Second year B.Pharm Sem III

PPI MCQ

1.Ion or neutral atom that bonds to a central metal atom or ion is called as:

   a) Ligand

   b) Co- ordination compounds

   c) Covalent compounds

   d) Chelate

2. What is the advantageous property of cyclodextrin inclusion complexes?

   a) They do not influence the solubility of the active agent

   b) They cover the unpleasant taste of the drug

   c) Their preparation requires special equipment

   d) They do not form systems with different physical properties.

3.Which of the below mentioned method is used for analysis of complexation.

   a) Solubility

   b) Distribution

   c) Continuous variation

   d) All of the above

4.Polarimeter works on the principle of which of the following?
   a) Change in plane polarized light's angle of rotation

   b) Change of the electrical conductivity of solution with composition
   c) Change of angle of refraction with composition
   d) Change of electrical conductivity of solution with temperature

5.Method of continuous variation is based on

    a) Use of additive properties

    b) Change in pH

    c) Distributing solute between two immiscible solvents

    d) Change in temperature

6. Range of pH scale is

    a.   7 to 10
    b.   0 to 10
    c.   0 to 14
    d.   7 to 14

7.What is the H^+ ion concentration in pure water

 a)1×10^{-7}

 b) 1×10^{7}

c) 1×10^{14}

d) 1×10^{14}

8.Buffers are mixtures of

a) Strong acid and strong base

b) Strong acid and weak base

c) Weak acid and their conjugate base

d) weak base and their conjugate acid

9.The polarity of water molecule is due to

a) Difference in electronegativity of oxygen and hydrogen atoms in water

b) The readily ionizing behaviour

c) The positive charge of water molecule

d)The negative charge of water molecule

10.Buffer is defined as

a) Ability to resist the change

b) Ability to resist a pH increase

c) Ability to prevent pH from decreasing

d) Ability to resist pH when small amount small amount acid or base is added

11.Basic buffer is made up of

a) Weak acid and weak base

b) Weak base and its conjugate acid

c) Weak base and its conjugate salt

d) Strong base and its conjugate acid

12. The unit in which surface tension is measured is

(*a*) dyne cm

(*b*) dyne cm^{-1}

(*c*) $dyne^{-1}$ cm

(*d*) $dyne^{-1}$ cm^{-1}

13. The formula used for the determination of surface tension by capillary rise method is

(*a*) $2\gamma = hrdg$

(*b*) $2\gamma = hr^2dg$

(*c*) $2\gamma = \pi r \cos \theta$

(*d*) $2\gamma = \pi hr^2dg$

14. The work in ergs required to be done to increase the surface area by 1 sq. cm is called

(*a*) Surface tension

(*b*) Internal friction

(*c*) Fluidity

(*d*) Surface energy

15. Surfactants with HLB values of 13 to 15 is used as

(*a*) Detergents

(*b*) O/W emulsions

(*c*) W/O emulsions

(*d*) Respiratory surfactants

16. The point at which solubility of surfactant decreases with increase in temperature is called as

(*a*) Krafft Point

(*b*) Raults Point

(*c*) Cloud Point

(*d*) Griffiths Point

17.The method of distributing solute between two immiscible solvents is called as:

a)Solubility

b)Distribution

c)Continuous variation

d)Spectroscopy

18.A substance containing two or more donor grps combines with metal,is called as:

a)Chelate

b)Complex

c)Co-ordinate

d)None of the above

19..Intermolecular forces involved in the formation of complexes are

a)Vander Waals forces

b)Hydrogen bonding

c)Induced dipolar forces

d)All of the above

20. .----------- crystallize in the form of lattice in which co-ordinating compounds are entrapped are called as:

a) -clatharates

b)monomolecularcomplexes

c)Polymer complexes

d)None of the above

21.Change in pH is measured in

a)Solubility

b)Distribution

c)Continuous variation

d)pH titration

22.The binding of protein to drugs can infuenece

a)may facilitate the distribution of drug throughout the body

b)inactivate the drug

c)Retard the excretion of drug

d)All of the above

23. A gas will approach ideal behaviour at

a) high temp,low pressure
b) low temp,high pressure
c) low temp,low pressure
d) high temp,high pressure

24.The temperature at which the solid starts melting is called

a)boiling point
b)freezing point
c)   melting point
d)sublimating point

25. Phenomena in which substance exist in more than one form is

a) Crystallinity

b) Polymorphism

c) Anisotropy

d) Polycrystallinity