

Code No : R9302

Set No.1

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

II B.Pharmacy-II Sem., II-Mid-Term Examinations, April- 2014

PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS-I

Objective Exam

Name: _____ Hall Ticket No.

					R				
--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.

I Choose the correct alternative:

1. Amperometric titration is a methodology determination of ions and drugs up to _____ concentration. []
A) 10^{-4} B) 10^{-9} C) 10^{-5} D) None of above
2. The difference between residual current and limiting current is _____ []
A) Possible current B) Diffusion current C) Migration current D) limiting current
3. _____ Electrode equipment used for Amperometric titration. []
A) Glass electrode B) Platinum electrode C) Calamine electrode D) None of above
4. The limited current may be affected by rate of non-electrode reaction is called _____ []
A) Kinetic current B) diffusion current C) migrating current D) Limiting Current
5. In which one of the following is high polar solvent []
A) CCl_4 B) Water C) Alcohol D) Kerosene
6. In which one of the following is used as an adsorbent for separation of Carotenoids []
A) Calcium Hydroxide B) hexane C) Sodium Hydroxide D) Toluene
7. The TLC plates were safely activated at _____ temperature []
A) $30-50^{\circ}C$ B) $140-150^{\circ}C$ C) $50-90^{\circ}C$ D) $110-120^{\circ}C$
8. In paper chromatography mobile phase is _____ []
A) Solid B) Liquid C) Gas D) Semisolid
9. The ratio of distance travelled by sample and the distance travelled by standard substances []
A) R_x value B) R_M value C) R_f value D) R_i value
10. In which one of the following is hydrophobic mobile phase []
A) Methanol: Water B) Isopropanol: Ammonia C) CCl_4 : Kerosene D) Dimethyl ether: Cyclohexane

Cont.....2

II Fill in the blanks:

11. DME is _____
12. The potential at a point on polarographic wave where the current is one half of the diffusion current for given substances is called _____
13. NTU is _____
14. _____ types of burners are used in flame photometry
15. FIRE means _____
16. _____ method is applicable only when oxidation –reduction system is involved before and after the end point.
17. Nernst equation is _____
18. _____ principle involved separation of compounds in TLC
19. What is the particle size range present in the stationary phase of TLC
20. The measurement of scattered light as function of concentration of suspended particles is called _____

Code No : R9302

Set No.2

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

II B.Pharmacy-II Sem., II-Mid-Term Examinations, April- 2014

PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS-I

Objective Exam

Name: _____ Hall Ticket No.

					R				
--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.

I Choose the correct alternative:

1. The limited current may be affected by rate of non-electrode reaction is called _____ []
A) Kinetic current B) diffusion current C) migrating current D) Limiting Current
2. In which one of the following is high polar solvent []
A) CCl₄ B) Water C) Alcohol D) Kerosene
3. In which one of the following is used as an adsorbent for separation of Carotenoids []
A) Calcium Hydroxide B) hexane C) Sodium Hydroxide D) Toluene
4. The TLC plates were safely activated at _____ temperature []
A) 30-50⁰C B) 140-150⁰C C) 50-90⁰C D) 110-120⁰C
5. In paper chromatography mobile phase is _____ []
A) Solid B) Liquid C) Gas D) Semisolid
6. The ratio of distance travelled by sample and the distance travelled by standard substances []
A) R_x value B) R_M value C) R_f value D) R_i value
7. In which one of the following is hydrophobic mobile phase []
A) Methanol: Water B) Isopropanol: Ammonia C) CCl₄: Kerosene D) Dimethyl ether: Cyclohexane
8. Amperometric titration is a methodology determination of ions and drugs up to _____ concentration. []
A) 10⁻⁴ B) 10⁻⁹ C) 10⁻⁵ D) None of above
9. The difference between residual current and limiting current is _____ []
A) Possible current B) Diffusion current C) Migration current D) limiting current
10. _____ Electrode equipment used for Amperometric titration. []
A) Glass electrode B) Platinum electrode C) Calamine electrode D) None of above

Cont.....2

II Fill in the blanks:

11. _____ types of burners are used in flame photometry
12. FIRE means _____
13. _____ method is applicable only when oxidation –reduction system is involved before and after the end point.
14. Nernst equation is _____
15. _____ principle involved separation of compounds in TLC
16. What is the particle size range present in the stationary phase of TLC
17. The measurement of scattered light as function of concentration of suspended particles is called _____
18. DME is _____
19. The potential at a point on polarographic wave where the current is one half of the diffusion current for given substances is called _____
20. NTU is _____

Code No : R9302

Set No.3

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

II B.Pharmacy-II Sem., II-Mid-Term Examinations, April- 2014

PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS-I

Objective Exam

Name: _____ Hall Ticket No.

					R				
--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.

I Choose the correct alternative:

1. In which one of the following is used as an adsorbent for separation of Carotenoids []
A) Calcium Hydroxide B) hexane C) Sodium Hydroxide D) Toluene
2. The TLC plates were safely activated at _____ temperature []
A) 30-50⁰C B) 140-150⁰C C) 50-90⁰C D) 110-120⁰C
3. In paper chromatography mobile phase is _____ []
A) Solid B) Liquid C) Gas D) Semisolid
4. The ratio of distance travelled by sample and the distance travelled by standard substances []
A) R_x value B) R_M value C) R_f value D) R_i value
5. In which one of the following is hydrophobic mobile phase []
A) Methanol: Water B) Isopropanol: Ammonia C) CCl₄: Kerosene D) Dimethyl ether: Cyclohexane
6. Amperometric titration is a methodology determination of ions and drugs up to _____ concentration. []
A) 10⁻⁴ B) 10⁻⁹ C) 10⁻⁵ D) None of above
7. The difference between residual current and limiting current is _____ []
A) Possible current B) Diffusion current C) Migration current D) limiting current
8. _____ Electrode equipment used for Amperometric titration. []
A) Glass electrode B) Platinum electrode C) Calamine electrode D) None of above
9. The limited current may be affected by rate of non-electrode reaction is called _____ []
A) Kinetic current B) diffusion current C) migrating current D) Limiting Current
10. In which one of the following is high polar solvent []
A) CCl₄ B) Water C) Alcohol D) Kerosene

Cont.....2

II Fill in the blanks:

11. _____ method is applicable only when oxidation –reduction system is involved before and after the end point.
12. Nernst equation is _____
13. _____ principle involved separation of compounds in TLC
14. What is the particle size range present in the stationary phase of TLC
15. The measurement of scattered light as function of concentration of suspended particles is called _____
16. DME is _____
17. The potential at a point on polarographic wave where the current is one half of the diffusion current for given substances is called _____
18. NTU is _____
19. _____ types of burners are used in flame photometry
20. FIRE means _____

Code No : R9302

Set No.4

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

II B.Pharmacy-II Sem., II-Mid-Term Examinations, April- 2014

PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS-I

Objective Exam

Name: _____ Hall Ticket No.

					R				
--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.

I Choose the correct alternative:

1. In paper chromatography mobile phase is _____ []
A) Solid B) Liquid C) Gas D) Semisolid
2. The ratio of distance travelled by sample and the distance travelled by standard substances _____ []
A) R_x value B) R_M value C) R_f value D) R_i value
3. In which one of the following is hydrophobic mobile phase []
A) Methanol: Water B) Isopropanol: Ammonia C) CCl_4 : Kerosene D) Dimethyl ether: Cyclohexane
4. Amperometric titration is a methodology determination of ions and drugs up to _____ concentration. []
A) 10^{-4} B) 10^{-9} C) 10^{-5} D) None of above
5. The difference between residual current and limiting current is _____ []
A) Possible current B) Diffusion current C) Migration current D) limiting current
6. _____ Electrode equipment used for Amperometric titration. []
A) Glass electrode B) Platinum electrode C) Calamine electrode D) None of above
7. The limited current may be affected by rate of non-electrode reaction is called _____ []
A) Kinetic current B) diffusion current C) migrating current D) Limiting Current
8. In which one of the following is high polar solvent []
A) CCl_4 B) Water C) Alcohol D) Kerosene
9. In which one of the following is used as an adsorbent for separation of Carotenoids []
A) Calcium Hydroxide B) hexane C) Sodium Hydroxide D) Toluene
10. The TLC plates were safely activated at _____ temperature []
A) $30-50^{\circ}C$ B) $140-150^{\circ}C$ C) $50-90^{\circ}C$ D) $110-120^{\circ}C$

Cont.....2

II Fill in the blanks:

11. _____ principle involved separation of compounds in TLC
12. What is the particle size range present in the stationary phase of TLC
13. The measurement of scattered light as function of concentration of suspended particles is called _____
14. DME is _____
15. The potential at a point on polarographic wave where the current is one half of the diffusion current for given substances is called _____
16. NTU is _____
17. _____ types of burners are used in flame photometry
18. FIRE means _____
19. _____ method is applicable only when oxidation –reduction system is involved before and after the end point.
20. Nernst equation is _____