

Faculty of Pharmacy
S. Sinha college, Aurangabad
B.pharm second year
Online Examination 2020

Subject:- Pharmaceutical chemistry- II

Marks:- 50

Time:- 60 Minutes

1.Apparatus used for Limit test

- a. Measuring cylinder
- b. Nessler cylinder
- c. Conical flask
- d. Test tube

2. Impurities are imparted into the Pharmaceutical substances through?

- a. Cross-contamination
- b. Catalysts
- c. Reaction vessels
- d. All of the above

3. This Limit test is also called as Gutzeit test and requires Gutzeit apparatus

- a. Limit test of Sulphate
- b. Limit test of Heavy metal
- c. Limit test of Lead
- d. Limit test of Arsenic

4. Limit test of Arsenic is based on the reaction of arsenic gas with hydrogen ion to form stain on mercuric chloride paper in the presence of reducing agent like Potassium iodide

- a. Purple
- b. Yellow
- c. Green
- d. Dark brown

5. PPM stands for

- a. Pages per minute
- b. Parts per million
- c. Parts per minute
- d. Point per million

6. What is the concentration of arsenic in arsenic Standard solution use in limit test of arsenic is?

- a. 100 PPM AS
- b. 50 PPM AS
- c. 10 PPM AS
- d. 1 PPM AS

7. Rochelle salt is a

- a. Hygroscopic
- b. Efflorescence
- c. Deliquescent
- d. None of these above

8. Bleaching powder is prepared by action of chloride on

- a. Calcium carbonate
- b. Calcium hydroxide
- c. Calcium oxide
- d. Calcium chloride

9. Thioglycolic acid is used in the limit test of which of these

- a. Limit test of iron
- b. Limit test of chloride
- c. Limit test of Lead
- d. Limit test the Arsenic

10. Stannous chloride is used in limit test of arsenic due to?

- a. To make the solution acidic lead acetate papers are used to trap any hydrogen sulphide, which may be evolved along with arsine.
- b. To make the solution basic lead acetate papers are used to trap arsine gas.
- c. For complete evolution of arsine zinc, Potassium iodide and stannous chloride is used as a reducing agent.
- d. All of these are correct reason.

11. Which one of these acid is used in the treatment of skin condition is

- a. Benzoic acid
- b. Propionic acid
- c. Acetic acid
- d. None of the above

12. Indicator use to develop the color at the end of process in limit test for lead is

- a. Phenol red
- b. Sudan red
- c. Phenolphthalein
- d. Starch mucilage

13. Which one of these is used as absorbent

- a. Light kaolin
- b. Heavy kaolin
- c. calcium carbonate
- d. Bentonite

14. Which one of these is a systemic antacid

- a. Calcium carbonate
- b. Sodium bicarbonate
- c. Potassium sodium tartrate
- d. None of the above

15. A gas used for fumigation is

- a. Ethylene
- b. Nitrous oxide
- c. Sulphur dioxide
- d. Oxygen

16. Purified water is prepared by

- a. Distillation
- b. Filtration
- c. Ion exchange resin
- d. None of the above

17. As per Indian pharmacopoeia the storage condition for Biphasic insulin is

- a. Below 2°C
- b. 2°C to 8°C
- c. 8°C to 20°C
- d. At room temperature

18. Convert 25°C temperature to Fahrenheit

- a. 67 F
- b. 77 F
- c. 87 F
- d. 97 F

19. Preservatives are used in

- a. Preservation of food
- b. Preservation in cosmetics and personal care products
- c. Preservation in medicine and Pharmaceuticals
- d. All of these above

20. Impurities in Pharmaceutical preparation possibly due to which source
- Raw material
 - Manufacturing process
 - Chemical instability
 - All of the above
21. Temporary hardness of water removed by
- Boiling
 - Lime process
 - Deionized water
 - All of the above
22. Topical agent depending upon their action used into
- Protective
 - Antimicrobial
 - Astringent
 - All of these
23. ZnO is used as
- Protective
 - Astringent
 - Both (a) & (b)
 - Antidote
24. Hydrogen peroxide is used as
- Antiseptic
 - Acidifying agent
 - Protective
 - Antioxidant
25. Tick the correct about Indian pharmacopoeia 2018
- Pyrogen test has been replaced by bacterial endotoxin test in parenteral
 - General chemical test an thin layer chromatography for identification, almost eliminated
 - IP 2018 include 220 new monographs, 336 revised monographs and 53 fixed dose combination monograph
 - All
26. Penicillamine is administered as an antidote for poisoning with
- Opioids
 - Antimuscarinic drugs
 - Carbon monoxide
 - Copper, gold, lead and mercury

27. A therapeutic agent which is some times called the universal antidote
- Protamine sulphate
 - Glucose
 - Activated charcoal
 - Physostigmine
28. Severe lead poisoning is treated with
- Succimer
 - Naloxone
 - Pyridoxine
 - Atropine
29. Prostamine sulfate is administered in overdose of
- Warfarin
 - Heparin
 - Anticholinergica
 - Insulin
30. Vitamin K1 is administered as an antidote for poisoning with
- Heparin
 - Warfarin
 - Diphenoxalate
 - Aminocarolic acid
31. Silicones are called inorganic polymers due to absence of in the main backbone chain
- Nitrogen atom
 - Oxygen atom
 - Carbon atom
 - Hydrogen atom
32. Which one of these is a radio opaque compound
- Barium chloride
 - Barium sulphate
 - Barium phosphate
 - None of the above
33. In Bronsted-Lowery concept acid is
- Proton donor
 - Electron donor
 - Proton acceptor
 - Electron acceptor

34. Halogenation mechanism occurring with antiseptics are

- a. Hypohalite
- b. Sulphydryl
- c. Halogens
- d. None

35. KMnO_4 solutions are used for

- a. Antibacterial
- b. Antifungal
- c. Both (a) & (b)
- d. None of these

36. AgNO_3 is categorized into

- a. Oxidative antimicrobial agent
- b. Halogenated microbial agent
- c. Proton ppt. antimicrobial agent
- d. All of the above

37. Compounds capable of function as antimicrobial agent through oxidative mechanism are

- a. H_2O_2
- b. Halogen
- c. KMnO_4
- d. All of these

38. Strong acid is

- a. Ca^{2+}
- b. Hg^+
- c. I^+
- d. Cu^+

39. Permanent hard water is softened by

- a. Additional of soluble carbonate
- b. Polyphosphate chelation
- c. Zeolite
- d. All of the above

40. Antidotes act by producing the effect oppose to that of poison is known as

- a. Physiological antidotes
- b. Chemical antidotes
- c. Mechanical antidotes
- d. All

41. One of the following is well in cyanide poisoning
- Sodium nitrate
 - Both
 - Sodium thiosulfate
 - None
42. In limit test of sulphate which of the following is used to prevent supersaturation?
- Potassium sulphate
 - Barium sulphate
 - Alcohol
 - None
43. As per B.P. which of the reagent is used for limit test of sulphate?
- Sodium sulphate
 - Magnesium sulphate
 - Barium sulphate
 - None
44. The usual limit for heavy metal as I.P. is
- 10 PPM
 - 20 PPM
 - 3P PPM
 - 40 PPM
45. In limit test of Arsenic which of the following use for convert arsenic into arsine gas?
- Potassium iodide
 - Stannous chloride
 - Zinc-hydrochloric acid
 - All
46. As per I.P. the pH of purified water
- 4.5 to 7
 - 3 to 5
 - 1 to 3
 - 7 to 9.5
47. What is true about the antacid ?
- It is an alkaline substance
 - Used for inhibiting the release of acid
 - Water soluble in nature
 - All of the above

48. Give an example of the absorbable antacids?

- a. Aluminum hydroxide
- b. Calcium carbonate
- c. Tribasic calcium phosphate
- d. Sodium bicarbonate

49. Which compound is used as the protective in GIT?

- a. Bismuth bicarbonate
- b. Caoline
- c. Bentonite
- d. All the above

50. Which one is strong in action?

- a. Laxative
- b. Purgative
- c. Cathartics
- d. All of above