

Code No. R8004

Set No.1

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

IV B.Pharmacy-II Sem., I-Mid-Term Examinations, March- 2010

PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS -II

Objective Exam

Name: _____ Hall Ticket No.

						R			
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--

Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 20.

I. Choose the correct alternative:

- 1). Highly aqueous type silica C18 function group is used as the base material for following columns []
a). Reverse phase. b). normal phase. c) Ion-exchange type d). Hydrophobic type.
- 2). HPTLC suffers from the following disadvantage.. []
a). poor resolution. b). small sample capacity. c). poor retention. d). small theoretical plates.
- 3). The number of theoretical plates in a HPTLC plate are generally. []
a)4000 b)400 c)2000 d)200.
- 4). The mode of separation by electrophoresis is []
a) Zone electrophoresis. b) Isotachophoresis c) Isoelectric focusing d) All of the above.
- 5). Gas chromatography was first suggested by []
a) Tswett. b) Martin and Synge. c) Richard kuh d) none of the above.
- 6). Which of the following materials are used as binders in TLC []
a) plaster of paris. b) starch. c) hydrated silicon dioxide d) all of the above.
- 7). In HPLC efficiency of separation increases with []
a) decrease in particle size and increase in number of theoretical plates.
b) increase in particle size and decrease in surface area.
c) decrease in particle size decrease in number of theoretical plates.
d) increase in HETP.
- 8). Very long columns, with large diameter than capillary and consisting of micro size porous layer of inert solid support coated with thin uniform layer of stationary phase are called []
a) capillary columns b) support coated open tubular columns.
c) packed columns. d) golay columns.
- 9). Combination of solvent system and adsorbent in TLC by Stahl's triangle is given as []
a) hydrophilic solvent, inactive adsorbent for polar solute.
b) hydrophobic solvent, active adsorbent for polar solute.
c) hydrophilic solvent, active adsorbent for non-polar solute.
d) hydrophobic solvent, inactive adsorbent for non-polar solute.
- 10). The principle of paper chromatography is []
a) adsorption. b) partition. c) ion-exchange. d) all of the above.

Cont.....2

Code No. R8004

:2:

Set No.1

II Fill in the blanks:

- 11). In normal phase chromatography the mobile phase is _____.
- 12). Ratio of distance traveled by the solute from base line to the distance traveled by solvent from base line is called _____.
- 13). Electron capture detectors are used in _____
- 14). The difference in time between the point of injection of sample to the appearance of peak maxima is called _____.
- 15). Tailing and Non linear response in Gas chromatography due to adsorption of hydrophilic compounds to inert support can be minimized by _____.
- 16). The detecting reagent in paper chromatography for phenolic compound is _____.
- 17). Antimony trichloride is used as derivatizing agent for _____ in HPLC.
- 18). Migration of charged molecules under the influence of an external electrical field in a buffer system is called _____.
- 19). The mobility of particles in capillary electrophoresis is based on _____ law.
- 20). Most common gel used in gel electrophoresis is _____.

-oOo-

Code No. R8004

Set No.2

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

IV B.Pharmacy-II Sem., I-Mid-Term Examinations, March- 2010

PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS -II

Objective Exam

Name: _____ Hall Ticket No.

						R			
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--

Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 20.

I. Choose the correct alternative:

- 1). The mode of separation by electrophoresis is []
a) Zone electrophoresis. b) Isotachopheresis c) Isoelectric focusing d) All of the above.
- 2). Gas chromatography was first suggested by []
a) Tswett. b) Martin and Synge. c) Richard kuh d) none of the above.
- 3). Which of the following materials are used as binders in TLC []
a) plaster of paris. b) starch. c) hydrated silicon dioxide d) all of the above.
- 4). In HPLC efficiency of separation increases with []
a) decrease in particle size and increase in number of theoretical plates.
b) increase in particle size and decrease in surface area.
c) decrease in particle size decrease in number of theoretical plates.
d) increase in HETP.
- 5). Very long columns, with large diameter than capillary and consisting of micro size porous layer of inert solid support coated with thin uniform layer of stationary phase are called []
a) capillary columns b) support coated open tubular columns.
c) packed columns. d) golay columns.
- 6). Combination of solvent system and adsorbent in TLC by Stahl's triangle is given as []
a) hydrophilic solvent, inactive adsorbent for polar solute.
b) hydrophobic solvent, active adsorbent for polar solute.
c) hydrophilic solvent, active adsorbent for non-polar solute.
d) hydrophobic solvent, inactive adsorbent for non-polar solute.
- 7). The principle of paper chromatography is []
a) adsorption. b) partition. c) ion-exchange. d) all of the above.
- 8). Highly aqueous type silica C18 function group is used as the base material for following columns []
a). Reverse phase. b). normal phase. c) Ion-exchange type d). Hydrophobic type.
- 9). HPTLC suffers from the following disadvantage.. []
a). poor resolution. b). small sample capacity. c). poor retention. d). small theoretical plates.
- 10). The number of theoretical plates in a HPTLC plate are generally. []
a)4000 b)400 c)2000 d)200.

Cont.....2

Code No. R8004

:2:

Set No.2

II Fill in the blanks:

- 11). The difference in time between the point of injection of sample to the appearance of peak maxima is called _____.
- 12). Tailing and Non linear response in Gas chromatography due to adsorption of hydrophilic compounds to inert support can be minimized by _____.
- 13). The detecting reagent in paper chromatography for phenolic compound is _____.
- 14). Antimony trichloride is used as derivatizing agent for _____ in HPLC.
- 15). Migration of charged molecules under the influence of an external electrical field in a buffer system is called _____.
- 16). The mobility of particles in capillary electrophoresis is based on _____ law.
- 17). Most common gel used in gel electrophoresis is _____.
- 18). In normal phase chromatography the mobile phase is _____.
- 19). Ratio of distance traveled by the solute from base line to the distance traveled by solvent from base line is called _____.
- 20). Electron capture detectors are used in _____.

-oOo-

Code No. R8004

Set No.3

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

IV B.Pharmacy-II Sem., I-Mid-Term Examinations, March- 2010

PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS -II

Objective Exam

Name: _____ Hall Ticket No.

						R			
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--

Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 20.

I. Choose the correct alternative:

- 1). Which of the following materials are used as binders in TLC []
a) plaster of paris. b) starch. c) hydrated silicon dioxide d) all of the above.
- 2). In HPLC efficiency of separation increases with []
a) decrease in particle size and increase in number of theoretical plates.
b) increase in particle size and decrease in surface area.
c) decrease in particle size decrease in number of theoretical plates.
d) increase in HETP.
- 3). Very long columns, with large diameter than capillary and consisting of micro size porous layer of inert solid support coated with thin uniform layer of stationary phase are called []
a) capillary columns b) support coated open tubular columns.
c) packed columns. d) golay columns.
- 4). Combination of solvent system and adsorbent in TLC by Stahl's triangle is given as []
a) hydrophilic solvent, inactive adsorbent for polar solute.
b) hydrophobic solvent, active adsorbent for polar solute.
c) hydrophilic solvent, active adsorbent for non-polar solute.
d) hydrophobic solvent, inactive adsorbent for non-polar solute.
- 5). The principle of paper chromatography is []
a) adsorption. b) partition. c) ion-exchange. d) all of the above.
- 6). Highly aqueous type silica C18 function group is used as the base material for following columns []
a). Reverse phase. b). normal phase. c) Ion-exchange type d). Hydrophobic type.
- 7). HPTLC suffers from the following disadvantage.. []
a). poor resolution. b). small sample capacity. c). poor retention. d). small theoretical plates.
- 8). The number of theoretical plates in a HPTLC plate are generally. []
a)4000 b)400 c)2000 d)200.
- 9). The mode of separation by electrophoresis is []
a) Zone electrophoresis. b) Isotachopheresis c) Isoelectric focusing d) All of the above.
- 10). Gas chromatography was first suggested by []
a) Tswett. b) Martin and Synge. c) Richard kuh d) none of the above.

Cont.....2

Code No. R8004

:2:

Set No.3

II Fill in the blanks:

- 11). The detecting reagent in paper chromatography for phenolic compound is _____.
- 12). Antimony trichloride is used as derivatizing agent for _____ in HPLC.
- 13). Migration of charged molecules under the influence of an external electrical field in a buffer system is called _____.
- 14). The mobility of particles in capillary electrophoresis is based on _____ law.
- 15). Most common gel used in gel electrophoresis is _____.
- 16). In normal phase chromatography the mobile phase is _____.
- 17). Ratio of distance traveled by the solute from base line to the distance traveled by solvent from base line is called _____.
- 18). Electron capture detectors are used in _____.
- 19). The difference in time between the point of injection of sample to the appearance of peak maxima is called _____.
- 20). Tailing and Non linear response in Gas chromatography due to adsorption of hydrophilic compounds to inert support can be minimized by _____.

-oOo-

Code No. R8004

Set No.4

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

IV B.Pharmacy-II Sem., I-Mid-Term Examinations, March- 2010

PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS -II

Objective Exam

Name: _____ Hall Ticket No.

						R			
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--

Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 20.

I. Choose the correct alternative:

- 1). Very long columns, with large diameter than capillary and consisting of micro size porous layer of inert solid support coated with thin uniform layer of stationary phase are called []
 a) capillary columns b) support coated open tubular columns.
 c) packed columns. d) golay columns.

- 2). Combination of solvent system and adsorbent in TLC by Stahl's triangle is given as []
 a) hydrophilic solvent, inactive adsorbent for polar solute.
 b) hydrophobic solvent, active adsorbent for polar solute.
 c) hydrophilic solvent, active adsorbent for non-polar solute.
 d) hydrophobic solvent, inactive adsorbent for non-polar solute.

- 3). The principle of paper chromatography is []
 a) adsorption. b) partition. c) ion-exchange. d) all of the above.

- 4). Highly aqueous type silica C18 function group is used as the base material for following columns []
 a). Reverse phase. b). normal phase. c) Ion-exchange type d). Hydrophobic type.

- 5). HPTLC suffers from the following disadvantage.. []
 a). poor resolution. b). small sample capacity. c). poor retention. d). small theoretical plates.

- 6). The number of theoretical plates in a HPTLC plate are generally. []
 a)4000 b)400 c)2000 d)200.

- 7). The mode of separation by electrophoresis is []
 a) Zone electrophoresis. b) Isotachopheresis c) Isoelectric focusing d) All of the above.

- 8). Gas chromatography was first suggested by []
 a) Tswett. b) Martin and Synge. c) Richard kuh d) none of the above.

- 9). Which of the following materials are used as binders in TLC []
 a) plaster of paris. b) starch. c) hydrated silicon dioxide d) all of the above.

- 10). In HPLC efficiency of separation increases with []
 a) decrease in particle size and increase in number of theoretical plates.
 b) increase in particle size and decrease in surface area.
 c) decrease in particle size decrease in number of theoretical plates.
 d) increase in HETP.

Cont.....2

Code No. R8004

:2:

Set No.4

II Fill in the blanks:

- 11). Migration of charged molecules under the influence of an external electrical field in a buffer system is called _____.
- 12). The mobility of particles in capillary electrophoresis is based on _____ law.
- 13). Most common gel used in gel electrophoresis is _____.
- 14). In normal phase chromatography the mobile phase is _____.
- 15). Ratio of distance traveled by the solute from base line to the distance traveled by solvent from base line is called _____.
- 16). Electron capture detectors are used in _____
- 17). The difference in time between the point of injection of sample to the appearance of peak maxima is called _____.
- 18). Tailing and Non linear response in Gas chromatography due to adsorption of hydrophilic compounds to inert support can be minimized by _____.
- 19). The detecting reagent in paper chromatography for phenolic compound is _____.
- 20). Antimony trichloride is used as derivatizing agent for _____ in HPLC.

-oOo-