

GPAT Online Test VNS VII sem

Held on Aug,25, 2015

1. The velocity of a stream at which conversion of laminar flow to turbulence flow takes place is.....
  - a. Threshold potential
  - b. Streamlining
  - c. Critical velocity**
  - d. Widening
2. The distinction between turbulence and laminar flow can be expressed by
  - a. Reynolds number**
  - b. Stress
  - c. Strain
  - d. Dyeing
3. The capacity of a given strain of microbial species to produce disease is known as
  - a. Pathogen
  - b. Virulence**
  - c. Infection
  - d. None of these
4. The ability of Microscope to distinguish two objects into two separate objects, is called.
  - a. Resolving power**
  - b. Wave length
  - c. N.A.
  - d. None of these
5. Condensation of light in light Microscope is by
  - a. Objective
  - b. Condensor**
  - c. Ocular
  - d. All of these
6. *Digitalis* leaves should not contain-
  - a. More than 1% moisture
  - b. **More than 5% moisture**
  - c. More than 10% moisture
  - d. More than 15% moisture
8. The hepatic cells which act as phagocytes are
  - a. Kupffer cells**
  - b) acinar cells
  - c) Hansen's cells
  - d) all of the above
9. An organ that produces a juice called bile
  - a. Liver**
  - b) Pancreas
  - c) Gallbladder
  - d) Spleen
10. Islets of Langerhans are present in
  - a. Liver
  - b) Gall bladder
  - c) Pancreas**
  - d) Kidneys
11. Which of the following radiations are both Erythrogenic and Pigmentogenic
  - a. UV - A
  - b. UV - B**
  - c. UV - C
  - d. Visible
12. Which of the following have maximum flow
  - a. ointments
  - b. lotions**
  - c. creams
  - d. pastes
13. D&C act is responsible for manufacturing, exporting & selling of
  - a. Drugs only
  - b. Cosmetics only
  - c. Both Drugs and Cosmetics**
  - d. Food materials
14. Incompatibility due to Insolubilty
  - (A) Chemical incompatibility
  - (B) Therapeutic incompatibility
  - (C) Physical incompatibility**
  - (D) Tolerance incompatibility
15. Combination of Amphetamine sulphate and Ephedrine sulphate cause to
  - (A) Chemical incompatibility
  - (B) Therapeutic incompatibility**
  - (C) Physical incompatibility
  - (D) Tolerance incompatibility
16. Which of the following ARE NOT Phase-I enzymes?
  - a. Cytochrome P450
  - b. Sulfotransferase**
  - c. Alcohol dehydrogenase
  - d. Quinone reductase
17. What is the correct definition of solubility?
  - a) The ability of solid particles to disperse in any phase
  - b) The ability of a solute to dissolve into a solvent**
  - c) The rate at which a solute dissolves into a solvent
  - d) The ability of immiscible liquid droplets to disperse within a second liquid phase
18. Which of the following amino acid is not formed in Shikimic acid pathway:
  - a) Arginine**
  - b) Phenyl alanine
  - c) Tyrosine
  - d) Tryptophan
19. Which of the technique uses radioactive isotopes to study biosynthetic pathways in plants:
  - a) Tracer technique**
  - b) Use of Mutant strains
  - c) Grafting method
  - d) Tissue culture
20. Following of the atypical antipsychotic drug has excellent activity without causing agranulocytosis
  - a. Sulpiride
  - b. Clozapine
  - c. Quetiapine
  - d. Olanzapine**
21. Selegiline is selective for inhibition of
  - a) MAO-B**
  - b) MAO-A
  - c) COMT
  - d) None of these
22. Which of the following statements is the closest description of Phase I metabolism?
  - a) Reactions which add a polar molecule to a functional group already present on a drug or one of its metabolites.
  - b) Reactions which occur in the blood supply.
  - c) Reactions which add a polar functional group to a drug.**

- d) Reactions which occur in the gut wall.
23. All of the following are topically used sulfonamides except  
 a. Sulphacetamide                      **b. Sulphadiazine**                      c. Silver sulphadiazine                      d. Mefenide
24. Which of the following statement is not true regarding sulphonamides?  
**a. Sulfasalazine is absorbed well from GIT**  
 b. Crystalluria can occur with sulfonamide administration  
 c. Sulfonamide administration to new born may cause kernicterus  
 d. Sulfonamides are of value in treatment of infection due to *Nocardia* species
25. Trimethoprim acts by  
**a. Inhibiting DHFR**                      b. Inhibiting protein synthesis  
 c. Inhibiting cell wall synthesis                      d. Altering cell membrane permeability
26. Ciprofloxacin acts on  
 a. DNA histone proteins                      **b. DNA gyrase**                      c. Camp                      d. mRNA polymerase
27. One of the following is not penicillinase susceptible.  
 a. Amoxicillin                      b. Penicillin                      c. Piperacillin                      d. **Cloxacillin**
28. Acid labile penicillin is  
 a. Cloxacillin                      b. Flucloxacillin                      c. **Methicillin**                      d. Phenoxy methyl penicillin
29. Penicillin resistance is due to  
**a. Penicillinase production**                      b. Decrease penetration into the cell  
 c. Active extrusion of antibiotic                      d. Altered penicillin binding proteins
30. All of the following statement about penicillin G are true except  
 a. It is actively secreted in tubules                      **b. It is never administered orally**  
 c. It is effective against gram positive as well as gram negative bacteria. It acts by inhibiting cell wall synthesis
31. Extended spectrum  $\beta$ -lactamase inhibitor  
 a. Imipenem                      b. Ceftazidim                      c. Aztreonam                      d. **None of the above**
32. Tetracyclins inhibits protein synthesis  
 a. Inhibiting initiation and causing misreading of mRNA  
**b. Binding to 30 S subunit and inhibits binding of aminoacyl tRNA**  
 c. Inhibiting peptidyl transferase activity                      d. Inhibiting translocation
33. Gray baby syndrome is caused by  
 a. Penicillin                      **b. Chloramphenicol**                      c. Rifampin                      d. Erythromycin
34. Which of the following is amino acid derived antibiotics  
 (a) Isoniazid                      (b) Cycloserine                      (d) **Penicillin**                      (d) Streptomycin
35. Which one is beta- lactam antibiotic  
 (a) **Cephalosporin**                      (b) gentamicin                      (d) Cycloserine                      (d) chloramphenicol
36. Penicillin on hydrolysis with alkali gives  
 (a) **penicilloic acid**                      (b) penicillic acid                      (d) penicillamine (d) penaldic acid
37. Chemical name of amoxicillin is  
 (a) **4-[D-(-)  $\alpha$ -p-hydroxyphenyl glycyllamino] penicillanic acid**  
 (b) 6-[D-(-)  $\alpha$ -p-hydroxyphenyl glycyllamino] penicillanic acid  
 (c) 4-[D- $\beta$ -p-hydroxyphenyl glycyllamino] penicillanic acid  
 (d) 6-[D- $\beta$ -p-hydroxyphenyl glycyllamino] penicillanic acid
38. Which one of the following ring present in sulphamethoxazole  
 (a) pyrazole                      (b) thiazole                      (d) **isoxazole**                      (d) oxazole
39. chloroquine, an antimalarial drug belongs to the class of  
 (a) 9-aminoquinoline                      (b) 8-aminoquinoline                      (d) **4-aminoquinoline**                      (d) acridine
40. All the following are typical properties of carrier-mediated drug transport, Except:  
**A) non-saturable**                      B) active transport                      C) energy requiring                      D) inhibitable

41. Driving force in drug movement in aqueous diffusion model:  
 A) active transport-- energy requiring                      B) facilitated transport  
**C) drug concentration gradient**                                      d. All of the above
42. Drug(s) which exhibit(s) a high hepatic "first-pass" effect:  
 A) lidocaine                      B) propranolol                      **C) both**                      D) neither
43. Routes of administration that avoid "first-pass" hepatic effects:  
 A) Sublingual                      B) Buccal                      C) Transdermal                      **D) All of the above**
44. Which of the following class of drugs is most likely to show dissolution rate limited absorption  
 a. BCS class I                      **b. BCS class II**                      c. BCS class III                      d. BCS class IV
45. Which of following physical properties effect the saturation solubility of a drug  
 I. Polymorphic form of a drug                      II. Nanonization of drugs                      III. Micronization of drugs  
**a. I and II**                      **b. I and III**                      c. I I and III                      d. I, II and III
46. Add-Vantage is a packaging system for  
**a. Aseptic mixing of incompatible components**  
 b. Preventing adsorption of drugs to packaging material  
 c. Preventing adsorption of drugs to rubber closures                      d. To provide photostability
47. Dissolution test of drugs is used for.  
 I. QC of tablets                      II. To establish IVIVC                      III To estimate bioavailability  
**a. I and II**                      **b. I and III**                      c. II and III                      d. I, II and III
48. Vibrator attached to a hopper to improve flow property of granules during tableting results in  
 a. Poor content uniformity                      b. Poor weight variation                      c. Segregation of granules                      **d. All the above**
49. Which among the filters are used for sterile filtration of proteins  
**a. Polyvinylidene di fluoride**                      b. Cellulose                      c. Nylon                      d. All the above
50. Thermogravimetry is used for the determination of  
 a. % crystallinity of drugs                      **b. LOD**                      c. Vaporization of preservatives                      d. Solubility determination