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.

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REV:00	**QUESTION PAPER PERIODIC TEST- UT 1**	EXM- 02(b)
CLASS :- First Year B. Pharm		SEM:- II
SCHEME:- PCI Syllabus		
SUBJECT:- HAP-II		DATE:- **10/7/2023**
DURATION:- 60 mins		MARKS:- 30

Q.01:		**Marks**	**CO**
a)	Large number of lobules made up of small acini, the walls of which consist of secretory cells is- a. Pancreas b. Oesophagus c. Intestines d. lungs	**1**	
b)	Secrete gastric juice a. gastric glands b. parietal cells c. chief cells d. Kupffer cells	**1**	
c)	Stomach is divided into three regions: The fundus, the body, the- a. J shape b. Pylorus c. Reservior d. Hilum	**1**	
d)	Nasopharynx: Not part of the……..system a. Gastric gland b. Reservoir c. Digestive system d. Endocrine syatem	**1**	
e)	T4 normally is secreted in …… greater quantity in than T3 a. Greater b. Normal c. Lesser d. No change	**1**	
f)	GH is the most abundant hormone synthesized by the ……pituitary a. Adenohypophysis b. Neurohypophysis c. Medullary d. Cortex	**1**	
g)	The alimentary tract is supplied by nerves from both divisions of the autonomic nervous system, i.e. parasympathetic and sympathetic, and in the main their actions are …… a. Mucosal b. Antagonistic c. Oropharynges d. Synergistic	**1**	
h)	Irregular-walled and vascularised bag-like structures are called …….. a. Alveoli b. Trachea c. Larynx d. Pharynx	**1**	
i)	Breathing involves two stages…… a. Anterior-posterior b. Inspiration-expiration c. Ventilation-egestion d. All of the above	**1**	
j)	The amount of air that enters the lungs during normal, restful breathing is called the_____. a. Vital capacity b. Tidal volume c. Total lung capacity d. Expiratory reserve volume	**1**	
Q.02 : Long answers (Any one) (draw diagrams wherever necessary)			
a)	Functional anatomy of digestive system	**10**	
b)	Secretions of gonadotropins and add a note on thyroid gland with neat and labelled diagram	**10**	
Q.03 : Short Answers (Any two) (draw diagrams wherever necessary)			
a)	Explain respiratory volumes and capacities	**5**	
b)	Brief about pituitary gland	**5**	
c)	Write a note on functions of digestive system	**5**	

F.Y .B .P harm.(Semester –II)
Periodic Theory Examination (2023 – 2024)

Subject: EVS
Marks: 30

Date: 10-07-2023
Time: - 3pm to 4pm

Q.1 Long Answer Answer 1 out of 02
Q.2 Short Answer Answer 4 out of 06

	QUESTIONS	MARKS	CO
Q.1	Define Air Pollution and give its types,s ources of Air pollution. OR What are common air pollutants and their effects on human health?	10	1,2,3
Q.02	**ATTEMPT ANY FOUR**	05	1,2,3,9
	a) Write Short Note on Desert Ecosystem.		
	b) Explain photochemical Smog in detail.	05	1,2,3,6,7
	c) Explain Ozone Depletion/Ozone Hole in detail	05	1,2,3,6,7
	d) Give Details about water pollution and its sources.	05	1,2,3
	e) What are effects of water pollution?	05	1,2,3
	f) What is soil pollution and give its sources.	05	1,2,3

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REV:00	**QUESTION PAPER PERIODIC TEST-II**	SEM:- II
CLASS:- Firse Year B.Pharm	SCHEME:- PCI Syllabus	DATE:- 11 /07/2023
SUBJECT:-Biochemistry-I	DURATION:- 60 mins	MARKS:- 30

Q.01: Multiple choice questions

		Marks	CO
a)	Gluconeogenesis occurs in …. 1. Cytosol 2. Mitochondrion 3. Both 1 and 2 4. None of above	1	
b)	HMP shunt is alternative pathway for….. 1 .Gluconeogenesis 2. TCA cycle 3. Both 1 and 2 4.None of above	1	
c)	Which of the class of enzymes catalyses the linking together of 2 compounds… 1.Lyases 2. Ligases. 3. Hydrolases 4. Transferases	1	
d)	Which enzyme catalyses the conversion of pyruvate to oxaloacetate…. 1.Pyruvate carboxylase 2. Pyruvate dehydrogenase 3. Pyruvate kinase 4.Phosphofructokinase-1	1	
e)	Where does oxidative phosphorylation takes place… 1. Ribosomes 2. Nucleus 3. Mitochondrion 4. Cell membrane	1	
f)	ETS is present in …….part of mitochondrion. 1. Inner membrane 2. Outer membrane 3. Matrix 4. Stroma	1	
g)	Which of the following is first complex of ETS (electron transport system) 1..NADH dehydrogenase 2. Cytochrome aa_3 3. Cytochrome bc_1 4. ATP synthase	1	
h)	Substrate for gluconeogenesis….. 1. Lactate 2. Pyruvate 3. Propionate 4. All of the above	1	
i)	Which form of energy is used by glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase enzyme… 1. ATP 2. AMP 3.GTP 4.NADPH	1	
j)	Which enzyme is considered as principal enzyme for regulation of glyconeogenesis 1. Phosphoglucomutase 2. Glycogen phosphorylase 3. Glucose-6-phosphate 4. Glucose transferase	1	

Q.02 : Long answers (Any one)

a)	Explain Gluconeogenesis pathway and its significance	10	
b)	What are enzymes? Give nomenclature and classification of enzymes.	10	

Q.03: Short Answers (Any two)

a)	Write a note on hormonal regulation of insulin.	5	
b)	Give significance of HMP shunt	5	
c)	1. Give components of ETC (1M) 2. Define proton motive force. (1M) 3. What is Oxidative phosphorylation (3M)	5	

REV:00	QUESTION PAPER PERIODIC TEST- UT 2	EXM-04(a)
CLASS :- First Year B. Pharm		SEM:- II
SCHEME:- PCI Syllabus		
SUBJECT:- Pathophysiology		DATE:- 11/7/2023
DURATION:- 60 mins		MARKS:- 30

Q.01:		Marks	CO
a)	Which is a causative agent for Syphilis? a. Entamoeba histolytica b. Neisseria gonorrhoeae c. Plasmodium d. Treponema pallidum	1	CO1,2,3,4
b)	Alzheimer's disease is a …….. a. Type of anaemia b. Type of dementia c. Type of cancer d. Type of epilepsy	1	
c)	Typhoid is a. Caused by a bacterium which infects only the small intestine by means of food and water that is contaminated b. Caused by protozoan which infects small intestine by means of contaminated water and food and then migrates to other organs through blood c. Caused by a bacterium which infects small intestine by means of contaminated water and food and then migrates to other organs through blood d. Caused by protozoan which infects only small intestine by means of food and water that is contaminated	1	
d)	Which of the following neurotransmitters are mainly involved in pathogenesis of epilepsy a. Acetylcholine, serotonin b. Adrenaline, Noradrenaline c. GABA, Glutamate d. Dopamine, Histamine	1	
e)	Jaundice is an indication of a. Hyperalbumineamia b. Hyperbilirubineamia c. Increased levels of ALT and AST d. All of the above	1	
f)	Select the appropriate cause of peptic ulcer a. Helicobacter pylori b. Bicarbonate	1	

	c. Prostaglandin d. Mucosal blood flow		
g)	Which of the following events in acute inflammation resembles correct pattern? a. Chemotaxis→ Emigration→ rolling→ margination→ phagocytosis b. Margination →rolling →adhesion → transmigration → phagocytosis c. Rolling → margination → adhesion → transmigration → phagocytosis d. None of the above	1	
h)	Type-II diabetes is characterized by a. Insulin Resistance b. Insulin hyperactivity c. Insulin deficiency d. Unbalance release of ADH	1	
i)	Most of the iron in the RBC is located in a. Myoglobin b. Ferritin c. Cytochrome d. Haemoglobin	1	
j)	The hallmark of rheumatoid arthritis is? a. Synovial inflammation b. Cartilage inflammation c. Bone erosions d. Systemic manifestations	1	
Q.02 : Long answers (Any one) (draw diagrams and flowcharts wherever necessary)			
a)	Explain in detail the pathophysiology of acute inflammation	10	CO5
b)	What is PCOS? Explain the etiology and pathophysiology of PCOS and its complications.	10	CO1,3
Q.03 : Short Answers (Any two) (draw diagrams and flowcharts wherever necessary)			
a)	Write the pathophysiology of following diseases (any 1) A. Typhoid B. IBD	5	CO1
b)	Write a short note on Parkinson disease.	5	CO1,2,3
c)	What is epilepsy? Explain its types and symptoms.	5	CO2

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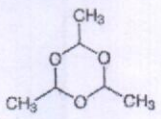
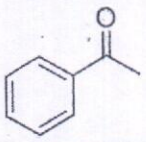
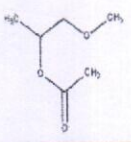
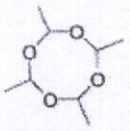
QUESTION PAPER PERIODIC TEST 2

CLASS:- **First Year B. Pharmacy**	SEM:- **II**
SCHEME:- **R-CBCS**	
SUBJECT:- **Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry - I (Theory)**	DATE:- **12/07/2023**
DURATION:- **60 mins (Time: 10.30 - 11.30 am)**	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	In sp3 hybridisation of alkane the p-character is a) 25% b) 50% c) 75% d) 66.67%	10	1,2,3,4
2	Chlorination of methane to methyl chloride is a example of a) electrophilic addition b) nucleophilic addition c) electrophilic substitution d) free radical substitution		
3	Which of the following compound is more stable a) 1,3-butadiene b) 1,4-pentadiene c) 1,5-hexadiene d)1,2-propadiene		
4	Give the structure of paraldehyde a)  b)  c)  d) 		
5	In preparation of alkene more substituted alkene is the preferred product according to a) Saytzeff's rule b) Hoffmann rule c)Anti markownikoff d) Markownikoff		
6	Following are the test used for identification of aldehydes except a) Fehling's test b) Tollens Test c) chromic acid test d) All		
7	Preferred solvent for E1 mechanism is a) non polar aprotic solvent b)polar protic solvent c) amphoteric solvent d) Non polar protic solvent		
8	When acetaldehyde is treated with alpha -bromoester and zinc metal in presence of dry ether, gives beta -hydroxy ester is obtained. a) Reformatsky Reaction b) Cannizzaro Reaction c) Cross Cannizzaro Reaction d) Perkin Reaction		
9	Cannizzaro Reaction is given by a) Benzaldehyde b) Formaldehyde c) both a and b d) neither a nor b		
10	Tertiary carbocation is more stable than secondary carbocation. a) true b) false		

	Q.02 Attempt any ONE: (10 Marks)	Marks	CO
1)	Explain in detail electrophilic addition of HBr to 1-propene. Write complete reactions, give the detailed mechanism for addition as per Markownikoff rule and the addition in presence of peroxide. Comment on the stability of intermediate and products. Explain in detail electrophilic addition of HBr to Dienes.	10	2,3
2)	Elaborate the evidences and explain the orientation for the E2 mechanism of alkenes. Give the differences in factors affecting E1 and E2 mechanisms.	10	2,3
	Q.03 Attempt any TWO: (10 Marks = 5M X 2)	**Marks**	**CO**
1	Depict the detail reaction and mechanism for: Aldol and cross aldol condensation	5	2,3
2	Explain Perkin Reaction and give its mechanism. Give structure and use of Hexamine & Vanilin.	5	1,2,3
3	Give the detailed reaction and mechanism for Cannizzaro and cross cannizzaro reaction. Explain the identification test for Methyl Ketones.	5	2,3,4