

CBCS Pharmaceutics-II Semester V Question Bank No:1

Q1. Following are the examples of O/W emulsion except

- a. **Milk**
- b. Shaving cream
- c. Cold cream
- d. Vanishing cream

Q2. Following ratio is used for the preparation of emulsion

- a. Fixed oil: Water: Gum (5:3:1)
- b. Volatile oil: Water: Gum (4:4:2)
- c. **Fixed oil: Water: Gum (4:2:1)**
- d. Volatile oil: Water: Gum (3:2:2)

Q3. Cold cream is also known as

- a. Foundation cream
- b. Soft cream
- c. **Skin moisturizer**
- d. Skin protective

Q4. Which instrument is used for the determination of shear rate/shear stress?

- a. Ultrasonifier
- b. **Rotational viscometer**
- c. Accela cota
- d. Chilsonator

Q5. Coarse dispersion particle have type of rheology.

- a. Newtonian flow
- b. Turbulent flow
- c. **Non-Newtonian flow**
- d. Dilatant

Q6. _____ is a zwitterionic surfactant.

- a. SLS
- b. **Lecithin**
- c. Tween
- d. Benzalkonium chloride

Q7. Phase inversion temperature is also called

- a. Fusion temperature
- b. Collapse temp
- c. Transition temperature
- d. **HLB temperature**

Q8. Higher the HLB value of surfactant, more _____ it is

- a. **Hydrophilic**
- b. Lipophilic
- c. Amphoteric
- d. Hydrophilic- Lipophilic

Q9. The particle size range of Coarse dispersion is

- a. 1 nm to 1 μm
- b. **0.5 μm to 100 μm**
- c. 1 nm to 100 nm
- d. Greater than 100 nm
- e.

Q10. Chemically Veegum is

- a. Magnesium silicate
- b. Aluminium silicate
- c. **Magnesium aluminosilicate**
- d. Calcium oxide

Q11. Humectants means

- a. It reduces the particle size of the powder material
- b. It is used to increase the thickness of the ointment
- c. **It is used to prevent the drying of the cream**
- d. It is used to increase the spread of the coat over table

Q12. Actuators are normally used in the aerosols

- a. **To deliver aerosol in proper and desired form**
- b. To provide housing to gasket
- c. To create minute particles of foam -based aerosols
- d. To prevent leakage of aerosol

Q13. Aerosol is the reverse of

- a. Emulsion
- b. **Liquid foam**
- c. Smoke
- d. Solid foam

Q14. Creaming in emulsions is governed by

- a. Gay–Lussacs law
- b. Newton's law law
- c. **Stoke's law**
- d. Charles' law

Q15. In oil in water type emulsion, creaming occurs in ___ direction

- a. **Upward**
- b. Downward
- c. Both directions
- d. Does not occur

Q16. Sediments are formed slowly and leading to a hard cake in

- a. Flocculated suspension
- b. **Deflocculated suspension**
- c. Both of above
- d. Does not occur

Q17. Which is not a gelling agent

- a. Pectin
- b. Na CMC
- c. Carbomer
- d. **Wool fat**

Q18. Which one of the following device is useful to increase the efficiency of drug delivery via aerosols

- a. Tube spacers
- b. **Metered valve**
- c. Actuator
- d. Pressure valve

Q19. Which is not a natural emulsifier

- a. Acacia
- b. Na alginate
- c. Agar
- d. **Tween**

Q20. _____ does not require lubricant in the mould when used to formulate suppositories

- a. Theobroma oil
- b. Glycero-gelatin
- c. Glycerol
- d. **PEG-1000 + PEG-4000**