

**PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE**

**Time : 3 hours**

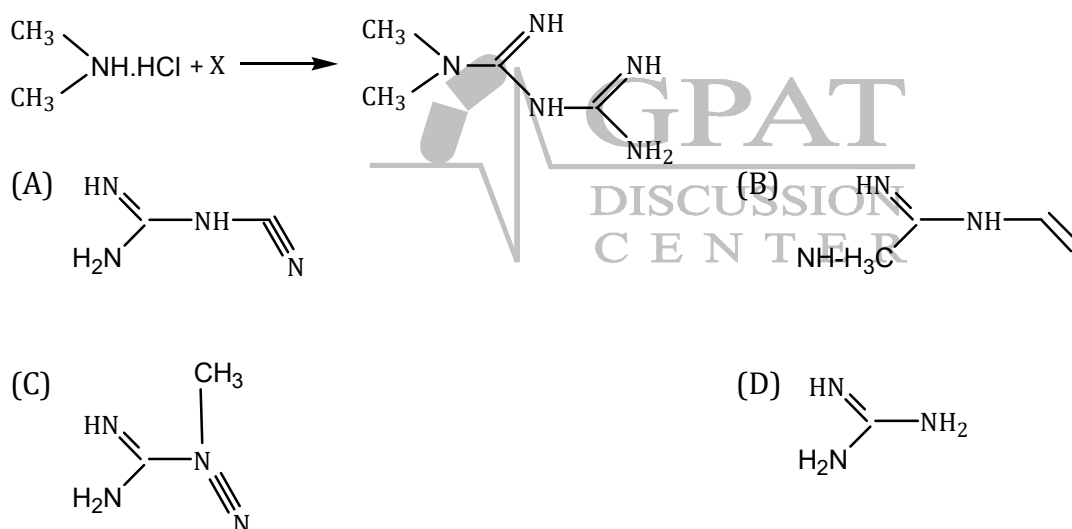
**Maximum Marks : 150**

**(Q. 1 - 20) CARRY ONE MARK EACH**

1. 5,6-dimethylene dioxyindole is treated with oxalyl chloride to give a keto acid chloride. The method is useful for introducing a two carbon side chain at

- (a) Dioxy group of indole  
(b) NH-group of indole  
(c) 7-position of indole  
(d) Electron rich 3-position of indole

2. Identify X in the following reaction



3. An antineoplastic agent methotrexate inhibits the enzyme dihydrofolatereductase. They bind so tightly that their inhibition has been termed "pseudo irreversible" - basis of the binding is due to:

- (a) Free carboxyl group  
(b) N-methyl p- amino benzyl group  
(c) Diamino pyrimidine  
(d) Glutamic acid

4.  $\beta$  lactamase inhibitor clavulanic acid is

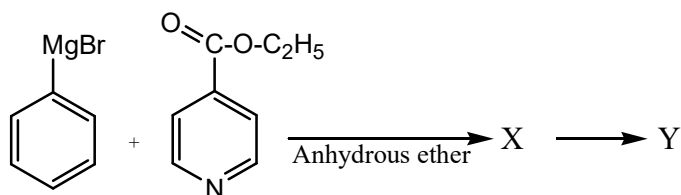
- (a) a 1,1-dioxopenicillinic acid  
(b)  $\Delta^2$  carbapenem  
(c) Cephalexin  
(d) 1-oxopenem structure and has no 6-acyl amino side chain of Penicillin

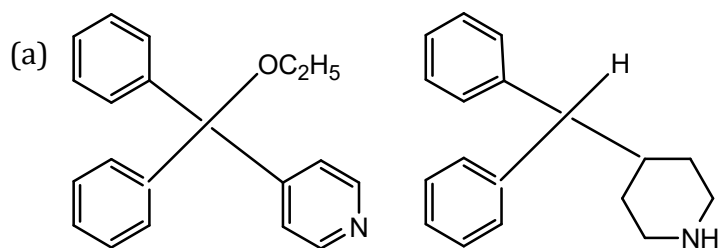
5. A mixture of following gases can be used in flame photometry to get a temperature of 2045°C
  - (a) Hydrogen and nitrous oxide
  - (b) Acetylene and oxygen
  - (c) Hydrogen and air
  - (d) Hydrogen and air
6. Tesla is a unit to express:
  - (a) Frequency
  - (b) Pressure
  - (c) Voltage
  - (d) Magnetic field strength
7. A monochromator is not used in
  - (a) UV spectrophotometer
  - (b) FT-IT spectrophotometer
  - (c) Spectrofluorimeter
  - (d) IR-spectrometer
8. The properties of solutions containing surface active agents change sharply over a narrow concentration range is called as
  - (a) Critical micellar concentration
  - (b) Ionic concentration
  - (c) Hydrogen ion concentration
  - (d) Surface tension
9. Certain suspensions with a high percentage of dispersed solids exhibit a resistance to flow with Increasing rates of shear. Such systems actually increase in volume when sheared and are termed as:
  - (a) Thixotropic
  - (b) Dilatant
  - (c) Plastic
  - (d) Newtonian
10. In the process of sugar coating of tablets the colorants are added in one of the following steps:
  - (a) Syrup coating
  - (b) Polishing
  - (c) Sub-coating
  - (d) Seal coating
11. Metered dose inhalers documentation records shall show one of the information in addition to the GMP:
  - (a) Portable stirrer
  - (b) Records of rejection during on line check weighing
  - (c) Water distillation unit deionizer
  - (d) Electrically operate mixer
12. A drug which inhibits mycobacterial RNA polymerase and is very useful in treating *Mycobacterium avium* complex is:
  - (a) Isoniazid
  - (b) Ethionamine
  - (c) Capreomycin
  - (d) Rifabutin
13. A 80 years old lady suffering from osteoarthritis of hip and knee joints is given diclofenac 50 mg thrice daily and paracetamol 1 gm as require. She complains of passing black stools. This symptom is due to
  - (a) Paracetamol causing the black stool
  - (b) Change in food habits
  - (c) Upper gastrointestinal bleeding due to diclofenac
  - (d) Age related decrease in gastrointestinal motility

14. Terazosin, an antihypertensive drug acts by:
- (a) Blocking  $\beta$  adrenoreceptors (b) Blocking  $\alpha_1$  adrenoreceptors  
(c) Diuretic action (d) Inhibition of ACE
15. An imidazole aromatase inhibitor which is effective in reducing estrogen level is
- (a) Anastrozole (b) Exemestane  
(c) Mitotane (d) Dexamethasone
16. The main constituent in the dried ripe seeds of *Colchicu in luteum* and *Colchicum autumnale* Linn. is derived from
- (a) Tyrosine, phenylalalanine and dihydroxyphenylalanine  
(b) Tryptophan and tryptamine  
(c) Ornithine  
(d) Lysine
17. Formation of somatic embryos or embryogenic tissue directly from the explant without the formation of an intermediate callus phase is
- (a) Somatic embryogenic response (b) Callus formation  
(c) Direct somatic embryogenesis (d) Premature germination
18. While performing chemomicroscopy of a drug lignified trichomes were observe. Probable drug is
- (a) Buchu (b) Lobelia  
(c) Nuxvomica (d) Mint leaves
19. A common organism that causes meningitis belongs to the genus
- (a) Candida (b) Neisseria (c) Pseudomonas (d) Clostridium
20. Bradykinin is
- (a) A steroidal hormone (b) A serotonin derivative  
(c) Anonapeptide (d) A lipoprotein

**(Q. 21 - 75) CARRY TWO MARK EACH**

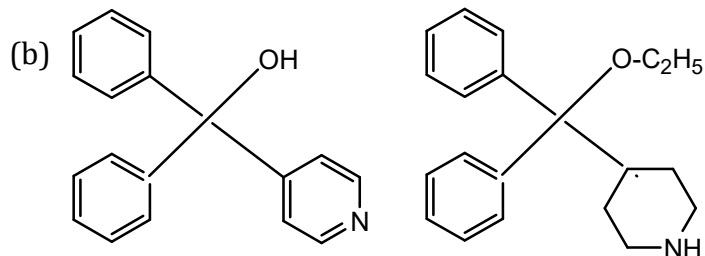
21. Identify the correct combination of the intermediate X and the product Y.





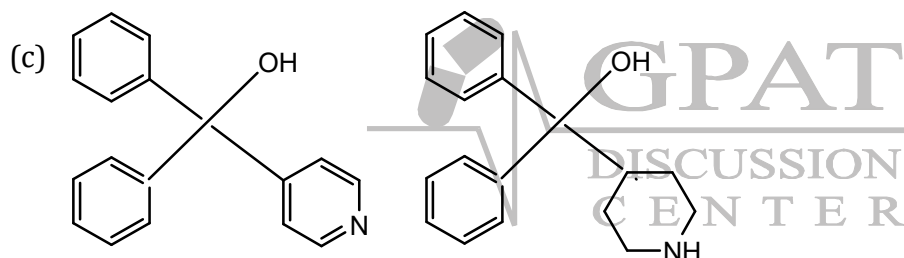
X

Y



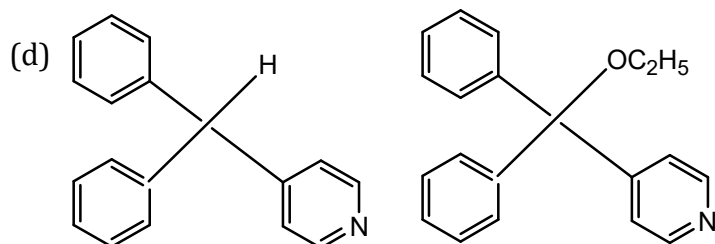
X

Y

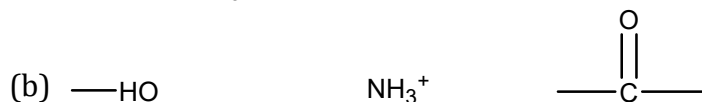
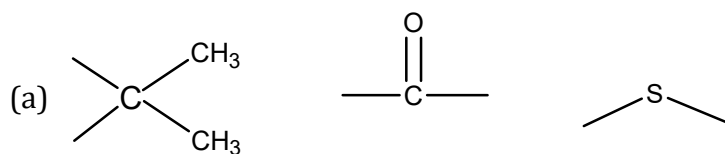


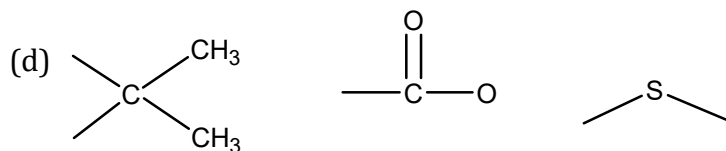
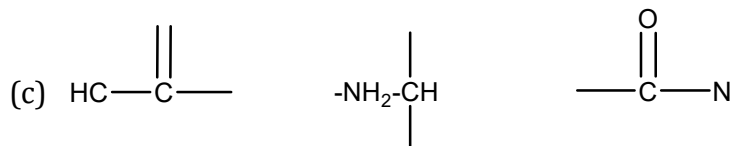
X

Y



22. Amoxicillin, a polyfunctional drug has different pKa values such as 9.6, 7.4 and 2.4, at physiological pH. Groups responsible respectively are





23. A drug which has potent peripheral vasodilatory properties inhibits the voltage dependent calcium channel in vascular smooth muscle is

- (a) Diethyl 1,4-dihydro-2,6-dimethyl - 4 - (2-nitrophenyl)-3,5- Pyridine carboxylate
- (b) Dimethyl 1,4-dihydro-2,6-diethyl - 4 - (2-nitrophenyl)-3,5- Pyridine carboxylate
- (c) Dimethyl 1,4-dihydro-2,6-dimethyl - 4 - (2-nitrophenyl)-3,5- Pyrazine carboxylate
- (d) Dimethyl 1,4-dihydro-2,6-dimethyl - 4 - (2-nitrophenyl)-3,5- Pyridine carboxylate

24. In the Bragg's equation  $n\lambda = 2d \sin\theta$ ,  $2\theta$  is the angle between

- (a) The direction between the incident beam and the refracted beam
- (b) The surface of the crystal and the incident fluorescent beam
- (c) The direction of the incident and that of the diffracted beam
- (d) Two incident beams

25. The colour which the human eye perceives is not the colour corresponding to the wavelength of the light

- (a) Reflected      (b) Absorbed      (c) Refracted      (d) Diffracted

26. During compression of moisture critical granules a hygroscopic substance used to maintain a proper moisture level is

- (a) Sorbitol      (b) Talc      (c) Acacia      (d) Tragacanth

27. The integrated rate equation for a First order reaction is

- (a)  $x/a(a-x) = kt$       (b)  $\log a/(a-x) = 2.303/t$
- (c)  $\log a/(a-x) = kt/2.303$       (d)  $x = kt$

28. Which of the following is used as a local anesthetic in the formulation of parenteral products

- (a) Acetic acid      (b) Benzyl alcohol
- (c) Ethyl alcohol      (d) Sorbitol

29. In the formulation of suspensions for soft gelatin encapsulation base adsorption of the solid to be Suspended is expressed as:

- (a) The number of grams of liquid base required to produce a capsulable mixture when mixed with 1 gm of solid

- (b) The number of ml of liquid base required to produce a capsulable mixture when mixed with 1 gm of Solid
- (c) The number of grams of solid base required to produce a capsulable mixture when mixed with 1 gm of solid
- (d) The number of mgs of liquid base required to produce a capsulable mixture when mixed with 10 gms of solid
30. The drug that binds to  $AT_1$  receptor with high affinity is
- (a) Pinacidil                      (b) Valsartan                      (c) Moexipril                      (d) Ranolazine
31. A person taking nitroglycerine consumes alcohol. The drug interacts with alcohol and the effect seen is:
- (a) Severe hypotension and collapse                      (b) Drowsiness
- (c) Anticoagulant effect                      (d) Hypertension
32. The biogenetic origin of methyl substitution at  $N_1$ ,  $N_3$  and  $N_7$  in caffeine molecule is:
- (a) S-adenosyl methionine                      (b) S-methyl cysteine
- (c) S-methyl cysteine                      (d) Adenosyl mono phosphate
33. In WHO guidelines for the herbal drugs, contaminants include
- (a) Purines and Pyrimidine bases
- (b) Amino acids
- (c) Pentoses
- (d) Pesticidal residues, arsenic heavy metals, microbial load
34. The ratio of lecithin to sphingomyelin in amniotic fluid is measured
- (a) To obtain neonatal lipid profile
- (b) To assess fetal maturity and respiratory distress syndrome
- (c) To obtain age of the fetus
- (d) As a diagnostic marker for Tay-Sach's disease
35. Diagnostic strips such as Diastrix/Clinistix, used commonly to monitor diabetes, work of which of the following principles:-
- (a) The strips are coated with glucose oxidase, peroxidase and o-toluidine. Any glucose in the test Solution when exposed to the strips, gets oxidized leading to the release of hydrogen peroxide, the latter in turn oxidises to o-toluidine to yield a blue colour
- (b) The strips are coated with phenolphthalein analogue, which when exposed to acidic glucose solution, yield a blue colour
- (c) The strips are coated with glucose epimerase and thymol blue, which when exposed to glucose, epimerize resulting in blue colour

(d) The strips are coated with leucine synthase and ninhydrin. Glucose, if any in the test solution gets converted into amino acids, which in turn react with ninhydrin to yield its blue colour.

**36. Chemotaxis is a phenomenon that refers to**

- (a) Directed movement in response to a chemical stimulus
- (b) Taxonomic classification of biochemical
- (c) Large in-flux of a chemical molecule within bacterial cells
- (d) Adherence of bacterial proteins to host cells

**37. The usefulness of 5-fluorouracil as an antitumour agent can be attributed to one of the following mechanisms**

- (a) It inhibits hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyltransferase directly
- (b) It is a prodrug that gets converted to fluoro-2'-deoxy uridylic acid, which is a suicide substrate for thymidylate synthase
- (c) It gets incorporated into RNA leading to faulty transcription and translation into non-standard Aminoacids
- (d) It gets converted into tetrafluorouridylate, which inhibits purin nucleoside phosphorylase

**38. Gossypol, a compound which has received major attention as a male contraceptive:**

- (P) Is a hydroxylated binaphthalene derivative found in cotton seed oil
- (Q) Is an orizanol ester, found in rice bran oil
- (R) Exhibits toxicity such as hypokalemic induced paralysis
- (S) Acts as an androgen antagonist

**Identify the correct statements**

- (a) Q, R
- (b) P, S
- (c) Q, S
- (d) P, R

**39. Acetylated benzylamine upon chlorosulfonation, amidation and hydrolysis results in a product which is used as an acetate:**

- (P) Is Mafenide
- (Q) Is N-sulfanilylacetamide
- (R) For Ophthalmic infections
- (S) Is 4-amino phenyl benzene sulfonamide and not a true sulfonamide

**Identify the correct statements.**

- (a) P, S
- (b) Q, R
- (c) Q, S
- (d) P, R

**40. Two of the following compounds give 3 signals in NMR spectroscopy. Choose the correct Combination**

- (P)  $\text{CH}_3\text{-COOH}$
- (Q)  $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-NH}_2$
- (R)  $\text{CH}_3\text{-OH}$
- (S)  $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{Cl}$

**Identify the correct statements:**

- (a) P, Q
- (b) Q, S
- (c) Q, R
- (d) P, R



41. Conductance cells for conductivity measurements can be made from two of the following metals

- (P) Mercury (Q) Sodium (R) Platinum (S) Stainless steel

Identify the correct statements:

- (a) P, R (b) Q, S (c) R, S (d) P, Q

42. In aldehydes, the  $\text{-C=O}$  stretch and the  $\text{-C-H}$  stretch are approximately

- (P)  $1725\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (Q)  $1660\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (R)  $2750\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (S)  $3300\text{ cm}^{-1}$

Identify the correct statements

- (a) Q, S (b) Q, R (c) P, R (d) P, S

43. Schedule 'C' and Schedule 'N' as per the Drugs and Cosmetics Act deal with the following

- (P) Standards for cosmetics  
(Q) Biological and special products  
(R) Life period of drugs  
(S) List of minimum equipments for the efficient running of a pharmacy

Identify the correct statements:

- (a) P, Q (b) Q, S (c) R, S (d) P, R

44. Abrasive and humectant compounds used in the formulation of toothpaste are

- (P) Dicalcium phosphate  
(Q) Sodium lauryl sulphate  
(R) Sorbitol syrup  
(S) Tragacanth

Identify the correct statements:

- (a) P, R (b) Q, S (c) P, Q (d) R, S

45. Two of the following types of techniques are used for depot formulation

- (P) Dissolution controlled (Q) Encapsulation type  
(R) Solubilization (S) Parenteral suspensions

Identify the correct statements

- (a) P, Q (b) Q, R (c) P, S (d) P, R

46. GABA, an important transmitter in the brain

- (P) Is an inhibitory transmitter (Q) Is an excitatory transmitter  
(R) Increases chloride conductance (S) Is antagonized by Naloxone

Identify the correct statements

- (a) P, Q (b) Q, R (c) P, R (d) R, S



**47. Atrazine when combined with proguanil**

- (P) Is highly effective and well tolerated (Q) Is not well tolerated  
(R) Antagonism is observed (S) Resistance is reduced

Identify the correct statements

- (a) P, Q (b) P, S (c) R, S (d) Q, R

**48. G-CSF is a myeloid growth factor**

- (P) Exhibits action similar to that of folic acid  
(Q) Has a remarkable ability to mobilize hemopoietic stem cells  
(R) Is activated by t-PA  
(S) Activates a phagocytic activity of mature neutrophils and prolongs their survival of circulation

Identify the correct statements

- (a) Q, S (b) P, Q (c) Q, R (d) R, S

**49. Microscopical characters of cardamom are**

- (P) Very thin membranous arillus enveloping the seed and composed of several layers of collapsed cells, yellow in colour containing oil  
(Q) Presence of anomocytic stomata on the epidermis of pericarp and mesocarp and containing lignified reticulate parenchyma  
(R) Vittae, the secretory canals contain volatile oil and are brown in colour  
(S) Inner epidermis of the pericarp are made up of polygonal tubular cells. Mesocarp includes few Brown to yellow coloured resinous cells

Identify the correct statements

- (a) Q, R (b) Q, S (c) P, S (d) P, R

**50. Two of the following attributes are characteristic to a natural drug obtained from *Syzygium aromaticum***

- (P) Quadrangular stalked portion- the hypanthium, surmounted by four divergent lobes of sepals which surround a globular head  
(Q) Powdered drug shows fragments of hypanthium showing the epidermis and the parenchyma containing large oil glands, singly occurring short fibres, cluster crystals of calcium oxalate  
(R) Aromatic, pungent, globular berries, remains of stigma at the apex. Kernel white and hollow at the Centre, consists of perisperm and endosperm  
(S) Tubular epidermal cells, followed by thin walled parenchymatous hypodermis with rectangular stone Cells. Pericarp and perisperm containing oil glands, abundant starch grains

Identify the correct statements

- (a) Q, R (b) P, Q (c) R, S (d) P, S

51. Two metabolites that could transiently accumulate as a result of inhibition of squalene synthase are

- (P) Dimethylallyl pyrophosphate (Q) Cholesterol  
 (R) Farnesylpyrophosphate (S) Prednisolone

Identify the correct statements

- (a) P, R (b) P, S (c) Q, R (d) P, Q

52. Two possible targets against which inhibitors can be designed for use in diabetes treatment are

- (P) Carbonic anhydrase (Q) Insulin  
 (R) Glycogen phosphorylase (S) Glucose-6-phosphatase

Identify the correct statements:

- (a) Q, S (b) R, S (c) P, R (d) Q, R

53. Two important advantages of using micro-organisms for bio-transformations in drug synthesis are:

- (P) Having been produced from micro-organisms, they are certain to have antibacterial properties  
 (Q) They are abundant in nature and hence reduce the processing cost significantly  
 (R) They produce the specific stereoisomer only  
 (S) They are highly selective and therefore yield products with high purity

Identify the correct statements:

- (a) P, Q (b) Q, R (c) P, S (d) R, S

54. Aminotransferases are directly involved in the biosynthesis of

- (P) Aspartate (Q) Alanine  
 (R) Oleate (S) 3-phosphoglycerate

Identify the correct statements

- (a) Q, S (b) P, Q (c) P, R (d) Q, R

### (Q. 55-70) ARE MATCHING EXERCISES

#### 55. GROUP I

##### Reactions

- (P) p-nitrobenzaldehyde and acetone to form 1-(4-nitrophenyl-3-oxo-butene)  
 (Q) Isobutyl benzene is treated with acetyl chloride and anhydrous  $AlCl_3$   
 (R) Pregnenolone acetate is saponified and then treated with an aluminium alkoxide to yield progesterone

#### GROUP II

##### Names

- (1) Claisen-Schmidt condensation  
 (2) Michael condensation  
 (3) Friedel-Crafts acylation

(S) Benzelacetone and 4-hydroxy coumarin in presence of pyridine

(a) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

(c) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

(4) Oppenauer oxidation

(b) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-4

(d) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

56. N-substitution of 4-phenylpiperidine-4-ethyl-carboxylate derivatives results in nalgesics with varying activities. Match the substitutions with activities

### GROUP I

Substitution at N

(P)  $-\text{CH}_3$

(Q)  $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)-\text{NH}_2$

(R)  $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}-(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2-\text{CN}$

(S)  $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$

(a) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

(c) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

### GROUP II

Analgesics

(1) Fentanyl

(2) Diphenoxylate

(3) Pethidine

(4) Anileridine

(b) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

(d) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

57. **GROUP I**

Drugs

(P) Colestipolehydrochloride

(Q) Clebopride

(R) Cilazapril

(S) Mentone

(a) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

(b) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2

### GROUP II

Nature and Function

(1) Piradizino-diazepine derivative, angiotensin Converting enzyme inhibitor

(2) Bnzylopeperidine derivative, antiemetic

(3) Benzophenone derivative, topical sun screening Substance

(4) Granular copolymer of tetra ethylene and Epichlorohydrin, hypolipedemic

(b) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

(d) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

58. **GROUP I**

Principle involved

(P) Excitation of electrons

(Q) Electron impact bombardment

(R) Molecular vibration

(S) Splitting of electron's magnetic energy

(a) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

(b) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

### GROUP II

Instrument used

(1) ESR spectrometer

(2) IR spectrometer

(3) Mass spectrometer

(4) UV spectrometer

(b) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

(d) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

**59. GROUP I**
**Drug**

- (P) Albendazole  
 (Q) Isoniazid  
 (R) Sulfacetamide sodium  
 (S) Paracetamol  
 (a) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2  
 (c) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

**60. GROUP I**
**Method adopted**

- (P) Gas chromatography  
 (Q) Infra-red  
 (R) HPLC  
 (S) X-Ray diffraction  
 (a) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2  
 (c) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

**61. GROUP I**
**Film defects**

- (P) Orange peel effect  
  
 (Q) Blistering  
  
 (R) Cracking  
  
 (S) Bloom  
  
 (a) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3  
 (b) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

**GROUP II**
**Reagent for Assay**

- (1) Ferric ammonium sulphate  
 (2) Sodium nitrite  
 (3) Per chloric acid  
 (4) Potassium bromate  
 (b) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3  
 (d) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

**GROUP II**
**Physical state of sample used**

- (1) Solution  
 (2) Crystal  
 (3) Solid, liquid or gas  
 (4) Liquid or gas  
 (b) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4  
 (d) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

**GROUP II**
**Explanation**

- (1) Inadequate spreading of the coating solution before Drying causes a bumping effect on the coating  
 (2) It is the result of drying coated tablets in ovens, due to too Rapid evaporation of the solvent from the core and the Effect of high temperature on the film  
 (3) Occurs due to processing temperature used is too high for A particular formulation  
 (4) Occurs if internal stress in the film exceed the tensile Strength of the film  
 (b) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4  
 (d) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-1

**62. Group-I (term)**

- (P) Hydrophilic suppository Base  
 (Q) Polymorphism  
 (R) Film former used in the Formation of nail lacquer  
 (S) Opaquant extender  
 (a) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4  
 (c) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

**63. Group-I (Drug)**

- (P) Toremifene  
 (Q) Flutamide  
 (R) Ketaconazole  
 (S) Miglitol  
 (a) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4  
 (c) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-1

64. The activities of certain object drugs are increased by certain precipitant drug choose the correct combination

**Group I**
**Object drug**

- (P) Amines in foods  
 (Q) Alcohol  
 (R) Cefoxitin  
 (S) Azathioprine  
 (a) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4  
 (c) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

**65. Group I**
**Drug**

- (P) Amines in foods  
 (Q) Alcohol  
 (R) Cefoxitin  
 (S) Azathioprine  
 (a) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4  
 (c) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

**Group-II (example)**

- (1) Nitrocellulose  
 (2) Titanium dioxide  
 (3) Cocoa butter  
 (4) Polyethylene glycol  
 (b) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4  
 (d) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

**Group-II (Type of action)**

- (1) Inhibitor of adrenal and gonadal steroidogenesis  
 (2)  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitor  
 (3) Androgen receptor antagonist  
 (4) Selective estrogen receptor modulator  
 (b) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4  
 (d) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

**Group II**
**Precipitant Drugs**

- (1) Allopurinol  
 (2) MAO inhibitor  
 (3) Disulfiram  
 (4) Probenecid  
 (b) P-3, Q-3, R-4, S-1  
 (d) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

**Group II**
**Mechanism**

- (1) Allopurinol  
 (2) MAO inhibitor  
 (3) Disulfiram  
 (4) Probenecid  
 (b) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1  
 (d) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

**66. Group I**

Plant Hormone Type

- (P) Auxin  
(Q) Gibberellin  
(R) Cytokinin  
(S) Growth inhibitor  
(a) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2  
(c) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

**67. Group I**

(Crude Drugs)

- (P) Etoposide  
  
(Q) Sumatra bensoin  
  
(R) Ergot Powar  
  
(S) Papaverine  
  
(a) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3  
(c) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

**68. Group I**

Synonyms of Crude drugs

- (P) Jesuits bark or Peruvian bark  
(Q) Ma-huang  
(R) Deadly night-Shade leaf  
(S) South American arrow  
(a) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1  
(c) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

**69. Group I**

Aberrant protein

- (P) Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase  
(Q) Prion  
(R)  $\beta$ -Subunit of haemoglobin

**Group II**

Chemical Substance

- (1) Abscic acid  
(2) NAA  
(3) GA3  
(4) 6-furfuryl amine  
(b) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1  
(d) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

**Group II**

(Chemical Test)

- (1) Add a solution of potassium permanganate and warm; yield an odour of benzaldehyde  
(2) To an alcoholic solution, add a solution of p-dimethylamino Benzaldehyde  
(3) A solution in HCl acid when treated with k- ferricyanide; Yield and yellow color  
(4) Alcoholic solution of the drug is treated with strong copper Solution; gives a brown precipitate  
(b) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4  
(d) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

**Group II**

Chemical nature of constituents

- (1) Curare alkaloids  
(2) Tropane alkaloids  
(3) Quinoline alkaloids  
(4) Phenylethylamine alkaloids  
(b) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3  
(d) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

**Group II**

Disease

- (1) Haemolytic anaemia  
(2)  $\beta$ -Thalassemia  
(3) Scrapie

(S) Phenylalanine hydroxylase

(a) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

(c) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

**70. Group I**

Antibiotic

(P) Gentamicine

(Q) Tetracycline

(R) Streptomycine

(S) Bacitracine

(a) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

(c) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

(4) Phenylketonuria

(b) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

(d) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

**Group II**

Tesi organism for microbiological assay I.P.

(1) Bacillus cereus

(2) Bacillus subtilis

(3) Micrococcus luteus

(4) Staphylococcus epidermis

(b) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

(d) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

**Common data for (Q. 71 - 73)**

**All anthracycline antibiotic doxorubicin, is an important anticancer drug**

**71. Doxorubicin is isolated from**

(a) *Streptococcus pyogenes*

(c) *Clastridium difficile*

(b) *Staphylococcus aureus*

(d) *Streotourvces neucetius varcaesius*

**72. Doxorubicin acts by**

(a) Inhibiting asparaginase

(c) Inhibiting adenosine deaminase

(b) Inhibiting topisemrase II

(d) Inhibiting functions of microtubules

**73. A significant adverse action of dosorubicin in**

(a) A potentially irreversible cumulative dose related cardiac toxicity

(b) Hematuria

(c) Sedation

(d) Fluid retention

**Common data for (Q. 74 - 75)**

**An antidiabetic drug is 1-[4-[2][5-chloro-2-methoxybenzamido) ethyl]-phenyl]-3-cu;cpjexulrea**

**74. The generic name of the antidiabetic drug is**

(a) Glibenclamide

(c) Glipizide

(b) Gliciazide

(d) Gliquidone

**75. Official assay for the drug is by throtion using a standard solution of**

(a) Sodium nitrite

(c) Potassium permanganate

(b) Iodine

(d) Sodium hydroxide



**Linked answer Questions: (Q. 76 - 85)**
**Statement for linked answer Questions 76 and 77**

Imidazole is treated with w-bromo-2, 4 dichloracetophenone. The resulting product on reaction with  $\text{NaBH}_4$  gives and intermediate X, X is then treated with NaH followed by 2,4 dichlorobenzyl bromide to get an antifungal drug.

76. The intermediate compound X is

- (a) 1-(2,4 Dicholoro phenyl)-2-(1-imidazolyl)-methanol
- (b) 1-(2,4 Dicholoro batyl)-2-(2-imidazolyl)-ethanol
- (c) 1-(2,4 Dicholoro acetophenyl)-2-(1-imidazolyl)-ethanol
- (d) 1-(2,4 Dicholoro phenyl)-2-(1-imidazolyl)-ethanol

77. The antifungal drug obtained is

- (a) Miconazole
- (b) Lanaconazole
- (c) Saprconazole
- (d) Butenafine

**Statement for linked Answer Question 78 and 79**

The calculated  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  for 2,4 Penta diene is 222 nm. Choose the correct base value and increment due to the substituent.

78. The base value (in nm) is

- (a) 215
- (b) 210
- (c) 217
- (d) 205

79. The increment due to the substituent (in nm) is

- (a) 7
- (b) 12
- (c) 17
- (d) 5

**Statement for linked answer Questions 80 and 81**

A solution of the drug was freshly prepared at a concentration of 600 mg/ml . After 30 days of Storage at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , the drug concentration in the solution was found to be 150 mg/ml. The drug can be assumed to undergo zero order kinetics

80. The rate constant is

- (a) 15 mg/ml/day
- (b) 1.5 mg/ml/day
- (c) 0.15 mg/ml/day
- (d) 7.5 mg/ml/day

81. Half life of the drug solution under these condition is

- (a) 2 days
- (b) 20 days
- (c) 10 days
- (d) 100 days

**Statement for linked answer questions 82 and 83**

There are many types of antidepressant drugs and many of them are long acting, while some are short acting

82. An example of a short acting antidepressant drug is

- (a) Fluoxetine                      (b) Valproate                      (c) Etorphine                      (d) Moclobemide

83. The drug selected above, acts by

- (a) Inhibiting MAO-A                      (b) Inhibiting Na/5HT reuptake  
(c) Blocking 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptors                      (d) Inhibiting ACE

**Statement for linked Answer Questions 84 and 85**

**Myristica frangrans belongs to the family Myristicaceae**

84. A part of the fruit of Myristica frangrans is

- (a) Testa                      (b) Plumule                      (c) Mace                      (d) Anther

85. The substance present in that part selected above, which produces a red color with iodine, is

- (a) Myristicin                      (b) Safrole                      (c) Elemicin                      (d) Amylodextrin



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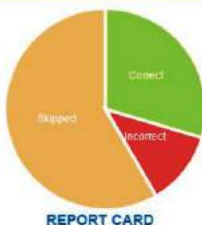
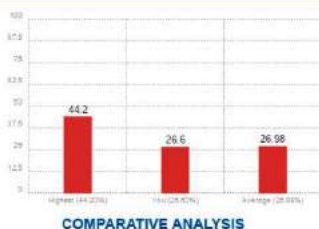
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### Student Comparative Analysis



**\*BASED ON THE NEW PATTERN**  
**\*INSTANT ACTIVATION**  
**\*GET ALL INDIA RANK**  
**\*INSTANT RESULT WITH ANALYSER**  
**\*COMPARE WITH THE TOPPERS**



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31 - a	32 - a	33 - d	34 - b	35 - a	36 - a
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43 - b	44 - a	45 - c	46 - c	47 - b	48 - a
49 - c	50 - b	51 - a	52 - b	53 - d	54 - b
55 - b	56 - d	57 - d	58 - b	59 - d	60 - d
61 - a	62 - d	63 - c	64 - b	65 - a	66 - d
67 - a	68 - a	69 - b	70 - d	71 - d	72 - b
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79 - a	80 - a	81 - b	82 - d	83 - a	84 - c
85 - d					

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