

Seat Number

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लक्ष - 003

21-18

BP 102 T
Pharmaceutical Analysis - I
(711102)

P. Pages : 3

Time : Three Hours

Max. Marks : 5



Instructions to Candidates :

1. Do not write anything on question paper except Seat No.
2. Graph or diagram should be drawn with the black ink pen being used for writing paper or black HB pencil.
3. Students should note, no supplement will be provided.
4. All questions are compulsory.
5. Draw well labelled diagram wherever necessary.

1. Multiple choice questions.

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- i) Non aqueous titration is carried out for
 - a) Water insoluble drugs
 - b) Weakly acidic drug
 - c) Weakley basic drugs
 - d) All
- ii) Which one is Aprotic solvents
 - a) Chloroform
 - b) Benzene
 - c) Both
 - d) None
- iii) Proteogenic solvent is
 - a) Sulphuric acid
 - b) Hydrochloric acid
 - c) Nitric acid
 - All
- iv) Protophillic solvent is
 - a) Sodium hydroxide
 - b) Lithium methoxide
 - c) Sodium methoxide
 - d) None
- v) Which one is useful in non-aqueous titration.
 - a) leveling Solvents
 - b) differentiating solvents
 - c) both
 - d) None
- vi) Perchloric acid can be standardized by using.
 - a) Benzoic acid
 - b) Oxalic acid
 - c) Potassium hydrogen phthalate
 - d) Tartaric acid
- vii) Which one is used as indicator for non-aqueous titration?
 - a) Crystal violet
 - b) Thymol blue
 - c) Oracet blue B
 - d) All

- viii) Which of the following is added for the titration of halogen acid salt of weak bases?
- a) Lead acetate
 - b) Mercuric acetate
 - c) Bismuth iodide
 - d) Copper Sulphide
- ix) Potentiometric titration is used in nonaqueous titration when
- a) Colour of solution is high
 - b) Colour of solution is low
 - c) Both
 - d) None
- x) Which one is polydentate.
- a) Ethylene diamine
 - b) EDTA
 - c) Both
 - d) None
- xi) Which one is sequestering agent?
- a) Salicylaldoxime
 - b) 8-hydroxy quinoline
 - c) EDTA
 - d) All
- xii) The complexometric titration where EDTA is used, carried out at basic pH. Why?
- a) For the stability of complex formed
 - b) Reaction rate is optimum in basic pH
 - c) There is less number of side Reaction
 - d) All
- xiii) Dimercaprol is used as complexing agent for complexion of.
- a) Mercury
 - b) Arsenic
 - c) Lead
 - d) All
- xiv) Indicator used in complexometric titration is
- a) Eriochrome black T
 - b) Phenolphthalein
 - c) Mordant black II
 - d) All
- xv) In which the following titration "Oxidation-reduction" (Redox) step can be expected
- a) Acid-base titration
 - b) Cerimetry
 - c) Gay-lussac method
 - d) Aquametry
- xvi) Which of the following is volumetry.
- a) Potentiometry
 - b) Voltammetry
 - c) Gravimetry
 - d) Geometry
- xvii) Formality is a term for expressing the concentration and used in
- a) Spectrophotometric Reaction
 - b) Acid-base Reaction
 - c) Argentometric Reaction
 - d) Precipitation Reaction
- xviii) Saccharimetry is the practical application of
- a) Acidimetry
 - b) Alkalimetry
 - c) Potentiometry
 - d) Polurimetry

- xix) Which cell used in potentiometry.
- Combined glass electrode
 - Normal hydrogen electrode
 - Low type electrode
 - Dip type electrode
- xx) Saturated Calomel electrode involves saturated solution of.
- KCl
 - KBr
 - KJ
 - KIO₃

2. Solve any two.

- Explain theories of indicator used in acid-base titration.
- Write note on Volhard method. Explain the array on sodium chloride with Reaction.
- What is gravimetric analysis? Explain different steps involved in Gravimetric analysis.

3. Write any seven.

- State and explain the law of mass action.
- Write note on Redox indicator.
- Explain the factor affecting purity of precipitate.
- Define errors & Explain its types in Analytical Chemistry.
- Explain Fajan's method in details.
- Add a note on masking & Demasking agents.
- Explain in details non-aqueous titration.
- Explain Mohr's method in detail.
- Give principle, Reaction, and factor calculations for sodium chloride array.

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