PSPS'S INDIRA INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY, SADAVALI

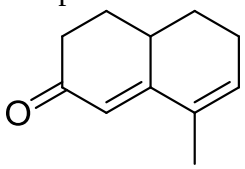
Fourth Year B. Pharm. Sem- VII

Subject: BPH_C_703_T Pharmaceutical Analysis III (CBCS)

SAMPLE MCQS FOR PRACTICE

Q. No.	Question
1.	Separation of mixtures in GC at identical temperature conditions throughout the elution is referred as_____. a) Gradient elution b) Isothermal elution c) Temperature programmed elution d) Reverse phase elution
2.	Which column is preferred for preparative gas chromatography? a) Packed column b) Fused Silica Wall Coated Column c) Wall coated Open Tubular Column d) Support Coated Open Tubular Column
3.	The thickness of stationary phase in TLC is_____. a) Less than 0.5 mm b) Less than 0.25 mm c) More than 0.25 mm c) Less than 1 mm
4.	Which among the following is used as an internal standard to record ^{1}H-NMR spectra? a) DMSO b) Ethanol c) TMS d) Water
5.	The chemical shift value of aromatic protons lies in between? a) 0-3 ppm b) 6.5-8 ppm c) 8-12 ppm d) 4-6 ppm
6.	In ^{1}H-NMR spectroscopy the splitting of signals is calculated by the_____formula. a) n + 2 b) n + 1 c) n + 0 d) n -2
7.	When the protons are appearing near to 0 ppm on δ scale of ^{1}H-NMR spectroscopy they are said to be_____. a) Shielded protons b) Downfield region protons c) Deshielded protons d) Protons precessing at high frequency
8.	_____ triangle used to predict the theoretical line intensities for quintets, sextets, etc. a) Pascal's triangle b) Equilateral triangle c) Isosceles triangle d) Scalene triangle

9.	The principle of Mass spectrometry is_____. a) Interaction of microwave radiations with sample b) Interaction of radio waves radiations with sample c) Separation of molecular species according to their mass to charge ratio d) Measurement of rotational energy changes in the molecules
10.	Mac-Lafferty rearrangement involves abstraction of_____hydrogen. a) Alpha b) Delta c) Beta d) Gamma
11.	FTIR spectra is a plot of ____on X axis and _____on Y axis a) Wavelength and absorbance b) Wave number and absorbance c) Wave number and % transmittance d) Frequency and % abundance
12.	The principle of separation in TLC is based on a) Partition coefficient b) Solubility c) Volatility d) Adsorption affinity
13.	If mixture of compounds is separated using RP chromatography, the one which elutes faster will be_____. a) More polar b) Less Polar c) More volatile d) Inert in nature
14.	Which among the following is an example of bulk property detector. a) UV-Visible Detector b) Refractive Index Detector c) Fluorescence Detector d) Evaporative Light Scattering Detector
15.	The principle of separation in paper chromatography is based on a) Partition coefficient b) Adsorption affinity c) Solubility d) Volatility
16.	The methyl protons of ethanol in ^{1}H-NMR spectra split into____. a) Doublet b) Triplet c) Quartet d) Singlet
17.	The nucleus of the protons undergo _____motion under the influence of external magnetic field. a) Gyroscopic motion b) Precessional motion c) Simple motion d) Brownian motion
18.	How many sets of protons signal we expect in ^{1}H-NMR spectroscopy for the phenol. a) One b) Three c) Two d) Four

19.	The full form of MALDI in mass spectrometry is_____. a) Matrix aligned light desorption ionization b) Mass assisted laser desorption ion c) Matter aligned light desorption ionization d) Matrix assisted laser desorption ionization
20.	Which interface is used to couple GC-MS a) Jet separator b) Thermospray c) FAB interface d) MALDI
21.	Which among the following HPLC detector is destructive in nature a) UV-Visible Detector b) Refractive Index Detector c) Fluorescence Detector d) Evaporative Light Scattering Detector
22.	The ethanol will give molecular ion peak at _____m/z a) 40 b) 60 c) 46 d) 91
23.	The predicted absorption maxima for the following compound is  a) 268 nm b) 293 nm c) 265 nm d) 298 nm
24.	The ion pair chromatography involves the separation of ions a) By interchanging with similarly charged ions b) By interchanging with oppositely charged ions c) By combining with similarly charged ions d) By combining with oppositely charged ions
25.	How much % of systematic error can be accepted as absorbance from interfering substance in Multi-component methods of analysis? a) Less than 0.1 % b) Less than 1% c) Less than 10% d) Less than 2%