

## Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Pharmacy, Navi Mumbai

### Final Year B. Pharm Sample Question Bank for the PAIII CHOICE BASED SYLLABUS [VVK/ARS]

	<b>Question</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>
1.	_____ is a UV spectroscopic multicomponent analysis technique where one wavelength maxima and isobestic point is used to record absorbance	Simultaneous Equations Method	Absorbance ration method	Derivative Spectroscopy method	Difference Spectroscopy method
2.	One multicomponent analysis technique where rate of change in absorbance with respect to wavelength is plotted	Simultaneous Equations Method	Absorbance ration method	Derivative Spectroscopy method	Difference Spectroscopy method
3.	Amongst mentioned below _____ is used as a stationary phase for Reverse phase separations	Alumina	Diatomaceous earth	C18 Silica gel	Cellulose
4.	Separation performed with gradient elution in HPLC.	Uses mobile phase having a fixed composition of its content	Use of mobile phase whose composition varies during the course of development	Uses only a single solvent as a mobile phase	Increases time for separation
5.	A mixture of compounds L, M, N and O after separation on a Silica Gel TLC, plate travelled the distance of 2,3,5 and 9 cm respectively from the point of application. If the solvent front travelled distance of 10 cm, following is the most polar component	O	N	M	L

6.	Efficiency for separation in chromatography is expressed using following parameter	Capacity factor	Tailing factor	Resolution	Asymmetry Factor
7.	___ is the universal HPLC detector	Refractive index detector	Variable wavelength UV detector	Electrochemical detector	Fluorescence Detector
8.	Rheodyne is the name associate with _____ in HPLC	Injection of sample	Detection of sample	Application of pressure	Filtration of mobile phase
9.	In HPLC pulse in the flow of mobile phase is experienced with us of	Syringe pumps	Pneumatic pumps	Reciprocating pumps	Displacement pumps
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.	The basic difference between conventional TLC and HPTLC is only in ----- of the sorbent	Stationary phase is polar in TLC and non polar in HPTLC	Particle size of the stationary phase is less in TLC and more in HPTLC	Stationary phase is nonpolar in TLC and polar in HPTLC	Particle size of the stationary phase is more in TLC and less in HPTLC
12.	In paper chromatography separation is based on the principle of ___ phenomenon	Partition	Adsorption	Size Exclusion	Ion exchange
13.	For separation of mixture of small ions, following type of chromatography is employed	Ion Exchange chromatography	Paper chromatography	Gel Chromatography	Thin layer chromatography
14.	The unit of "J" value in NMR spectroscopy is	ppm	pascals	hertz	Daltons

15.	Reference standard used in NMR spectroscopy is	Tetra methyl silane	Benzene	Ethanol	C18 silica gel
16.	Chemical shift in NMR spectroscopy is denoted by	Delta value	J value	Wavelength maxima	m/z value
17.	Following organic compound will show the anisotropic effect in NMR spectroscopy	Alkanes	Alkene	Alcohols	Alkyl halides
18.	Following component of the mass spectrophotometer is used to segregate various fragments based on their molecular sizes	Mass analyser	Photon multiplier tube	Ionization chamber	Vacuum
19.	In the mass spectrum, the peak giving the highest percentage relative abundance value is called as	Base Peak	Molecular ion peak	Daughter ion peak	Metastable ion peak
20.	In Hyphenated techniques, GC-MS and LC-MS ----- is used as a detector.	UV spectrophotometer	Mass spectrophotometer	Flame ionization detector	Fluorescence Detector
21.	IR vibrations at 2200 /cm is mainly associated with presence of following functional group	Nitrile	Hydroxyl	Amine	Carbonyl
22.	In the NMR spectrum of isopropyl chloride, signal for methyl protons will give ____	Quintet	Triplet	Doublet	Singlet
23.	Peak for the tropyllium ion in the mass spectrum of ethyl benzene is obtained at m/z value of	91	92	106	15
24.	Methanol will show the molecular ion peak at	16	18	1	15
25.	-----ICH guideline is used for Analytical method validation	Q1A-Q1F	Q2	Q7	Q8