

GATE-2000

1. One of the substances listed is used as muco adhesive

- (a) Acacia
- (b) SCMC
- (c) Burnt sugar
- (d) Saccharin

2. In the preparation of multilayer tablets one of the substances listed is used for hydrophilic matrix coating:

- (a) C.M.C.
- (b) Shellac
- (c) Stearyl alcohol
- (d) Bees wax

3. Choose the correct pH of the lachrymal fluid

- (a) 8.0
- (b) 6.2
- (c) 7.4
- (d) 9.0

4. The dip tube in the aerosol container is made from one of the following. Choose the correct one

- (a) Polypropylene
- (b) Glass
- (c) Stainless steel
- (d) Aluminium

5. The diameter of the mesh aperture in the IP disintegration test is given below.

- (a) 2.00 mm
- (b) 4.0mm
- (c) 1.00 mm
- (d) 1.50 mm

6. Choose the correct source of radiation for NMR from the listed ones

- (a) Klystron oscillator
- (b) Globar source
- (c) Radio frequency oscillator
- (d) Deuterium lamp

7. Choose the correct semi-rigid gel used for exclusion chromatography.

- (a) Sephadex
- (b) Gelatin
- (c) Cellulose
- (d) Alumina

8. One of the following is measured in amperometric titrations

- (a) resistance
- (b) conductance
- (c) voltage
- (d) current

9. The oil obtained from *Cymbopogon flexuosus* contains one of the following

- (a) Citral
- (b) α -terpeniol
- (c) α -pinene
- (d) Neral

10. Choose the correct key intermediates in the biosynthesis of C₆-C₃, which serves as a precursor for the biosynthesis of amino acids

- (a) Shikimic acid
- (b) Pyruvic acid
- (c) Dehydroquinic acid
- (d) Mevalonic acid

11. β -Phenyl-N-alkyl piperidine moiety is largely responsible for activity of one of the following. Choose the correct one:

- (a) Buprenorphine
- (b) Pethidine
- (c) Cyclosporine
- (d) Amitriptyline

12. Which of the following is a H₁ receptor antagonist?

- (a) 4-(5-H dibenzo [a,d] cyclohepten-5-Ylidene)-1-methyl pyridine hydrochloride
- (b) 4-(5-H dibenzo [a,d] cyclohepten-5-Ylidene)-1-methyl pyrimidine hydrochloride
- (c) 4-(5-H dibenzo [a,d] cyclohepten-5-Ylidene)-1-methyl piperadine hydrochloride
- (d) 4-(5-H dibenzo [a,d] cyclopentane-5-Ylidene)-1-methyl piperadine hydrochloride

13. Dinesterol is synthesized from

- (a) 4-Hydroxy propiophenone
- (b) 4-amino acetophenone
- (c) 4-Chloro butyophenone
- (d) 4-Bromo propiophenone

14. One of the following diuretics has similar structure to the antihypertensive agent Diazoxide

- (a) Acetazolamide
- (b) Chlorothiazide
- (c) Spironolactone
- (d) Furosemide

15. Which of the following is an anti-fungal polyene macrolide antibiotic with seven conjugated double bonds, an internal ester, a free carboxyl group and a glycoside side chain with primary amino group

- (a) Streptomycin
- (b) Echinocandins
- (c) Rifamycin
- (d) Amphoterecin-B

16. Choose the correct Class IV anti-arrhythmic that is primarily used for treatment of supra-ventricular tachyarrhythmias?

- (a) Mexiletine
- (b) Diltiazem
- (c) Nifedipine
- (d) Propranolol

17. One of the following antiviral drugs shows the greatest selective toxicity for the invading virus:

- (a) Amantadine
- (b) Zidovudine
- (c) Idoxuridine
- (d) Acyclovir

18. Choose the drug that often causes tachycardia when given in regular doses

- (a) Verapamil
- (b) Guanethedine
- (c) Propranolol
- (d) Isosorbide dinitrate

19. Choose an appropriate therapeutic use for Imipramine

- (a) Insomnia
- (b) Epilepsy
- (c) Bed wetting for children
- (d) Mania

2.1. Taste sensation of some oral liquid formulations are given. Match the compatible flavor used in the formulation

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|----------|-----------------|
| (1) Salt | (A) Wild cherry |
| (2) Sour | (B) Vanilla |
| | (C) Citrus |
| | (D) Chocolate |

2.2. Excipients used in the parenteral products are given. Match them.

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|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Chelating agent | (A) Benzyl alcohol |
| (2) Local anesthetic | (B) Phenol |
| | (C) Gelatin |
| | (D) Disodium edentate |

2.3. HLB values are given. Match them with the correct surfactant

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|---------|------------------------|
| (1) 0-3 | (A) Solubilizing agent |
| (2) 4-6 | (B) Detergent |
| | (C) Antifoaming agent |
| | (D) w/o emulsion |

2.4. Given below are the examples of Excipients. Match them with examples.

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|------------------|-------------|
| (1) Disintegrant | (A) Talc |
| (2) Glidant | (B) P.V.P. |
| | (C) Lactose |
| | (D) Acacia |

2.5. Given below are the schedules of drugs and cosmetics act. Match them

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|----------------|--|
| (1) Schedule M | (A) Standards for disinfectant fluids |
| (2) Schedule O | (B) Standards for ophthalmic preparation |
| | (C) Requirement for factory premises |
| | (D) Standards for cosmetics |

2.6. The following receptors are associated with the drugs mentioned. Match them

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|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) H1 receptor | (A) Ketanserin |
| (2) 5HT ₃ receptor | (B) Cimetidine |
| | (C) Diphenhydramine |
| | (D) Ondansetron |

2.7. Match the following drugs with the receptor subtypes

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|-----------------|---|
| (1) Methadone | (A) Agonist of μ and δ receptors |
| (2) Enkephalins | (B) Antagonist of μ , δ and κ receptors |
| | (C) Agonist of μ receptors |
| | (D) Agonist of μ , δ and κ receptors |

2.8. match the drugs with the mechanism of action

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|-----------------|--|
| (1) Mebendazole | (A) Unknown mechanism |
| (2) Ivermectin | (B) Neuromuscular blockade by interaction with nicotinic receptors |
| | (C) Intensifies GABA mediated neurotransmission |
| | (D) Selectively inhibits microtubule synthesis in nematodes |

2.9. Match the drugs with their mechanism of action

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|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) Procainamide | (A) Blocks Ca ⁺⁺ channels |
| (2) Verapamil | (B) Blocks K ⁺ channels |
| | (C) Blocks Na ⁺ channels |
| | (D) Blocks β adrenoreceptors |

2.10. The metabolic reactions of drugs mentioned in A to D are given. Match them

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|---------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Nitro reduction | (A) Oxprenolol |
| (2) Deamination | (B) Isoniazid |
| | (C) Chloramphenicol |
| | (D) Lidocaine |

2.11. Given drugs below have characteristics mentioned in A to D. Match them

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|-------------------|--|
| (1) Ibuprofen | (A) An aryl acetic acid |
| (2) Acetaminophen | (B) A salicylic acid derivative |
| | (C) An active metabolite of another drug |
| | (D) Hydrolysed in the blood stream |

2.12. The systemic names of the drugs are given below. Match them.

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|-------------------------------|--|
| (1) Tinidazole
piperazine- | (A) 2-[4,3,2-trifluoro methyl phenol selenazine-10-yl) propyl
1-yl] ethanol |
| (2) Fluphenazine
decanoate | (B) 1-[2-(ethyl sulphonyl) ethyl]-2-methyl-5-nitro imidazole |
| | (C) 1-[2-(ethyl sulphonyl) propyl]-2-methyl-5-nitro imidazole |
| | (D) 2-[4,3 (2-trifluoro methyl phenothiazin-10-yl) propyl piperazine-
1-yl] ethanol |

2.13. Match the heterocyclic system with the drugs

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|---------------|------------------|
| (1) Aziridine | (A) Thiotepa |
| (2) Pteridine | (B) Azathioprine |
| | (C) Atropine |
| | (D) Methotrexate |

2.14. Techniques mentioned in A to D are used for the analysis of the following drugs.

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|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Sulphamethoxazole IP | (A) Conductometry |
| (2) Piroxicam IP | (B) HPLC |
| | (C) Non-aqueous titration |
| | (D) Dead stop end point |

2.15. Match the correct formula for

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|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Molar absorption coefficient | (A) cl/A |
| (2) frequency | (B) $A/c.l$ |
| | (C) l/λ |
| | (D) c/λ |

2.16. Match the values with that of 1 and 2

- (1) Potential of standard hydrogen taken as (A) zero
- (2) Base peak in mass spectra (B) 100
- (C) 1
- (D) 10

2.17. In different samples of adulterated *Atropa belladonna* leaves, following unique characters are noted. Match with adulterants.

- (1) Idioblast observed (A) *Solanum nigrum*
- (2) Lamina is denser (B) *Phytolacca americana*
- Needle shaped crystals
- Anomocytic stomata
- Palisade ratio 2-4 (C) *Ailanthus glandulosa*
- (D) *Datura stramonium*

2.18. Digitalis cardenolides mentioned below are different hydroxyl derivatives. Match them.

- (1) Gitoxigenin (A) 3 β ,12 β ,14 β trihydroxy cardenolide
- (2) Digitoxigenin (B) 3 β ,14 β dihydroxy cardenolide
- (C) 3 β ,14 β ,16 β trihydroxy cardenolide
- (D) 3 β ,12 β ,16 β trihydroxy cardenolide

2.19. Match the following vitamins with their biochemical roles

- (1) Riboflavin (A) Free radical scavenger
- (2) Pyridoxal (B) As a coenzyme in redox reactions
- (C) Essential in the synthesis of rhodopsin
- (D) As a coenzyme for amino acid decarboxylases

2.20. Match the diseases with their clinical tests

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|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) Diabetes mellitus | (A) Decrease in hemoglobin levels |
| (2) Cystic fibrosis | (B) Increase in blood sugar levels |
| | (C) D.N.A. diagnosis |
| | (D) Decreased levels of TSH |

2.21. Match the correct pathways of the following

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|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate | (A) Cholesterol synthesis pathway |
| (2) Arachidonic acid | (B) Citric acid cycle |
| | (C) Glycolysis |
| | (D) Prostaglandin synthesis pathway |

2.22. Match the following terms with the definitions given

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|-------------------------------|--|
| (1) Biological half life dose | (A) Ratio of the median lethal dose to the median effective dose |
| (2) Therapeutic index | (B) Dosage used in the treatment |
| | (C) Elimination of the drug to 50% of its original concentration |
| | (D) Time taken for a drug to be absorbed |

2.23. Given below are two vaccines. Their compositions are mentioned. Match them

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|--------------------|--|
| (1) BCG | (A) Living attenuated <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> |
| (2) Whooping cough | (B) Experimentally killed and freeze dried polio vaccine |
| | (C) Antibodies obtained from the sera of tuberculosis patients |
| | (D) Killed <i>Bordetella pertussis</i> vaccine |

2.24. Match the following diseases with the causative organisms

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|-------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Helmenthiasis | (A) Plasmodium falciperum |
| (2) Jaundice | (B) Taenia solium |
| | (C) Hepatitis A virus |
| | (D) Toxoplasma gonodii |

