

**D.PHARM.
FIRST YEAR
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY
ER20-12T**

[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

**SET
B**

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 80

(PART-A: Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

- Which of the following is an example of 1st generation cephalosporins?
 - Cefaclor
 - Cefixime
 - Cefonicid
 - Cephadrine
- What is the name of the suffix if the ring size is 3 and the compound is saturated containing nitrogen as a hetero atom?
 - irine
 - irane
 - imidine
 - iridine
- Aluminium hydroxide is mainly used as-
 - Haematinics
 - Protective
 - Antacid
 - Purgative
- What is the molecular weight of Valproic acid?
 - 141.211g/mol
 - 142.211g/mol
 - 143.211g/mol
 - 144.211g/mol
- Calcium carbonate is also known as-
 - Boric acid
 - Bleaching powder
 - Precipitated Chalk
 - Dusting powder
- pH=?
 - $\log_{10}[\text{H}^+]$
 - $\log_{10}[\text{OH}^-]$
 - $-\log_{10}[\text{H}^+]$
 - $-\log_{10}[\text{OH}^-]$
- The chemical name of bleaching powder is -
 - Calcium chloride
 - Calcium carbonate
 - Calcium oxychloride
 - Calcium bicarbonate
- Which of the following is an oxidizing agents-
 - Ferrous sulphate
 - Oxalic acid
 - Stannous chloride
 - Potassium iodate
- Write two examples of poorly absorbed sulphonamides?
 - Sulphacetamide
 - Sulphisoxazole
 - Sulphaphenazole
 - Sulphasalazine
- Which of the following is an example of 16 membered natural macrolide antibiotics?
 - Erythromycin
 - Clarithromycin
 - Rokitamycin
 - Josamycin

11. In Volhard's method, which indicator is used to confirm the precipitate?
a. Ferric alum
b. Fluorescein
c. Sodium rhodizonate
d. Potassium Chromate
12. When insulin was discovered?
a. 1921
b. 1931
c. 1941
d. 1951
13. Which of the following is an aprotic solvent?
a. Chloroform
b. Acetic acid
c. Sulphuric acid
d. Hydrogen fluoride
14. Which of the following is not a primary standard?
a. Potassium permanganate
b. Oxalic acid
c. Potassium hydrogen phthalate
d. Sodium carbonate
15. Which of the following is an example of Purine antagonist -
a. 5-fluorouracil
b. 6-Mercaptopurine
c. Methotrexate
d. Imatinib
16. What is the molecular weight of phenytoin?
a. 251.268g/mol
b. 252.268 g/mol
c. 253.268g/mol
d. 254.268g/mol
17. Which of the following is an example of calcium channel blocker-
a. Propranolol
b. Verapamil
c. Aliskiren
d. Prazosin
18. Which of the following is an antidepressant agents-
a. Phenytoin
b. Fluoxetine
c. Alprazolam
d. Phenobarbital
19. What is the molecular weight of furosemide-
a. 331.745g/mol
b. 330.745g/mol
c. 332.745g/mol
d. 333.745 g/mol
20. What is the molecular formula of cyclophosphamide-
a. $C_7H_{14}C_{12}N_2O_P$
b. $C_7H_{15}C_{12}N_2O_2P$
c. $C_7H_{14}C_{12}N_2O_2P$
d. $C_7H_{14}C_{12}N_2OP_2$

(PART-B : Short Answers)

[Answer any ten (10) from the following]

[3x10=30]

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| 1. Define sedatives and hypnotics? Classify them with suitable example? | 1+2=3 |
| 2. Define antianginal drugs? Classify them with suitable example? | 1+2=3 |
| 3. Define general anaesthesia? Classify them with suitable example? | 1+2=3 |
| 4. Define errors? Write two sources of error? | 1+2=3 |
| 5. Define antiviral drugs? Classify them with suitable example? | 1+2=3 |
| 6. Describe the types of solvents used for nonaqueous titration with example? | 3 |
| 7. Write down the complexing agents used in complexometric titration with structure? | 3 |
| 8. Describe the principle involved in limit test for chloride? | 3 |
| 9. What is insulin? Write a short note on regular or soluble insulin? | 1+2=3 |
| 10. Define beta-lactum antibiotics? Draw the general structure of penicillin? | 1+2=3 |
| 11. Describe structure, molecular weight and uses of Acetylcholine? | 3 |

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