionne Maria Thomas	
28	Dona Elizabeth Reji	
29	Dona Mexis Joy	
30	Fasna Muhammed	
31		
32	Gheevarghese	
33	Hanna Parvin	
34	Hiba Assainar	
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37	Jesna P.A	
38	Jobin Johnson	
39		
40	Marin Rani Jose	
41	Maria S. Padathil	

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42	Melgi Shaji	
43	Merlin kuttichan	
44	Netha George.	
45	Parvathy S.N	
46	Rajarajeswari L.A	
47	Rinu B Mathew	
48	SAHILA T.S	
49		
50	Shahana Majeed	
51	Sneha Venugopal	
52	Sonia Xavier.	
53	Sonet Sabu	
54	Sophymol P.E	
55	Suvarna Varghese	
56	Teena Tomy	
57	Teresa Cyriac	
58	Tom Agustine	
59		
60	Vishnupriya P.H	
61		

Date and Timings of the class: 6/8/2019. **1:15-2:00 pm**

Portions/Discussion:

General Pharmacology -

Rectifications/Areas where Improvement is needed /Suggestions if any:

Faculty Name & Signature Antuja Annie Tom

Ancy I.J.

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TEST-3

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Attendance of GPAT Training classes-Final Year B.Pharm ~~2018~~-2019 -2020

Sl.No.	Name	Signature
1.	Seethalakshmi. K.V.	[signature]
2	Aleena Mariya Joll	[signature]
3	Vishnupriya. P. H	[signature]
4	Teena Tomy	[signature]
5	Netha George.	[signature]
6	Sahila TS	[signature]
7	Dona Mens Joy	[signature]
8	Amritha Simon	[signature]
9	Parvathy. S. Narayanan	[signature]
10	Suvarna Varghese	[signature]
11	Anjana Gopi	[signature]
12	HIBA ASSAINAR	[signature]
13	ANJALY. T. BABU	Anjaly T Babu
14	Sonnet Saton	[signature]
15	Ashlin Jose	[signature]
16	Nimi Ranjan	[signature]
17	Rinu B. Mathew	[signature]
18	Dona Elizabeth Regi	[signature]
19	Fathima Meethin	[signature]
20	Christina Jose A	[signature]
21	Anjali K Biju	[signature]
22	Agnes K Mathews.	[signature]
23	Purameswari LA	[signature]
24	Tom Ayub	[signature]
25	Jaison Baby	[signature]
26	Anto Denny Joy	[signature]
27	Arul Johnson	[signature]
28	Dimal Jose	[signature]
29	Gheevarghese Devasia	[signature]
30	M. SIDIQ	[signature]
31	Vishnugovind. A	[signature]
32	Alan Peter Davis	[signature]
33	Jeffin James	[signature]
34	JOBIN JOHNSON.	[signature]
35	BINIYA JOHN	[signature]
36	ARYA SUKU	[signature]
37	Blessy Baby	[signature]
38	Linta Benny	[signature]
39	Akhila. M. V	[signature]
40	Merlin Kuttichan.	[signature]
41	Ansu P Scaria	[signature]

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42	Bella Baby	Bella
43	Anjana C Nair	
44	Dionne Thomas	
45	Fauna Muhammed	
46	Jesna P. A	
47	Sneha Veneyopal	
48	Shahema Mujeed	
49	Sonia Xavier.	
50	Biliya Benny	Biliya
51	Teresa Cyriac	
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Date and Timings of the class: 1:15-2:00 pm

Portions/Discussion: ~~Alkaloids~~ Glycosides

Rectifications/Areas where Improvement is needed /Suggestions if any:

Faculty Name & Signature Anitya Annie Tom.

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TEST-IV

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MUVATTUPUZHA

Attendance of GPAT Training classes-Final Year B.Pharm ~~2018~~-2019 -2020

Sl.No.	Name	Signature
1.	Seethalakshmi. K.V.	[signature]
2	Aleena Mariya Joy	[signature]
3	Vishnupriya P.H	[signature]
4	Reena Pomy	[signature]
5	Netha George	[signature]
6	Sahila T.S	[signature]
7	Dona Mesin Joy	[signature]
8	Amritha Simon	[signature]
9	Parvathy.S.N	[signature]
10	Suvarna Varghese	[signature]
11	Anjana Gopi	[signature]
12	Hiba Assainar	[signature]
13	ANJALY. T. BABU	[signature]
14	Sonnet Saben	[signature]
15	Ashlin Jose	[signature]
16	Maria Rani Jose	[signature]
17	Rinu B Mathew	[signature]
18	Dona Elizabeth Roji	[signature]
19	Fathima Meethu	[signature]
20	Christina Jose A	[signature]
21	Anjali. K. Biju	[signature]
22	Agnes K Mathew	[signature]
23	Amal Johnson	[signature]
24	Dimal Jose	[signature]
25	Gheevarghese Devassi	[signature]
26	M. SIDIQ	[signature]
27	Jobin Johnson	[signature]
28	Jeffin James	[signature]
29	Alan Peter Devis	[signature]
30	Vishnu govind. A	[signature]
31	N. Sidiq	[signature]
32	BINIYA JOHN	[signature]
33	ARYA SUKU	[signature]
34	BLESSY BABY	[signature]
35	Linta Benny	[signature]
36	Akhila.M.V	[signature]
37	Merlin Kuttichan	[signature]
38	Ansu P Scaria	[signature]
39	Sruthi	[signature]
40	Shahana	[signature]
41	Sonia	[signature]

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42	Bella Baby	Bella
43	Aryama L Nair	
44	Dionne Thomas	
45	Fasna Muhammed	
46	Jeena P.A	
47	Bilya	
48	Teresa Cyriac	
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Date and Timings of the class: 23/10/2019. **1:15-2:00 pm**

Portions/Discussion: Tablets.

Rectifications/Areas where Improvement is needed /Suggestions if any:

Faculty Name & Signature

Antuja Annie Tom.

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TEST - V

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MUVATTUPUZHA

Attendance of GPAT Training classes-Final Year B.Pharm ~~2018~~-2019-2020

Sl.No.	Name	Signature
1.	Hannan Parveen	
2	Melgi Shaji	
3	Ashlin Jose	
4	Maria Rani Jose	
5	Rinu B. Mathew	
6	Dona Elizabeth Reji	
7	Anjali K. Biju	
8	Anjaly T. Babu	
9	Christina Jose A	
10	Anjaly T Babu	
11	Vishnupriya P.H	
12	Teresa Cyriac	
13	Seethalakshmi. S.V.	
14	Amrutha Soman	
15	Dona Meris	
16	Sahila T.S	
17	Suvarna Varghese	
18	Anjana Gopi	
19	Jobin Johnson	
20	Jaison Baby	
21	Jeffin James	
22	Sneha	
23	Shahana Mayeed	
24	Biliya Benny	
25	Bella Baby	
26	Sophymol P.E	
27	Akhila.M.V	
28	Rency Baby	
29	Binoya John	
30	Linta Benny	
31	Arya Saby	
32	Ansu P Scaria	
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Date and Timings of the class: 30/10/2019. 1:15-2:00 pm
1.00-1.30 p.m.

Portions/Discussion:

Albendicls discussion

Rectifications/Areas where Improvement is needed /Suggestions if any:

Faculty Name & Signature

Aditya Annie Ram

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TEST – VI

1/11/19

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MUVATTUPUZHA

Attendance of GPAT Training classes-Final Year B.Pharm ~~2018~~-2019 -2020

Sl.No.	Name	Signature
1.	Hiba Assainar	
2	Afna Azees	
3	Hamna Jasveen	
4	Melgi Shaji	
5	Ashlin Jose	
6	MarieRani Jose.	
7	Rinu Mathew	
8	Dona Elizabeth Reji	
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10	Christina Jose A	
11	Anjali K Biju	
12	Anjaly .T. Babu	
13	Teresa Cyriac	
14	Seethalakshmi. M.V.	
15	Amritha Simon	
16	Suvarna Varghese	
17	Anjana Gopi	
18	Sahila I.S	
19	Dona Maria	
20	Jobin Johnson.	
21	Jaison Baby	
22	Jeffin James	
23	Sneha	
24	Shahnama Majeed	
25	Biliya Benny	Biliya
26	Bella Baby	Bella
27	Sophymol. P E	
28	Akhila. M.V	
29	Blessy Baby	
30	Binciya John	
31	Linta Benny	
32	Anuja Suku	
33	Dionne Thomas	
34	Anitta. C. Jaison.	
35	Anala Mathew	
36	Ansu P Jessie	
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Date and Timings of the class: 1/11/2019. **1:15-2:00 pm**

Portions/Discussion:

Cardiovascular system – 1

Rectifications/Areas where Improvement is needed /Suggestions if any:

Faculty Name & Signature Anitha Annie Tom.

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TEST- VII

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MUVATTUPUZHA

MONDAY G-PAT

Attendance of GPAT Training classes-Final Year B.Pharm ~~2018-2019~~ - 2020

Sl.No.	Name	Signature
1.	Melgi Shaji	
2	Sneha. Venugopal	
3	Sahila	
4	Seethalakshmi. M.V.	
5	Rinu Mathew	
6	Suvarna Vaghela	
7	Parvathy SN	
8	Neethu George	
9	Sophymol. P.C	
10	Muhammed Sidiq	
11	Vishnupriya. P.H	
12	Tome Augustine	
13	Vishnu Eravimel A	
14	Teresa Cyriac	
15	Bilija Benny	
16	Biniya John	
17	Bella Baby	
18	Dona Reji	
19	Dona Mesin Joy	
20	Dinal Jose	
21	Rinta Benny	
22	Jobin Johnson	
23	Jesna P.A	
24	Jeffin James	
25	Jaison Baby	
26	Hiba assainar	
27	Fathima Nesla	
28	Fasna Muhammed	
29	Anjali. K. Biju	
30	Christina Joseph	
31	Agnes K Mathew	
32	Anjana Gopi	
33	Amritha Somen	
34	Akhila. M.V	
35	Anala Mathew	
36	Anu p scaria	
37	Aiyana i Nair	
38	Dionne Thomas	
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Date and Timings of the class: 4/11/19. **1:15-2:00 pm**

Portions/Discussion:

Jurisprudence.

Rectifications/Areas where Improvement is needed /Suggestions if any:

Faculty Name & Signature

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Ernakulam Dist.
Kerala

TEST- VIII

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MUVATTUPUZHA

Attendance of GPAT Training classes-Final Year B.Pharm ~~2018~~-2019 - 2020

Sl.No.	Name	Signature
1.	Anjana Goni	
2	Suvarna Varghese	
3	Amrutha Soman	
4	Sahla P.S	
5	Dona Mercy Roy	
6	~~Hanna Nasreen~~	
7	Tobin Johnson	
8	Nilgi Shaji	
9	Jesna P.A	
10	Binya John	
11	Athira M.V	
12	Bibiya Benny	Bibiya
13	Sneha Venugopal	Sneha
14	Hiba Assainar	Hiba
15	Rajarajeswari L.A	
16	Vishnupriya P.H	Vishnupriya
17	Neha George	Neha
18	Renu Mathew	
19	~~Fathima Neeha~~	
20	Anjali K Biju	
21	Dona Elizabeth Reji	
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Date and Timings of the class: 16/11/19 - **1:15-2:00 pm**

Portions/Discussion:

Physical Pharmacy.

Rectifications/Areas where Improvement is needed /Suggestions if any:

Faculty Name & Signature

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Muvattupuzha
Ernakulam Dist.
Kerala

TEST- IX

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MUVATTUPUZHA

Attendance of GPAT Training classes-Final Year B.Pharm ~~2018~~-2019 -2020

Sl.No.	Name	Signature
1.	✓ Anjana Gopi 36/40	Anjana
2	✓ Suvarna Varghese 35/40	[illegible]
3	✓ Amrutha Soman 28/40	Amrutha
4	✓ Sahala T.S 32/40	Sahala
5	✓ Dona Mariya Roy 28/40	[illegible]
6	✓ Hanna Parveen 26/40	[illegible]
7	JOBIN JOHNSON 30/40	[illegible]
8	Melgi Shaji 28/40	[illegible]
9	Tesna P.A 27/40	[illegible]
10	Biliya Benny 26/40	Biliya
11	Sneha Venugopal 28/40	[illegible]
12	Beniya John 31/40	[illegible]
13	Akhila M V 26/40	[illegible]
14	Afna Azees 26/40	Afna
15	Hiba Assainar 26/40	[illegible]
16	Agnes K Mathew 16/40	Agnes
17	Rajarajeswari L.A 23/40	[illegible]
18	Vishnupriya . P. H 26/40	Vkpriya
19	Netha George 20/40	Netha
20	Rinu Mathew 17/40	[illegible]
21	Fathima Meethian 31/40	Fah
22	Dona Elizabeth Reji 21/40	[illegible]
23	Anjali K. Biju 36/40	[illegible]
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NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY Muvattupuzha Ernakulam Dist. Kerala

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Date and Timings of the class: 18/11/19. **1:15-2:00 pm**

Portions/Discussion:

Pharmacognosy entire syllabus.

Rectifications/Areas where Improvement is needed /Suggestions if any:

Faculty Name & Signature

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Muvattupuzha
Ernakulam Dist.
Kerala

TEST – X

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MUVATTUPUZHA

Attendance of GPAT Training classes-Final Year B.Pharm ~~2018-2019~~ - 2020

Sl.No.	Name		Signature
1.	Seethalakshmi. M.V.	11	
2	Anjana Goni	38	
3	Suvarna Vaghare	39	
4	Amrutha Soman	40	
5	Vishnupriya. P.H	14	
6	Afna Azees	34	
7	Anjali. K. Biju	31	
8	Fathima Neefha	44	
9	Rinu B. Mathew	11	
10	Nitha George	11	
11	Jesna P.A	9	
12	Fasna Muhammed	8	
13	Neelgi Shaji	22	
14	Sneha venugopal	22	
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NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Muvattupuzha
Ernakulam Dist.
Kerala

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Date and Timings of the class: ~~25/~~ 25/11. **1:15-2:00 pm**

Portions/Discussion:

Antibiotics part I.

Rectifications/Areas where Improvement is needed /Suggestions if any:

Faculty Name & Signature

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Muvattupuzha
Ernakulam Dist.
Kerala

TEST- XI

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MUVATTUPUZHA

Attendance of GPAT Training classes-Final Year B.Pharm ~~2018~~-2019 -2020

Sl.No.	Name		Signature
1.	Anjali. K. Biju	31	
2	Fathima Neethun	27	
3	Seethalakshmi.	18	
4	Anjana Goni	36	
5	Sreedeva Vayghere	43	
6	Amrutha Sonan	44	
7	Sabla T.S	40	
8	Tobin Johnson	50	
9	Alan Peter Davis	21	
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NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Muvattupuzha
Ernakulam Dist.
Kerala

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Date and Timings of the class: **1:15-2:00 pm**

Portions/Discussion:

ANS pharmacology

Rectifications/Areas where Improvement is needed /Suggestions if any:

Faculty Name & Signature

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Muvattupuzha
Ernakulam Dist.
Kerala

TEST- XII

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MUVATTUPUZHA

Attendance of GPAT Training classes-Final Year B.Pharm ~~2018~~-2019 -2020

Sl.No.	Name		Signature
1.	Anjana Goni	15	
2	Suvarna Vaghela	18	
3	Amrutha Soman	23	
4	Rajarajeswari A	-2	
5	Afna Azees.	23	
6	Agnes K Mathew	13	
7	Fathima Meethian	15	
8	Anjali. K. Biju	20	
9	Vishnupriya. P. V	18	
10	Jesna P.A	7	
11	Akhila. M. V	19	
12	Sneha Venugopal	7	
13	Biliya Benny.	10	
14	Anjana C Nair	11	
15	Alan Peter Davis	0	
16	Jeffin James	8	
17	JOBIN JOHNSON	23	
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NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Muvattupuzha
Ernakulam Dist.
Kerala

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Date and Timings of the class: **1:15-2:00 pm**

Portions/Discussion:

Medicinal Chemistry - I

Rectifications/Areas where Improvement is needed /Suggestions if any:

Faculty Name & Signature

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Muvattupuzha
Ernakulam Dist.
Kerala

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MUVATTUPUZHA

Attendance of GPAT Training classes-Final Year B.Pharm ~~2018~~-2019 - 2020

Sl.No.	Name	Signature
1.	Biniya John	
2	Blessy Baby	
3	Linta Benny	
4	Sophymol P.E	
5	Akhila M.V	
6	Hiba Assainer	
7	Afna Azeez	
8	Melgi Shaji	
9	Jeena M.A	
10	Fatma Muhammed	
11	Sneha Venugopal	
12	Sharbana Majeed	
13	Sonia Xavier	
14	Bibiya Benny	
15	Anu Ashwathy	
16	Sruvana Varghese	
17	Amrutha Sanjan	
18	Anjana Gopi	
19	Sahla T.S	
20	Sonnet Sibi	
21	Mani Rani	
22	Sathalakshmi. M.V.	
23	Agnes K Mathew	
24	Vishnupriya.P.H	
25	Vishnu gopinel A	
26	Teresa Cyriac	
27	Dionne Thomas	
28	Anjana C Nair	
29	Dona Elizabeth Reji	
30	Christina Jose A	
31	Fathima	
32	Anjaly K. Biju.	
33	Dimal Jose	
34	Alan peter devis	
35	Jaison Baby	
36	Jeffin Jamy	
37	Antony vanhue Antony	
38	Muhammed Sidiq	
39	Vishnu. gopinath	
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NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Muvattupuzha
Ernakulam Dist.
Kerala

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Date and Timings of the class: **1:15-2:00 pm**

Portions/Discussion: Sterilisation & Vaccines

Rectifications/Areas where Improvement is needed /Suggestions if any:

Faculty Name & Signature

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Muvattupuzha
Ernakulam Dist.
Kerala

TEST – XIV

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MUVATTUPUZHA

Attendance of GPAT Training classes-Final Year B.Pharm ~~2018~~-2019 – 2020

Sl.No.	Name	Signature
1.	Mareea S. Padathe	
2	Netha George	
3	Teresa Cyriac	
4	Parvathy S. Narayanan	
5	Vishnupriya P.H	
6	Sahila P.S	
7	Suvarna Vayhere	
8	Sneha Venugopal	
9	Nelgi Shaji	
10	Vrishne govind. K	
11	Merlin Kuttichan	
12	Rajarajeswari L A	
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NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
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Kerala

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Date and Timings of the class: **1:15-2:00 pm**

Portions/Discussion:

Rectifications/Areas where Improvement is needed /Suggestions if any:

Faculty Name & Signature

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Muvattupuzha
Ernakulam Dist.
Kerala

TEST- XV

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MUVATTUPUZHA

Attendance of GPAT Training classes-Final Year B.Pharm ~~2018~~-2019 -2020

Sl.No.	Name	Signature
1.	Aleena Mariya Joll	
2	Anjana Gopi	
3	Archana C Nair	
4	Ashlin Jose	
5	Anto Denny Joy	
6	Amal Johnson	
7	Anjali K Biju	
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NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
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Date and Timings of the class: **1:15-2:00 pm**

Portions/Discussion:

Pharmaceutics Final test

Rectifications/Areas where Improvement is needed /Suggestions if any:

Faculty Name & Signature

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Muvattupuzha
Ernakulam Dist.
Kerala

TEST- 16

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MUVATTUPUZHA

Attendance of GPAT Training classes-Final Year B.Pharm ~~2018~~-2019- 2020

Sl.No.	Name	Signature
1.	Milgi Shaji	[illegible]
2	Sneha Venugopal	[illegible]
3	Saheela	[illegible]
4	Seethalakshmi. K.V.	[illegible]
5	Rinu Mathew	[illegible]
6	Suvarna Varghese	[illegible]
7	Parvathy SN	[illegible]
8	Netha George	[illegible]
9	Sophymol.P.E	[illegible]
10	Muhammed Sidiq	[illegible]
11	Vishnupriya. P.H	[illegible]
12	Tomy Augustine	[illegible]
13	Vishnu Gounel A	[illegible]
14	Teresa Cyriac	[illegible]
15	Biliya Benny	[illegible]
16	Biniya John	[illegible]
17	Bella Baby	[illegible]
18	Dora Reji	[illegible]
19	Dona Mesin Joy	[illegible]
20	Dimal Jose	[illegible]
21	Linta Benny	[illegible]
22	Jobin Johnson	[illegible]
23	Jesna P.A	[illegible]
24	Jeffin	[illegible]
25	Taison	[illegible]
26	Hiba.	[illegible]
27	Fathima	[illegible]
28	Fasna Muhammed	[illegible]
29	Anjali K Biju	[illegible]
30	Agnes K Mathew	[illegible]
31	Anjana Gopi	[illegible]
32	Amrutha Sonson	[illegible]
33	Akhila.m.V	[illegible]
34	Ansu P. Scaria	[illegible]
35	Anjana C Nair	[illegible]
36	Dionne Thomas	[illegible]
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NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Muvattupuzha
Ernakulam Dist.
Kerala

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Date and Timings of the class: 1:15-2:00 pm

Portions/Discussion:

15/1/2020

Jurisprudence

Rectifications/Areas where Improvement is needed /Suggestions if any:

Faculty Name & Signature

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Muvattupuzha
Ernakulam Dist.
Kerala

MODEL TEST PART-2.

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MUVATTUPUZHA

Attendance of GPAT Training classes-Final Year B.Pharm 2018-2019

Sl.No.	Name		Signature
1.	Ann Aswathy Thomas	43	
2	Rajarajeswari L.A	25	
3	Hanna Parveen	53	
4	Afna Azees	49	
5	Hiba Assainar	48	
6	AnjanaGopi	50	
7	Suvarna Varghese	54	
8	Dona Harris	43	
9	Sahila T.S	45	
10	Amrutha Soman	47	
11	Rinu B Mathew.	44.	
12	Netha George.	45	
13	Maria B Padathil.	47	
14	Vishnupriya. P.K	.	
15	Teresa Cyriac		
16	Fathima Madhun	20	
17	Aleena Mariya Joll	45	
18	Fasna Muhammed	30	
19	Libin Jhonson.	63	
20	Vishnu Govind A	78	
21	Sneha	29	
22	Biliya	20	
23	~~Fasna~~ Dione	42	
24	Anjana Nair	52	
25	Akhila M.V	49	
26	Meldas Kuttichan	38	
27	Binya John	50	
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NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
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Date and Timings of the class: 30/1/2020 **1:15-2:00 pm**

Portions/Discussion: GPAT 2011 part 3.

Rectifications/Areas where Improvement is needed /Suggestions if any:

Faculty Name & Signature

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Muvattupuzha
Ernakulam Dist.
Kerala

MODEL TEST-1
PART-1

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MUVATTUPUZHA

Attendance of GPAT Training classes-Final Year B.Pharm ~~2018~~-2019 - 2020

Sl.No.	Name	Signature
1.	Akhila M.V	
2	Merlin Kuttichan	
3	Linta Benny	
4	Binya Tohit	
5	Jesha P.A	
6	Fasna Muhammed	
7	Sneha	
8	Biliya	
9	Anjana C Nair	
10	Bella Baby	
11	Dionne Thomas	
12	Tobin Johnson	
13	Jaison Baby	
14	Jeffin James	
15	Vishnugovind. A	
16	M. Sidiq	
17	Dimal Jose	
18	Amal Johnson	
19	Arsto Denny Joy	
20	Tom Anjutha	
21	Anjana Gopi	
22	Suvarna Varghese	
23	Amritha Suman	
24	Suhila T.S	
25	Neetha George	
26	Vishnupriya. P.H	
27	Aleena Mariya Joll	
28	Seethalakshmi. G.V.	
29	Teresa Cyriac	
30	Anjali K Biju	
31	Fathima Neesha	
32	Ann Aswathy Thomas	
33	Melgi Shaji	
34	Hiba Assainar	
35	Hannan Parveen	
36	Rajarajeswari L.A	
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NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Muvattupuzha
Ernakulam Dist.
Kerala

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Date and Timings of the class: 4/1/2020. **1:15-2:00 pm**

Portions/Discussion:

GPAT 2015 Question Paul I (60Qtns)

Rectifications/Areas where Improvement is needed /Suggestions if any:

Faculty Name & Signature

Anliya Annie Tom

NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Muvattupuzha
Ernakulam Dist.
Kerala