



ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM'S

KALSEKAR TECHNICAL CAMPUS, NEW PANVEL

Approved by : All India Council for Technical Education, Council of Architecture, Pharmacy Council of India New Delhi,
Recognised by : Directorate of Technical Education, Govt. of Maharashtra, Affiliated to : University of Mumbai.

- SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY
 SCHOOL OF PHARMACY
 SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

REV:00	QUESTION PAPER PERIODIC TEST- UT 1	EXM-04(a)
CLASS :- First Year B. Pharm		SEM:- I
SCHEME:- PCI Syllabus		
SUBJECT:- HAP- 1		DATE:- 13/2/2023
DURATION:- 60 mins		MARKS:- 30
Q.01:		
		Marks
		CO
a) The complex formed by the linkage of the carbohydrates in the membrane with lipids is termed as i. Glycolipid ii. Sphingolipid iii. Phospholipid iv. Cholesterol		1
b) Blood moving from the atria into the ventricles flow through which two valves? i. Pulmonary and mitral (bicuspid or left AV) ii. Aortic and pulmonary iii. Tricuspid (right AV) and mitral (bicuspid or left AV) iv. Tricuspid (right AV) and aortic		1
c) Which of the following is an example of positive feedback system? i. Childbirth ii. Control of BP iii. Control of glucose level iv. All of the above		1
d) The layer of the heart wall primarily responsible for the heart's pumping action is the i. Endocardium ii. Myocardium iii. Epicardium iv. Pericardium		1
e) Ciliated pseudostratified columnar epithelia is the type of respiratory epithelium found in i. The linings of the trachea as well as other respiratory tract ii. Linings of stomach iii. Kidneys iv. Lamina propria of large intestines		1
f) _____ part of the heart's conduction system sends the impulse that begins the process of conduction i. Atrioventricular (AV) node ii. Sinoatrial (SA) node iii. Bundle of His iv. Purkinje fibers		1

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g)	Which out of the following is not mediated transport? i. Facilitated diffusion ii. Primary active transport iii. Secondary active transport iv. Simple diffusion	1	
h)	The heart is located in the _____ cavity. i. Thoracic cavity ii. Abdominal cavity iii. Pelvic region iv. Head cavity	1	
i)	Major extracellular ions present is i. Na ⁺ ii. K ⁺ iii. Ca ⁺⁺ iv. All of the above	1	
j)	The right atrium receives deoxygenated blood from the body through _____ i. Pulmonary vein ii. Superior vena cava iii. Pulmonary artery iv. Aorta	1	
Q.02 : Long answers (Any one) (draw diagrams wherever necessary)			
a)	With the help of diagrams explain the classification, structure, location and functions of epithelial tissues	10	
b)	With the help of diagram describe the internal & external anatomy of the heart.	10	
Q.03 : Short Answers (Any two) (draw diagrams wherever necessary)			
a)	Write a note on transport across cell membrane	5	
b)	Explain the conduction system of the heart.	5	
c)	Define homeostasis. Write a detailed account on it with example	5	



QUESTION PAPER PERIODIC TEST		EXM-04(a)		
REV:00		SEM:- I		
CLASS:- First Year B.Pharm				
SCHEME:- PCI Syllabus		DATE:- 14/02/23		
SUBJECT:-Pharmaceutics-I		MARKS:- 30M		
DURATION:- 60 mins			Marks	CO
Q.01:				
a)	Young's rule for calculating approximate child's dose is given as General a. Dose of Child = Age (in months) x 150 /Adult Dose b. Dose of Child = (Age (in months) x Adult Dose) /20 c. Dose of Child = Adult dose x (age/(age+12)) d. Dose of Child = Adult dose age/(age+20))	1		
b)	The part of the prescription called inscription contains a. Name and quantity of ingredients b. Direction to the patient c. Direction to the patient's relatives d. Patient information	1		
c)	In liquid dosage form which of the following dosages forms is used for oral administration. a. Elixirs b. Liniments c. Lotion d. Enema	1		
d)	Using Dilling's rule, Calculate the dose for a 2 years old child. The adult dose is 500 mg. a. 50 mg b. 80 mg c. 120 mg d. 90 mg	1		
e)	Throat paints are liquid preparations. a. Viscous b. Non viscous c. Solid d. Gas	1		
f)	1 teaspoonful= -----mL a. 2.5 b. 5 c. 7 d. 10	1		
g)	Following are the natural sweetening agents except a. Sucrose b. glucose c. sorbitol d. saccharin	1		
h)	pH of formulation can be adjusted with a. Buffer b. viscosity modifiers c. wetting agents d. surfactants	1		
i)	One of following formulation show good bioavailability a. Tablet b. capsule c. suspension d. solution	1		
j)	Substance loses water after its exposure to air is a. Hygroscopic b. eutectic c. efflorescent d. deliquescent	1		
Q.02 : Long answers (Any one)				
a)	Define Prescription. Discuss in detail different parts of Prescription.	10		
b)	Write a note on formulation consideration of liquid dosage form	10		
Q.03: Short Answers (Any two)				
a)	Define dosage form and classify various dosage forms with examples.	5		
b)	Write a note on effervescent methods of powder and explain geometric mixing	5		
c)	Explain different methods of solubility enhancement	5		



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REV:00	QUESTION PAPER PERIODIC TEST	EXM-04(a)
CLASS:- First Year B.Pharm		SEM:- I
SCHEME:- PCI Syllabus		
SUBJECT:- Remedial Mathematics		DATE:- 15-02-2023
DURATION:- 60 mins		MARKS:- 20
Q.1: Solve the Following		Marks
a)	Find the area of the quadrilateral with vertices (3, 8), (-4, 2) (5, 1) and (-6, 3)	05
b)	Solve by Cramer's rule $5x - 7y + z = 11$, $6x - 8y - z = 15$ and $3x + 2y - 6z = 7$	05
c)	Verify that $A(BC) = (AB)C$ for the matrices $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ $C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$	05
d)	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ Verify that $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$.	05

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QUESTION PAPER PERIODIC TEST 1

CLASS:- First Year B. Pharmacy	SEM:- I
SCHEME:- R-CBCS	
SUBJECT:- Pharmaceutical Analysis - I (Theory)	DATE:- 13/02/2023
DURATION:- 60 mins (Time: 3.00 - 4.00 pm)	MARKS:- 30 Marks

Q.01 Attempt all MCQ: (10 Marks) (Write the correct option (ie. a/b/c/d) followed by answer in answer sheet)		Marks	CO
1	The colour change is due to ionisation of the acid base indicators a) Ostwald theory b) Chromophore theory c) Quinonoid theory d) Resonance theory	10	1,2
2	Errors arise due to the individual analyst is responsible for them a) Method error b) Instrumental error c) Personal error d) Random error		
3	Phenolphthalein has a pH range of a) 6.8 – 8.4 b) 1.2 – 2.8 c) 8.3 – 11.0 d) 4.2 – 6.3		
4	In strong acid - strong base titration, the pH of mixture at initial stage is found out by formula a) $\text{PH} = -\log[\text{H}^+]$ b). $[\text{H}^+] = \frac{\text{NaVa} - \text{NbVb}}{\text{Va} + \text{Vb}}$ c) $\text{POH} = -\log[\text{OH}^-]$ d) $[\text{OH}^-] = \frac{\text{NbVb} - \text{NaVa}}{\text{Va} + \text{Vb}}$		
5	An Arrhenius acid is defined as a chemical species that a) is a proton donor. b) is a proton acceptor. c) Produces hydrogen ions in solution. d) Produces hydroxide ions in solution.		
6	20 gm NaOH in 500 ml = a) 0.1 N b) 1 N c) 0.5 M d) 0.05 N		
7	Number of significant digits in a number "0.0680" are a) 2 b) 5 c) 4 d) 3		
8	The result of analysis are 36.97 grams of accepted true value is 37.06 g what is the relative error in parts per thousand a) 0.09 b) 2.4 c) 0.0024 d) 90		
9	The degree of agreement between measured value and accepted true value is _____ a) Precision b) Average deviation c) Range d) Accuracy		
10	Potentiometry is type of _____ method. a) Qualitative b) Chromatographic c) Classical d) Electro-chemical		



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Q.02 Attempt any ONE: (10 Marks)		Marks	CO
1)	<p>Explain the titration curves for strong acid and strong base titration and its application in selection of indicators.</p> <p>Solve: A neutralization titration is carried out for 50 ml of 0.1 M HCL with 0.1 M NaOH. Calculate the pH values at the start of titration and after addition of 25 ml, 49 ml, 50 ml and 51 ml of base.</p>	10	2
2)	<p>Give the importance of Non aqueous titration.</p> <p>Explain the types of solvents used in non-aqueous titrations with examples.</p> <p>Write the principle, reaction and factor calculation for estimation of Ephedrine hydrochloride.</p>	10	2
Q.03 Attempt any TWO: (10 Marks = 5M X 2)		Marks	CO
1	Classification of Errors with suitable examples.	5	1
2	Explain Resonance theory of acid base indicators with suitable examples.	5	2
3	<p>Short note on:</p> <p>Primary standards</p> <p>Scope of pharmaceutical analysis</p>	5	1