

B. Pharm.
First Semester Examination (2008-09)
General Pharmacy

Paper Code- PHAR114
Max Marks- 80

Paper ID- 5096
Time – 3hrs.

Objective Questions

Section -A : Attempt all questions [1x16=16]

1. Tumbling is a process for _____ powders.
2. _____ powder should be placed in containers with a sifter top.
3. Methylparaben is an example of a _____.
4. 'Not to be put on broken skin' is a label to be put on _____.
5. Glycerin acts as a _____ when used topically.
6. Elixirs are clear, sweetened _____ solutions which are often coloured.
7. Lotions are meant for _____ use only.
8. The simple syrup I.P. contains _____ of sucrose.

State whether True or False :

9. Powders should be blended together using mathematical mixing.
10. International Pharmacopoeia has no legal standing.
11. Use of co solvents increases solubility.
12. Tinctures are hydroalcoholic solutions of natural origin.
13. Maceration is also called process mac.
14. The latest edition of I.P. was published in 1996.
15. A ball mill is used to crush small ball like granules.
16. The shelf life for mucilages is two months only.

Section B

Note: Attempt any six questions.

[4x6=24]

Q1. Discuss the use of HLB values in surfactants?

Q2. Draw and describe a cyclone separator?

Q3. Prepare 1000grams of Dil. Acetic Acid from Acetic Acid (Acetic Acid B.P.=33%w/w; Dil. Acetic Acid B.P.=6%w/w)?

Q4. Draw and describe a percolator?

Q5. Differentiate between syrup and elixir?

Q6. If the adult dose of erythromycin is 2g what will the paediatric dosage be according to Dillings Rule?

Q7. 'International Pharmacopoeia has no legal status'? Explain.

Section C

Note: Attempt any four questions.

[4x10=40]

Q1. Discuss the origin and development of pharmacy in India?

Q2. Classify methods of size reduction and describe each in brief?

Q3. Discuss the application of extraction processes in preparation of tinctures?

Q4. Explain various liquid. Liquid mixing equipment in detail?

Q5. Write about the co solvents used in pharmacy?