

B Pharm First Semester- End Semester Examination-2021

Course: PCH-BP104T: Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry

Instructions: Answer ALL questions.

| I Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) 20 Q × 1 m | nark = 20 marks |
|--|-----------------------|
| Question | Evaluation/ set by |
| 1. Lead impurities are detected in limit test by reaction with | |
| a) Thioglycollic acid | T. |
| b) Hydrogen Sulphide | SGK |
| c) Barium Chloride | |
| d) Dithizone | |
| 2. Lead acetate cotton in the tube traps | |
| a) Sulphuric acid fumes | |
| b) Arsine gas | SGK |
| c) Arsenous gas | |
| d) Hydrogen sulphide gas. | 8 |
| 3. Bromide impurity produces following colour opalescence in limit test for | |
| chlorides | |
| a) Red colour | O CATA |
| b) pale red colour | SGK |
| c) Intense yellow colour | |
| d) pale yellow colour | |
| 4. The first Indian Pharmacopoeia's publishing started in the year 1944 under the | |
| chairmanship | |
|) DD CI | |
| a) BR Chopra | SGK |
| b) TB Chopra | 31 2 |
| c) RN Chopra | TO DE TOTAL |
| d) B.N Ghosh | X |
| 5. Impurities in the pharmaceutical preparations may be from the following sources | 3 |
| a) Raw material | |
| b) Manufacturing process | SGK |
| c) Chemical instability | 70 |
| d) All of the above | |

| 6. Thyroid deficiency treated using | |
|---|--------|
| a. iodine | |
| b. sodium chloride | |
| c. milk of magnesia | ЛРС |
| d. none of these | |
| | |
| 7. Bleaching powder is assayed by evaluating in terms of available | |
| A. iodine | |
| B. chlorine | |
| C. bromine | JРС |
| D. fluorine | |
| | |
| 8. Titration of I ₂ against thiosulfate is a standard laboratory technique. In | (I |
| connection to the given statement identify the correct one. | |
| A. solutions of I2 are prepared in aqueous KI because I2 is insoluble in water | |
| B. I ₂ is oxidized during the titration | JPC |
| C. [S ₂ O ₃] ²⁻ is reduced during the titration | |
| D. No indicator is usually used in this titration | |
| assettly asset in this thration | |
| 9. Hydrogen peroxide is assayed by | |
| | |
| a) permanganometry | |
| b) iodimetry | JPC |
| c) iodometry | 1 52 0 |
| d) bromometry | |
| 10. Gamma particles are | |
| | |
| A. Positively charged | |
| B. Negatively charged | JPC |
| C. Uncharged | JPC |
| D. None of these | l |
| 11009 | |
| 11. Dibasic calcium phosphate is used as | |
| a. Desensitizing agent. | 2 |
| b. Astringent | RV |
| c. Cement | |
| d. Dental cleaning agent | |
| 12. Is not the ingredient for toothpaste? | |
| a. Glycerin | |
| b. Ammonia | RV |
| c. Silver Nitrate | |
| d. Urea | |

| 13. Which of the following is not a Lewis acid? | |
|--|-----------------|
| a. Boron trifluoride | |
| b. Aluminium Chloride | RV |
| c. Trimethylborane | |
| d. Triethylamine | |
| 14. Which statement is not true? | |
| a. Weak base and its salt is called as basic buffer solution | |
| b. Buffer capacity has a positive value | RV |
| c. The pH of the buffer solution does change on dilution | |
| d. The pH of buffer solution remains constant. | |
| 15. This solution is used when there is loss of sodium in excess | |
| a. Hypotonic solution | |
| b. Isotonic solution | RV |
| c. Hypertonic solution | |
| d. Osmotic solution | |
| 16. Ringers solution contains | |
| a. Sodium chloride, potassium chloride, calcium chloride | |
| b. Sodium chloride, potassium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide | RV |
| c. Sodium bicarbonate, calcium chloride, potassium acetate | |
| d. Calcium hydroxide, Sodium acetate, calcium chloride | |
| 17. It is used as Emetic | |
| a. Sodium nitrite | |
| b. Activated charcoal | RV |
| c. Sodium potassium tartrate | IX V |
| d. Iodine | |
| 18. Ferrous Sulphate is assayed by | |
| a. Iodimetry | |
| b. Iodometry | RV |
| c. Cerimetry | |
| d. Permanganometry | <u> </u> |
| 19. Is not an example of Redox indicator | |
| a. Starch | |
| b. Crystal Violet | RV |
| c. Ferroin | |
| d. Potassium Permanganate | |
| 20. It is an example of mechanical antidote | No. of the last |
| a. Ethanol | |
| b. Morphine | RV |
| c. Methanol | IC V |
| d. Activated charcoal | |
| | |



B Pharm First Semester- End Semester Examination-2021

Course: PCH-BP104T: Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry

Date:17.06.2021

Duration: 3.05pm-4.35pm

Max. Marks: 30

Instructions:

1. Students have to switch on cameras of their systems.

2. Student should view QP before writing.

- 3. The answers should be written in the sequence of questions after writing the question asked. Students need to write their class, registration number, name, page number and signature with date on each page before uploading the answer file (Scanned pages of your answer sheets as a single pdf file) in MS Teams. Answer file name should be your register number.
- 4. Press turn in button after uploading answer file before Due time or Close time. Besides, the submission of the scripts is through MST only and the submissions through emails are not acceptable.
- 5. Note: System will not allow you to upload answer file after close time. Hence advised to submit before Due time preferably

Answer ALL the questions.

Questions

60 × 5 Mark = 30 Marks

- 1. Give a method of preparation, principle involved in the assay and medicinal uses of ammonium chloride.
- 2. Explain in detail about three physiological buffer systems in our body.
- 3. Explain with chemical equation the principle involved in the Limit test for Iron and Lead (2+3)
- 4. What is an impurity? How do you classify types of impurity? Which are the inorganic impurities found in pharmaceuticals? What are the defects in the manufacturing process that can instill impurity?
- 5. Write on Iodine preparations as antimicrobial agent.
- 6. What are radio pharmaceuticals? Give its applications.