

PRACTICE SET FOR SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS
End Semester (Semester I) Examination, Dec-2025

Program: B. Pharm
Subject: Pharmaceutics-I
Subject Code: BP103T

Unit I			
S No.	Questions	CO	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Section II		Questions for 5 marks	
1	Define a prescription. Describe in detail the parts of a prescription with suitable examples.	CO1	Understand
2	Discuss the various routes of drug administration and correlate them with suitable dosage forms.	CO1	Remember
3	Define posology. Discuss in detail the various factors affecting the dosage of drugs.	CO1	Understand
4	Calculate the pediatric dose for a 10-year-old child and a 25 kg child for a drug with adult dose 500 mg, using Young's and Clark's formulae. Show calculations clearly.	CO1	Apply
5	Discuss the process of prescription handling in a pharmacy setting.	CO1	Understand
6	Describe how prescription handling ensures patient's safety.	CO1	Apply
Section III		Questions for 10 marks	
7	Evaluate which pediatric dosing method (age-based, weight-based, or BSA-based) provides more accuracy and why.	CO1	Evaluate
8	Compare the effect of age vs metabolic rate on drug dosage.	CO1	Analyze
9	Evaluate the advantages and limitations of individualized dosing compared to fixed-dose regimens.	CO1	Evaluate
10	Analyze how prescription errors can lead to adverse drug events.	CO1	Analyze
Unit II			
S No.	Questions	CO	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Section II		Questions for 5 marks	
11	Explain the method of geometric dilution used in the preparation of compound powders.	CO2	Apply
12	Analyze the physicochemical differences between efflorescent and hygroscopic powders, explaining how their properties influence formulation stability and storage requirements, with suitable examples.	CO2	Analyze
13	Define powders and classify them with suitable examples.	CO2	Remember
14	Define proof spirit and absolute alcohol.	CO2	Remember

15	Explain the advantages and disadvantages of using liquid dosage forms.	CO2	Understand
16	Illustrate with suitable examples how any two solubility enhancement techniques can be applied in the formulation of liquid dosage forms to improve drug bioavailability.	CO2	Apply
17	Analyze the formulation characteristics that distinguish solutions, suspensions, and emulsions, focusing on their composition, physical stability, and methods of preparation.	CO2	Analyze
Section III		Questions for 10 marks	
18	Analyze the role of preservatives and antioxidants in ensuring the stability of liquid formulations.	CO2	Analyze
19	Explain in detail the formulation of oral liquid dosage forms. Evaluate the role of various excipients used and the methods employed to enhance solubility and stability.	CO2	Evaluate
20	Analyze the preparation and evaluation of different types of powders such as dusting powders, effervescent powders, and eutectic mixtures. Include formulation examples.	CO2	Analyze
21	Justify the importance of isotonicity adjustment in pharmaceutical formulations.	CO2	Evaluate
Unit III			
S No.	Questions	CO	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Section II		Questions for 5 marks	
22	Explain the difference between Flocculated and Deflocculated suspensions with neat labelled diagrams.	CO3	Understand
23	Define Monophasic and Biphasic liquid dosage forms with one example each.	CO3	Remember
24	Describe the advantages and disadvantages of suspensions as a dosage form.	CO3	Understand
25	Define Suspension and mention its classification.	CO3	Remember
26	Explain how you would identify the type of an emulsion using suitable tests.	CO3	Apply
27	Define Emulsion and name any two emulsifying agents used in pharmacy.	CO3	Remember
Section III		Questions for 10 marks	
28	Evaluate the importance of choosing suitable emulsifying agents in ensuring the stability of emulsions.	CO3	Evaluate
29	Compare and contrast Monophasic and Biphasic liquids with respect to their composition, examples, and method of preparation.	CO3	Analyze
30	Define the effectiveness of Flocculated vs. Deflocculated suspensions in pharmaceutical practice.	CO3	Evaluate
31	Discuss various formulation considerations while preparing Enemas and Nasal drops.	CO3	Evaluate
32	Analyze the stability problems associated with suspensions and explain the methods to overcome them.	CO3	Analyze
33	Develop a comparative table summarizing the types, uses, and stability issues of Monophasic and Biphasic liquids.	CO3	Create
Unit IV			

S No.	Questions	CO	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Section II		Questions for 5 marks	
34	Define suppositories. List the different types based on the route of administration. nature and give suitable example of each.	CO4	Remember
35	A suppository weighing 2 g has a displacement value of 2 for a drug. Calculate the amount of base required for 6 suppositories, each containing 300 mg of drug.	CO4	Apply
36	Compare water-soluble and oil-soluble suppository bases in terms of melting, dissolution, and drug release.	CO4	Apply
37	Explain why cocoa butter is a commonly used suppository base.	CO4	Understand
38	Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of suppositories as a dosage form.	CO4	Understand
39	Explain the importance of evaluating parameters like melting point and hardness in suppositories.	CO4	Apply
Section III		Questions for 10 marks	
40	Discuss the evaluation parameters for suppositories and justify how each ensures product quality.	CO4	Evaluate
41	Justify the pharmacist's role in preventing therapeutic incompatibilities.	CO4	Evaluate
42	Justify the use of a rectal suppository for an antipyretic drug—mention the base selection, method of preparation, and evaluation parameters.	CO4	Evaluate
Unit V			
S No.	Questions	CO	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Section II		Questions for 5 marks	
43	Describe how you would prepare a simple ointment in the laboratory.	CO5	Apply
44	Explain the steps involved in evaluating the spreadability and consistency of a semisolid dosage form.	CO5	Apply
45	Define semisolid dosage forms and give two examples.	CO5	Remember
46	Explain briefly the mechanism of dermal drug penetration.	CO5	Understand
47	Differentiate between creams and gels with suitable examples.	CO5	Understand
Section III		Questions for 10 marks	
48	Critically evaluate how formulation factors and skin physiology influence drug absorption from semisolid dosage forms.	CO5	Evaluate
49	Evaluate different semisolid bases (oleaginous, absorption, water-removable, and water-soluble) in terms of their composition, preparation, and applications.	CO5	Evaluate
50	Discuss the preparation and evaluation of ointments, creams, and gels. Include the role of different excipients used in each.	CO5	Analyze

Course Outcomes (CO): On the successful completion of the Course, students will be able to: -

CO1: Understand the history of the profession of Pharmacy in India & Pharmacopeia, and learn about different

types of dosage forms and utilize the knowledge for the handling of prescription, posology & dose calculation of drugs in children.

CO2: Utilize the knowledge to elaborate on different pharmaceutical calculations involved in the formulation and understand basic requirements and formulation of powder and liquid (monophasic & biphasic) dosage forms.

CO3: Define and explain various monophasic liquid dosage forms and their applications, classify and describe suspensions and emulsions with their advantages, disadvantages, and methods of preparation, and identify stability problems in suspensions and emulsions while suggesting suitable corrective measures.

CO4: Explain the types, advantages, disadvantages, and preparation methods of suppositories, calculate displacement values and evaluate the quality of suppositories, define and classify pharmaceutical incompatibilities with suitable examples, and analyze and suggest methods to prevent or overcome pharmaceutical incompatibilities in formulations.

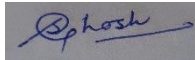
CO5: Understand the methods of formulation and evaluation of semisolid preparation such as ointment, gel, cream etc.

Summary Sheet

CO Wise		
CO	Q. No	Marks
CO1:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	70
CO2:	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	75
CO3:	22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33	90
CO4:	34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42	60
CO5:	43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50	55
Total Marks: 350		
Unit Wise		
Unit	Q. No	Marks
Unit 1:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	70
Unit 2:	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	75
Unit 3:	22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33	90
Unit 4:	34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42	60
Unit 5:	43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50	55
Total Marks: 350		
Blooms Taxonomy Level (BTL) Wise		
BTL	Q. No	Marks
LOT = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11,12,13,14,15,22,23,24,25,26,27,32,33,34,35,42,43,44,45		150
HOT = 6,7,8,9,10,16,17,18,19,20,21,28,29,30,31,36,37,38,39,40,41,46,47,48,49,50		200
Total Marks: 350		



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Disclaimer: -This is a Practice Set. The Question in End term examination will differ from the Practice Set. This Practice Set is meant for practice only.

