



Seat No.	
-------------	--

Set	P
-----	----------

B.Pharm. (Semester – IV) (New CBCS Pattern) Examination, 2018
PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS – II

Day and Date : Monday, 17-12-2018
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

1. Multiple choice questions :

(1×15=15)

- 1) _____ First proposed Oxygen flask combustion method.
a) Schoniger
b) Peter Griessin
c) Karl Fischer
d) None of these
- 2) For fluorine determination combustion is carried out _____ glass flask.
a) Silica glass
b) Borosilicate
c) Soda glass
d) Both a) and c)
- 3) Mordant black II is not used for determination of metals like
a) Ca
b) Fe
c) Zn
d) Al
- 4) _____ type of crucibles can be used for drying of precipitate upto 1000°C.
a) Silica
b) Porcelain
c) Sintered glass
d) None of above
- 5) Xylenol orange is not used in the estimation of
a) Zinc
b) Thorium
c) Mercury
d) Copper
- 6) 0.75 gm of sodium nitrite in 100 ml gives _____ M sodium nitrite.
a) 0.1
b) 0.05
c) 0.01
d) 1
- 7) _____ gm of Zn^{+2} equivalent to 0.05 M $C_{10}H_{14}N_2Na_2O_8$.
a) 0.003269
b) 0.006018
c) 0.002639
d) None of above

P.T.O.



- 8) _____ is unaffected by chemical reagents and heating prior to 500°C.
- a) Munroe crucible b) Glass fibre discs
c) Permanent porous filter discs d) Gooch crucible
- 9) Erichrome black T shows _____ colour at pH 6-7.
- a) Red-Blue b) Violet-Red
c) Blue-Yellow d) Red-Yellow
- 10) For gaseous sampling _____ °C temperature required for silica quartz tubes.
- a) Above 500 b) Below 500
c) 500 d) None of above
- 11) _____ solvents are acidic in nature.
- a) Aprotic b) Protogenic
c) Protophilic d) Amphiprotic
- 12) Paracetamol analysis involves limit test for
- a) Chloride b) Sulphate
c) Heavy metal d) Arsenic
- 13) Primary aromatic amines formed _____ type compound with nitrous acid.
- a) No reaction b) Stable
c) Unstable d) Phenol
- 14) The determination of halogen done by
- a) Kjeldahl method
b) Karl-Fischer method
c) Oxygen flask combustion method
d) Argentometry method
- 15) RIA gives _____ of the sample.
- a) Radiating power b) Complex forming ability
c) Concentration d) None of these



2. Answer **any five** : **(5×5=25)**

- 1) Define complexometric titration. How will you prepare and standardize 0.05 M Disodium EDTA ?
- 2) Write the end point detection in sodium nitrite titration. Explain assay of Sulphanilamide.
- 3) Write the Apparatus and procedure for Kjeldahl method.
- 4) Explain oxygen flask combustion method.
- 5) Define and classify ligand with suitable e.g. Explain assay Magnesium sulphate powder.
- 6) Explain in detail ELISA technique.

3. Answer **any three** of the following : **(10×3=30)**

- 1) Describe the classification of Non-aqueous titration. Write a note on assay of Mebendazole and Salbutamol sulphate powder.
 - 2) What is sampling ? Explain the sampling of liquid material.
 - 3) Define Gravimetric analysis. Give in detail sampling, filtration and ignition. Explain assay of Zinc sulphate by Gravimetry.
 - 4) Write the theory, preparation and standardization of Karl-Fischer method.
-