	Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Pharmacy, Navi Mumbai				
	Final Year B. Pharm **Sample Question Bank for the PAIII CHOICE BASED SYLLABUS [VVK/ARS]**				
	Question	**a**	**b**	**c**	**d**
1.	In which of the following isoabsorptive wavelength is considered in experimental determination------	Simultaneous Equations Method	Absorbance ration method	Derivative Spectroscopy method	Difference Spectroscopy method
2.	One multicomponent analysis technique where absorbance of the sample in two different media is taken in absorbance with respect to wavelength is plotted	Simultaneous Equations Method	Absorbance ration method	Derivative Spectroscopy method	Difference Spectroscopy method
3.	A mixture of compounds X, Y , Z and M after separation by RP HPLC using mobile phase methanol : water(50:50) showed retention times of 2.5min, 2.8min, 12 min and 15 min respectively. Following is the most polar component	X	Y	Z	M
4.	In Van Deemter equation, A term stands for _____	Flow rate	Longitudinal Diffusion	Eddy diffusion	HETP
5.	Following factor in column chromatography an indication of the presence of an asymmetric peak	Capacity factor	Tailing factor	Resolution	Selectivity factor
6.	Amongst mentioned below _____is used as a stationary phase for Reverse phase separations	Alumina	Diatomaceous earth	C18 Silica gel	Cellulose

7.	___is the universal HPLC detector	Refractive index detector	Variable wavelength UV detector	Electrochemical detector	Fluorescence Detector
8.	Detectors which respond to the change in the property of the mobile phase due to the presence of solute are called as	solute property detectors	bulk property detectors	Photosensitive detectors	Thermionic detector
9.	Degassing of the mobile phase in HPLC is carried out for	Removal of particulate matter	Removal of dissolved gases	Removal of polar compounds in the mixture	To increase the solubility of sample in mobile phase
10.	In gas chromatography Sample to be separated is converted into vapour and mixed with gaseous M.P. and in separating GC column	Component more soluble in the stationary phase travels slower	Component less soluble in the Stationary phase travels slower	Component more soluble in the stationary phase travels faster	Component more soluble in the mobile phase travels slower
11.	Following is the detector employed in gas chromatography	Flame ionzation detector	Refractive Index Detector	Evaporative Light Scattering Detector	Photon Multiplier Tube
12.	HPTLC is	High pressure thin layer chromatography	High performance thin liquid chromatography	High pressure thin liquid chromatography	High performance thin layer chromatography
13.	Rf value in thin layer chromatography	Always less than 1	Between 1 to 10	Always more than 1000	Less than zero
14.	Separation of proteins having different molecular sizes can be performed using	Ion Exchange chromatography	Paper chromatography	Gel Chromatography	Thin layer chromatography

15.	Following is used as a solvent in ^{1}H NMR spectroscopy	Water	Methanol	Deuteriated Water	Benzene
16.	Unit for chemical shift in NMR is	ppm	pascals	hertz	Daltons
17.	FT NMR stands for	Fast Transfer Nuclear Magnetic Resonance	Fourier Transform Nuclear Magnetic Resonance	Fundamental Transform Nuclear Magnetic Resonance	Fourier Transform Infra red spectroscopy
18.	Following organic compound will show the anisotropic effect in NMR spectroscopy	Alkanes	Alkene	Alcohols	Alkyl halides
19.	In the mass spectrum, the peak giving the highest m/z value is called as	Base Peak	Molecular ion peak	Daughter ion peak	Metastable ion peak
20.	Following is the ionization technique which can handle sample in the liquid state	Electron impact method	Chemical Ionization method	MALDI	Field ionization method
21.	In Hyphenated techniques, GC-MS and LC-MS ---------- is used as a detector.	UV spectrophotometer	Mass spectrophotometer	Flame ionization detector	Fluorescence Detector

22.	Wavelength maxima in UV spectroscopy, for molecules can be determined using	N+1 Rule	Lamberts law	Woodward Fieser rules	Van der Val's Equation
23.	In the NMR spectrum of n propyl chloride, signal for methyl protons will give____	Quintet	Triplet	Doublet	Singlet
24.	To show the fragmentation pathway of McLafferty rearrangement, the parent compound should have	a double bond and gamma hydrogen	Two alternatively placed double bonds	a double bong and a n atom with lone pair of elctrons	Triple bond
25.	Ethanol will show the molecular ion peak at	46	48	50	29
26.	----------ICH guideline is used for Analytical method validation	Q1A-Q1F	Q2	Q7	Q8