

T.Y.B.Sc. SEM-VI
EXAM MISSION-2020
SAMPLE QUESTIONS
DRUGS AND DYES

1. The clinical trials consist of -----phases prior to drug approval.
 - A. one
 - B. two
 - C. three
 - D. four

2. The antibiotic like tetracycline was discovered by -----screening of soil samples.
 - A. Random
 - B. Nonrandom
 - C. Both
 - D. None of the above.

3. On the basis of Rule of Five (RO5), the drug molecule are ----in size.
 - A. Large
 - B. Big
 - C. Medium
 - D. Small

4. Penicillin was isolated by -----
 - A. Alexander Flemming
 - B. Flory and Cain
 - C. Stephan Hawkins
 - D. Luis Pasture

5. Curcumin is obtained from the rhizome -----
 - A. Curcuma curcuma
 - B. Curcuma longa
 - C. Curcuma medicinia
 - D. Curcuma colia

6. Complexes of curcumin with cobalt nanoparticles showed increased ----- activity against E coil.
 - A. Antituberculosis
 - B. Antimalarial
 - C. Antibacterial
 - D. Antinarcotic

7. The amino and sulfonyl groups on the benzene ring of Sulphonamides should be at ----- position.
 - A. Para
 - B. Ortho
 - C. Meta
 - D. Both a and b

8. The pharmacological activity of drugs is due to their interactions with the -----sites in the body.
 - A. Local
 - B. Topical
 - C. Receptor
 - D. Intestine

9. When the ----- in a drug molecule is modified or its position changed, then there is marked effect on its pharmacological effect.
- Functional groups
 - Chemical structure
 - Chemical bonds
 - Both a and b
10. Major pharmacological changes can occur in a drug with -----
- Branching
 - Non branching
 - Bonding
 - Nonbonding
11. The replacement of benzene ring by other ring in a sulphonamides-----the activity of the compound.
- Decreases
 - Increases
 - Maintain
 - Stop
12. The functional groups which neither helping to bind with receptor nor interfere in binding are called as -----
- Pharmacophores
 - Auxochromes
 - Auxophores
 - Non auxophores
13. The activity and potency of drug can be manipulated by the ----- of its structure.
- Modification
 - Addition
 - Removal
 - None of above
14. The process of chemical alteration of drugs in vivo is called as drug ----
- toxicity
 - synthesis,
 - metabolism
 - absorption
15. ----- soluble drugs are easily excreted by kidney.
- Water
 - Lipid.
 - Both a and b
 - Plasma
16. Elimination of weak acids and bases depend on the -----of the urine.
- colour
 - pH
 - odour
 - All of the above
17. Cephalosporins have -----ring structure in their molecules.
- 1,3 Thiazine
 - 1,3 Thiazole
 - 1,4 Thiamine
 - 1,2Thiazine

18. Penicillin contains -----ring structure in their molecules.
- A. 7-ACA
 - B. 7-APA
 - C. 6-APA
 - D. 6-ACA
19. Cephalosporins contains -----ring structure in their molecules.
- A. 7-ACA
 - B. 7-APA
 - C. 6-APA
 - D. 6-ACA
20. The first member of tetracycline antibiotic is -----.
- A. Tetracycline
 - B. Oxytetracycline
 - C. Doxycycline
 - D. Chlorotetracycline
21. The antiviral drug acyclovir belongs to ----- chemical class.
- A. Pyrrolines
 - B. Pyrrolidines
 - C. Purines
 - D. Pyrazines
22. The antibiotic Levofloxacin is synthesized by ----- starting compound.
- A. 2,3,4-Trifluoro-1-nitrobenzene
 - B. 2,3,4-Tribromo-1-nitrobenzene
 - C. 2,3,4-Trichloro-1-nitrobenzene
 - D. 2,3,4-Triiodo-1-nitrobenzene
23. The bacteria which retains the colour of crystal violet are called as-----.
- A. Gram-neutral
 - B. Gram-positive
 - C. Gram-Negative
 - D. Gram-acidic
24. The infectious disease caused due to ----- species is known as malaria.
- A. bacterial
 - B. viral
 - C. fungus
 - D. plasmodium
25. The antimalarials are the drugs used for the-----, treatment and prevention of relapses of malaria.
- A. prophylaxis
 - B. detection
 - C. propagation
 - D. removal
26. Different species of plasmodium after entering in to human body attacks -----.
- A. WBC
 - B. RBC
 - C. Eosinophils
 - D. Liver

27. In malarial infection, the duration of periodic occurrence of ----- is called as window period.

- A. Anemia
- B. enlargement of liver
- C. body pain
- D. high fevers and chills

28. The drug Artemether belongs to ----- chemical class.

- A. Benzodiazepines
- B. Benzhydrines
- C. Benzophenones
- D. Benzopyrones

29. Anthelmintics which suppress the growth of worms are called as -----.

- A. vermicides
- B. vermifuges
- C. insecticides
- D. bacteriocidal

30. Meningitis is caused by the fungus -----.

- A. Cryptococci
- B. Yeast
- C. Candida
- D. Bacteria

31. ----- is used to treat patients who have undergone the bone marrow transplantation to prevent candidiasis..

- A. Diethyl carbamazine
- B. Albendazole
- C. Flucanazole
- D. Clotrimazole

32. Amoebiasis is an infectious diseases caused by the -----,Entamoeba histolytica.

- A. parasite
- B. protozoa
- C. worms
- D. both a and b

33. Amoebiasis is diseases caused due to poor hygienic conditions and transmitted by ----- rote in the human body.

- A. oral/fecal
- B. oral/topical
- C. oral/nasal
- D. nasal/topical

34. ----- are used in the treatment of amoebic dysentery.

- A. Germicides
- B. Pesticides
- C. Insecticides
- D. Amoebicides

35. Debus-Radziszewski synthesis is an example of ----- synthesis.

- A. linear
- B. multicomponent
- C. retro
- D. nonlinear

36. TB is an infectious disease caused by gram+ve acid fast bacilli known as-----
- A. bacteria
 - B. parasites
 - C. Mycobacteria
 - D. Microbacteria
37. Mycobacteria are transition forms between bacteria and -----.
- A. virus
 - B. rickettsia
 - C. worms
 - D. fungi.
38. TB is a contagious disease caused due to ----- in human being
- A. mycobacterium tuberculai
 - B. mycobacterium laprae
 - C. mycobacterium bacilli
 - D. mycobacterium bovis
39. ----- is one of the important diagnosis methods of Tuberculosis.
- A. Biopsy
 - B. Surgery
 - C. chemotherapy
 - D. Urine test
40. Leprosy is also called as----- disease.
- A. Wilms
 - B. Henderson's
 - C. Hanson's
 - D. Halls
41. Leprosy is a chronic disease caused due to ----- in human being
- A. mycobacterium tuberculai
 - B. mycobacterium laprae
 - C. mycobacterium bacilli
 - D. mycobacterium bovis
42. In the synthesis of Ethambutol ----- is used as starting compound.
- A. 1-chloropropane
 - B. 1-hydroxypropane
 - C. 1-nitropropane
 - D. 1-bromopropane
43. Most preferred antibiotic used in the treatment of TB is-----
- A. Amoxycillin
 - B. Streptomycin
 - C. Mitomycin
 - D. Erythromycin
44. Among the following,----- is/are the causes of cancer.
- A. Genetic disorder
 - B. Environmental pollution
 - C. Exposure to radiation
 - D. All of these
45. The drugs which stimulates the immune system are called as -----.
- A. Immunosuppressant's
 - B. Immunostimulant's
 - C. Immunology
 - D. Immunosorbant

46. ----- drug is mainly used in the treatment of primary and metastatic brain tumor.
- A. Anastrozole
 - B. Lomustine
 - C. Cisplatin
 - D. Vincristine
47. ----- is the one of the therapies used for the treatment of cancer.
- A. UV radiation
 - B. IR radiation
 - C. Visible radiation
 - D. Gama radiation
48. ----- is an anticancer drug used for various types of cancer and is recommended by WHO.
- A. Lomustine
 - B. Vincristine
 - C. Cisplatin
 - D. Vinblastine
49. The chemical compounds which are used in the treatment of neoplasm are called as-----.
- A. Antineoplastic agents
 - B. Anticancer agents
 - C. Antitumour agents
 - D. Anticarcinogenic agents
50. The stage in which the cancerous cell spreads through the blood stream and reaches to other part of the body is called as-----.
- A. Metabolic stage
 - B. Metamorphic stage
 - C. Metastatic stage
 - D. Metastasis stage
51. The drug Anastrozole is very important anticancer drug used for the treatment of -----.
- A. Breast cancer
 - B. Ovarian cancer
 - C. Testes cancer
 - D. Brain cancer
52. ----- is the Ayurvedic drug used for the treatment of acute lymphoblastic leukemia.
- A. Vincristine
 - B. Vinblastine
 - C. Vindesine
 - D. Vindoline
53. Enzyme responsible for RNA to template DNA is -----
- A. reverse transcriptase
 - B. transcriptase
 - C. templatase
 - D. amylase
54. The presence of HIV can be detected by using following ----- test.
- A. EVISA
 - B. EKISA
 - C. ETISA
 - D. ELISA

55. Methyl-(5-chloro-2-methoxybenzamido) ethyl benzene sulphonamide is used to prepare intermediate for the synthesis of-----.
- metformin
 - glybenclamide
 - epichlorohydrin
 - folic acid
56. p-acetyl amino benzene sulphonyl chloride is synthesized by-----.
- Aniline
 - Acetic acid
 - Carboxylic acid
 - Toluene
57. The bucky balls are allotropes of -----.
- carbon
 - bismuth
 - boron
 - silicon
58. Targeted drug delivery using functionalized CNTs causes decrease in its -----.
- efficacy
 - toxicity
 - absorption
 - distribution
59. SNPs can be efficiently use in future for the -----.
- dressing of wounds
 - mouth ulcer
 - skin infections
 - GIT problems
60. In acridine nucleus ----- element present as a hetero element.
- Oxygen
 - Sulphur
 - Nitrogen
 - Phosphorus
61. Indanthrene blue is an example of ----- class dyes.
- Triphenyl methane dyes
 - Naphthoquinone dyes
 - Anthraquinone Dyes
 - Heterocyclic dyes
- 62 . Rosolic acid is belongs to -----series in triphenyl methane dyes.
- Di amine series
 - Tri amine series
 - Phenol series
 - Phenol and triamine series
63. In triphenyl methane dyes which groups acts as a chromophoric group?
- Amino group
 - hydroxyl group
 - Quinoid ring
 - Benzene ring

64. Indoxyl is oxidised into Indigo by ----- as an oxidising agent.
- A. Lead acetate
 - B. Lead oxide
 - C. Lead nitrate
 - D. Lead carbonate
65. Monastral fast blue is a -----metal complex of phthalocyanine.
- A. Fe
 - B. Mg
 - C. Co
 - D. Cu
66. Monastral fast blue is a complex in which Cu forms bond with -----ring.
- A. Isoindole
 - B. Indole
 - C. Indoxyl
 - D. Iso indoxyl
67. In preparation of Orange IV diazonium salt of sulphanilic acid is coupled with----
- A. α - Naphthol
 - B. β - Naphthol
 - C. Diphenyl amine
 - D. Triphenyl amine
68. In each industry -----becomes necessary
- A. Labour safety
 - B. E T P
 - C. Under ground drainage
 - D. Tree plantation
69. ----- is a reversible process consisting of adsorption and desorption.
- A. Sedimentation
 - B. Aeration
 - C. Sorption
 - D. None of these
70. ----- is a branch of biotechnology which is used to solve water pollution problem.
- A. Sedimentation
 - B. Aeration
 - C. Sorption
 - D. Bioremediation
71. An effluent treatment which destroy the structure of organic pollutant is called-----
- A. Remediation
 - B. Biodegradation
 - C. Biosorption
 - D. Sorption
72. Treatment used to removal of pollutants from wastewater is called-----
- A. Remediation
 - B. Biodegradation
 - C. Biosorption
 - D. Sorption
73. Fermentation techniques can produce -----economically by using cheap growth media.
- A. Biomass
 - B. Biogas
 - C. Methane
 - D. Propane

74. As a -----Cl₂, inactivates the enzymes which are essential for bacteria.
- Disinfectant,
 - Infectant
 - Nascent
 - Free
75. The Chromophore in triphenyl methane dyes is -----
- Tert. amines
 - Diamines
 - Hydroxyl group
 - Quinoid ring
76. Preparation of Congo red from benzidine coupling group is----- at both side.
- Naphthionic acid
 - 1,3- benzene disulphuric acid
 - 1,4 diamino benzene
 - H- acid
77. Coagulation, -----, Precipitation are final processes in purification of waste water. w
- Oxidation
 - Chlorination
 - Flocculation
 - None of these
78. In leather industry, use of Na₂S is now replaced by -----
- HCl
 - NaCl
 - H₂SO₄
 - H₂S
79. Food colours will not be toxic if used in limit and specified by -----
- FSSAI
 - ZP
 - State government
 - Govt. of India
80. Orange II is an example _____class of dyes
- Acid
 - Basic
 - Vat
 - Mordant
81. Victoria Blue B is an example _____class of dyes
- Acid
 - Basic
 - Vat
 - Mordant
82. Perlon Fast Blue FFR is an example _____class of dyes
- Reactive
 - Basic
 - Disperse
 - Mordant
83. Cibacron brilliant Red B is an example _____class of dyes
- Reactive
 - Basic
 - Disperse
 - Mordant

84. Sulphur Black T is an example _____ class of dyes
- A. Reactive
 - B. Sulphur
 - C. Disperse
 - D. Mordant
85. In ----- insert materials like starch, chalk, with medicine as a binder etc
- A. Syrups
 - B. Capsules
 - C. Tablets
 - D. None of these
86. ----- is thick liquids obtained by dissolving the drugs in alcohol, glycerol etc.
- A. Paper
 - B. Leather
 - C. Textile
 - D. Cosmetics
87. The dyes used in drugs should be -----in nature
- A. Toxic
 - B. Non- toxic
 - C. Allergic
 - D. A & C
88. The ----- or extracts can be used for colour coating such as chlorophyll, carotenoid, turmeric etc.
- A. Synthetic dyes
 - B. Semi- Synthetic Dyes
 - C. Natural dyes
 - D. None of these
89. ----- is the most commonly used stain in bacteriological techniques.
- A. Methylene blue
 - B. Sunset Yellow
 - C. Safranin T
 - D. Tartrazine
90. Tetraiodo & tetra bromo----- are used as stains in the x-ray examination.
- A. Crystal violet
 - B. Safranin T
 - C. Methyl orange
 - D. Phenolphthalein
91. The medicinal dyes should also satisfy the conditions applicable to mainly -----colours.
- A. Paper
 - B. Leather
 - C. Food
 - D. Cosmetics

92. The foodstuffs are coloured, mainly to make them -----and increase their appeal.
- A. Dullness
 - B Attractive
 - C. Durable
 - D. Colorful
93. Food colours should be ----and completely harmless to human beings.
- A Toxic
 - B. Non toxic
 - C. Impurities of heavy metals
 - D. None of these.
94. Which of following dyes not used in food colour
- A. Tartrazine
 - B. Orange I
 - C. Erythrosine
 - D. Eosin
95. Chrysophinine G is dyes used for Non textile substrate.
- A. Paper
 - B. Leather
 - C. Food
 - D. Cosmetics
96. Carbon Papers are made by coating the paper with waxes, carbon black and small amount of dye soluble in.....
- A. Water
 - B. Oil
 - C. Alcohol
 - D. Glycerine
97. Colours are dyes which absorb IR rays and hence cannot be detected by IR photography
- A. Fluorescein dyes
 - B. Eosin Dyes
 - C. Camouflage
 - D. Rhodamine 6G
98. The dark colour of hair is due to a pigment called _____
- A. Lawsonia
 - B. Meta phenylenediamine
 - C. Melanin
 - D. P-amino phenol
99. The coloured smoke is produced by igniting a mixture of the pigments, _____ and sugar
- A. Potassium permanganate
 - B. Potassium chlorate
 - C. Sodium chlorate
 - D. Potassium dichromate
100. Leather is made up of fibrous protein called _____
- A. Collagen
 - B. Cellulose
 - C. Nylon
 - D. Starch

101. Pigments are coloured solid which are _____ in all mediums
- Soluble
 - Insoluble
 - Both (A) and (B)
 - None of these
102. The biggest advantages is India has large body of ----- which the industry requires.
- Skilled chemists
 - Un skilled Chemist
 - Skilled Worker
 - Unskilled worker
103. ----- clearance is proposed for all licence, clearances, permission by Government.
- Double window
 - Single Window
 - Forest
 - None of these
104. The dark colour of hair is due to acalled Melanin
- pigment
 - Meta phenylenediamine
 - Lawsome
 - P-amino phenol
105. The are coloured, mainly to make them attractive and increase their appeal.
- Foodstuffs
 - Indicator
 - Paper
 - Leather
106. is an example sulphur dyes .
- Reactive
 - Sulphur T
 - Disperse
 - Mordant
107. Coagulation, Flocculation, Precipitation are final processes in of waste water.
- Oxidation
 - Chlorination
 - purification
 - Redimination
108. Tetraiodo & tetra bromo----- are used Cosmetics
- Fluorescein
 - Crystal violet
 - Methyl orange
 - Phenolphthalein
109. is made up of fibrous protein called collagen
- Leather
 - Cellulose
 - Nylon
 - Starch