



**D.PHARMA EXIT EXAM**

# **ARAMBH SERIES**

**SUBJECT**

**PHARMACEUTICAL  
CHEMISTRY**

**TIME-  
08:00 P.M**



**40 QUESTIONS WITH DETAILED EXPLANATION**

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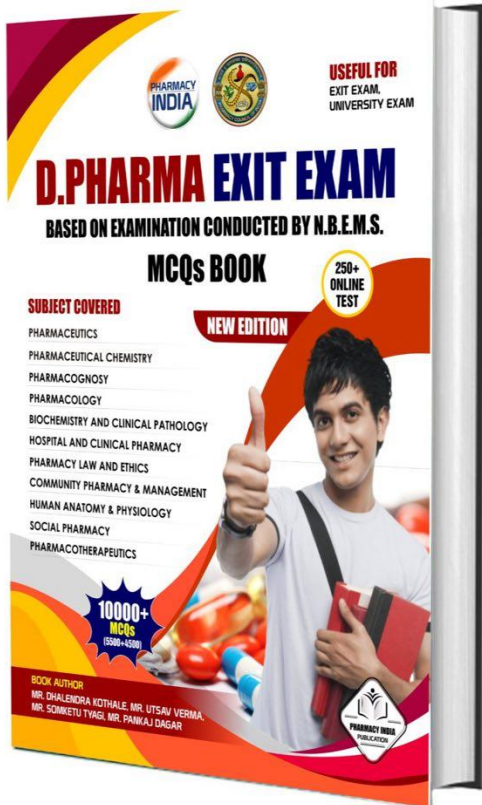
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**Q1. Head quarter of Indian Pharmacopoeia commission is**

(a) Delhi ✗

(b) Hyderabad ✗

(c) Mumbai ✗

✓ (d) Ghaziabad

IPC





**Q1. Head quarter of Indian Pharmacopoeia commission is**

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Ghaziabad**



Q2. The number of gm of solute per 100 ml of solution

is known as:

(a) Normality ✓

(b) Molality ✓

✓ (c) % weight by volume ✓

(d) Mole fraction ✓

100 ml

gm

1. W/V

1. W/W







**Q2. The number of gm of solute per 100 ml of solution is known as:**

- (a) Normality
- (b) Molality
- (c) % weight by volume**
- (d) Mole fraction



Q3. The chemical reagent from which solution of

required concentration can be prepared is:

- (a) Secondary standard
- (b) Concentrated solution
- (c) Dilute solution
- ✓ (d) Primary standard

Purity

Reagent  
① Primary  
② Secondary





**Q3. The chemical reagent from which solution of required concentration can be prepared is:**

- (a) Secondary standard
- (b) Concentrated solution
- (c) Dilute solution
- (d) Primary standard**



Q4. The titration in which voltage or potential of the titration mixture is measured with help of redox electrode is:

- (a) Precipitation titration ✗
- (b) Acid-base titration ✗
- (c) Complexometric titration ✗
- (d) Potentiometric titration

Nernst Eq<sup>n</sup>

→ Nernst Equation





**Q4. The titration in which voltage or potential of the titration mixture is measured with help of redox electrode is:**

- (a) Precipitation titration
- (b) Acid-base titration
- (c) Complexometric titration
- (d) Potentiometric titration**



Q5. Which is correct sequence of steps in (gravimetric) analysis?



- (a) Filtration, digestion, washing
- ✓ (b) Digestion, filtration, washing
- (c) Digestion, washing, filtration
- (d) Filtration, washing, digestion

Mass/weight

D, F, W



**Q5. Which is correct sequence of steps in gravimetric analysis?**

- (a) Filtration, digestion, washing
- (b) Digestion, filtration, washing**
- (c) Digestion, washing, filtration
- (d) Filtration, washing, digestion



Q6. Haematinics are used in deficiency of:

- (a) Iron
- (b) Zinc
- (c) Copper
- (d) Manganese

Haem  
Iron

अम्ल







## Q6. Haematinics are used in deficiency of:

- (a) Iron
- (b) Zinc
- (c) Copper
- (d) Manganese





Q7. Chemicals or agents that are used to kill or inhibit the growth of microorganism are known as

- (a) Antifungal ✓
- ✓ (b) Antimicrobial
- (c) Antiseptic
- (d) Astringent

M/O

↳ fitkari (Alum)



**Q7. Chemicals or agents that are used to kill or inhibit the growth of microorganism are known as**



(a) Antifungal

**(b) Antimicrobial**

(c) Antiseptic

(d) Astringent



Q8. ? are used to neutralize the excess amount of acid in stomach.

Acid +

(a) Protectives ✓

(b) Acidifiers •

(c) Adsorbents •

✓ (d) Antacids





**Q8. \_\_\_\_ are used to neutralize the excess amount of acid in stomach.**

- (a) Protectives
- (b) Acidifiers
- (c) Adsorbents
- (d) Antacids**



Q9. On heating solution of silver nitrate in ammonia and metallic silver collects on the walls of the vessel and appears in the form of mirror.

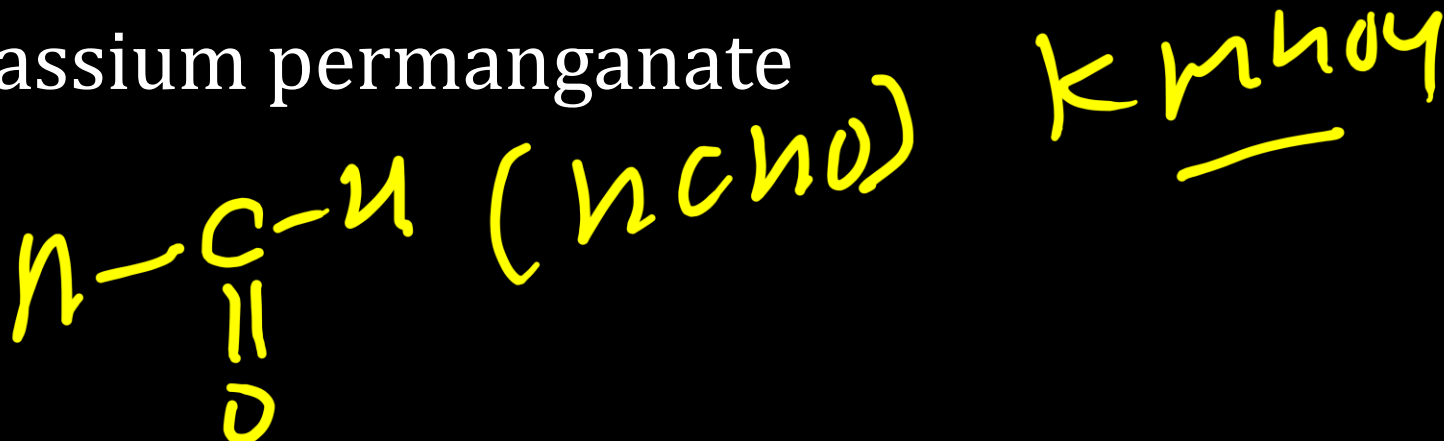
✓ (a) Formaldehyde

(b) Silver chloride

(c) Chlorinated lime

(d) Potassium permanganate

AgCl  
Aldehyde Tollen's test  
(Silver mirror)  
Silver test





**Q9. On heating solution of silver nitrate in ammonia and metallic silver collects on the walls of the vessel and appears in the form of mirror.**

**(a) Formaldehyde**

(b) Silver chloride

(c) Chlorinated lime

(d) Potassium permanganate



Q10. Stannous fluoride and sodium fluoride are used as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Mouthwash
- (b) Anti caries agent
- (c) Cleaning agent
- (d) Polishing agent

↓  
NaF  
|||

NaF





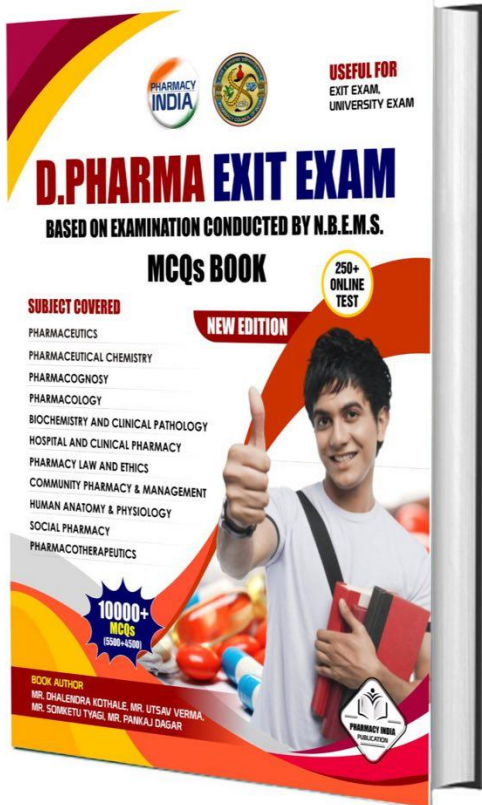
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**Q11. 'Dry ice' is:**

(a) Nitrogen

(b) Mixture of  $N_2+O_2$

(c) Carbon dioxide

(d) Nitrous Oxide

$CO_2$



**Q11. 'Dry ice' is:**

(a) Nitrogen

(b) Mixture of  $N_2+O_2$

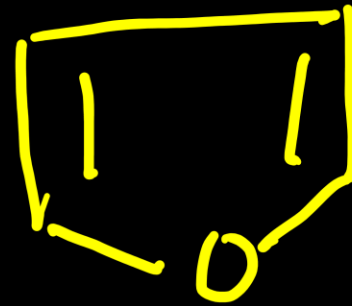
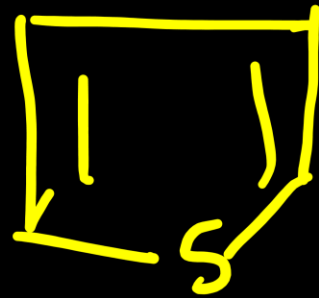
**(c) Carbon dioxide**

(d) Nitrous Oxide



Q12. Another name of furan is:

- (a) Oxole
- (b) Thiolo
- (c) Azole
- (d) Pyrazole



FURAN

Nomenclature



Oxol + ol + e  
Oxole



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| Size of ring | Rings containing nitrogen        |                  | Rings containing no nitrogen     |                  |
|--------------|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
|              | <i>Unsaturated<sup>(a)</sup></i> | <i>Saturated</i> | <i>Unsaturated<sup>(a)</sup></i> | <i>Saturated</i> |
| 3            | -irine                           | -iridine         | -iren                            | -iran            |
| 4            | -ete                             | -etidine         | -et                              | -etan            |
| 5            | -ole                             | -olidine         | -ole                             | -olan            |
| 6            | -ine                             | (b)              | -in                              | -ane             |
| 7            | -epine                           | (b)              | -epin                            | -epan            |
| 8            | -ocine                           | (b)              | -ocin                            | -ocan            |
| 9            | -onine                           | (b)              | -onin                            | -onan            |
| 10           | -ecine                           | (b)              | -ecin                            | -ecan            |





**Q12. Another name of furan is:**

**(a) Oxole**

(b) Thirole

(c) Azole

(d) Pyrazole





Q13. Pyrrole is a heterocyclic compound with a \_\_\_\_\_ ring.

- (a) Five ✓
- (b) Six ✓
- (c) Seven ✓
- (d) Three ✓

ole → 5



Azole  
pyrrole



**Q13. Pyrrole is a heterocyclic compound with a \_\_\_\_\_ ring.**

- (a) Five**
- (b) Six
- (c) Seven
- (d) Three



## Q14. Phenobarbitone is a

- (a) Long-acting barbiturates
- (b) Short acting barbiturates
- (c) Intermediate acting barbiturates
- (d) None of these

Barbiturates  
↓  
Sedative  
&  
hypnotic





**Q14. Phenobarbitone is a**

**(a) Long-acting barbiturates**

(b) Short acting barbiturates

(c) Inter mediate acting barbiturates

(d) None of these



# Q15. Chlorpromazine is used to treat

~~(a) Schizophrenia~~

(b) Neuroleptics

(c) Anxiety

(d) Stress



**Q15. Chlorpromazine is used to treat**

**(a) Schizophrenia**

(b) Neuroleptics

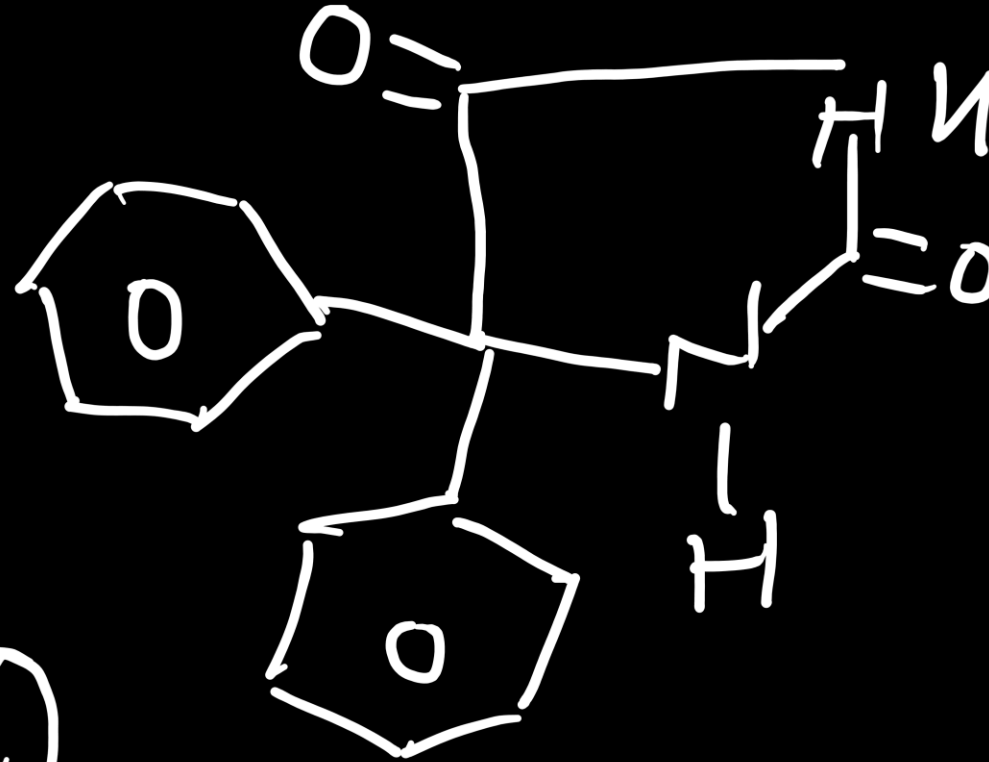
(c) Anxiety

(d) Stress



Q16. 5,5'-diphenyl hydantoin is the chemical name of:

- (a) ~~Phenytoin~~
- (b) Barbiturates
- (c) Valproic acid
- (d) None of these



→ Phenytoin

Siddhat  
Time



**Q16. 5,5'-diphenyl hydantoin is the chemical name of:**



- (a) Phenytoin**
- (b) Barbiturates
- (c) Valproic acid
- (d) None of these





# Q17. Adrenaline is a hormone secreted by:

- (a) Adrenal medulla
- (b) Pituitary gland
- (c) Gall bladder
- (d) None of these

feels →

Adrenal gland  
Kidney  
Exit  
Adrenal



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**Q17. Adrenaline is a hormone secreted by:**

**(a) Adrenal medulla**

(b) Pituitary gland

(c) Gall bladder

(d) None of these



## Q18. Dapsone belongs to which category?

- (a) Antileprotic
- (b) Antifungal
- (c) Antimalarials
- (d) Antineoplastics

leprosy



# Q18. Dapsone belongs to which category?

(a) Antileprotic

(b) Antifungal

(c) Antimalarials

(d) Antineoplastics



Q19.  $TiO_2$  is commonly present in:

(a) Vanishing cream

~~(b) Sunscreen cream~~

(c) Cold cream

(d) Ophthalmic cream

$\rightarrow$  O/W emulsion  
Titanium  
dioxide

$\rightarrow$  W/O





**Q19.  $\text{TiO}_2$  is commonly present in:**

(a) Vanishing cream

**(b) Sunscreen cream**

(c) Cold cream

(d) Ophthalmic cream



# Q20. Sodium chloride hypertonic injection

contains

- (a) 0.9% W/V x *iso*
- ~~(b) 1.6% W/V *hypert*~~
- (c) 0.45% W/V } *hyp*
- (d) 0.09% W/V }

*hypert*  
0.9% W/V *NaCl*  
hypertonic  
saline





## Q20. Sodium chloride hypertonic injection contains

(a) 0.9% W/V

**(b) 1.6% W/V**

(c) 0.45% W/V

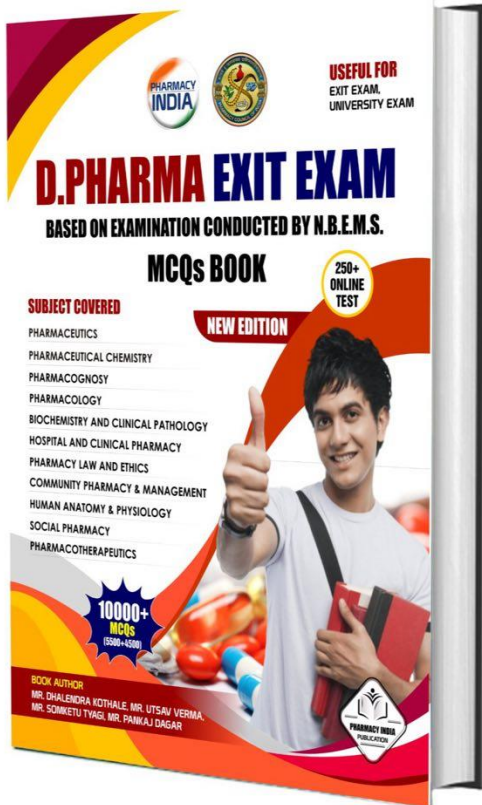
(d) 0.09% W/V





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## Q21. Universal antidote contains

- (a) Magnesium oxide
- (b) Tannic acid
- (c) Charcoal
- (d) All the above

↳ Poison

Antidote





## Q21. Universal antidote contains

- (a) Magnesium oxide
- (b) Tannic acid
- (c) Charcoal
- (d) All the above**



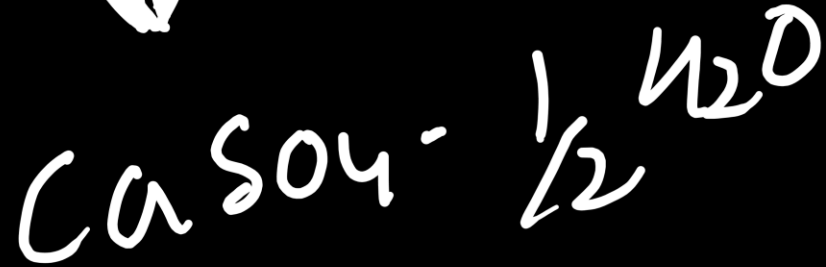
## Q22. Chemical formula of Plaster of Paris is:

(a)  $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

(b)  $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \text{H}_2\text{O}$

(c)  $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

(d)  $\text{CaSO}_4$



Calcium sulphate  
hemihydrate





**Q22. Chemical formula of Plaster of Paris is:**

(a)  $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

**(b)  $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 1/2\text{H}_2\text{O}$**

(c)  $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

(d)  $\text{CaSO}_4$



**Q23. Apparatus name, use to perform limit test for arsenic is**

(a) Nessler Cylinder

(b) Water Bath

~~(c) Gutzeit Apparatus~~

(d) Beaker

Nessler's cylinder

Gutzeit





**Q23. Apparatus name, use to perform limit test for arsenic is**

(a) Nessler Cylinder

(b) Water Bath

**(c) Gutzeit Apparatus**

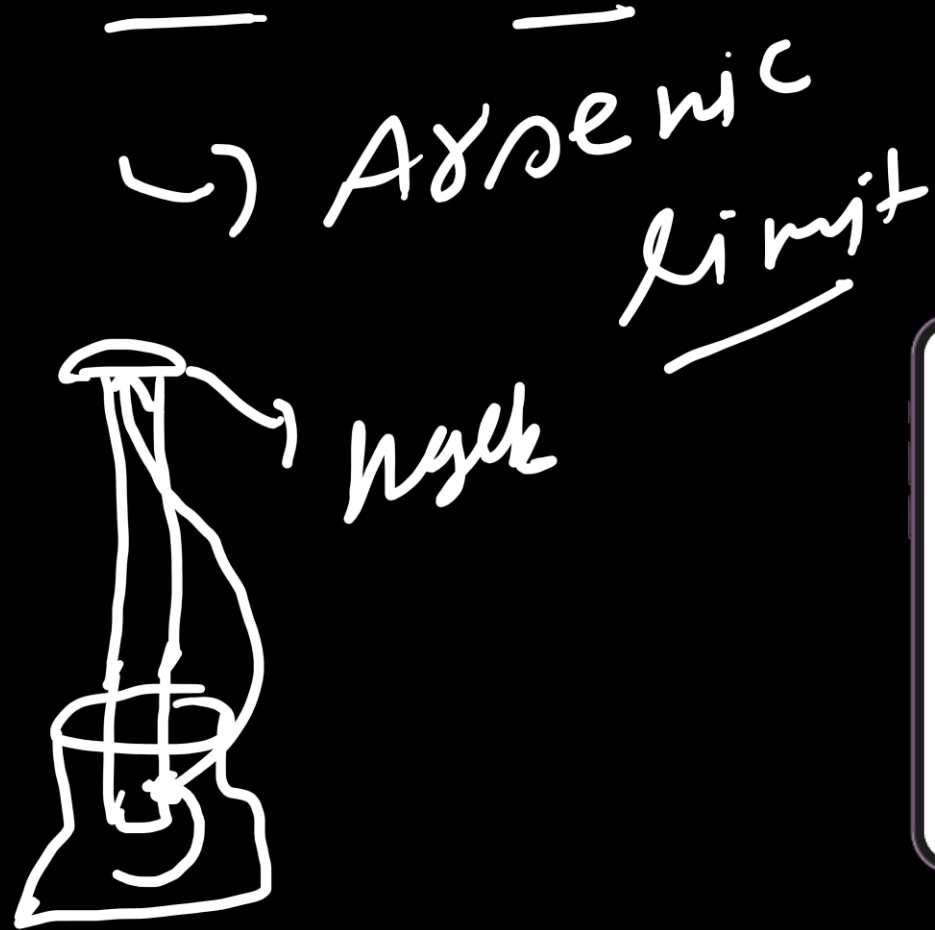
(d) Beaker





**Q24. Arsine gas is carried and comes in contact with to produce yellow stain**

- (a) Mercuric Chloride
- (b) Sodium Chloride
- (c) Potassium Iodide
- (d) HCl





**Q24. Arsine gas is carried and comes in contact with to produce yellow stain**

**(a) Mercuric Chloride**

(b) Sodium Chloride

(c) Potassium Iodide

(d) HCl





**Q25. Magnesium Hydroxide belongs to which category?**

*Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>*

- (a) Medicinal gases
- (b) Dental Product
- (c) Hematinics
- ~~(d) Antacids~~





**Q25. Magnesium Hydroxide belongs to which category?**

- (a) Medicinal gases
- (b) Dental Product
- (c) Hematinics
- (d) Antacids**



**Q26. Acid is a substance which dissociates in water to produce hydrogen ions is true according to which theory**

- (a) Arrhenius theory
- (b) Lewis's theory
- (c) Bronsted theory
- (d) Lowry theory



Acid Base  
① Arrhenius  
② Bronsted  
③ Lewis



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**Q26. Acid is a substance which dissociates in water to produce hydrogen ions is true according to which theory**

**(a) Arrhenius theory**

(b) Lewis's theory

(c) Bronsted theory

(d) Lowry theory

Arrhenius  
Wt - Acid  
DN - Base



Q27. 20 gm NaOH in 500 ml

(a) 0.1N

~~(b) 1N~~

(c) 0.5N

(d) 0.05N

Normality =

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\text{wt. of solute}}{\text{Eq. wt.} \times V(\text{ml})} \times 1000 \\ & = \frac{20}{40 \times 500} \times 1000 \\ & = 1N \end{aligned}$$



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Q27. 20 gm NaOH in 500 ml

- (a) 0.1N
- (b) 1N**
- (c) 0.5N
- (d) 0.05N

$$N = \frac{\text{given wt} \times 1000}{\text{Eq. wt.} \times \text{Vol of solution (ml)}}$$

$$= \frac{20 \times 1000}{40 \times 500}$$
$$= \frac{20}{100} = 1N$$





Q28. \_\_\_\_\_ is a chelating agent

(a) Salicylic acid — ⊗

~~(b)~~ EDTA — →

(c) Benzoic acid

(d) Glycerol

Ethylene diamine  
tetra Acetic Acid



**Q28. \_\_\_\_\_ is a chelating agent**

(a) Salicylic acid

**(b) EDTA**

(c) Benzoic acid

(d) Glycerol



Q29. Which one of the following is formaldehyde?

(a)  $\text{CH}_3\text{-OH}$  → methanol

(b)  $\text{HCOOH}$  → formic acid

(c)  $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$  → ethanal (Acetaldehyde)

~~(d)~~  $\text{HCHO}$  → formaldehyde





**Q29. Which one of the following is formaldehyde?**

- (a)  $\text{CH}_3\text{-OH}$
- (b)  $\text{HCOOH}$
- (c)  $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$
- (d)  $\text{HCHO}$**





30. Which of the following is Lugol's solution?

↳ S-I. Iodine

- (a) Weak iodine solution
- (b) Non Aqueous iodine
- (c) Strong iodine
- (d) Povidone-iodine





## 30. Which of the following is Lugol's solution?

- (a) Weak iodine solution
- (b) Non-Aqueous iodine
- (c) Strong iodine**
- (d) Povidone-iodine



### 31. What do you mean by blue vitriol?

(a) Zinc sulphate  $\otimes$

(b) Copper sulphate

(c) Barium sulphate  $\otimes$

(d) Sodium sulphate

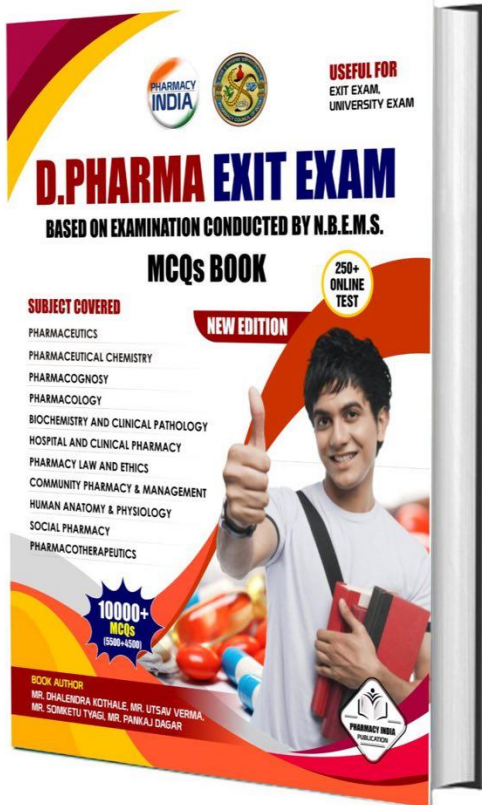
↳ green vitriol

↳ FeSO<sub>4</sub>



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## 31. What do you mean by blue vitriol?

(a) Zinc sulphate

**(b) Copper sulphate**

(c) Barium sulphate

(d) Sodium sulphate



Q32. The titration in which there is formation of co-ordinate complex is:

(a) Precipitation titration  $\times$

(b) Acid-base titration  $\times$

$\checkmark$  (c) Complexometric titration

(d) Potentiometric titration





**Q32. The titration in which there is formation of co-ordinate complex is:**

- (a) Precipitation titration
- (b) Acid-base titration
- (c) Complexometric titration**
- (d) Potentiometric titration



Q33. Captopril is \_\_\_\_\_.

*hypertension*  
*pril*

(a) ACE inhibitor

(b) Calcium channel blockers

(c) Vasodilators

(d) None of these





**Q33. Captopril is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) ACE inhibitor**
- (b) Calcium channel blockers
- (c) Vasodilators
- (d) None of these



Q34. Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) is also known as: \_\_\_\_\_

IDDM → first

NIDDM

- ~~(a) Type 1 diabetes~~
- (b) Type 2 diabetes
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these





**Q34. Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) is also known as:**

**(a) Type 1 diabetes**

(b) Type 2 diabetes

(c) Both (a) and (b)

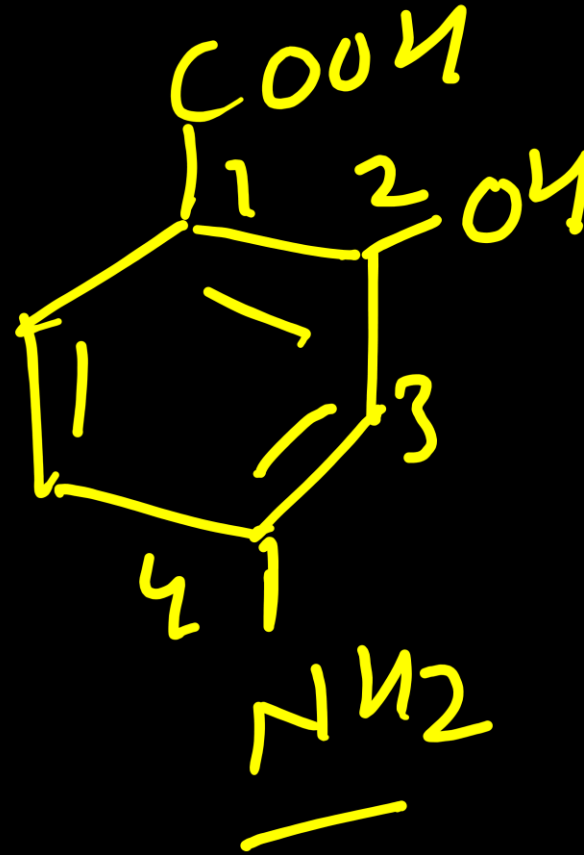
(d) None of these





Q35. 4-amino 2-hydroxy benzoic acid is a chemical name of:

- ~~(a) PAS~~ → Para Amino Salicylic Acid
- (b) OAS
- (c) BAS
- (d) MSA



Anti-TB





Q35. 4-amino 2-hydroxy benzoic acid is a chemical name of:

(a) PAS  $\Rightarrow$

(b) OAS

(c) BAS

(d) MSA



## Q36. Epsom salt is

- (a) Sodium sulphonates
- ~~(b)~~ Magnesium Sulfate
- (c) Potassium Sulphate
- (d) None

*MgSO<sub>4</sub>*





## Q36. Epsom salt is

(a) Sodium sulphonates

**(b) Magnesium Sulfate**

(c) Potassium Sulphate

(d) None



**Q37. Antioxidants are compounds which have the capability of functioning chemically as**



- (a) Oxidising agent
- (b) Reducing agent
- (c) Neutralising agent
- (d) Antiviral agent

*Antioxidant*  
*↳ Reducing*



**Q37. Antioxidants are compounds which have the capability of functioning chemically as**



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## Q38. What is 'Achlorhydria'



- (a) A condition in which stomach does not produce hydrochloric acid
- (b) A condition in which stomach produces excess amount of hydrochloric acid
- (c) A condition in which stomach produces balanced amount of hydrochloric acid
- (d) A condition in which stomach produces no BASE



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**Q39. Major side effect of sodium bicarbonate when used as antacid is**

- (a) Systemic alkalosis
- (b) Systemic acidosis
- (c) Metabolic alkalosis
- (d) Metabolic alkalosis

Systemic Antacid  
↓  
Alkaline



Q39. Major side effect of sodium bicarbonate when used as antacid is

(a) Systemic alkalosis

(b) Systemic acidosis

(c) Metabolic alkalosis

(d) Metabolic alkalosis

molarity =

$$\text{Molarity} = \frac{\text{no. of moles}}{\text{Wt. of solvent (kg)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\text{Wt. of solute}}{\text{m.wt}}$$





## Q40. Calamine contains

- (a) Calcium oxide and zinc oxide
- (b) Zinc oxide and ferric oxide
- (c) Silicon dioxide and titanium dioxide
- (d) Calcium oxide and ferric oxide





## Q40. Calamine contains

(a) Calcium oxide and zinc oxide

**(b) Zinc oxide and ferric oxide**

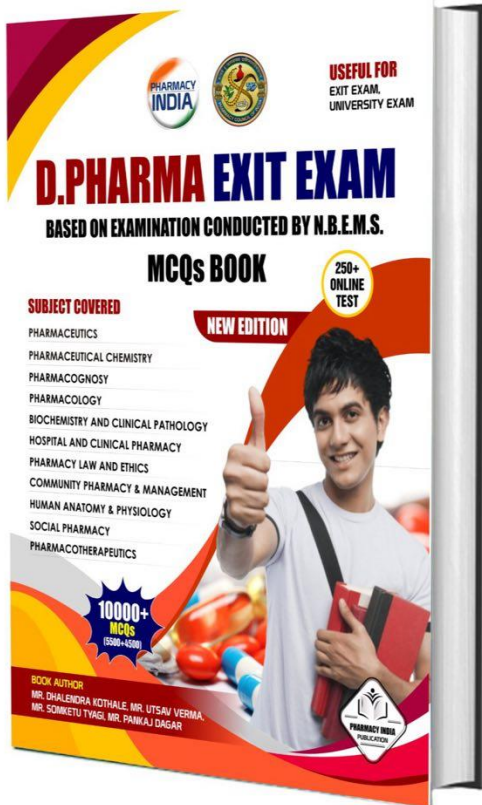
(c) Silicon dioxide and titanium dioxide

(d) Calcium oxide and ferric oxide



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