

B. PHARM
IIIrd YEAR, VI SEMESTER EXAMINATION
MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY – III
(BP601T)

[Time: 3:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 75]

- I. Long Question: Answer Any Two [10×2=20]**
1. Write down about quantitative structure activity relationship (QSAR) with its physicochemical parameters.
 2. Write about Historical background, Nomenclature, Stereochemistry β-Lactam antibiotics.
 3. Write down about classification Antibiotics.
- II. Short Question: Answer any Seven [5×7=35]**
1. Identify and draw the structure of Cephalosporins. List their primary uses in medicine.
 2. Explain the chemical degradation process of β-lactam antibiotics in different environments.
 3. Analyze the etiology of malaria and propose a method to target its causative agent effectively.
 4. Discuss basic concepts and application of prodrugs design.
 5. Provide the structure and discuss the pharmacological applications of Chloramphenicol.
 6. Write structure and uses of Isoniazid.
 7. Discuss Urinary tract anti-infective agents
 8. Describe the role of folate reductase inhibitors
 9. Define Taft's steric parameter and describe its importance in medicinal chemistry.
- III. Objectives Question: Answer All Question [20×1=20]**
1. Biological active form of chloramphenicol is
a.) Threo form b.) Erythro form c.) Both d.) None
 2. Which one of the, chloramphenicol prodrug example?
a.) chloramphenicol nitrate b.) chloramphenicol sulphide
c.) chloramphenicol succinate d.) none
 3. Malaria is introduced into the host through
a.) Male anopheles b.) female anopheles c.) both d.) other
 4. 4-aminoquinolines types of antimalarial drug is
a.) Mefloquine b.) Quinine c.) Chloroquine d.) other

5. Which one of the following is the sesquiterpene lactones type of antimalarial drug?
a.) Artesunate b.) Artemether c.) Both d.) None
6. Prodrug is pharmacologically active
a.) Before metabolized b.) After metabolized
c.) It remains inactive d.) none
7. which one of the following is the example of Biguanide a.) Proguanil
b.) Mefloquine
c.) Pyrimethamine d.) Dapsone
8. When 4,7, Dichloroquinoline and 4 amino 1 diethylamino pentane condensed forms
a.) Mefloquine b.) Quinine c.) Chloroquine base d.) other
9. Malarial parasite effects on
a.) Erythrocytes b.) Leukocytes
c.) Thrombocytes d.) other
10. Fungi is
a.) Prokaryotes b.) Eukaryotes c.) Both d.) none
11. Fungi contains
a.) Nucleus and mitochondria b.) Ergosterol
c.) Chlorophyll d.) 1&2
12. Fungal infection can
a.) Superficially b.) systemic c.) both d.) none
13. yeast type of fungal infection is
a.) Candida b.) Aspergillus
c.) Dermatophyte d.) Mucor
14. Systemic type of fungal infection is/are
a.) Tinea corporis b.) candida
c.) albicans d.) Cryptococcus neoformans
15. Anti-fungal antibiotic is
a.) Amphotericin B b.) Ketoconazole
c.) Tolnaftate d.) Naftifine
16. Anti-fungal agent which inhibits cell wall synthesis is
a.) Fluconazole b.) Naftifine
c.) Caspofungin d.) 5-Flucytosine
17. Anthelmintic drugs are used to kill
a.) Worms b.) bacteria c.) fungus d.) virus
18. Benzimidazoles type of anthelmintic drugs are /is
a.) Albendazole b.) Thiabendazole c.) Mebendazole d.) All
19. Sulfonamides structurally related to
a.) PABA b.) GABA c.) NAG d.) NAM
20. Prontosil is a prodrug of
a.) Sulfonamide b.) sulphonates
c.) trimethoprim d.) folate reductase inhibitor

B. Pharm VI Semester / III Year

Subject Code: BP602

Subject Name: Pharmacology III

[Time : 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 75]

Note : Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

I. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

[01×20=20]

- I Indicate the expectorant with the reflex mechanism:
 - a) Sodium benzoate
 - b) Derivatives of Ipecacucnha and Thermopsis
 - c) Trypsin
 - d) Ambroxol
- II Tick the antitussive agent with a peripheral effect:
 - a) Codeine
 - b) Tusuprex
 - c) Libexine
 - d) Glaucine hydrochloride
- III Chymotrypsin is an agent containing free sulfhydryl groups. It's:
 - a) True
 - b) False
- IV All of these drugs contain free sulfhydryl groups EXCEPT:
 - a) Acetylcysteine
 - b) Ambroxol
 - c) Bromhexin
 - d) Trypsin
- V Which of the following drugs is an agent of substitution therapy?
 - a) Gastrin
 - b) Hydrochloric acid
 - c) Hystamine
 - d) Carbonate mineral waters
- VI Tick the drug, a derivative of adamantane:
 - a) Didanozine
 - b) Rimantadine
 - c) Gancyclovir
 - d) Foscarnet
- VII Tick the drug, a derivative of pyrophosphate:
 - a) Foscarnet
 - b) Zidovudine
 - c) Vidarabine
 - d) Acyclovir
- VIII Tick the drug, inhibiting viral DNA synthesis:
 - a) Interferon
 - b) Saquinavir
 - c) Amantadine
 - d) Acyclovir
- IX Tick the main approach of peptic ulcer treatment:
 - a) Neutralization of gastric acid
 - b) Eradication of Helicobacter pylori
 - c) Inhibition of gastric acid secretion
 - d) All the above
- X Gastric acid secretion is under the control of the following agents EXCEPT:
 - a) Histamine
 - b) Acetylcholine
 - c) Serotonin
 - d) Gastrin
- XI Indicate the drug belonging to proton pump inhibitors:
 - a) Pirenzepine
 - b) Ranitidine
 - c) Omeprazole
 - d) Trimethaphan

- XII** All of the following agents intensify the secretion of gastric glands EXCEPT:
 a) Pepsin b) Gastrin c) Histamine d) Carbonate mineral waters
- XIII** What does the term "antibiotics" mean:
 a) Non-organic or synthetic substances that selectively kill or inhibit the growth of other microorganisms
 b) Substances produced by some microorganisms and their synthetic analogues that selectively kill or inhibit the growth of another microorganisms
 c) Substances produced by some microorganisms and their synthetic analogues that inhibit the growth of organism cells
 d) Synthetic analogues of natural substances that kill protozoa and helminthes
- XIV** General principles of anti-infective therapy are:
 a) Clinical judgment of microbiological factors
 b) Definitive identification of a bacterial infection and the microorganism's susceptibility
 c) Optimal route of administration, dose, dosing frequency and duration of treatment
 d) All of the above
- XV** Minimal duration of antibacterial treatment usually is:
 a) Not less than 1 day b) Not less than 5 days
 c) Not less than 10-14 days d) Not less than 3 weeks
- XVI** Tick the drug used for malaria chemoprophylaxis and treatment:
 a) Chloroquine b) Quinidine c) Quinine d) Sulfonamides
- XVII** Tick the drug used for amoebiasis treatment:
 a) Nitrofurantoin b) Iodoquinol c) Pyrazinamide d) Mefloquine
- XVIII** Tick the drug used for trichomoniasis treatment:
 a) Metronidazole b) Suramin c) Pyrimethamine d) Tetracycline
- XIX** Tick the drug used for toxoplasmosis treatment:
 a) Chloroquine b) Tetracyclin c) Suramin d) Pyrimethamine
- XX** Rational anti-microbial combination is used to:
 a) Provide synergism when microorganisms are not effectively eradicated with a single agent alone
 b) Provide broad coverage
 c) Prevent the emergence of resistance
 d) All of the above

- 2. Answer in long (any two)** [2×10=20]
- I** What is DOTS? Discuss the management of tuberculosis with special emphasis on Isoniazid.
- II** Classify semi-synthetic penicillins. Write antibacterial spectrum and use of amoxycilline.
- III** Classify anti-asthmatic drugs. Describe role of sympathomimetics in the treatment of asthma.
- 3. Answer in short (any seven)** [7×5=35]
- I** Classify anti-viral drugs. Describe the pharmacology of Acyclovir.
- II** Illustrate the treatment of Urinary tract infection.
- III** Write a note on causes and prevention of antimicrobial resistance.
- IV** Write in details about systemic antifungal agents.
- V** Define following terms: Chronobiology, Sub acute toxicity, Drug resistance, Teratogenicity, Antibiotics.
- VI** Classify immune suppressants. Describe pharmacology of ciclosporin.
- VII** Write mode of action, adverse drug reactions and uses of Dapsone & Clofazimine.
- VIII** Explain the treatment and management of Barbiturates and Arsenic poisoning.
- VIX** Classify anticancer agents. Discuss antimetabolites in details.

Printing Pages :2

63/01/25

Paper Code: BP603T	C (SVSU:2023-24/R)									
Enrollment No.										

B.PHARM

**IIIrd YEAR [(6th sem.) Regular EXAMINATION 2023-2024
Herbal Drug Technology (BP-603T)**

[Time : 3:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 75]

Long question: Answer Any Two

[10x2=20]

Q1-What do you understand by Stability testing of herbal drugs? Write WHO & ICH guidelines for the assessment of herbal drugs.

Q2- Define ASU. Write a note on possible side effects and interactions of Ginseng and Garlic.

Q3- Define Nutraceuticals. Write a note on Health benefits and role of Nutraceuticals in ailments like Diabetes and CVS diseases.

Short question: Answer Any Seven

[7x5=35]

Q1. Give the definition of: Patent, IPR and Biopiracy.

Q2. Give basic principles involved in Ayurveda and Siddha system of medicine.

Q3. Write a short note on garlic and amla as health food.

Q4. Write a short note on herbal cosmetics.

Q5. Write the preparation of ayurvedic formulation Leha or Gutika.

Q6. Write health benefits and role of Nutraceuticals in Diabetes.

Q7. Give general introduction to herbal-drug and herb-food interactions.

Q8. Write a note on WHO & ICH guidelines.

Q9. Write a short note on Good agricultural practices in cultivation of medicinal plants.

Objective Questions : Answer all question:

[20x1=20]

Q1. Who introduced the Unani system of medicine to India?

- a. Chinese b. Arabs c. Japanese d. Portuguese

Q2. Homeopathy was Introduced by

- a. Dr. Stephen Felice b. Hippocrates
c. Dr. Samuel Hahnemann d. None of the above

Q3. Herbs are defined as plants with

- a. Aromatic property b. flavouring property
c. medicinal property d. All

Q4. Alfalfa is useful in

- a. Prevent cancer b. Indigestion
c. Reduce weight d. All

Q5. Spirulina is other name of

- a. Bacteria b. fungi c. Alkaloids d. Cyanobacterium

[1]

- Q6. Which of the following is natural occurring antioxidant.
a. Vitamin C b. Vitamin F c. Alpha lipoic acid d. All
- Q7. Leha is also known as
a. Arista b. Asava c. Avaleha d. None
- Q8. Unani system was originated from
a. Greece b. India c. Iran d. China
- Q9. Crop rotation helps in
a. Reload of the soil b. Provide nutrients to the soil
c. Disrupt the seeds d. All
- Q10. What is Full form of PIP
a. Plant incorporated pesticides b. Plant incorporated pollutant
c. Plant incorporated protectants d. None
- Q11. There are-----Types of Vedas
a. 4 b. 3 c. 2 d. 1
- Q12. The members of the D.T.A.B. hold the office for a period of:
a. 4 years b. 3 years c. 2 years d. 5 years
- Q13. Processing of herbal raw materials include
a. Primary processing b. Specific processing
c. Drawing d. All
- Q14. Macroscopic methods includes
a. Shape and size b. Total Ash value
c. Cellular structure d. All
- Q15. Organic farming means
a. Not to use pesticides b. Used organic fertilizers
c. To optimize productivity d. All
- Q16. Undesired plants in the field are known as
a. Pests b. Weeds c. Cover crops d. Buffers
- Q17. Organic farming means
a. Not to use pesticides b. Used organic fertilizers
c. To optimize productivity d. All
- Q18. Powder made by calcination is also known as
a. Ark b. Bhasma c. Churna d. All
- Q19. Which nutraceutical is used in the treatment of Cancer.
a. Green Tea b. Garlic c. Ginseng d. Ginger
- Q20. Homeopathy system of medicine is based on the principle of:
a. Law of similar b. Minimum dose
c. Totality of symptom d. All

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06/01/25

Paper Code : BP-604T

B (SVSU:2022-23/R)

Enrollment No.														
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B.PHARM

IIIRD YEAR, VITH SEMESTER EXAMINATION

**Subject: BIOPHARMACEUTICS & PHARMACOKINETICS
(CODE-BP604T)**

[Time : 3:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 75]

Q1. Long Question: Answer Any Two.

[10×2=20]

- a. How will you determine elimination rate constant by urinary excretion data? Write the advantages of urine analysis over plasma level data.
- b. Explain various mechanisms of absorption of drugs through GIT.
- c) What do you mean by non liner pharmacokinetics? Explain various causes of nonlinearity in different pharmacokinetic parameters.

Q2. Short Question: Answer any Seven

[5×7=35]

- a) Explain Wagner Nelson method of determination of absorption rate constant.
- b) Define bioavailability. Explain various methods of determination of bioavailability.
- c) Give an account of Phase-II reactions.
- d) Explain various factors affecting drug-protein binding.
- e) Write about calculation of loading and maintenance dose.
- f) Explain volume of distribution..
- g) Explain various *in-vitro* drug dissolution models,
- h) Give the difference between catenary and mammillary model.
- i) Non renal routes of drug excretion of drugs.

Q3. Multiple choice question.(Answer all)

[1×20=20]

i. Which is not the other name of non linear pharmacokinetics?

- a) Dose dependent pharmacokinetics.
- b) Capacity limited pharmacokinetics.
- c) Mixed order pharmacokinetics.
- d) Steady state pharmacokinetics.

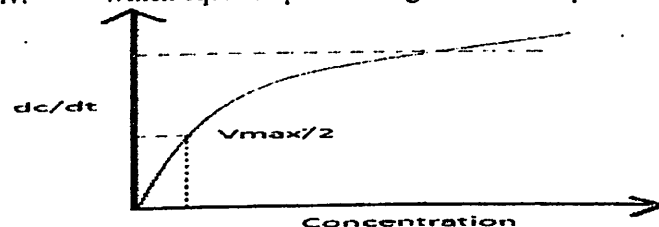
ii. Who has poorly developed BBB?

- a) Infants
- b) Adults of age more than 20
- c) Aged
- d) Children at puberty

iii. In which condition $-dc/dt$ in non linear pharmacokinetics will be equal to $V_{max}/2$?

- a) K_m is equal to C b) K_m very very greater than C
c) K_m very very greater than C d) None

iv. Which equation plot is being shown in the picture?



- a) Michaelis-Menten plot
b) One compartment characteristics graph
c) Two compartment characteristics graph
d) Two compartment administered extravascularly characteristics plot

v. Dissolution can be expressed by which equation-

- a. Modified Noyes-Whitney's c. Lambert law
b. Handerson Hasselbalch equation d. None of above

vi. Which organ comprises the peripheral compartment in a two compartment model?

- a) Liver b) Lungs c) Kidneys d) Muscles

vii. To have a plasma distribution value of 900 ml and plasma drug concentration to be 1.2 mg/ml what should be the amount of drug that should be given to the patient?

- a) 1080 ml b) 1080 g c) 1080 mg d) 1g/ml

viii. Which tablets have shorter Disintegration time?

- a) Single coated tablets b) Enteric coated tablets
c) Sugar-coated tablets d) Capsules

ix. Which drugs get absorbed in the stomach mostly?

- a) Basic drugs b) Acidic Drugs
c) Neutral drugs d) None

x. What is the molecular weight of $\alpha 1$ -Acid glycoprotein?

- a) 44000 Dalton b) 65,000 Dalton
c) 60,000 Dalton d) 75,000 Dalton

xi. How much time does an intravenously administered drug take to complete a complete circulation?

- a) 5-8 min b) 7-10 min c) 1-3 min d) 1 min

xii. In the equation $\log C = \log C_0 - K_{et}/2.303$, what does C_0 stand for

- a) Plasma drug concentration after 60 min of i.v. injection
b) Plasma drug concentration after 15 min of i.v. injection
c) Plasma drug concentration after 30 min of i.v. injection
d) Plasma drug concentration immediately after i.v. injection.

xiii. Why dopamine cannot be administered for the disease Parkinsonism?

- a) Don't have a medicine b) It is not the medicine
c) Cannot cross the blood-brain barrier
d) Forms aggregate and thus cannot cross the BBB

xiv. Which one of the following has a high perfusion rate?

- a) Fat b) Muscle and skin
c) Lungs and kidney d) Bone

xv. What is the name of the drug binding site IV of HSA?

- a) Warfarin and azapropazone binding site
b) Digitoxin binding site c) Diazepam binding site
d) Tamoxifen binding site

xvi. In which model compartments are joined in parallel?

- a) Compartment model b) Catenary model
c) Physiologic model d) Mammillary model

xvii. Which drugs easily bind to adipose tissue?

- a) Cationic b) Anionic c) Lipophilic d) Neutral

xviii. What influences the permeation of drugs in an Ionic or Electrochemical diffusion?

- a) Charge on the membrane b) Charge on the particle
c) Concentration gradient d) Equilibration of charge

xix. Which drug easily bind to AAG?

- a) Cationic b) Anionic c) Lipophilic d) Neutral drug

xx. Which enzyme is of the utmost importance for the 2nd step in the formation of Glucuronide?

- a) Esterase b) Amidases
c) Transferase d) UDP-glucuronyl transferase

08/01/25

Printing Pages :2

Paper Code:BP-605T

A (SVSU:2024-25/R)

Enrollment No.													
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B.PHARM**Third Year Six Semester****Pharmaceutical Biotechnology****(BP-605T)****[Time: 3:00 Hours]****[Max. Marks: 75]****Q1. Attempt ALL questions.****(20X1=20)**

- Hirudin is obtained from the transgenic plant
(a) Brassica napus (b) H. rosasinesis (c) Raphanus sativus (d) Vinca rosea
- Bt cotton is
(a) Transgenic plant (b) Hybrid plant (c) Mutated plant (d) Cloned plant
- Genome is
(a) Gene on nuclear DNA (b) Nuclear DNA + Mitochondrial DNA
(c) Nuclear DNA + Chloroplast DNA (d) Nuclear + Mitochondrial + Chloroplast
- In forensic science which of the following is used?
(a) Bacterial cloning (b) DNA foot printing
(c) DNA fingerprinting (d) DNA cloning
- Which of the following immunoglobulins are secretory and present in the milk?
(a) IgG (b) IgM (c) IgE (d) IgA
- Three dimensional shape of tRNA is
(a) L-shaped (b) Clover leaf-like (c) X-shaped (d) Y-shaped
- Which biosensors work on the principle of change in mass
(a) Optical (b) Calorimetric (c) colorimetric (d) Piezoelectric
- Plasmid is the circular piece of DNA present in
(a) Virus (b) Fungi (c) Bacteria (d) Algae
- The PCR technique was developed by
(a) Kary Mullis (b) Kohler (c) Milstein (d) Boyer
- What is a cell line?
(a) Multilayer culture (b) Transformed cells
(c) Multiple growth of cells (d) Sub culturing of primary culture
- Which type of hypersensitivity reaction is auto-immunity?
(a) Type-I (b) Type-II (c) Type-III (d) Type-IV
- The term "*in-vitro*" is the Latin word which refers to
(a) Within the lab (b) Within in the glass
(c) Outside the lab (d) None
- The process of finding the relative location of genes on a chromosome is called .
(a) Gene tracking (b) Genome walking
(c) Chromosome walking (d) Genome mapping
- The identification of drug through the genomic study is called
(a) Pharmacogenomic (b) Genomics
(c) Pharmacogenetics (d) Chemoinformetic

- 15) Which of the following scientists created the first bioinformatics database?
 (a) Dayhoff (b) Richard Michael
 (c) Michal Durbin (d) Perason
- 16) The first transgenic plant to be produced is
 (a) Brinjal (b) Tobacco (c) Rice (d) Cotton
- 17) Which enzyme is used to join together two different types of DNA molecules?
 (a) Ligase (b) Endonuclease (c) Exonuclease (d) Protease
- 18) For more complex reactions immobilized will be used
 (a) Cell (b) Enzyme (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) RNA
- 19) Chain termination is a type of
 (a) Gene manipulation (b) Vector generation
 (c) Antibiotic production (d) Sequencing
- 20) Excision and insertion of a gene is called
 (a) Gene therapy (b) Genetic engineering
 (c) Biotechnology (d) Cytogenetics

Q2. Answer any TWO questions.

(2X10=20)

- a) With the help of a neat diagram explain different parts of a fermentor and mention their function.
- b) Derive Michaelis-Menten equation and discuss the use of double reciprocal plot.

OR

- Explain about Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA)
- c) Explain the techniques for surface immobilization and covalent coupling.

Q3. Answer any SEVEN questions.

(7X5=35)

- a) Describe historical development of Antibiotics.
- b) Explain about Immunological tolerances.
- c) Discuss the advantages and limitations of biotransformation reaction with suitable examples.
- d) Explain about Penicillinase.
- e) Define the following terms: (i) Immunoglobulin (ii) Haptain
- f) Differentiate between active and passive immunity.
- g) Explain about various types of hypersensitivity reactions?
- h) Describe the process and application of any two of the following:
 (i) Protoplast fusion (ii) Gene cloning (iii) Transformation
- i) Explain formulation process and quality control of monoclonal antibodies formulations and its role in drug targeting.

Printing Pages :2

Paper Code:BP-606T

A (SVSU:2024-25/R)

Enrollment No.														
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B. PHARM
3rd YEAR, 6th SEMESTER EXAMINATION
Quality Assurance (BP606T)

[Time : 3:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 75]

I Long Question : Answer Any Two [10×2=20]

1. Explain the objectives and scope of GCP.
2. Explain the importance and scope of validation
3. Describe the requirements for environmental control and layout of sterile manufacturing area.

II. Short Question: Answer any seven [5×7=35]

1. Write the significance of personnel hygiene in pharmaceutical industry.
2. Describe the equipment selection and purchase procedure.
3. Explain the protocol for conduct of non-clinical laboratory study.
4. Explain the quality control tests for containers and rubber closures.
5. Discuss the handling of return goods.
6. Explain the importance of aseptic area in detail.
7. Explain the concept of QA and QC.
8. Enlist ICH Q-series guidelines and explain any one in detail.
9. Write the significance of personnel hygiene in pharmaceutical industry.

III. Multiple Choice Question: Answer All [1×20=20]

1. Software quality assurance consists of which function of management:

- A. Reporting functions B. Auditing functions
C. both a and b D. None

2. Which of the following is not included in prevention cost:

- A. formal technical reviews B. equipment calibration and maintenance
C. test equipment reviews D. None

3. Capacity planning is concerned with:

- A. How much labour required? B. How many machines required ?
C. None D. Both

4. Process control is carried out:

- A. during production B. before production.
C. after production control D. All of the above

5. Total Quality Management (TQM) focuses on

- A. Employee B. Customer C. Both (a) and (b) D. NONE

6. What does QA and QC stand for?

- A. Quality Assurance and Queuing Control
B. Quality Adjustment and Quality completion
C. Quality Assurance and Quality control
D. Quality Adjustment and Queuing control

7. The objective of ISO-9000 family of Quality management is:
- Customer satisfaction.
 - Employee satisfaction
 - Skill enhancement
 - Environmental issues
8. P-D-C-A stands for
- Plan-Do-check-Act
 - Plan-Do-correct-Act
 - Proceed-Do-check-Act
 - Proceed-Do-correct-Act
9. Physical dimension of equipment and accessories- comes under which qualification?
- Design qualification (DQ)
 - Installation qualification (IQ)
 - Operational qualification
 - Performance qualification (PQ)
10. TQM Stands for :
- Total Quality Management
 - Total Quality Material
 - Total Quality Measurable
 - None of these
11. GLP Means:
- Good Laboratory Protocols
 - Good Laboratory Practices
 - Good Laboratory Planning
 - None of these
12. Which of the following is not included in maintenance cost
- Formal technical review
 - Equipment calibration
 - Material and component reviews
 - None
13. Which of the following option is correct regarding QA and QC:
- QC is an integral part of QA
 - QA is an integral part of QC
 - QA and QC are independent to each other
 - QC may or may not depend on QA
14. GCP Means:
- Good clinical practice
 - Good clinical patient
 - Good client practice
 - none of these
15. Which of the following is an example of QA:
- Verification
 - Software testing
 - Validation
 - Documentation
16. Which of the following option involves material and component control?
- Quality control
 - Feedback
 - Development of specification
 - None
17. Which quality is measured as a foundation of requirement:
- Software
 - Programmers
 - Hardware
 - None
18. While setting Quality objective, _____ to be considered.
- Material quality
 - Feedback
 - Development of standards
 - Customer Satisfaction.
19. Select which option is not true about SQA:
- Evaluations to be performed
 - Documents that are produced by the SQA team.
 - Audits & reviews to be performed by the team
 - None.
20. Control chart is a:
- Process monitoring tool
 - Process control tool
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None