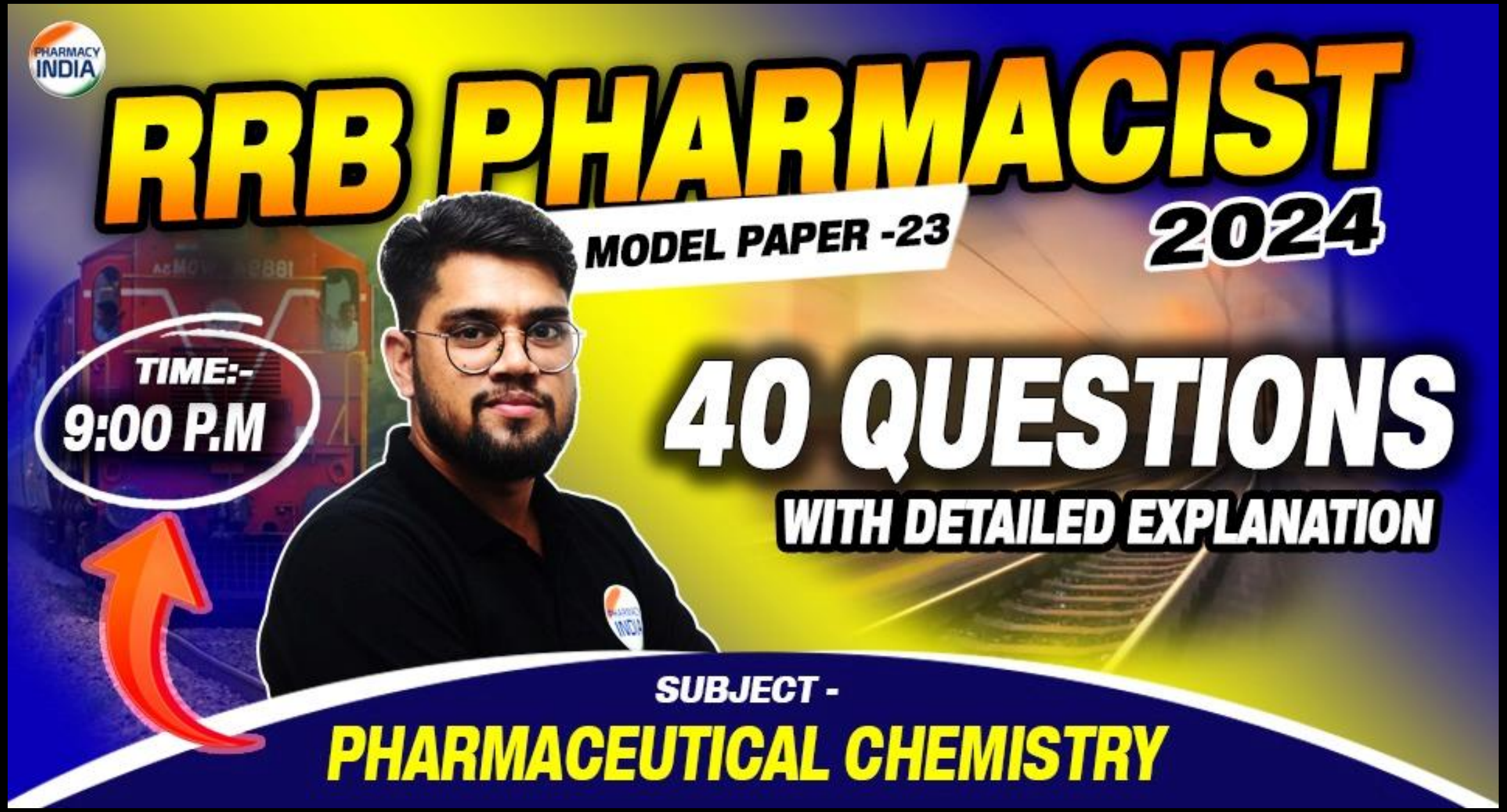


VIDEO DEKHNE KE LIYE BANNER PAR CLICK KARE

**1. The process of transferring of charge from a charged object to the earth is called.**

(a) Discharging
(b) Skimming
(c) Earthing
(d) Charging

1. The process of transferring of charge from a charged object to the earth is called.

(a) Discharging

(b) Skimming

(c) Earthing

(d) Charging

**2. The theory stating "The deviations of electrolyte solutions from ideal behaviour are due to the electrostatic effects of oppositely charged ions" was proposed by**

(a) Gibbs-Helmholtz
(b) HA Benesi and JH Hildebrand
(c) Meyer-Overton
(d) Debye-Huckel

**2. The theory stating "The deviations of electrolyte solutions from ideal behaviour are due to the electrostatic effects of oppositely charged ions" was proposed by**

(a) Gibbs-Helmholtz

(b) HA Benesi and JH Hildebrand

(c) Meyer-Overton

(d) Debye-Huckel

**3. The measurement of equilibrium constant in charge transfer complexes was derived by**

(a) Clausius

(b) Benesi

(c) Nernst

(d) Debye

**3. The measurement of equilibrium constant in charge transfer complexes was derived by**

(a) Clausius

(b) Benesi

(c) Nernst

(d) Debye

**4. Following statement is more accurate with respect to limitations of Arrhenius relationship for stability prediction**

(a) Order of degradation will alter at higher temperature

(b) Equal moisture concentrations will be mentioned at different temperatures

(c) Less relative humidity and oxygen solubility at higher temperature

(d) Same degradation mechanisms may predominate at different temperatures

**4. Following statement is more accurate with respect to limitations of Arrhenius relationship for stability prediction**

(a) Order of degradation will alter at higher temperature

(b) Equal moisture concentrations will be mentioned at different temperatures

(c) Less relative humidity and oxygen solubility at higher temperature

(d) Same degradation mechanisms may predominate at different temperatures

**5. Vapour pressure of benzene at 180°F is**

(a) 957 mm Hg

(b) 760 mm Hg

(c) 811 mm Hg

(d) 882 mm Hg

**5. Vapour pressure of benzene at 180°F is**

(a) 957 mm Hg

(b) 760 mm Hg

(c) 811 mm Hg

(d) 882 mm Hg

**6. When the concentration of an aqueous sodium chloride solution has the same colligative properties as the solution in question, the value so obtained is knows as**

(a) Normality

(b) Isotonicity value

(c) Molarity

(d) Molality

**6. When the concentration of an aqueous sodium chloride solution has the same colligative properties as the solution in question, the value so obtained is knows as**

(a) Normality

(b) Isotonicity value

(c) Molarity

(d) Molality

**7. The boiling point of alcohol is 78 degrees Celsius, the corresponding temperature in degrees Fahrenheit is**

(a) 100
(b) 96
(c) 156
(d) 172

**7. The boiling point of alcohol is 78 degrees Celsius, the corresponding temperature in degrees Fahrenheit is**

(a) 100

(b) 96

(c) 156

(d) 172

**8. _____ gas is most widely used in "fire extinguishers"**

(a) Oxygen
(b) Nitric oxide
(c) Argon
(d) Carbon dioxide

**8. _____ gas is most widely used in "fire extinguishers"**

(a) Oxygen

(b) Nitric oxide

(c) Argon

(d) Carbon dioxide

**9. In electrolytes, the sum of two transference numbers, t+ and t- is equal to**

(a) 2

(b) 0

(c) 3

(d) 1

**9. In electrolytes, the sum of two transference numbers, t+ and t- is equal to**

(a) 2

(b) 0

(c) 3

(d) 1

**10. The law related to the study of gas solubilities is known as**

(a) Henry's law
(b) Ohm's law
(c) Nernst's law
(d) Faraday's low

**10. The law related to the study of gas solubilities is known as**

(a) Henry's law

(b) Ohm's law

(c) Nernst's law

(d) Faraday's low

# PREPARING FOR PHARMACIST EXAM


## Best PYQ Book for Question Practice

## COD Available

# DAILY UPDATES

# जुड़िए PHARMACY INDIA

# के साथ.....

## WHATSAPP & TELEGRAM SE JUDNE KE LIYE ICONS PAR CLICK KARE

WhatsApp

**11. Which of the following is NOT a test purity**

(a) Specific gravity
(b) Melting point
(c) Boiling point
(d) Quantity of sample

**11. Which of the following is NOT a test purity**

(a) Specific gravity

(b) Melting point

(c) Boiling point

(d) Quantity of sample

**12. Limit tests are conducted to**

(a) Detect the presence or absence of impurities

(b) Quantify the impurities

(c) Differentiate the impurities

(d) React with Impurities

**12. Limit tests are conducted to**

(a) Detect the presence or absence of impurities

(b) Quantify the impurities

(c) Differentiate the impurities

(d) React with Impurities

**13. In limit test of sulphate which of following is used to prevent supersaturation**

(a) Potassuim sulphate

(b) Barium sulphate

(c) Alcohol

(d) None of these

**13.In limit test of sulphate which of following is used to prevent supersaturation**

(a) Potassuim sulphate

(b) Barium sulphate

(c) Alcohol

(d) None of these

**14. In limit test for iron interference of other metal cation is removed by**

(a) Thioglycolic acid

(b) Citric acid

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) Ammonia solution

**14. In limit test for iron interference of other metal cation is removed by**

(a) Thioglycolic acid

(b) Citric acid

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) Ammonia solution

**15. The usual limit for heavy metal as IP is**

(a) 10 ppm

(b) 20 ppm

(c) 30 ppm

(d) 40 ppm

**15. The usual limit for heavy metal as IP is**

(a) 10 ppm

(b) 20 ppm

(c) 30 ppm

(d) 40 ppm

**16. Acidic buffer is combination of**

(a) Strong acid and its salt strong conjugate base

(b) Strong acid and its salt weak conjugate base

(c) Weak acid and its salt strong conjugate base

(d) Weak acid and its salt weak conjugate base

**16. Acidic buffer is combination of**

(a) Strong acid and its salt strong conjugate base

(b) Strong acid and its salt weak conjugate base

(c) Weak acid and its salt strong conjugate base

(d) Weak acid and its salt weak conjugate base

**17. According to Lewis acid-base concept $AICI_3$ is**

(a) An acid

(b) A base

(c) A salt

(d) A colloid

**17. According to Lewis acid-base concept $AICI_3$ is**

(a) An acid

(b) A base

(c) A salt

(d) A colloid

**18. The buffer present in water soluble radio opaque contrast media is**

(a) Acetate buffer

(b) Tartrate buffer

(c) Sulfate buffer

(d) Citrate buffer

**18. The buffer present in water soluble radio opaque contrast media is**

(a) Acetate buffer

(b) Tartrate buffer

(c) Sulfate buffer

(d) Citrate buffer

**19. Which of the following is NOT an acid**

(a) $HNO_3$

(b) $CH_3COOH$

(c) $H_2SO_4$

(d) NaOH

**19. Which of the following is NOT an acid**

(a) $HNO_3$

(b) $CH_3COOH$

(c) $H_2SO_4$

(d) NaOH

**20. Which is known as spirit of salt**

(a) Hydrochloric acid

(b) Sulphuric acid

(c) Nitric acid

(d) Acetic acid

**20. Which is known as spirit of salt**

(a) Hydrochloric acid

(b) Sulphuric acid

(c) Nitric acid

(d) Acetic acid

# PREPARING FOR PHARMACIST EXAM


## Best PYQ Book for Question Practice

## COD Available

# DAILY UPDATES

# जुड़िए PHARMACY INDIA

# के साथ.....

## WHATSAPP & TELEGRAM SE JUDNE KE LIYE ICONS PAR CLICK KARE

WhatsApp

**21. Systemic antacid is**

(a) Aluminium hydroxide gel

(b) Magnesium sulfate

(c) Sodium bicarbonate

(d) Magnesium hydroxide gel

**21. Systemic antacid is**

(a) Aluminium hydroxide gel

(b) Magnesium sulfate

(c) Sodium bicarbonate

(d) Magnesium hydroxide gel

**22. Dimethicone is the other name of**

(a) Calamine

(b) Titanium dioxide

(c) Silicon oil

(d) Zinc Stearate

**22. Dimethicone is the other name of**

(a) Calamine

(b) Titanium dioxide

(c) Silicon oil

(d) Zinc Stearate

**23. Which among the following is used as a systemic acidifier**

(a) Potassium iodide
(b) Potassium citrate
(c) Ammonium chloride
(d) Sodium acetate

**23. Which among the following is used as a systemic acidifier**

(a) Potassium iodide

(b) Potassium citrate

(c) Ammonium chloride

(d) Sodium acetate

**24. In combination antacids, Magnesium salts are added**

(a) For immediate onset of action

(b) To decrease the production of acid in GIT

(c) To enhance taste and appearance

(d) For laxative action

**24. In combination antacids, Magnesium salts are added**

(a) For immediate onset of action

(b) To decrease the production of acid in GIT

(c) To enhance taste and appearance

(d) For laxative action

**25. $CaCO_3$ is used as**

(a) Antacid

(b) Acidifier

(c) Buffer

(d) Respiratory stimulant

**25. $CaCO_3$ is used as**

(a) Antacid

(b) Acidifier

(c) Buffer

(d) Respiratory stimulant

**26. Which among the following is used as a filtering aid**

(a) Calcium carbonate
(b) Hydroxy methyl cellulose
(c) Methyl cellulose
(d) Kaolin

**26. Which among the following is used as a filtering aid**

(a) Calcium carbonate

(b) Hydroxy methyl cellulose

(c) Methyl cellulose

(d) Kaolin

**27. Solution prepared by dissolving 5% iodine in water is**

(a) Aqueous iodine solution
(b) Weak iodine solution
(c) lodine tincture
(d) Povidone iodine

**27. Solution prepared by dissolving 5% iodine in water is**

(a) Aqueous iodine solution

(b) Weak iodine solution

(c) lodine tincture

(d) Povidone iodine

**28. 2% W/V iodine and 2.5% W/V Potassium iodide**

(a) Aqueous iodide Solution
(b) Strong iodine Solution
(c) Weak iodine Solution
(d) Povidone-iodine Solution

**28. 2% W/V iodine and 2.5% W/V Potassium iodide**

(a) Aqueous iodide Solution*

(b) Strong iodine Solution

(c) Weak iodine Solution

(d) Povidone-iodine Solution

**29. What is the concentration of iodine in Lugol solution**

(a) 10% w/v
(b) 15% w/v
(c) 2.5% w/v
(d) 5% w/v

**29. What is the concentration of iodine in Lugol solution**

(a) 10% w/v

(b) 15% w/v

(c) 2.5% w/v

(d) 5% w/v

**30. Lugol's solution is**

(a) 2.5% w/v of lodine and 2.5% w/v of potassium iodide in water

(b) 10.0%w/v of lodine and 6.0%w/v of potassium iodide in water

(c) 5.0%w/v of lodine and 10.0% w/v of potassium iodide in water

(d) 7.5%w/v of lodine and 4.5%w/v of potassium iodide in water

**30. Lugol's solution is**

(a) 2.5% w/v of lodine and 2.5% w/v of potassium iodide in water

(b) 10.0%w/v of lodine and 6.0%w/v of potassium iodide in water

(c) 5.0%w/v of lodine and 10.0% w/v of potassium iodide in water

(d) 7.5%w/v of lodine and 4.5%w/v of potassium iodide in water

# PREPARING FOR PHARMACIST EXAM


## Best PYQ Book for Question Practice

## COD Available

# DAILY UPDATES

# जुड़िए PHARMACY INDIA

# के साथ.....

## WHATSAPP & TELEGRAM SE JUDNE KE LIYE ICONS PAR CLICK KARE

WhatsApp

**31. What is the common name of chlorinated lime**

(a) Bleaching powder
(b) Baking powder
(c) Blue vitriol
(d) Copper Sulphate

**31. What is the common name of chlorinated lime**

(a) Bleaching powder

(b) Baking powder

(c) Blue vitriol

(d) Copper Sulphate

**32. Use of Potassium Iodide in Iodine solution**

(a) Increase the solubility of Iodine
(b) Decrease the solubility of Iodine
(c) Reduce the toxicity of Iodine
(d) Improve the appearance of Iodine solution

**32. Use of Potassium Iodide in Iodine solution**

(a) Increase the solubility of Iodine

(b) Decrease the solubility of Iodine

(c) Reduce the toxicity of Iodine

(d) Improve the appearance of Iodine solution

**33. Approximate chemical formula of bleaching powder is**

(a) $CaOCl_3$

(b) $(CAO)_2Cl$

(c) $Ca(OCl)Cl$

(d) $Ca(OH)Cl$

**33. Approximate chemical formula of bleaching powder is**

(a) $CaOCl_3$

(b) $(CAO)_2Cl$

(c) Ca(OCl)Cl

(d) Ca(OH)Cl

**34. Calcium hydroxide is also known as**

(a) Slaked lime

(b) Quick lime

(c) Dehydrated lime

(d) Burnt lime

**34. Calcium hydroxide is also known as**

(a) Slaked lime

(b) Quick lime

(c) Dehydrated lime

(d) Burnt lime

**35. Chlorinated lime should contain chlorine % W/W**

(a) 5%

(b) 10%

(c) 20%

(d) 30%

**35. Chlorinated lime should contain chlorine % W/W**

(a) 5%

(b) 10%

(c) 20%

(d) 30%

**36. Inorganic saline expectorant is**

(a) Ammonium Chloride

(b) Sodium Bicarbonate

(c) Sulphuric Acid

(d) None of these

**36. Inorganic saline expectorant is**

(a) Ammonium Chloride

(b) Sodium Bicarbonate

(c) Sulphuric Acid

(d) None of these

**37. The iodides are used in solution as thiosulfate which acts expectorants, it is protected by sodium**

(a) Oxidizing agent
(b) Neutralizing agent
(c) Acidifiers
(d) Antioxidant

**37. The iodides are used in solution as thiosulfate which acts expectorants, it is protected by sodium**

(a) Oxidizing agent

(b) Neutralizing agent

(c) Acidifiers

(d) Antioxidant

**38. Which of the following is NOT a use of Ammonium chloride**

(a) Antihistaminic

(b) Diuretic

(c) Expectorant

(d) Systemic acidifying agent

**38. Which of the following is NOT a use of Ammonium chloride**

(a) Antihistaminic

(b) Diuretic

(c) Expectorant

(d) Systemic acidifying agent

**39. Ammonium Chloride is used as**

(a) Alkalising Agent

(b) Astringent

(c) Expectorant

(d) All of these

**39. Ammonium Chloride is used as**

(a) Alkalising Agent

(b) Astringent

(c) Expectorant

(d) All of these

**40. Which of the following is NOT used as expectorant**

(a) Ammonium Chloride
(b) Potassium Iodide
(c) Guaiacol
(d) Sodium Nitrite

**40. Which of the following is NOT used as expectorant**

(a) Ammonium Chloride

(b) Potassium Iodide

(c) Guaiacol

(d) Sodium Nitrite

# PREPARING FOR PHARMACIST EXAM


## Best PYQ Book for Question Practice

## COD Available

PHARMACY INDIA

JULY BATCH

# PHARMACIST

## ONLINE LIVE CLASSES

ON STUDENTS

DEMAND CLASSES EXTEND

LIVE CLASSES STARTING FROM -

22ND JULY 2024

MISSION

DSSSB , RRB , SEPOY , AIIMS , CGHS ESIC , JSSC & OSSSC

PHARMACY INDIA

6395596959

Connect for admission related queries

# DAILY UPDATES

# जुड़िए PHARMACY INDIA

# के साथ.....

## WHATSAPP & TELEGRAM SE JUDNE KE LIYE ICONS PAR CLICK KARE

WhatsApp