## XVII. IDENTIFICATION TESTS FOR CATIONS AND ANIONS

169. How to find out the presence of carbonates.
170. Give the identification test for calcium ions.
171. Method of test for sodium ions.
172. How do you test nitrates in any compound?
173. Test for chlorides.

## PRACTICAL-ORIENTED QUESTIONS

174. What all the basic requirement for entering pharmaceutical chemistry lab?
175. Precautions to be followed in pharmaceutical chemistry lab.
176. How to handle strong acids and caustics?
177. How to behave in the lab?
178. What all the good laboratory practices (GLP)?
179. What all the precautions before sucking a solution from a bottle?
180. What all the importance of "Measures" and "Labels"?
181. Importance of calibration of glasswares.
182. Importance of weighing in pharmaceutical chemistry lab.
183. Stages of weighing using physical balance.
184. Stages of weighing in analytical balance.
185. Stages of weighing using electronic and sensitive balances.
186. Role of "Rider" while weighing.
187. Good weighing techniques.
188. Good methods of titration.
189. Stages in titrations.
190. What do you mean by acid-base titration, give an example?
191. What do you mean by redox titration, an example?
192. What do you know about complexometry?
193. Importance of first good washing and then only rinsing with same solutions in titration.
194. Items to be carried to pharmaceutical chemistry lab – Must and Should.
195. Why you have to keep "Reagents bottles used" to the same place?
196. Importance of iodometry and iodimetry.

20. Lysosomes — RNA
21. Plasma membrane — Glucose dehydrogenase.
22. Golgi apparatus — DNA

## II. PROTEINS

23. Define proteins.
24. What is composition of proteins?
25. What are protein functions?
26. What are classifications of simple proteins?
27. What are classification of derived proteins?
28. What is classification of conjugated proteins?
29. Write the mineral structure of amino acids?
30. What are neutral amino acids?
31. What are acidic amino acids?
32. What are basic amino acids?
33. What are sulphur-containing amino acids?
34. What are aromatic amino acids?
35. What are heterocyclic amino acids?
36. What are essential amino acids?
37. All naturally occurring amino acids are leavo rotatory, except .....
38. The charge is 0. Since it carries both positive and negative charges is called .....
39. In isoelectric pH the amino acids exist as .....
40. Biurette reagent contain ..... chemicals.
41. Biurete reagent produce ..... colour.
42. Ninhydrine test produce ..... colour.
43. Xantho protein contains ..... chemical.
44. Xantho protein produce ..... colour.
45. Millions reagent contain ..... chemicals.
46. Millions test to produce ..... colour.
47. Sakaguchi reagent contains ..... chemicals.
48. Sakaguchi test produce ..... colour.
49. Lead acetate test is identified as ..... amino acids.

36. Greater tronchanter and lesser troclauter are charactertics of which bone
    (a) Femur (b) Radius (c) Ulna (d) Humerus
37. Patella is an example of sesamoid bone. (True/False)
38. Lateral malleolus is a part of
    (a) Fibula (b) Tibia (c) Femur (d) Humerus
39. ..... number of tarsal bones are present in foot.
40. Trapezium is an example of tarsal bone. (True/False)

## VI. JOINTS OF THE SKELETON

41. Define "Arthrology".
42. Sutures of the skull and teeth in their sockets are examples of which joints
    (a) Fibrous joint (b) Cartilaginous joint
    (c) Synovial joint (d) None of the above
43. Sternoclavicular joint is an example of
    (a) Hinge joint (b) Gliding joint
    (c) Ball and socket joint (d) Saddle joint
44. Give one example of ball and socket type joint.
45. ..... is caused by the deposition of sodium urate crystals in joints and tendons.
46. Dislocation commonly occurs at ..... joint.
47. ..... is a disease occurring due to degenerative changes in the cartilages of joint.
48. ..... joint disorder is an auto-immune disease initiated by microbial infection.
49. Knee joint is an example of
    (a) Glinding joint (b) Pivot joint
    (c) Saddle joint (d) None of the above
50. Humeroulnar joint formed by trochlear notch of ulna and trochlear surface of humerus. (True/False)

## VII. BLOOD

51. ..... is a specialized connective tissue which is fluid in nature.

185. The secretion of thyroid hormones is controlled by ..... hormones of anterior pituitary.
186. What are the symptoms of Graves's disease?
187. A decrease in calcium level of plasma increases the secretion of ..... hormone and vice versa.
188. Which hormone is responsible for fight or flight.
189. Glucogan and insulin having same pharmacological actions. (True/False)
190. ..... is a very small gland situated in the brain.
191. Cortisol, cortisone and carticosterone together called
    (a) Glucocorticoids (b) Mineralocorticoids
    (c) Neurotransmitters (d) None of the above
192. Hypo function of adrenal cortex produces ..... disease.
193. Aldosterone and desoxycorticosterone are known as
    (a) Glucocorticoids (b) Mineralocorticoids
    (c) Enzymes (d) None of the above
194. Mention the gland name, which is having both exocrine and endocrine nature.

## XXII. REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

195. ..... are the male reproductive organs, which produce spermatozoa.
196. Semen acts as a vehicle for spermatozoa and also it provides ..... to the spermatozoa.
197. Each ml of semen normally contains about ..... millions of spermatozoa.
198. Milk secretion is stimulated by ..... hormone of anterior pituitary.
199. ..... hormone of posterior pituitary is responsible for milk ejection.
200. ..... is a thin membrane, which covers the vaginal orifice of virgin women?
201. Mention the names of different internal genital organs.

(c) Vector, carrier, environment
(d) Agent, treatment, environment

50. State of social dysfunction is known as
    (a) Disease (b) Sickness
    (c) Illness (d) None of the above
51. The phase of pathogenesis in the natural history of disease starts when
    (a) agent, host, environment interact
    (b) disease agent enters human host
    (c) signs and symptoms appear
    (d) none of the above
52. Which of the following is tertiary level of prevention
    (a) Health promotion (b) Chemoprophylaxis
    (c) Rehabilitation (d) Early diagnosis and treatment
53. The web of causation for chronic diseases implies that the disease cannot be controlled unless.
    (a) All multiple causes are removed
    (b) Chain of causation is controlled
    (c) A number of multiple causes are controlled
    (d) None of the above
54. Prophylactic administration of vit. A in a child is
    (a) Health (b) Specific protection
    (c) Treatment (d) Rehabilitation
55. Arrange the following in sequence
    I. Disability
    II. Handicap
    III. Impairment
    (a) I, II, III (b) II, I, III
    (c) II, III, I (d) III, I, II

## Difference

56. What is difference between morbidity and mortality?
57. What is difference between prepathogensis and pathogenesis?