



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2022

Programme – B.Pharm-2018/B.Pharm-2019/B.Pharm-2020/B.Pharm-2021/B.Pharm-2022

Course Name – Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry

Course Code - BP104T

(Semester I)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3:0 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 20=20

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| (i) Antimicrobials can kill | |
| a) fungus | b) bacteria |
| c) virus | d) All of the above |
| (ii) Bleaching powder is known as | |
| a) chlorinated lime. | b) chloride of lime |
| c) both a & b | d) none |
| (iii) Isotonic solution of sodium chloride is | |
| a) 5% w/v | b) 0.9%W/V |
| c) 1.5%W/V | d) 0.4%W/V |
| (iv) Latest I.P published in the year | |
| a) 2007 | b) 2014 |
| c) 2017 | d) 2022 |
| (v) Irregular heartbeat are the symptoms of | |
| a) electrolyte imbalance | b) tooth ache |
| c) G.I problem | d) both a & d |
| (vi) Blurred vision , blue skin are the symptoms of | |
| a) electrolyte imbalance | b) poisoning. |
| c) G.I problem | d) both a & d |
| (vii) Choose the common name of milk of magnesia | |
| a) Suspension of Magnesium hydroxide | b) Suspension of magnesium oxide, |
| c) Suspension of magnesium sulphate | d) None of these |
| (viii) Lead Acetate Cotton used for the limit test of | |
| a) iron | b) Arsenic |
| c) Heavy metals | d) Heavy metals |
| (ix) Lead Acetate Cotton used for the limit test of | |
| a) arsenic | b) Lead |
| c) Heavy metals | d) Iron |

Pharmacy (Sem I) Term
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 Barasat, Kolkata-700125

- (x) Silver mirror test is given by
- a) phenol
b) Aldehyde
c) Ketone
d) Ethanol
- (xi) Report the Excessive cause of NaF
- a) kidney disorder
b) bone disorder
c) teeth decay
d) kidney stone
- (xii) Hyperkalemia is known as
- a) invreased Na
b) increased K
c) decreased Na
d) increased Ca
- (xiii) According to Arhenius theory ACID is
- a) Na⁺ ion
b) H⁺ ion
c) Cl⁻ ion
d) proton
- (xiv) Rock salt is known as
- a) KCl
b) NaCl
c) CaCO₃
d) none of the above
- (xv) How many types of ZOE is found?
- a) 2 types
b) 3 types
c) 4 types
d) 5 types
- (xvi) Rock salt is known as
- a) KCl
b) NaCl
c) CaCO₃
d) none of the above
- (xvii) How many types of ZOE is found?
- a) 2 types
b) 3 types
c) 4 types
d) 5 types
- (xviii) Bleaching powder is known as
- a) chlorinated lime
b) chloride of lime
c) Both chlorinated lime and chloride of lime
d) None of these
- (xix) In I.P Refrigerated Temp. is
- a) 1 to 10°
b) 0 to 5°C
c) 2 to 8°C
d) 2 to 10°C
- (xx) The function of antacids are
- a) Increase acid production
b) Decrease acid product
c) Neutralize acid
d) none

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

5 x 7=35

2. Write a short note on acidifier. (5)

OR

Write a short note on antacid. (5)

3. Write the name of any two Pharmacopoeia? Write about the principle of limit test of Sulphate? (5)

OR

a) Define emetics. Mention the mechanism of emetics. (5)

4. Write down the preparations, properties and uses of any two of the following : a. Potassium permanganate b. Calcium carbonate I.P. (5)

OR

What is Osmotic pressure and Tonicity ? (5)

5. Explain the buffer action of Acidic buffer. Describe about the storage condition of buffer. (5)

OR

Illustrate Short note on antioxidants. Describe about the antioxidant mechanism of hypophosphorus acid. (5)

6. Write a short note on Physiological Acid Base balance. (5)

OR

Write a short note on Freezing point depression method to adjust tonicity and pH. (5)

7. Modify the composition of Oral Rehydration Salt as per WHO and I.P with the uses of ingredients. (5)

OR

What is buffer Solution? What are the types of buffer solution? Describe the role of buffer in pharmacy? (5)

8. Illustrate the preparation process of NH_4Cl as acidifying agents and its properties and uses (5)

OR

Distinguish Acid and base according to Lewis Acid Base concept. (5)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

10 x 2=20

9. Explain the Handerson Hasselbatch equation for base. (10)

OR

a) Define radioactive isotopes. Give some examples. b) Write down characteristic of an isotopes acts as useful radio diagnostic agent. (10)

10. Write down the difference between the following :(Any two) a. Protectives and astringents (10)

b. Calamine and calamine lotion c. Cationic component and anionic component d. Water and distilled water.

OR

Explain a) What is astringent? b) Describe mechanism of Astringent taking example of Alum. c) What are expectorants? Classification of expectorants? Mechanism of action for expectorants? (10)

Pharm.D. in
Bachelor of
Barasati, India (2025)