1. The term atropiisomerism is used for isomers
(A) That can be interconverted by rotation about single bonds (B) That are geometrical isomers (C) That are enantiomers (D) That are optical isomers
Answer: (A) That can be interconverted by rotation about single bonds
2. The separation of racemic mixture into the pure enantiomer is
(A) Racemization (B) Resolution (C) Isomerization (D) All of these
Answer: (B) Resolution
3. A meso compound
(A) Is an achiral molecule that contains chirality central? (B) Contains plane of symmetry (C) Is optically inactive (D)

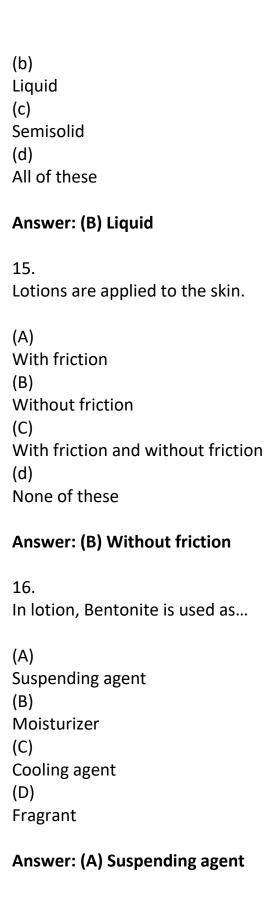
Is characterized by all of these

Answer: (D) Is characterized by all of these
4. D and L are a pair of configuration
(A) Relative (B) Absolute (C) Cis-trans (D) Optical
Answer: (A) Relative
5. R and S are a pair of Configuration.
(A) Relative (B) Absolute (C) E-Z (D) Optical
Answer: (B) Absolute
6. 1,3-postion with six member heterocyclic contain two nitrogen atom is called
(A) Pyrimidine (B)

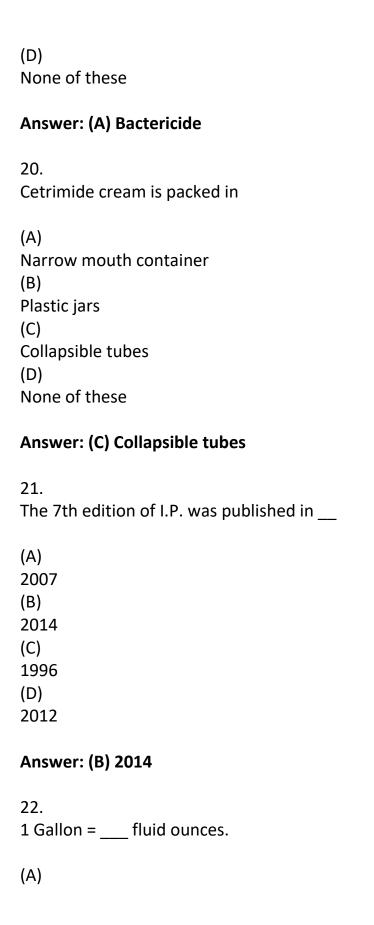
Pyridine (C) Pyrazine (D) Pyridazine
Answer: (A) Pyrimidine
7. A gas whose molecule is monatomic is
(A) Oxygen (B) Helium (C) Nitrogen (D) Chlorine
Answer: (B) Helium
8. A reaction between an acid and an alcohol produces an ester and
(A) Carbon dioxide (B) Water (C) Glycerol (D) Ethanol
Answer: (B) Water
9. Removal of hydrogen from alkene product an

(A) Alcohol (B) Alkane (C) Alkyne (D) Protein
Answer: (C) Alkyne
10. Which of the following intermediates has a positive charge?
(A) Carbocation (B) Carbanion (C) Carbene (D) Nitrene
Answer: (A) Carbocation
11. Which of the following groups comes under EDG?
(A) Nitro (B) Chloro (C) Amino (D) Aldehyde

Answer: (C) Amino
12. Which of the following groups comes under EWG?
(A) Nitro (B) Methyl (C) Amino (D) Anilide
Answer: (A) Nitro
13. Which of the following rules is not used to determine the electronic configuration?
(A) Paul's (B) Saytzeff (C) Hund's (D) Aufbau
Answer: (B) Saytzeff
14. Lotions are which type of formulation preparation?
(A) Liquid suspension



17. The label on the lotion consists of the following instructions
(A) Shake well before use (B)
For external use only (C)
Shake well before use and For external use only (D)
None of these
Answer: (C) Shake well before use and For external use only
18. Cetrimide is insoluble in
(A)
Water
(B) Warm water
(C)
Ether
(D)
None of these
Answer: (C) Ether
19.
Cetrimide cream is used as a
(A)
Bactericide
(B)
Antiseptic
(C)
Skin irritant



160 (B) 128 (C) 360 (D) 460
Answer: (B) 128
23. Desert spoonful = _ ml
(A) 8 (B) 6 (C) 5 (D)
Answer: (A) 8
24. Scruple grains.
(A) 10 (B) 20 (C) 30 (D)

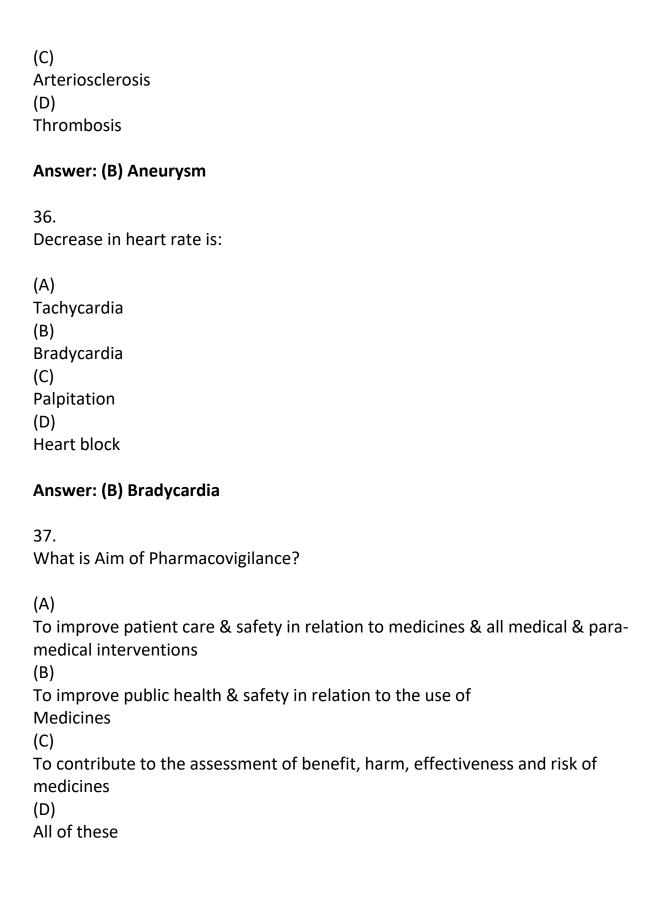
Answer: (B) 20

25.
The direction "shake well before use" is given for _
(A) Powder (B) Suspension (C) Syrup (D) None of These
Answer: (B) Suspension
26. Simple syrup is a sucrose solution in water with sucrose concentration.
(A) 66.7% w/w saturated (B) 66.2% w/w saturated (C) 65.7% w/w, unsaturated (D) None of These
Answer: (A) 66.7% w/w saturated
27. Emulsion that is used for external should be _ type.
(A) o/w (B) w/o (C) Both o/w and w/o

(D)
None of These
Answer: (C) Both o/w and w/o
28.
is a topical drug that softens the skin.
(A)
Expectorant
(B)
Counter irritant
(C)
Laxative
(D)
Emollient
Answer: (D) Emollient
29.
_ is a drug that induces mild irritation to produce reddening skin.
(A)
Surfactant
(B)
Sedative
(C)
Rubefacient
(D)
None of These
Answer: (C) Rubefacient
30.
Right side of the heart contains:

(A) Impure blood (B) Pure blood (C) Mixed blood (D) Oxygenated blood
Answer: (A) Impure blood
31. The artery which supplies the blood to kidney is:
(A) Carotid artery (B) Iliac artery (C) Hepatic artery (D) Renal artery
Answer: (D) Renal artery
32. The artery which supplies blood to the tongue:
(A) Sublingual (B) Renal (C) Coronary (D) Carotid

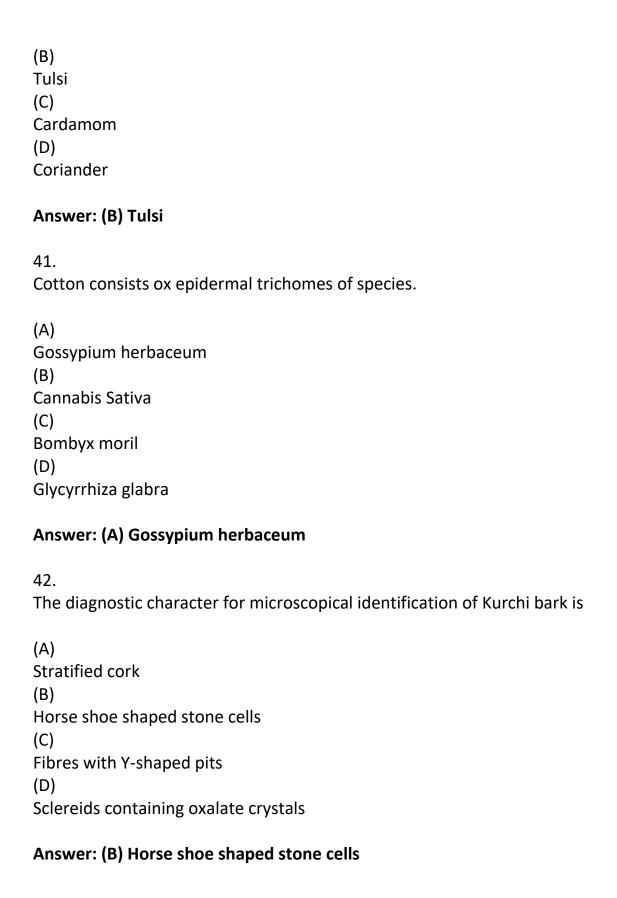
Answer: (A) Sublingual
33. Left side of the heart contains:
(A) Impure blood (B) Pure blood (C) Lymph (D) C.S.F
Answer: (B) Pure blood
34. The instrument used to record ECG is:
(A) Echocardiogram (B) Electrocardiogram (C) Phonocardiogram (D) Electro Encephalo Gram
Answer: (B) Electrocardiogram
35. Bulging of an artery is:
(A) Ischemia (B) Aneurysm



Answer: (A) To improve patient care & safety in relation to medicines & all medical & para-medical interventions

38. Which is biological source of Dioscoria? (A) Dioscorea Deltoidea (B) Dioscorea Tokora (C) Dioscorea Deltoidea a nd Dioscorea Tokora (D) Dioscorea is obtained from Discoreac officinalis **Answer: (A) Dioscorea Deltoidea** 39. The amount of barbalo present in Aloe Vera is (A) <1% (B) 3.5-4% (C) 1-1.5% (D) 2-2.5% Answer: (B) 3.5-4% 40. Eugenol is present in (A)

Fennel



43. What is the primary role of vitamins in living organisms?
(A) Energy production (B) Structural support (C) Enzyme cofactors (D) Genetic information storage
Answer: (C) Enzyme cofactors
44. What is the purpose of gel electrophoresis in molecular biology?
(A) Protein purification (B) DNA separation based on size (C) Measurement of enzyme kinetics (D) Antibody production
Answer: (B) DNA separation based on size
45. Most reliable feature that differentiates malignant tumor from benign is:
(A) Local invasion (B) Metastasis (C) Irregular surface

(D) Capsule
Answer: (B) Metastasis
46. Regarding type – I hypersensitity:
(A) Initial response is characterized by vasoconstriction (B) Late phase reaction occurs after few minutes (C) Develop after few days (D)
Characterized by release of mast cell mediators
Answer: (D) Characterized by release of mast cell mediators
47. What is the primary goal of a community-based intervention for NCD prevention?
(A) Individual behavior change (B) Improving healthcare provider skills (C) Modifying the social and physical environment (D) Maximizing profits for healthcare providers
Answer: (C) Modifying the social and physical environment
48. Sabin Feldman dye test is for diagnosis of

(A) T.B (B) Toxoplasmosis (C) Leprosy (D) Schitosomiasis
Answer: (B) Toxoplasmosis
49. A license form 28 or 28 B remains valid from date of issue for a period of:
(A) 2 years (B) 5 years (C) 4 years (D) 10 Years
Answer: (B) 5 years
50. All the following drugs belong to schedule-C except:
(A) Insulin (B) Anti toxins (C) Adrenaline solution (D) Fish liver oil

Answer: (D) Fish liver oil
51. Schedule X drugs of oral liquids are marketed in packing not exceeding:
(A) 300 ml (B) 400ml (C) 450ml (D) 500ml
Answer: (A) 300 ml
52. What is the function of ATP in cells?
(A) Energy storage (B) Building cell membranes (C) Catalyzing reactions (D) Transporting oxygen
Answer: (A) Energy storage
53. What is the main function of nucleotides in cells?
(A) Energy storage (B)

Building cell membranes (C) Genetic information (D) Transporting oxygen Answer: (C) Genetic information
54. What is the role of RNA polymerase in the process of transcription?
(A) Synthesizing proteins (B) Copying DNA into RNA (C) Reading mRNA codons (D) Initiating translation
Answer: (B) Copying DNA into RNA
55. What is the structure of DNA?
(A) Single-stranded helix (B) Double-stranded helix (C) Triple-stranded helix (D) Random coil
Answer: (B) Double-stranded helix

56. In Endocrinology, what is the function of insulin?
(A) Stimulate glucose release (B) Inhibit glucose uptake (C) Stimulate glucose uptake (D) Inhibit insulin secretion
Answer: (B) Inhibit glucose uptake
57. In Environmental & Clinical Biochemistry, what is the focus of Environmental Biochemistry?
(A) Study of environmental factors (B) Investigating clinical applications of biochemistry (C) Exploring the history of biochemistry (D) Application of molecular biology techniques
Answer: (A) Study of environmental factors
58. In Genetics, what does the term "Genotype" refer to?
(A) Physical appearance (B) Genetic makeup (C)

Inherited traits (D) External environment
Answer: (B) Genetic makeup
59. In structural biology, what is the significance of electron microscopy?
(A) High-resolution imaging of cellular structures (B) Determination of protein sequences
(C) Analysis of enzyme activity (D) Identification of bacterial species
Answer: (A) High-resolution imaging of cellular structures
60. What does the term "Comparative Anatomy & Evolution" refer to?
(A) Exploration of the history of anatomy (B)
Comparative analysis of anatomical structures in different species (C)
Investigation of respiratory functions (D)
Study of the genes in embryonic development
Answer: (B) Comparative analysis of anatomical structures in different species

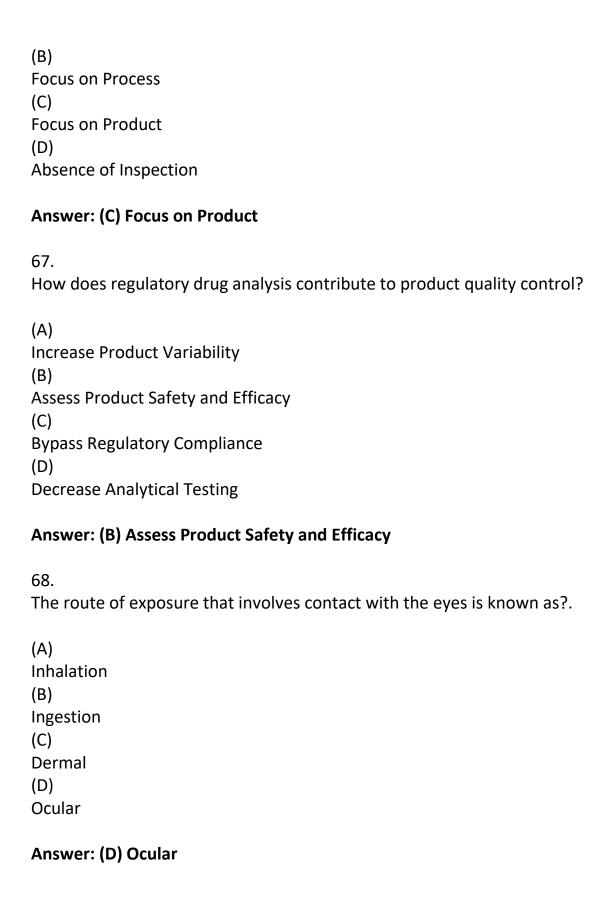
Which analytical technique is commonly used for determining the molecular

weight and structural information of organic compounds?

61.

(A) Ultraviolet and visible spectrophotometry (B) Infrared spectrophotometry (C) Nuclear Magnetic Resonance spectroscopy (D) Mass Spectrometry Answer: (D) Mass Spectrometry
62. Which biological method is used to assess the authenticity of herbal drugs based on their genetic makeup?
(A) DNA Barcoding (B) Microbial Cultures (C) Enzyme Assays (D) Immunological Tests
Answer: (A) DNA Barcoding
63. Which instrument is commonly used for the measurement of humidity in the air?
(A) Barometer (B) Hydrometer (C) Anemometer (D) Spectrometer

Answer: (B) Hydrometer
64. How can electrical hazards be minimized in a pharmaceutical laboratory?
(A) Using damaged cords (B) Avoiding grounding
(C) Regular equipment inspection (D)
Ignoring warning signs
Answer: (C) Regular equipment inspection
65. How can regulatory compliance be maintained during the interpretation of analytical results?
(A) Ignore Deviations (B) Document Deviations and Take Corrective Actions
(C) Avoid Documentation (D)
Delay Corrective Actions
Answer: (B) Document Deviations and Take Corrective Actions
66. How does quality assurance differ from quality control in pharmaceuticals?
(A) Same Meaning



69. The term "percutaneous" refers to?
(A) Inhalation (B) Ingestion (C) Through the skin (D) Injection
Answer: (C) Through the skin
70. What is the primary goal of first aid in a chemical emergency?
(A) Neutralizing the chemical (B) Providing immediate relief (C) Evacuating the area (D) Preventing further exposure
Answer: (D) Preventing further exposure
71. The process by which a toxicant is transformed into a less toxic or more easily excretable form is?
(A) Absorption (B) Distribution (C) Metabolism

(D) Excretion
Answer: (C) Metabolism
72. The process of pre-market approval for new drugs and medical devices is overseen by:
(A) CDSCO (B) FSSAI (C) CIBRC (D) BIS
Answer: (A) CDSCO
73. The registration and evaluation of chemicals fall under the responsibility of which regulatory agency in the European Union?
(A) FDA (B) EPA (C) ECHA (D) CDC
Answer: (C) ECHA

74.
The regulatory assessment of the potential risk posed by a new chemical substance is typically based on:
(A) Human clinical trials
(B)
Animal testing
(C)
Historical anecdotes (D)
Social media opinions
Answer: (B) Animal testing
75.
Which marine drug has a cardiovascular activity?
(A)
Spongosine
(B)
Anthropleurins (C)
Saxitoxin
(D)
Spongosine and Anthropleurins
Answer: (D) Spongosine and Anthropleurins
76.
70.
Corm is present in
Corm is present in (A) Saffron
Corm is present in (A) Saffron (B)
Corm is present in (A) Saffron

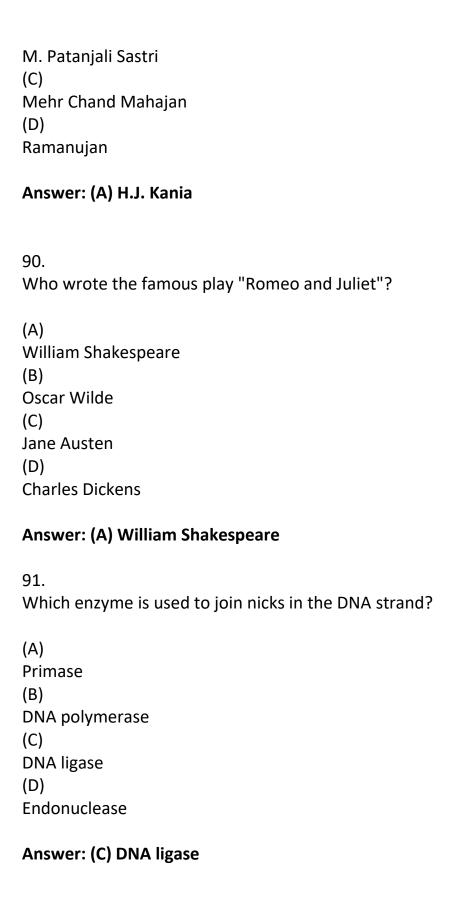
Nux-vomica
(D)
Saffron and Colchicum
Answer: (D) Saffron and Colchicum
77.
Relation between ester value saponification value and acid value is
(A)
Ester Value = Saponification value — Acid value (B)
Ester Value = Saponification value + Acid value (C)
Acid value = Ester value –
Saponification value
(D) Estar Value - Canonification value + Asid value and Asid value - Estar value
Ester Value = Saponification value + Acid value and Acid value = Ester value – Saponification value
Answer: (A) Ester Value = Saponification value –Acid value
78.
Gibberelin obtained from fungus is
(A)
Gibberellin fujikuroi
(B)
Fusarium heterospermum
(C)
Aspergillus niger
(D)
Gibberellin fujikuroi and Fusarium heterospermum
Answer: (D) Gibberellin fujikuroi and Fusarium heterospermum

79. Palisade ratio is
(A) Total number of palisade cells beneath each upper epidermal cell (B) Total number of palisade cells beneath mesophyll (C) Average number of palisade cells beneath each upper epidermal cells (D) None of these
Answer: (C) Average number of palisade cells beneath each upper epidermal cells
80. Chrysanthemum is mainly used as
(A) Pesticide (B) Insecticide (C) Rodenticide (D) Larvicide
Answer: (B) Insecticide
81. Which Indian city is known as the "City of Lakes"?
(A) Udaipur (B) Bhopal (C)

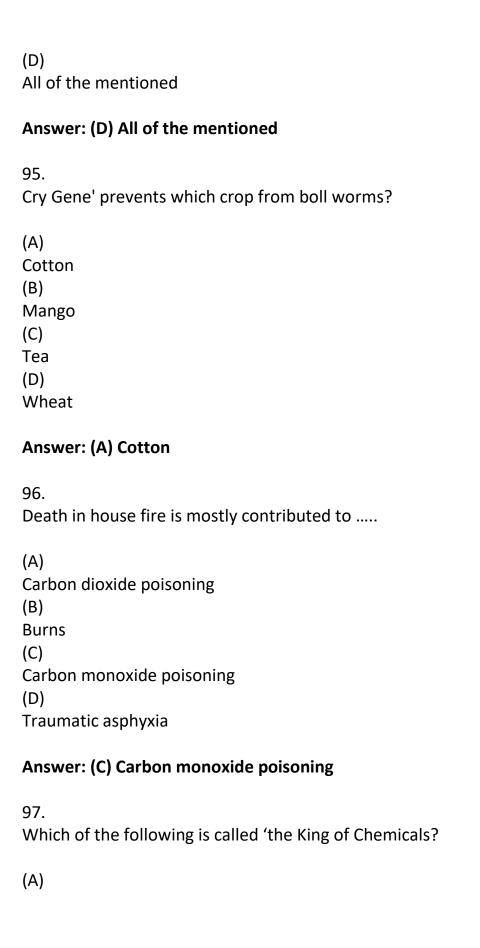
Srinagar (D) Kochi
Answer: (A) Udaipur
82. Which Indian city is known as the "Manchester of India"?
(A) Ahmedabad (B) Surat (C) Kanpur (D) Mumbai
Answer: (A) Ahmedabad
83. Which mountain range is the longest in the world?
(A) Andes (B) Himalayas (C) Alps (D) Rockies
Answer: (A) Andes
84. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with Directive Principles of State Policy?

(A) Part IV (B) Part III (C) Part V (D) Part II
Answer: (A) Part IV
85. Who developed the first successful oral contraceptive pill?
(A) Gregory Pincus (B) Margaret Sanger (C) Carl Djerassi
(D) Alfred Kinsey
Answer: (B) Gregory Pincus
86. Who is known as the "Maid of Orleans"?
(A) Joan of Arc (B) Marie Antoinette (C) Queen Elizabeth I
(D) Catherine the Great

Answer: (A) Joan of Arc
87.
Who is the Father of Mathematics?
(A)
Agarwal (B)
Ramanujan
(C)
Pythagoras (D)
(D) Archimedes
Answer: (D) Archimedes
88.
Who wrote the famous novel "To Kill a Mockingbird"?
(A)
Harper Lee
(B) Mark Twain
(C)
F. Scott Fitzgerald
(D) J.D.
Salinger
Answer: (A) Harper Lee
89.
Who was the first Chief Justice of India?
(A)
H.J. Kania
(B)



92.
Which is the 'odd man' in the following?
(A)
brass
(B)
common salt
(C)
cane sugar
(D)
Water
Answer: (A) brass
93.
Which liquid is the most viscous?
(A)
Water
(B)
Diesel
(C)
Milk
(D)
Oil
Answer: (D) Oil
94.
Which of the following are produced by microorganisms?
(A)
Alcoholic beverages
(B)
Fermented dairy products
(C)
Breads



Nitric acid (B) Hydrochloric acid (C) Silver nitrate (D) Sulphuric acid
Answer: (D) Sulphuric acid
98. Which of the following is not present in normal blood;
(A) Fibrinogen (B) Thrombin (C) Prothrombin (D) Albumin
Answer: (B) Thrombin
99. Which of the following is not the unit of time
(A) Parallactic second (B) Micro Second (C) Leap year (D) Solar day
Answer: (A) Parallactic second

100.

Which part of the compound microscope helps in gathering and focusing light rays on the specimen to be viewed?

(A)

Condenser lens

(B)

Magnifying lens

(C)

Objective lens

(D)

Eyepiece lens

Answer: (A) Condenser lens