

SESSIONAL SAMPLE PAPER FOR D. PHARM—1st YEAR.

➤ **SUBJECT— PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.**

➤ **COVER TOPICS (CHAPTER- 1&2).**

I. Long answer type questions (Answer 3 out of 4) 3 x 5 = 15.

1. Write short notes on volumetric analysis and give the brief discussion about Redox titration.
2. Define the different types of impurities and their factor affecting in pharmaceutical preparations.
3. What do you means about the Neutralization titration?
4. Write short notes on any three limit test of-
 - a. Chlorides b. Arsenic c. Sulphates d. Iron.

II. Short answer type questions (Answer 5 out of 6). 5 x 3 = 15.

1. Define the different concentration term used in the pharmaceutical chemistry and give their formula.
2. Discuss the useful aspects of chemistry in pharmaceutical preparation.
3. Give an account of principle and method of gravimetric analysis.
4. Define the different precipitation titration method used in precipitation titration.
5. What do you means about limit test? Define their importance in pharmaceutical.
6. Discuss about different error sources and their types.

III. Very short answer type questions (Answer all 10 out of 10) 10 x 1 =10.

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Write the difference between lyophobic colloids and lyophillic colloids.
2. Define the indicator and their uses in pharmaceutical.
3. Define the complex metric titration.
4. Define the term Accuracy, precision and significant figures.
5. Discuss about minimizing aspects of errors.

B. Multiple choice questions.

1. Difference between experimental mean value and true value is known as which type of error.
a. Relative b. absolute c. both d. none of these .
2. Analyst find a sample data- 65.4, 67.2, 66.5, 68.6, 67.8 if exact chemical percentage in sample is- 67.3 then precision range is-
a. 65.4-67.2
b. 65.4-67.8
c. 67.2-67.8
d. 65.4-68.6
3. Hydrogen addition is referred as—
a. Oxidation b. reduction c. both d. none of these
4. How many significant number in—91.06
a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. not define
5. Furesamide drug are mainly titrated by—
a. Direct titration
b. Back titration
c. Replacement titration
d. None of these.