Stamford University Bangladesh

Sample Question for

Admission Written Test

Master of Pharmacy

Time: 90 minutes *Full Marks: 75*

Name of Candidate: _____

Admission Test Roll No: _____

Date: _____

_____

Invigilator's Signature

Marks Obtained:
Total Marks

_____

Answer Script Checked By

Select (Tick (√) the correct answer. Each question carries 1 mark.

Questions 1-75 **Marks: 75× 1 = 75**

1. Which one of the following is known as "Power house" of the cell?

a.Nucleus b. Ribosome
c. Mitochondria d. Endoplasmic Reticulum

2. Which of the following cells produce antibodies?

a. Lymphocytes b. Monocytes
c. Neutrophil d. RBC

3. Which of the following is essential for blood clotting?

a. RBC b. WBC
c. Platelets d. Lymph

4. Where does insulin secretion occur?

a. Liver b. Pancreatic β-cell
c. Pancreatic alpha cell d. Small intestine

5. What is the largest organ of the body?

a. Skin b. Liver
c. Kidney d. Heart

6. Which of the following is not a type of blood vessel?

a. Arteries b. Veins
c. Capillaries d. Ventricles

7. Which of the following is an example of proteolytic enzyme?

a. Pepsin b. Lipase
c. Amylase d. Lactase

8. Who is considered as the father of microbiology?

a. Alexander Fleming b. Robert Hook
c. Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek d. Edward Jenner

9. Microorganisms live mainly in-

i. Air ii. Water iii. Soil

a. i & ii b. i & iii
c. ii & iii d. i, ii & iii

10. Which of the following is a pure branch of microbiology?

a. Food microbiology b. Pharmaceutical microbiology
c. Mycology d. Medical Microbiology

11. Characteristics of bacteria-

i. Unicellular ii. Prokaryotic iii. Microscopic

a. i & iii b. i & ii

c. i, ii & iii d. ii & iii

12. Bacterial cell wall is made up of-

a. Chitin b. Pectin

c. Peptidoglycan d. Hemicellulose

13. Which of the following is a virus?

a. Escherichia coli b. Salmonella typhi

c. Saccharomyces cerevisiae d.SARS-CoV-2

14. Small pox vaccine was first discovered by?

a. Louis Pasteur b. Joseph Lister

c. Robert Koch d. Edward Jenner

15. The substances produced by or derived from living organisms that are used to kill bacteria or prevent their multiplication is called-

a. Antibiotics b. Antidotes

c. Hormones d. Enzymes

16. Which of the following is a source for obtaining drugs-

a. Animal & Plants b. Micro-organisms

c. Synthetic origin d. All of the above

17. The rate of absorption of a drug is affected by-

a. Route of drug administration b. Solubility of the drug

c. Site of administration d. All of the above

18.A drug that relieves itching is-

a. Antiseptic b. Antipruritic

c. Anti-infective d. Anti-inflammatory

19. Drugs which are used to increase the urine output are-

a.Antihypertensive b. Diuretics

c. Anti-diuretic hormone d. None of the above

20. Antifungal drugs includes all except-

a. 5 – FU b. Miconazole

c. Amphotericin d. Flucytosine

21. The following are excreted faster in basic urine-

a. Weak acid
b. Weak Base
c. Strong Acid
d. All of the above

22. IF Drug A act as CYP inducer for Drug B, what will happen if Drug A and B administered together-

a. Plasma concentration of Drug B Decreased
b. Plasma concentration of Drug B Increased
b. Plasma concentration of Drug B Remained unchanged
d. Plasma concentration of Drug B Changed insignificantly

23. In case of liver disorders accompanied by a decline in microsomal enzyme activity the duration of action of some drugs is-

a. Decreased
b. Increased
c. Remained unchanged
d. Changed insignificantly

24. Which of the following processes proceeds in the second phase of biotransformation?

a. Acetylation
b. Reduction
c. Oxidation
d. Hydrolysis

25. Parenteral administration-

a. Cannot be used with unconsciousness patients
b. Generally results in a less accurate dosage than oral administration
c. Usually produces a more rapid response than oral administration
d. Is too slow for emergency use

26. Active transport differs from facilitated transport in following ways, except-

a. Carrier is involved
b. It is against concentration gradient
c. Energy is required
d. All of the above

27. The attachment of DNA fragment at a specific location of DNA became possible with the discovery of-

a. Probes
b. Restriction enzymes
c. Ligases enzyme
d. Selectable markers

28. Hybridoma technology is used to produce-

a. Monoclonal antibody
b. Polyclonal antibody
c. Both
d. None

29. The plasmid-

a. is the genetic part in addition to DNA in microorganisms
b. is a component of the cell wall of bacteria
c. genes found inside the nucleus
d. helps in respiration

30. The correct statement for enzyme technology is-

a. Selection of plasmid
b. Immobilization of enzyme
c. sequencing of enzyme
d. None

31. The PCR is a-

a. DNA cutting technique.
b. DNA degradation technique
c. DNA amplification technique
d. All

32. Which of the following is the advance treatment of cancer?

a. Chemotherapy
b. Radiotherapy
c. Gene therapy
d. None

33. Excision and insertion of a gene is called-

a. Biotechnology
b. Genetic engineering
c. Cytogenetic
d. Gene therapy

34. Which antidiabetic stimulates endogenous insulin secretion from beta cells?

a. Biguanide
b. Sulfonylurea
c. Meglitinide
d. Metformin

35. What do you mean by polydipsia?

a. Excessive thirst
b. Hunger
c. Wight loss
d. Blurred vision

36. Which of the following is a calcium channel blocker?

a. Losartan
b. Valsartan
c. Verapamil
d. Captopril

37. Cardiac output is-

a. Heart rate x peripheral resistance
b. Stroke Volume x peripheral resistance
c. Heart rate x arterial pressure
d. Stroke volume x heart rate

38. What was the first antibiotic discovered?

a. Tetracycline
b. Erythromycin
c. Aminoglycoside
d. Penicillin

39. If an antibiotic prevents bacteria from growing then its action is termed-

a. Bactericidal
b. Bacteriostatic
c. Toxic
d. Selectively toxic

40. Which of the following antibiotic cause gray baby syndrome?

a. Penicillin
b. Tetracycline
c. Chloramphenicol
d. Cephalosporin

41. The DNA does not contain-

a. A
b. U
c. G
d. C

42. Non-essential amino acid is-

a. Available in body
b. Not available in body
c. Necessary to intake
d. None

43. Which of the following is the source of energy?

a. Carbohydrate
b. Protein
c. Lipid
d. All

44. The correct statement for lipid is-

a. Lipid produces ketone bodies
b. Lipid produces glucose
c. Lipid helps to reduce cholesterol
d. None

45. Genetic code contains-

a. 2 bases
b. 3 bases
c. 4 bases
d. No bases

46. Which of the following is found in nucleic acid?

a. Bases
b. Phosphate
c. Sugar
d. All

47. Glycolysis is the-

a. Breakdown of Glucose
b. Breakdown of glycogen
c. Production of glucose
d. None

48. Compound with good activity and selectivity in screening during drug discovery is known as-

a. Hit
b. Lead
c. NDA
d. IND

49. IND stands for-

a. Improved new drug
b. Investigational new drug
c. International new rug
d. International novel drug

50. Which of the following is an opioid analgesic?

a. Paracetamol
b. Aspirin
c. Naproxen
d. Morphine

51. Aspirin is synthesized from-

a. Nitric acid
b. Hydrochloric acid
c. Salicylic acid
d. Nitric acid

52. Which of the following is carbonic anhydrase inhibitor?

a. Acetazolamide
b. Spironolactone
c. Chlorothiazide
d. Furosemide

53. Which experiments are used to study tissues inside an entire organism?

a. Ex vivo
b. In vivo
c. In situ
d. In vitro

54. Paracetamol act as both analgesic and-

a. Antidiabetic
b. Antihypertensive
c. Antipyretic
d. Antimicrobial

55. In NMR spectroscopy which is used as reference standard-

a. DDT
b. TMS
c. Chloroform
d. Methanol

56. Which is widely used to determine the structure of organic molecules in solution-

a. Mass spectrometry
b. Complexometry
c. Potentiometry
d. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy

57. Which is used detect the exact molecular weight of the sample components-

a. Polarograpy
b. Potentiometry
c. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy
d. Mass spectrometry

58. In chromatography the characteristic time that takes for a particular analyte to pass through the system under set conditions is known as-

a. Analysis time
b. Detection time
c. Retention time
d. Sampling time

59. In which titration method he equivalence point is determined by using metal indicators or electrometrically-

a. Complexometric titration
b. Precipitation titration
c. Acid-base titration
d. None of above

60. Which molecule absorbs light at a particular wavelength and emits color as a result-

a. Elute
b. Chromophore
c. Sample
d. Analyte

61. Ultraviolet (UV) light is electromagnetic radiation of wavelengths of-

a. 100-1000 nm
b. 40-400 nm
c. 20-200 nm
d. 10–400 nm

62. In which chromatographic technique column is prepared by packing a solidadsorbent into a cylindrical glass or plastic tube-

a. Column chromatography
b. Paper chromatography
c. TLC
d. Gas chromatography

63. The main mechanism of most drugs absorption in GI tract is-

a. Active transport
b. Filtration
c. Passive diffusion
d. Endocytosis

64. In biotransformation which reactions are true detoxification reactions-

a. Phase I
b. Phase II
c. Phase III
d. Phase IV

65. Which route of drug administration is most likely to lead to the first-pass effect?

a. Sublingual
b. Oral
c. Intravenous
d. Intramuscular

66. Which tissue has the largest capacity to bio-transform drug?

a. Kidney
b. Lung
c. Liver
d. Skin

67. The abbreviation of Latin word Rx is-

a. To make
b. You take
c. To sold
d. To use

68. Dose dumping is a problem in the formulation of-

a. Suppository
b. Syrup
c. Compressed tablets
d. Controlled release drug products

69. In the tablet coating process, inadequate spreading of coating solution before drying causes-

a. Orange peel effect
b. Sticking effect
c. Blistering effect
d. Picking effect

70. Carr's index is used to determine-

a. Particle size
b. Flowability
c. Elasticity
d. Sieve size

71. Disodium EDTA is an example of-

a. Sweetening agent
b. Flavoring agent
c. Chelating agent
d. Preservative

72. Simple syrup is a saturated solution of-

a. Sucrose.
b. Fructose.
c. Dextrose
d. None of these

73. Capsules in which powders are enclosed are made up of-

a. Gelatin.
b. Rice flour
c. Fructose
d. Dextrose

74. When two or more drugs are used in combination to increase the pharmacological action, the phenomenon is known as-

a. Synergism
b. Tolerance
c. Potentiation
d. Idiosyncrasy

75. Enteric coated tablet is disintegrated in-

a. Stomach
b. Liver
c. Intestine
d. Mouth

==========GOOD LUCK==========