



قائمة الاسئلة

امتحان نهائي C3 الأول - للعام الجامعي 1446 هـ - الموافق -2025/2024م-مركز الاختبارات الالكترونية :: Pharmacy Industrial  
أ.د ماجد علوان 3-11-2024

- 1) Hard materials can lead to contamination during grinding, due to.
  - 1) - Density
  - 2) - Hardness
  - 3) - Toughness
  - 4) + Abrasiveness
- 2) Principles of plant layout include.
  - 1) + Flexibility.
  - 2) - Reduce hazards affecting employees.
  - 3) - Select the required machinery.
  - 4) - Production rate.
- 3) Central spindle move in the reciprocating horizontal granulator.
  - 1) + Horizontally
  - 2) - Vertically
  - 3) - Diagonally
  - 4) - Circular motion
- 4) In oscillation method.
  - 1) - Sieve moves with high speed
  - 2) - Rapid vibration imparted to the particles on the sieve
  - 3) + Sieve move back and forth
  - 4) - Moves in considerable intensity
- 5) Main classifications of Industrial Pharmacy, except.
  - 1) - Pharmaceutical engineering
  - 2) - Pharmaceutical product development
  - 3) + Clinical pharmacy
  - 4) - Pharmaceutical administration
- 6) The QA Department focuses in.
  - 1) + Document review and control
  - 2) - Marketing strategies
  - 3) - Financial management
  - 4) - Human resources development
- 7) Without such department industry do not exist, called.
  - 1) + Production department.
  - 2) - QA department.
  - 3) - IT department.
  - 4) - Finance department.
- 8) Department concern with Checking & review documents, called.
  - 1) - Production department.
  - 2) + QA department.
  - 3) - IT department.
  - 4) - Finance department.
- 9) Qualitative and quantitative analysis included in.
  - 1) + QC. department.
  - 2) - QA department.
  - 3) - IT department.
  - 4) - Human Resources department.
- 10) Main goal of the Sales Department.





- 1) - Promoting new medicine or dosage
  - 2) - update information
  - 3) - IT department
  - 4)  Provide information
- 11) Reduce errors and mistakes is the goals of.
- 1) - IT department
  - 2) - Sale department.
  - 3)  Human Resources department.
  - 4) - QA department.
- 12) Goal of the Human Resources Department to.
- 1) - Discovering new drugs
  - 2) - Facilitating the needs of each department
  - 3) - Achieving business goals
  - 4)  Providing training programs to employees
- 13) A secondary factor affecting plant location.
- 1) - Market
  - 2) - Energy availability
  - 3)  Water supply
  - 4) - Raw materials
- 14) Objectives of plant layout design to.
- 1)  To provide balance in the products
  - 2) - To maximize material handling
  - 3) - To increase risks affecting employees
  - 4) - To increase interference from machines
- 15) Principles of plant layout, include.
- 1)  Overall integration
  - 2) - Horizontal integration
  - 3) - Difficult material flow
  - 4) - Short-distance travel
- 16) First step in plant layout planning.
- 1)  Collecting basic data and coordinating them
  - 2) - Cubic space
  - 3) - Provides balance in the finished product system
  - 4) - Minimize interference from the machine
- 17) Cost reduction is from the factors Influence.
- 1) - Plant location.
  - 2)  Plant layout.
  - 3) - Community.
  - 4) - Climate and soil.
- 18) It is a coordinated effort to achieve the final objective to integrate machines, materials and personnel for economic production.?
- 1) - Plant location
  - 2) - Classification of plant layout
  - 3)  plant layout
  - 4) - Objectives of plant layout
- 19) A pharmaceutical preparation has been moved from the individual dispenser to manufacturers, means.
- 1)  Small scale to the large scale
  - 2) - moderate scale to large scale
  - 3) - large scale to small scale





- 4) - Small scale to the moderate scale
- 20) Reasons for increasing large scale manufacture, except.
- 1) - Economic reasons
  - 2) - Accuracy
  - 3) - Change character of medicaments
  - 4)  Temperature
- 21) Steps of manufacture of admixed powders?
- 1) - Storage hoppers, sifter, ball mill and powder mixer
  - 2)  Storage hoppers, ball mill, sifter and powder mixer
  - 3) - Sifter, ball mill, storage hoppers and powder mixer
  - 4) - Ball mill, storage hoppers, sifter and powder mixer
- 22) Steps of receipt of packing materials.
- 1)  Sampling of packing materials, testing of packing materials, issue of packing materials
  - 2) - sampling of packing materials, analysis of packing materials and issue of packing materials.
  - 3) - analysis of raw materials, testing of packing materials and issue of packing materials
  - 4) - issue of packing materials, testing of packing materials and sampling of packing materials
- 23) Those gives a rise to size reduction difficulties.
- 1) - softening temperature
  - 2) - hardness
  - 3)  slipperiness
  - 4) - abrasiveness
- 24) Liquid nitrogen can reduce:
- 1) - Hardness
  - 2)  Toughness
  - 3) - Abrasiveness
  - 4) - Slipperiness
- 25) Abrasiveness is a.
- 1) - Related to moisture content
  - 2)  Property of hard materials
  - 3) - The reverse property of stickiness
  - 4) - A fine product may require a small feed size .
- 26) Size reduction method to produce coarse powders.
- 1) - Cutter
  - 2)  Impact mills
  - 3) - Fluid energy mills
  - 4) - Impact- attrition mills
- 27) Cutter mill is method that used to obtain.
- 1) - Powder
  - 2) - Liquid
  - 3)  Coarse powders
  - 4) - Large pieces
- 28) Wet grinding of very viscous materials, is possible in end runner mill for.
- 1) - Tablets and capsules
  - 2)  Ointments and pastes
  - 3) - Granulation powder
  - 4) - Cream and gel
- 29) Advantage of cutter mill except.
- 1) - Rapid
  - 2) - Capable of grinding many different types of materials





- 3)  + Slow speed of operation cause generation of heat
- 4)  - Be controlled by variation of rotor speed, hammer types.
- 30) Uses of attrition mills, except.
- 1)  - Fine grinding operations in the production of spices
- 2)  - Food (peanuts, grain, cereal)
- 3)  - Fibers (chips, cork and cellulose)
- 4)  + Solid in suspension, paste or ointment
- 31) Sieving method, except.
- 1)  - Agitation
- 2)  - Brushing
- 3)  - Centrifugation
- 4)  + Granding
- 32) Sieve of very coarse powders is.
- 1)  + More than 1000
- 2)  - Between 355-1000
- 3)  - Between 180-355
- 4)  - Between 90-125
- 33) Principle of cyclone separator.
- 1)  - Separate the solids from solids
- 2)  + Involved in separation of solids by centrifugal force
- 3)  - Separate the gas from gaseous.
- 4)  - Between 355-1000
- 34) Reducing manufacturing time is the advantage of.
- 1)  + Straight line layout.
- 2)  - Functional layout.
- 3)  - Cost reduction.
- 4)  - Group layout.
- 35) Advantages of a Process or Functional layout.
- 1)  - More cost-effective
- 2)  - Less supervision required
- 3)  + Good scope for expansion
- 4)  - Disruption of production is common
- 36) Advantage of a Fixed Position layout.
- 1)  + Saves time and cost
- 2)  - Requires less space for material storage
- 3)  - Easily adaptable to changes in job design
- 4)  - Short production period
- 37) A Combined layout characterized by.
- 1)  + Combination of product and process layouts
- 2)  - it is less economical
- 3)  - in most of industries more products layout
- 4)  - Limited scope for expansion
- 38) The term "pharmaceutical plant layout" refer to.
- 1)  - Distribution of finished products to stores
- 2)  + Arrangement of machines and furniture
- 3)  - Selection of employees in the factory
- 4)  - Designing the company logo
- 39) Factors that influences plant location is.
- 1)  - Proximity to markets





- 2) - the transport difficult  
3)  Speedy transport facilities  
4) - Power supply resources
- 40) Types of layouts.  
1) - Chaotic  
2)  Process, Product  
3) - Random  
4) - unorganized
- 41) The lowest temperature at which vapors of the material will ignite.  
1)  Flash point  
2) - Flash fire  
3) - Explosive range.  
4) - Flammable liquid.
- 42) A fire extinguisher.  
1) - Interfering boxes.  
2) - Positive non-interfering boxes.  
3)  Carbon dioxide.  
4) - Hose masks
- 43) In Pharmaceutical Industries the design of the production department depends on.  
1) - Number of rooms  
2) - Spacing  
3)  Dosage form to be manufacture  
4) - Dining room
- 44) One of the economic reasons for increasing large-scale manufacturing in the pharmaceutical industry is.  
1) - Decrease in efficiency  
2) - Increase in manual methods  
3)  Reduction in cost of production  
4) - Rise in contamination levels
- 45) One of the benefits of large-scale manufacturing in terms of accuracy.  
1) - Decrease in accuracy of measurements  
2)  Increase in in-process control and testing  
3) - Reduction in final product accuracy  
4) - reduction in the need for accuracy
- 46) Most important result of size reduction operation is.  
1)  increasing surface area of given weight of the powder  
2) - influencing on distillation process  
3) - influencing on distraction process  
4) - influencing on deposition process
- 47) Factor affects size reduction, except.  
1) - Hardness  
2) - Toughness  
3) - Abrasiveness  
4)  Decreaseness
- 48) Viscosity of mucilage of tragacanth with finer powders will be.  
1) - Increases  
2)  Decreases  
3) - Remains the same  
4) - Becomes sticky
- 49) Machine is used for large-scale cutting in size reduction, called.





- 1) - Knife
  - 2) - Grinder
  - 3) - Crusher
  - 4)  Cutter mill
- 50) The main principle of a Cutter Mill.
- 1)  Knives attached to a rotor
  - 2) - Hammers attached to the casing
  - 3) - Hammers attached to a rotor
  - 4) - Blades attached to the stator
- 51) Regarding the Cutter Mill method, it is.
- 1)  It is used for fine size reduction of soft materials
  - 2) - It is used for coarse size reduction of hard materials
  - 3) - It is used for mixing materials with high precision
  - 4) - It is used for separating materials based on color
- 52) The most commonly used method for size reduction by cutting.
- 1) - Pestle and mortar
  - 2)  Cutter Mill
  - 3) - Mullers Wt
  - 4) - Hammer mill
- 53) Factors affecting evaporation include.
- 1)  Temperature and moisture content
  - 2) - Evaporating pan
  - 3) - Tube evaporator
  - 4) - Film evaporator
- 54) The main purpose of the edge runner mill
- 1) - Melting materials
  - 2)  Grinding materials through compression and shear
  - 3) - Mixing ingredients in baking
  - 4) - Extracting the active materials
- 55) The responsible for moving material to the grinding zone, called.
- 1)  Scraper
  - 2) - Muller
  - 3) - Pan
  - 4) - Shaft
- 56) The difference between edge runner mill and end runner mill.
- 1) - The material they work with
  - 2) - The direction of powder
  - 3) - The shape of the pan
  - 4)  Number and position of the pestle
- 57) The primary tool used for size reduction by impaction.
- 1) - Pestle and mortar
  - 2) - Blender
  - 3) - Grinder
  - 4)  Hammer
- 58) Hammers typically pivoted to the central shaft in a hammer mill.
- 1) - Two
  - 2) - Three
  - 3)  Four or more
  - 4) - Five





- 59) The purpose of the screen in the lower part of the casing in a hammer mill to.
- 1) - To enclose the central shaft
  - 2) - To pivot the hammers
  - 3)  To allow material to escape when size reduced
  - 4) - To rotate the shaft
- 60) Positioned for a ball mill rotation.
- 1) - Vertically
  - 2) - Diagonally
  - 3)  Horizontally
  - 4) - Radially
- 61) To reduce abrasion materials of the ball mill made of.
- 1) - glass
  - 2) - Plastic
  - 3) - gold
  - 4)  Metal, porcelain, or rubber
- 62) When the ball mill operates at low speed.
- 1) - Significant size reduction
  - 2)  Sliding or rolling of balls with negligible size reduction
  - 3) - Increased grinding efficiency
  - 4) - Balls are thrown out to the wall
- 63) When the ball mill operates at high speed.
- 1) - Maximum grinding efficiency
  - 2) - Size reduction due to sliding balls
  - 3)  Balls are thrown out to the wall by centrifugal force
  - 4) - Minimal wear and tear on the balls
- 64) In fluid energy mill, those injected at high pressure through nozzles at the bottom of the loop, called.
- 1) - Water
  - 2) - Oil
  - 3)  Air
  - 4) - Steam
- 65) In fluid energy mill, the method typically used, where.
- 1) - Where coarse powders are required
  - 2) - Where medium-sized particles are required
  - 3)  Where especially fine powders are required
  - 4) - Where liquids are needed
- 66) The method of transfer of heat through solids is.
- 1) - Heat Flux.
  - 2)  Conduction.
  - 3) - Fire extinguisher.
  - 4) - Foam.
- 67) In which state the temperature is depending on time, called.
- 1) - Steady state.
  - 2) - Heat state.
  - 3)  Unsteady state
  - 4) - Firing
- 68) The removal of liquid from the solution, called.
- 1)  Evaporation.
  - 2) - Heat transfer.
  - 3) - Conduction.





- 4) - Heat.
- 69) Objective of size reduction in pharmaceutical process is.
- 1) - To increase particle size for suspensions
  - 2) - To reduce surface area for better adsorption
  - 3) - To decrease mass transfer coefficients
  - 4)  To facilitate the mixing of powders
- 70) Substances that are processed using fluid energy mill method.
- 1) - Fertilizers and pesticides
  - 2) - Metals and alloys
  - 3)  Antibiotics, sulphonamides, and vitamins
  - 4) - Plastics and polymers
- 71) Factors affecting evaporation, except.
- 1) - Temperature
  - 2) - Type of products required
  - 3) - Moisture contents
  - 4)  Dissolution
- 72) Horizontal tube-evaporator is a type of.
- 1) - Evaporating stills.
  - 2)  Tube evaporators.
  - 3) - Evaporating pans.
  - 4) - Force evaporator.
- 73) The simplest form of natural circulating evaporator.
- 1)  Evaporating pans.
  - 2) - Evaporating stills.
  - 3) - Tube evaporators.
  - 4) - Film evaporators.
- 74) Disadvantage of evaporating pans.
- 1) - Easy to be used.
  - 2) - Cheap.
  - 3)  Not suitable for thermolabile materials.
  - 4) - Cannot be cleaned.
- 75) The removal of liquid from the solution by boiling is called.
- 1)  Evaporation
  - 2) - Freezing
  - 3) - Melting
  - 4) - Extracting
- 76) Factors affecting evaporation .
- 1)  Temperature and moisture content
  - 2) - Evaporating pan
  - 3) - Tube evaporator
  - 4) - Film evaporator
- 77) jet condenser is a type of.
- 1)  Film evaporators.
  - 2) - Forced circulation evaporators.
  - 3) - Natural circulating evaporators.
  - 4) - Evaporating stills.
- 78) Heat energy may be transferred into and out the system either
- 1)  Directly and indirectly
  - 2) - Functionally







- 3) - Automatically
- 4) - Electrically

79) In filling film evaporator, the feed enter from.

- 1) - At the bottom of the tubes
- 2)  Over a weir at the top of the tubes
- 3) - From the side of the tubes
- 4) - Through the center of the tubes

80) Factor assists the movement of liquid in a filling film evaporator.

- 1) - Magnetism
- 2)  Gravity
- 3) - Wind
- 4) - Friction

