

MPHARMA (M PHARMA)

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)	
	Rate of settling in a suspension is determined by
	Charles equation
	Reynold's equation
	Stokes' equation
	Noyes Whitney equation
	Refractive index of a substance is defined as
	•
	$r = \sin r$
	$n = \frac{1}{\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot}$
	sin t
	$\sin i$
	$n = \frac{\sin t}{1}$
	•
	sın <i>r</i>
	$\sin i$
	$n = \frac{\sin t}{\cos t}$
	$\frac{\cos r}{r}$
	cosr
	$n = \frac{1}{\cdot \cdot \cdot}$
	sin t
	pH of a buffer solution can be calculated using
	Stokes' equation
	Bragg's equation
	Van der Waals equation
	Henderson-Hasselbalch equation
1	he charge stabilization of a colloidal dispersion is described by
)	VO theory
-	dsorption theory
2	rticulate matter theory
50	olid interface theory
	Viscosity of non-Newtonian fluids can be determined using
C	Stwald's viscometer
	rookefield viscometer

Q.7. Diseases and ailments which a drug may not purport to prevent or cure is listed in

- A). Schedule J
- B). Schedule G
- **C).** Schedule H
- D). Schedule X

Q.8. Para-phenylenediamine is used in the formulation of

- A). Shampoo
- B). Hair bleach
- C). Hair dye
- **D).** Hair tonic

Q.9. An example of dimensionless equation is

- **A).** rate of heat loss by conduction
- B). rate of heat gain by convection
- **C).** Reynold's number
- **D).** velocity

Q.10. The parameter not considered in 'constant drying conditions' is

- A). viscosity
- B). humidity
- **c).** temperature
- **D).** pressure

Q.11. According to pH-partition hypothesis, the process of drug absorption for molecules having molecular weight greater than 100 is governed by

- **A).** aqueous solubility of the drug in the stomach
- **B).** octanol-water partition co-efficient of the drug
- **c).** crystallinity of the drug

B).

D). pKa of the drug, lipid solubility of unionized drug and pH at the absorption site

Q.12. Vd, apparent volume of distribution is given by the ratio

 $V_{\rm d} = \frac{\text{Plasma drug concentration}}{\Lambda_{\rm drug}}$

Amount of drug in the body

 $V_d = \frac{\text{Amount of drug in the body}}{\text{--}}$

Plasma drug concentration

 $V_d = \frac{Administered\ dose}{T_{dos}}$

Total body water

 $V_d = \frac{\text{Total body water}}{\text{Administered dose}}$

۱).	Reverse Osmosis
	Osmosis
).	Distillation
).	Filtration
,	THURUOT
.14.	The bloom usually ranges from
).	900 to 1000 g
).	500 to 1000 g
	50 to 100 g
	150 to 250 g
15.	As per ICH guidelines for stability testing, India falls under which climatic zone?
	Zone I
	Zone III
	Zone IV
	Zone II
16.	ISO 9002 is
•	quality assurance in final inspection and tests
	guidelines for quality assurance in production and installation
	guidelines for quality improvement
•	guidelines for quality plans
	4 years 3 years
).	1 year
18.	21 CFR part 312 is
•	new drug application
•	institutional review board
•	orphan drugs
•	investigational new drug application
19.	Certificate of pharmaceutical product is issued by the regulatory authority of exporting country on the format recommended by
- [i	ICH
-	WHO
(CDSCO
· lī	USFDA
_	
20.	SUPAC stands for
•	Scale Up and Pre Approval Changes
	Scale Up and Post Accreditation Charges
	Scale Up and Post Approval Changes
	Scale Up and Pre Assessment Changes
21.	Permeation enhancers are used in transdermal drug delivery system to
	alter the skin functions reversibly to favour drug absorption
	cause imbalance in normal skin flora
	increase the resistance of stratum corneum
	increase the hydration of stratum corneum

	pH-triggered phase transition system is used in	
	oral drug delivery	
	ocular drug delivery	
	topical drug delivery	
	intra uterine drug delivery	
	Corynebacteria are	
	gram negative non-acid fast	
	gram positive acid fast	
	gram positive non-acid fast	
	gram negative	
The o	oil immersion lens in combination with eyepiece lens magnifies the actual object size by	
0 time		
00 tin	mes	
0,000) times	
000 ti	times	
	'Inscription' in a prescription refers to general body of the prescription	
	directions to the patient	
	directions to the dispenser	
	directions to the dispenser	
Loss	chich one of the following is not used for moisture determination? ss on drying eotropic distillation	
Aze Fore	ss on drying	
Aze Fore Karl	ss on drying eotropic distillation reign material I Fischer method ular crystals in medullary rays is one of the characters exhibited in the powder of mon	
Aze Fore Karl Acicu	ss on drying entropic distillation reign material If Fischer method ular crystals in medullary rays is one of the characters exhibited in the powder of mon	
Aze Fore Karl	ss on drying eotropic distillation reign material If Fischer method ular crystals in medullary rays is one of the characters exhibited in the powder of mon and	
Aze Fore Karl Acicu Cinnar senna corian ginger Vo So: Cle Re	ss on drying eotropic distillation eign material Il Fischer method ular crystals in medullary rays is one of the characters exhibited in the powder of mon ander er folatile oils are extracted by which of the following methods? oxhlation evenger apparatus efluxation	
Loss Aze Fore Karl Acicu Cinnar senna corian gginger Vo So. Cle Re Ma	so on drying entropic distillation reign material If Fischer method ular crystals in medullary rays is one of the characters exhibited in the powder of mon ander rer folatile oils are extracted by which of the following methods? oxhlation evenger apparatus effluxation acceration nich one of the following is the precursor for the synthesis of ornithine?	
Acicu Fore Karl Acicu Ccinnar Senna Corian Go Cle Re Ma	ectropic distillation reign material If Fischer method ular crystals in medullary rays is one of the characters exhibited in the powder of mon ander reference Volatile oils are extracted by which of the following methods? exhibition evenger apparatus effluxation acceration wich one of the following is the precursor for the synthesis of ornithine? nylalanine	
Loss Aze Fore Karl Acicu cinnar senna corian gingei Vo So Cle Re Ma Whh	ectropic distillation ecign material If Fischer method ular crystals in medullary rays is one of the characters exhibited in the powder of mon ander er folatile oils are extracted by which of the following methods? oxhlation evenger apparatus effluxation acceration nich one of the following is the precursor for the synthesis of ornithine? nylalanine mosphoglyceric acid	
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Acicu Fore Karl Acicu Cinnar Senna Corian ginger Vo So Cle Ma Wh Pher 3-ph Aspa Gluta	so on drying ectropic distillation reign material If Fischer method ular crystals in medullary rays is one of the characters exhibited in the powder of mon ander ref foliatile oils are extracted by which of the following methods? oxhlation evenger apparatus effluxation accration nich one of the following is the precursor for the synthesis of ornithine? nylalanine nosphoglyceric acid aratic acid aratic acid	
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clov	ve oil
Whi	ich of the following type of stomata is generally found in senna leaflets?
	cytic
	iferous
Diacy	ytic
Ranu	unculaceous
	henazone test identifies the presence of which class of compounds?
	rbohydrates
-	sins
-	nnins .
Pro	oteins
	Name the type of Resin present in Benzoin.
	Oleoresin
	Oleo-gum resin
	Gum resins
	Balsamic resin
	/hich of the following plants belongs to the family-Apocynaceae?
Vin	
_	oium Iladonna
Cin	nchona
	Chemodemes are group of plants of a species which
	are morphologically identical
	are chemically identical
	have identical morphology but differ in chemical nature
	Both (a) and (b)
	The concept of Tridosha is referred to in
	Homeopathy
	Ayurveda
	Unani
	Naturopathy
	Pericarp is the outermost layer of
	leaves
	seeds
	stems
	fruits
	Warfarin is used as a
	fungicide
	rodenticide
	herbicide
	acaricide
Wł	hich one of the following is the solid compact Ayurvedic preparation?
Guti	tika
Leh	ıya

Asa	N/a
-	asma
Dire	
A fo	ood with high fat and low protein and carbohydrate content is referred to as
	oestrogens
_	essed dairy food
	itional supplements
	genic diet
	-
	Use of garlic during warfarin medication leads to
	reduction of bleeding time
	excessive drowsiness
	increase the risk of bleeding
	hepatotoxicity
١	Which of the following substances is not a natural colourant?
	awsone
\vdash	rbutin
\vdash	nnatto
\vdash	etanin
L	CCATINIT
v	Which one of the following is as example of national supertonor?
	Which one of the following is as example of natural sweetener? Spartame
^:	spartaine
c.	urralore
	ucralose
0	sladin
O Sa	
O Sa The	sladin accharin sodium e principle of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? er chromatography
O Sa The Pape	sladin accharin sodium e principle of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? er chromatography layer chromatography
The Pape	sladin accharin sodium e principle of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? er chromatography layer chromatography a performance thin layer chromatography
O Sa The Pape Thin High	sladin accharin sodium e principle of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? er chromatography layer chromatography
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The Pape	sladin accharin sodium e principle of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? er chromatography layer chromatography a performance thin layer chromatography chromatography Medicago sativa is commonly referred to as Chicory Spirulina Fenugreek
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The Paper Thin High Sel (seladin secharin sodium reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? Reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? Reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? Reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? Reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? Reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? Reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? Reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? Reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? Reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? Reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? Reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? Reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? Reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? Reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? Reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? Reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? Reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? Reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? Reprinciple of partition is involved in which type of chromatographic methods? Reprinciple of partit
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	Ontogeny
B).	Phylogeny
C).	Progeny
D).	Autogeny
Q.49.	Trigonella foenum-graecum contains
A).	tropane derivatives
B).	purine derivatives
C).	glyoxaline derivatives
D).	pyridine derivatives
Q.50. A).	Quantitative determination of sample components applied on the plates in HPTLC is by fluorometry
B).	scanning densitometry
C).	colorimetry
D).	turbidimetry
Q.51.	Number of tarsal bones of foot is
A).	8
B).	6
C).	5
D).	7
Q.52.	Nucleotides are made up of
A).	Base+Sugar+P
B).	Base+Sugar
C).	Base+Phosphate+2 Sugar
D).	Base+P
Q.53.	Which of the following is called capacitance vessels?
A).	Arteries
B).	Veins
C). D).	Capillaries
D).	Arterioles
0.54	
Q.54. A).	Megaloblastic anaemia occurrs due to the deficiency of vitamin D
B).	
,	vitamin B ₆
C).	vitamin B ₁₂
	\mathbf{v}_{12}
D).	vitamin C
Q.55.	Gonadrotopin releasing hormone stimulates the release of
A).	FSH
B).	LSH
C).	TSH
D).	ACTH
Q.56.	Lactogenic hormone is secreted from which lobe of pituitary gland?
A).	Anterior lobe
B).	Posterior lobe
C).	Anterior and posterior lobes

	Hormones that influence selective reabsorption are
	TH+ADH
	TH+ Erythropoietin
	Parathyroid hormone+ADH
	prolactin+ADH
	Bile juice passes into gall bladder through
	pancreatic duct
	cystic duct
	hepatic duct
	bile duct
ŀ	ne maximum volume of air that can move into and out of the lungs is called
_	al lung capacity
-	eolar ventilation
-	al capacity
-	· ·
>	piratory reserve volume
	Hammer shaped auditory ossicle present in tympanic cavity is
-	nalleus
í	ncus
	ncus
5	tapes
1	None of the above Receptors which show fastest pharmacological effect are called
1	Receptors which show fastest pharmacological effect are called inase-linked receptors
k ic	Receptors which show fastest pharmacological effect are called inase-linked receptors on channel receptors uclear receptors
k	Receptors which show fastest pharmacological effect are called inase-linked receptors
k ic	Receptors which show fastest pharmacological effect are called inase-linked receptors on channel receptors uclear receptors
1	Receptors which show fastest pharmacological effect are called inase-linked receptors on channel receptors uclear receptors
	Receptors which show fastest pharmacological effect are called inase-linked receptors on channel receptors uclear receptors protein coupled receptors
I k	Receptors which show fastest pharmacological effect are called inase-linked receptors on channel receptors uclear receptors protein coupled receptors protein coupled receptors therapeutic exploration is determined in which phase of clinical trial?
l k icon G	Receptors which show fastest pharmacological effect are called inase-linked receptors on channel receptors uclear receptors protein coupled receptors therapeutic exploration is determined in which phase of clinical trial?
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I k ic n G	Receptors which show fastest pharmacological effect are called inase-linked receptors on channel receptors uclear receptors protein coupled receptors Therapeutic exploration is determined in which phase of clinical trial? Therapeutic exploration is determined in which phase of clinical trial? Therapeutic exploration is determined in which phase of clinical trial? Therapeutic exploration is determined in which phase of clinical trial? Therapeutic exploration is determined in which phase of clinical trial?
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I k ic n G	Receptors which show fastest pharmacological effect are called inase-linked receptors on channel receptors uclear receptors protein coupled receptors herapeutic exploration is determined in which phase of clinical trial? hase II hase III hase III hase IV argical procedures are carried out at which stage of general anaesthesia? age I hase III hase III
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I k ic n G	None of the above Receptors which show fastest pharmacological effect are called inase-linked receptors on channel receptors uclear receptors protein coupled receptors therapeutic exploration is determined in which phase of clinical trial? thase II thase III thase IV Ingical procedures are carried out at which stage of general anaesthesia? the ge II the ge-III the ge-IV Adrenaline is synthesized from which amino acid? Tryptophan
I k ic n G	None of the above Receptors which show fastest pharmacological effect are called inase-linked receptors on channel receptors uclear receptors protein coupled receptors therapeutic exploration is determined in which phase of clinical trial? thase II thase III thase IV therapeutic procedures are carried out at which stage of general anaesthesia? the ge II the ge II the ge-III the ge-III the ge-IV Adrenaline is synthesized from which amino acid?
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B).

uptake 2

upta	ake 3
	ake 4
	Phosphorylated enzyme complex of cholinesterase is formed by
	Acetylcholine
	Neostigmine
	Parathion
	Pyridostigmine
N	on selective β_2 Receptor antagonist is
sopr	renaline
Orcip	orenaline
Salm	eterol
Γerbι	utaline
	Biphasic response of adrenaline was discoverd by
	Paul Ehrlich
	Alfred Gilman
	Louie Gilman
	Henry Dale
	An Example of NSAID-prodrug is Indomethacin
	Fenbufen
	Naproxen
	Ibuprofen
0	The Cysteinyl leukotriene receptor antagonist drug used in allergic asthma is ### Antelukast Distropium **Proposition**
	Aminophylline
	nprofylline
E.	
Iso	chemia due to fixed atheromatous stenosis of one or more coronary arteries is called
Is o	able angina
Sta M	able angina 1
Sta M	able angina 1 rhythmia
Sta M	able angina 1
Sta M	able angina 1 rhythmia eart failure
Sta M	able angina 1 rhythmia
Sta M	able angina 1 rhythmia eart failure Bruton's X-linked agammaglobulinemia is caused due to
Sta M	able angina 1 rhythmia Part failure Bruton's X-linked agammaglobulinemia is caused due to Defective B cells
Sta M	Bruton's X-linked agammaglobulinemia is caused due to Defective B cells Defective T cells Both Defective B and T cells
Sta M	Bruton's X-linked agammaglobulinemia is caused due to Defective B cells Defective T cells
Sta M	able angina 1 rhythmia Part failure Bruton's X-linked agammaglobulinemia is caused due to Defective B cells Defective T cells Both Defective B and T cells Deficiency of Igs How many pairs of true ribs are present in thoracic cage?
Sta M	Bruton's X-linked agammaglobulinemia is caused due to Defective B cells Defective T cells Both Defective B and T cells Deficiency of Igs
Sta M	able angina 1 rhythmia Part failure Bruton's X-linked agammaglobulinemia is caused due to Defective B cells Defective T cells Both Defective B and T cells Deficiency of lgs How many pairs of true ribs are present in thoracic cage? 8

Q.74.	is an increase in the number of parenchymal cells resulting in enlargement of organs or tissue.	
A).	Hypertrophy	
B).	Dysplasia	
C).	Hyperplasia	
D).	Metaplasia	
Q.75.	Site of synthesis of chylomicrons is/are	
A).	Liver	
B).	Liver and macrophage	
C).	Liver and intestine	
D).	Liver, intestine and macrophage	
Q.76.	E ₂ elimination reactions follow the	kinet
A).	first order	KIIIC
B).	second order	
C).	pseudo order	
D).	zero order	
	. Stability of carbocations of the alkyl groups follows the order	
A).	CH_3 CH_3 CH_3	
	$H_3C - C \oplus < H_3C - C \oplus < H_2C \oplus > $	DI O
	$H_3C - C \oplus < H_3C - C \oplus < H_2C \oplus > $	Cn_3
	CH_3 H	
B).		OTT
_,.	CH_3 CH_3	CH_3
		ı
	$^{\oplus}$ CH ₃ < $^{\oplus}$ CH ₂ > H ₃ C $^{-}$ C \oplus > H ₃ C $^{-}$	$-C\oplus$
	$CH_3 \leftarrow CH_2 > H_3C \leftarrow CU > H_3C$	
	T.T.	1 ~
	H	H_3C
C).		<u> </u>
,	CH_3 CH_3 CH_3	
	$H_3C - C \oplus > H_3C - C \oplus > H_2C \oplus > C$	H.
		- 1 3

D). None of the above

Q.78. 1,2- elimination reactions are characterized by which of the following?

A).

Substrate containing a leaving group

B).	Substrate containing atom group near hydrogen
C).	Reaction is brought about by action at a base
D).	All of the above
Q.79.	Which of the following groups are electronic withdrawing in nature in aromatic electrophilic substitution reaction?
A).	$-SO_3H, -CN, -COOH, -CHO$
В).	$-C_6H_5$, $-CH_3$, $-Cl$, $-NO_2$
C).	$-NH_2$, $-OH$, $-OCH_3$, $-CH_3$
D).	$-$ COOH, $-$ CHO, $-$ NH $_2$, $-$ OH
Q.80.	Conversion of arenes to non-conjugated cyclohexadienes follows
A).	Clemmensen reduction
B).	Beckmann rearrangement
C).	Birch reduction
D).	Claisen-Schmidt condensation
Q.81.	Feist – Benary synthesis of furan derivatives involves the condensation of
A).	Beta-Chloro-ketone with Alpha-ketoester in presence of pyrimidine
B).	Alpha-Chloro-ketone with Beta-ketoester in presence of pyrimidine
C).	Beta-Chloro-ketone with Alpha-ketoester in presence of pyridine
D).	Alpha-Chloro-ketone with Beta-ketoester in presence of pyridine
Q.82. A). B). C). D).	The role of nitrobenzene in skraup synthesis of Quinoline is halogenation oxidation reduction nitration
Q.83.	Which of the following is the sulfonamide containing diuretic?
A) .	isosorbide
B).	benzamide
C).	ethacrynic acid
D).	acetazolamide
Q.84.	Which of the following heterocycles is present in Doxylamine succinate?
A).	Pyridine
B).	Pyrimidine
C).	Pyrrole
D).	Piperidine
Q.85.	Pralidoxime chloride is used as an antidote for
A).	organophosphate poisoning
B).	aspirin poisoning
C).	tetracycline poisoning
D).	paracetamol poisoning
	<u>. </u>
Q.86.	Codeine is chemically a
A).	diacetylmorphine

G. Stephonycin on hydrolysis gives N Methyl-L-Glucosamine - Streptidine - L-ribose N Methyl-L-Glucosamine - Strept	B).	methoxy morphine
0.87. G-Aminopenicillanic acid is biosynthetically derived from which of the amino acids? A). L-Alarine and L-Gycine B). L-Hotsidine and L-Valine C). L-methiorine and L-Valine D). L-Cysteine and L-Valine B). N-methyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-ribose B). N-methyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-ribose D). N-Ethyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-streptose C). Seconds D). The solvents used in NMR are deuterochloroform deuterochloroform A). Iquids D). All of the above C). In IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of A). 1 ado — 3500 cm — 1 C). 2000 — 2200 cm — 1 1600 — 1800 cm — 1 The composition of Kieselguhr 6 is Polyamide Silica gel without binder diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate aluminium oxide without binder	C).	
C.87. 6-Aminopenicillanic acid is biosynthetically derived from which of the amino acids? A). L.Alarine and L.Gilycine B). L.Histidine and L.Valine C). L-methionine and L.Valine D). L.Cysteine and L.Valine D). L.Cysteine and L.Valine Co. Netholy-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-ribose B). N-methyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-ribose D). Nethyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-streptose D). Streptidine	D).	
A). L'Altanine and L-Valine D). L'Histdine and L-Valine D). L'Cysteine and L-Valine C, Ses. A). N-methyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-ribose B). N-methyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-ribose C, N-Ethyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-ribose N-Ethyl-L-Glucosam		
B). L'Histoline and L'Valine C). L'emethionine and L'Valine D). L'Cysteine and L'Valine A). N-methyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-ribose B). N-methyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-ribose C). N-Ethyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-ribose N-methyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-ribose N-Ethyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-ribose N-Ethyl-L-Glucos	Q.87.	6-Aminopenicillanic acid is biosynthetically derived from which of the amino acids?
C. L-methionine and L-Valine	A).	
D	B).	L-Histidine and L-Valine
	C).	L-methionine and L-Valine
A). N-methyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-ribose B). N-methyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-ribose C). N-Ethyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-ribose D). N-Ethyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-ribose N-Ethyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptide	D).	L-Cysteine and L-Valine
A). N-methyl-t-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-ribose B). N-methyl-t-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-ribose C). N-Ethyl-t-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-streptose N-Ethyl-t-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-streptose N-Ethyl-t-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-ribose N-Ethyl-t-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-streptose N-Ethyl-t-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-ribose N-Ethyl-t-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-streptose N-Ethyl-t-Glucosamine + Streptide		
B). N-methyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-streptose Q. N-Ethyl-L-Glucosamine	Q.88.	Streptomycin on hydrolysis gives
C. N-Ethyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-ribose D. N-Ethyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-streptose C. 89. The hydrocarbon system, an octahydro-naphthacene is present in A). tetracyclines B). penicillins C. steroids D). aminoglycolides The solvents used in NMR are deuterochloroform B). hexadeuterodimethyl sulfoxide deuterium oxide All of the above C. 91. All of the above C. 91. Iliquids B). solidis C). solidis C). fluids D). solidis C). fluids D). solidis C). fluids D). In IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of C). 2000 - 2200 cm ⁻¹ D). 1600 - 1800 cm ⁻¹ C). 2000 - 2200 cm ⁻¹ D). The composition of Kieselguhr G is D). silica gel without binder D). silica gel without binder D). aluminium oxide without binder D). aluminium oxide without binder D). aluminium oxide without binder	A).	N-methyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-ribose
D. N-Ethyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-streptose Q.89.	B).	N-methyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-streptose
C. 39. A). The hydrocarbon system, an octahydro-naphthacene is present in tetracyclines B). Denicillins C). Steroids D). The solvents used in NMR are deuterochloroform B). Hexadeuterodimethyl sulfoxide deuterium oxide All of the above C. 31. A). Iliquids B). Solids C). Huids D). In IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of A). B). C- 400 - 3500 cm ⁻¹ B). C- 2000 - 2200 cm ⁻¹ D). C- 3400 - 1800 cm ⁻¹ C- 2000 - 1800 cm ⁻¹ C- 3- 3- 3- 3- 3- 3- 3- 3- 3- 3- 3- 3- 3-	C).	N-Ethyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-ribose
A). tetracyclines B). penicillins C). steroids D). aminoglycolides The solvents used in NMR are A). B). deuterochloroform hexadeuterodimethyl sulfoxide C). deuterium oxide All of the above All of the above C, fluids D). solids C). fluids D). solids C). fluids B). solids C). fluids D). solutions C, fluids D). solutions C, fluid B). solutions C, fluid C, fluid Solutions C, fluid D). solutions C, fluid C, fluid Solutions The phenomenon of phosphorescence can be observed in Solutions C, fluid Solutions C, fluid Solutions C, fluid Solutions The composition of Kieselguhr G is D). The composition of Kieselguhr G is Disciplination of Kieselguhr G is Disciplina	D).	N-Ethyl-L-Glucosamine + Streptidine + L-streptose
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B). penicillins C). steroids D). aminoglycolides C, 990. Al. deuterion oxide D). All of the above C, deuterium oxide D). All of the above C, fluids D). solutions C, fluids D). solutions C, fluids D). solutions C, fluids D). $a = a + b + b + b + c$ D). $a = a + c$	_	The hydrocarbon system, an octahydro-naphthacene is present in
C. steroids aminoglycolides C. 90. The solvents used in NMR are A). deuterochloroform B). hexadeuterodimethyl sulfoxide C). deuterium oxide D). All of the above C. 91. The phenomenon of phosphorescence can be observed in liquids B). solids C). fluids D). solutions C. 92. In IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of A). $3400 - 3500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ B). $600 - 800 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ C). $2000 - 2200 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ D). The composition of Kieselguhr G is B). Solids C). golyamide B). Silica gel without binder C). diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate aluminium oxide without binder C). diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate aluminium oxide without binder	A).	tetracyclines
D). $\frac{\text{Solvents used in NMR are}}{\text{Al}.}$ A). $\frac{\text{deuterochloroform}}{\text{Bl}.}$ $\frac{\text{hexadeuterodimethyl sulfoxide}}{\text{deuterium oxide}}$ C). $\frac{\text{All of the above}}{\text{All of the above}}$ C). $\frac{\text{fluids}}{\text{solids}}$ C). $\frac{\text{fluids}}{\text{solutions}}$ C). $\frac{\text{fluids}}{\text{solutions}}$ C). $\frac{\text{fluids}}{\text{solutions}}$ C). $\frac{\text{fluids}}{\text{solutions}}$ C). $\frac{\text{Al.}}{\text{Al.}}$ B). $\frac{\text{Al.}}{\text{Al.}}$ C). $\frac{\text{Al.}}{\text{Blica gel without binder}}$ C). $\frac{\text{diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate}}{\text{aluminium oxide without binder}}$	B).	penicillins
Q.90. A). deuterochloroform B). hexadeuterodimethyl sulfoxide C). deuterium oxide D). All of the above Q.91. The phenomenon of phosphorescence can be observed in Iliquids B). solids C). fluids D). solids C). fluids D). solodo B). solodo C). fluids D). solodo D). fluids D). solodo D). fluids D). solodo D). fluids D). fluids D). solodo D). fluids D). fluids D). solodo D). fluids D)	C).	steroids
A). deuterochloroform B). hexadeuterodimethyl sulfoxide C). deuterium oxide D). The phenomenon of phosphorescence can be observed in A). liquids B). solids C). fluids D). solutions C9.2. In IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of A). B). $600 - 800 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ C). $2000 - 2200 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ D). $1600 - 1800 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ C9. $2000 - 3500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ C9. $3400 - 3500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ C1. $3400 - 3500 cm$	D).	aminoglycolides
A). deuterochloroform B). hexadeuterodimethyl sulfoxide deuterium oxide D). All of the above Q.91. The phenomenon of phosphorescence can be observed in A). liquids B). solids C). fluids D). solutions Q.92. In IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of A). $3400 - 3500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ B). $600 - 800 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ C). $2000 - 2200 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ D). $1600 - 1800 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ C.93. The composition of Kieselguhr G is B). solids C). diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate aluminium oxide without binder C). diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate aluminium oxide without binder		
B). hexadeuterodimethyl sulfoxide C). deuterium oxide D). All of the above Q.91. The phenomenon of phosphorescence can be observed in A). liquids B). solids C). fluids D). solutions Q.92. In IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of A). $3400 - 3500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ B). $600 - 800 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ C). $2000 - 2200 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ D). $1600 - 1800 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ Q.93. The composition of Kieselguhr G is B). silica gel without binder C). diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate aluminium oxide without binder	_	
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D). All of the above $ \begin{array}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	_	hexadeuterodimethyl sulfoxide
C.91. The phenomenon of phosphorescence can be observed in liquids solids $\frac{1}{1}$ fluids $\frac{1}{1}$ solutions $\frac{1}{1}$ liquids $\frac{1}{1}$ liquids $\frac{1}{1}$ solutions $\frac{1}{1}$ liquids $\frac{1}{1}$ solutions $\frac{1}{1}$ liquids $\frac{1}{1}$ solutions $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $\frac{1}{1}$ lin IR, carbonyl	•	deuterium oxide
A). Iliquids B). solids C). fluids D). solutions Q.92. In IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of A). $3400 - 3500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ B). $600 - 800 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ C). $2000 - 2200 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ D). $1600 - 1800 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ C.93. A). Phe composition of Kieselguhr G is polyamide B). silica gel without binder C). diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate aluminium oxide without binder	D).	All of the above
A). Iliquids B). solids C). fluids D). solutions Q.92. In IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of A). $3400 - 3500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ B). $600 - 800 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ C). $2000 - 2200 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ D). $1600 - 1800 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ C. $93.$ The composition of Kieselguhr G is B). silica gel without binder C). diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate aluminium oxide without binder		
B). solids C). If luids D). solutions 1 In IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of A). $ 3400 - 3500 \text{ cm}^{-1} $ B). $ 600 - 800 \text{ cm}^{-1} $ C). $ 2000 - 2200 \text{ cm}^{-1} $ D). $ 1600 - 1800 \text{ cm}^{-1} $ C. $ 2093. \text{The composition of Kieselguhr G is} A). polyamide B). silica gel without binder C). diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate aluminium oxide without binder$	_	
fluids p). $ \begin{array}{l} & & & \\ & &$	-	
D). solutions $ \begin{array}{l} \text{Q.92.} \\ \text{A).} \\ \text{3400} - 3500 \text{ cm}^{-1} \\ \text{600} - 800 \text{ cm}^{-1} \\ \text{C).} \\ \text{2000} - 2200 \text{ cm}^{-1} \\ \text{D).} \\ \hline \begin{array}{l} \text{1600} - 1800 \text{ cm}^{-1} \\ \text{Silica gel without binder} \\ \text{O).} \\ \text{Identities a solutions} \end{array} $	•	
Q.92. In IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of $3400-3500~cm^{-1}$ $600-800~cm^{-1}$ C). $2000-2200~cm^{-1}$ $1600-1800~cm^{-1}$ O.93. The composition of Kieselguhr G is polyamide silica gel without binder diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate aluminium oxide without binder	•	
A). $3400-3500\ cm^{-1}$ B). $600-800\ cm^{-1}$ C). $2000-2200\ cm^{-1}$ $1600-1800\ cm^{-1}$ C. $\frac{0.93.}{0.93.}$ A). $\frac{0.93.}{0.93.}$ A). $\frac{0.93.}{0.93.}$ B). $\frac{0.93.}{0.93.}$ C). $\frac{0.93.}{0.93.}$ A). $\frac{0.93.}{0.$	υ).	solutions
A). $3400-3500\ cm^{-1}$ B). $600-800\ cm^{-1}$ C). $2000-2200\ cm^{-1}$ $1600-1800\ cm^{-1}$ C. $\frac{0.93.}{0.93.}$ A). $\frac{0.93.}{0.93.}$ A). $\frac{0.93.}{0.93.}$ B). $\frac{0.93.}{0.93.}$ C). $\frac{0.93.}{0.93.}$ A). $\frac{0.93.}{0.$		
$3400-3500\ cm^{-1}$ $600-800\ cm^{-1}$ $2000-2200\ cm^{-1}$ $1600-1800\ cm^{-1}$ $\frac{\text{C.93.}}{1600-1800\ cm^{-1}}$ The composition of Kieselguhr G is Polyamide Silica gel without binder C). diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate aluminium oxide without binder		In IR, carbonyl group of COOH is absorbed at the wavenumber of
B).	A).	0400 0500 -1
$\begin{array}{c} 600-800~cm^{-1}\\ \hline 2000-2200~cm^{-1}\\ \hline 1600-1800~cm^{-1}\\ \hline \\ \textbf{2.93.} \\ \textbf{A).} \\ \textbf{B).} \\ \textbf{Silica gel without binder}\\ \textbf{C).} \\ \textbf{diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate}\\ \textbf{D).} \\ \end{array}$		3400 – 3500 cm
2000 $-$ 2200 cm $^{-1}$ 1600 $-$ 1800 cm $^{-1}$ Q.93. The composition of Kieselguhr G is A). polyamide B). silica gel without binder C). diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate D). aluminium oxide without binder	B).	1
2000 $-$ 2200 cm $^{-1}$ 1600 $-$ 1800 cm $^{-1}$ Q.93. The composition of Kieselguhr G is A). polyamide B). silica gel without binder C). diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate D). aluminium oxide without binder		$600 - 800 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
D). $ \frac{2000-2200\ cm^{-1}}{1600-1800\ cm^{-1}} $ $ \frac{\text{Q.93.}}{\text{A).}} $ $ \frac{\text{polyamide}}{\text{B).}} $ $ \frac{\text{silica gel without binder}}{\text{diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate}} $ $ \frac{\text{diatomaceous earth with out binder}}{\text{dluminium oxide without binder}} $	C).	000 000 0111
D). 1600 – 1800 cm ⁻¹ Q.93. A). polyamide B). silica gel without binder C). diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate D). 1600 – 1800 cm ⁻¹ The composition of Kieselguhr G is polyamide silica gel without binder diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate aluminium oxide without binder	-7-	2000cm^{-1}
Q.93. A). polyamide silica gel without binder C). diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate aluminium oxide without binder		2000 – 2200 CIII
 Q.93. The composition of Kieselguhr G is A). polyamide B). silica gel without binder C). diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate D). aluminium oxide without binder 	D).	1
 Q.93. The composition of Kieselguhr G is A). polyamide B). silica gel without binder C). diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate D). aluminium oxide without binder 		1600 – 1800 cm ⁻¹
A). polyamide B). silica gel without binder C). diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate D). aluminium oxide without binder		
A). polyamide B). silica gel without binder C). diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate D). aluminium oxide without binder	Q.93.	The composition of Kieselguhr G is
B). silica gel without binder C). diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate D). aluminium oxide without binder	_	
C). diatomaceous earth with calcium sulphate D). aluminium oxide without binder	B).	
D). aluminium oxide without binder	C).	
	D).	·
Q.94. The composition of yellow glass filters used in monochlomators is	Q.94.	The composition of yellow glass filters used in monochlomators is

A).	cadmium sulphide + cadmium selemide
B).	cobalt
C).	
D).	copper cadmium sulphide
_,.	Cadmium sulpinde
Q.95. A).	Mathematically, Ilkovic equation is
л).	\cdot 706 p1/2 2/3,1/6
	$l_{\text{max}} = 706nD^{-7} cm^{-7} t^{-7}$
B).	$i_{\text{max}} = 706nD^{1/2}cm^{2/3}t^{1/6}$ $i_{\text{max}} = 606nD^{1/2}cm^{2/3}t^{1/6}$
_,.	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{6}$
	$l_{\text{max}} = 6000nD \cdot cm \cdot t$
C).	
	$id = 607nD^{1/2}mc^{2/3}t^{1/2}$
	$i\alpha = 007nD$, $i\alpha c$
D).	$id = 706nD^{1/2}mc^{2/3}t^{1/2}$
	$id = 706nD^{1/2}mc^{2/3}t^{1/2}$
	100102 1100
0.06	The antidates used in the treatement of granide neigening are
Q.96. A).	The antidotes used in the treatement of cyanide poisoning are charcoal + potassium permanganate
B).	sodium tetrathionate + sodium nitrate
C).	
•	sodium sulphate + sodium thiosulphate
D).	sodium thiosulphate + sodium nitrite
Q.97.	Standard Iron Solution used in the limit test for Iron is
A).	ferric ammonium sulphate
B).	ferrous ammonium sulphate
C).	ferric hydroxide
D).	ferrous hydroxide
Q.98.	The net ATP produced by the aerobic glycolysis of a glucose molecule is
A).	30
B).	38
C).	36
D).	34
Q.99.	is the source of the steroid hormones formed in the gonads and adrenal cortex.
A).	Choline
B).	Adrenaline
C).	Dopamine
	Cholesterol
D).	Cholesterol
D).	Cholesterol
Q.100.	The sulfur atom at cysteine is obtained uniquely from which of the essential amino acids?
Q.100. A).	The sulfur atom at cysteine is obtained uniquely from which of the essential amino acids? Methionine
Q.100. A). B).	The sulfur atom at cysteine is obtained uniquely from which of the essential amino acids? Methionine Histidine
Q.100. A).	The sulfur atom at cysteine is obtained uniquely from which of the essential amino acids? Methionine